

Nutrition Intervention in Guinea-Bissau from 2022 to 2024

Decentralized evaluation Terms of reference
WFP Guinea-Bissau Country Office

Report number 1
October 2024



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Contents

BACKGROUND.....	1
1.1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.2. CONTEXT.....	1
1. REASONS FOR THE EVALUATION.....	4
1.1. RATIONALE.....	4
1.2. OBJECTIVES.....	4
1.3. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS.....	5
2. SUBJECT OF THE EVALUATION.....	7
2.1. SUBJECT OF THE EVALUATION.....	7
2.2. SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION.....	8
3. EVALUATION APPROACH, METHODOLOGY AND ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS.....	9
3.1. EVALUATION QUESTIONS AND CRITERIA.....	9
3.2. EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY.....	11
3.3. EVALUABILITY ASSESSMENT.....	12
3.4. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS.....	13
3.5. QUALITY ASSURANCE.....	13
4. ORGANIZATION OF THE EVALUATION.....	14
4.1. PHASES AND DELIVERABLES.....	14
4.2. EVALUATION TEAM COMPOSITION.....	15
4.3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....	15
4.4. SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS.....	17
4.5. COMMUNICATION.....	17
4.6. PROPOSAL.....	18
ANNEX I. MAP.....	19
ANNEX II. MILESTONES.....	20
ANNEX III. ROLE AND COMPOSITION OF THE EVALUATION COMMITTEE.....	22
ANNEX IV. ROLE AND COMPOSITION OF THE EVALUATION REFERENCE GROUP.....	22

ANNEX V. COMMUNICATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PLAN 1

ANNEX VI. BIBLIOGRAPHY 1

ANNEX VII. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS 2

ANNEX VIII: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK 1

ANNEX X: LINE OF SIGHT..... 1

ANNEX XI: DIRECT AFFECTED POPULATION BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY & MODALITY..... 1

1. Background

1. These terms of reference (TOR) were prepared by the World Food Programme (WFP) Guinea-Bissau based upon an initial document review and consultation with stakeholders and following a standard template. The purpose of these terms of reference is to provide key information to stakeholders about the evaluation, to guide the evaluation team and to specify expectations during the various phases of the evaluation.

1.1. Introduction

2. These terms of reference are for the decentralized evaluation of WFP's Nutrition Activities in Guinea-Bissau. This evaluation is commissioned by WFP Guinea Bissau and will cover the period from January 2022 to December 2024. The evaluation will cover all nutrition related interventions of the previous WFP Guinea-Bissau Country strategic plan (CSP) 2019-2022 and the current WFP Guinea-Bissau CSP 2023-2027's including crosscutting and nutrition sensitive activities across the country and will feed into the mid-term review of the ongoing CSP. The target group of this evaluation are vulnerable communities including men, women, girl, boys, pregnant breastfeeding women and girl and people living with HIV.

1.2. Context

3. Guinea-Bissau is a small, low-income country in West Africa, ranking 179th of 193 countries on the 2022 Human Development Index (HDI). Of its over 2 million inhabitants, approximately 69 percent live below the poverty line. Gross domestic product (GDP) is US dollars (USD) 1.7 billion, or USD 736 per capita. An average economic growth rate of 4.25 percent in 2023.¹
4. Guinea-Bissau has been politically fragile since independence in 1974, with four successful coups d'état impacting state institutions and leaving the country in the bottom tenth percentile for all the indicators measuring public sector capacity in the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators databank. Following a brief period of stability after the country's second democratic election in 2019, an attempted coup d'état in early 2022 marked another downturn in political stability. The United Nations Integrated Peacekeeping Office in Guinea-Bissau ended its mission in December 2020, leaving the national security forces responsible for ensuring peace and stability in the country.
5. Agriculture, accounting for one third of the country's GDP⁴ and employing 68 percent of the working population² is characterized by overreliance on cashew nut production, low technological investment, difficult access to credit, and rural-to-urban migration. Cashew cultivation, accounting for 90 percent of total goods exports³, covers 50 percent of the country's arable land and employs – directly or indirectly – 80 percent of the labour force⁴. Dependence on cashews severely undermines the country's agricultural and economic growth potential.
6. The country's food security is affected by climate change, leading to fluctuating agricultural productivity and market prices. The cashew nut season, for example, is significantly impacted by climate change, affecting both production and prices. Smallholder farmers represent 68 percent of the working population and are extremely vulnerable to fluctuations in international cashew prices, as they often barter nuts for rice to feed their families. With prices dropping from USD 1.4/kg in 2017 to USD 0.5/kg in 2020, households face increasingly difficult access to food during the lean season. Limited livelihood diversification, an absence of food processing capacity, environmental degradation and difficult access to credit and land pose additional constraints to smallholder incomes. Women smallholder farmers are further penalized by their limited decision-making power over household budgets, their high illiteracy rates and their limited ownership of capital, land and other productive resources.
7. Climate change and economic instability, including high levels of debt and low cashew nut production (with an estimated 12 percent decrease in production from approximately 195,000 metric tons in 2022 to approximately 170,000 metric tons in 2023), have led to significant policy shifts, such as the suspension of the rice import subsidy. Rice is a staple food for most households in Guinea-Bissau, particularly in rural areas, and is often consumed daily,

¹ [World Development Indicators | DataBank \(worldbank.org\)](https://data.worldbank.org/indicators)

² United Nations Development Programme. 2020. [Human Development Report 2020 | Human Development Reports \(undp.org\)](https://www.hdr.org/en/reports/human-development-report-2020)

³ According to the Central Bank of West African States, between 2015 and 2019, free-on-board exports of raw cashew nut accounted for an average of 90.4 percent of total goods exports.

⁴ African Development Bank Group. 2015. [Guinea-Bissau - Country gender profile - 2015 | African Development Bank Group \(afdb.org\)](https://www.afdb.org/en/knowledge/publications/guinea-bissau-country-gender-profile-2015)

providing a substantial portion of the population's daily caloric intake. Although Guinea-Bissau produces rice locally, there is a significant dependency on rice imports to meet the country's consumption needs. As a result, any fluctuations in rice prices or availability directly impact food security, and a rise in rice prices can lead to increased food insecurity, particularly among the poor and vulnerable populations.

8. Of all the countries in the world, Guinea-Bissau is the fourth most vulnerable to climate change according to the 2019 Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative country index. Climate change impacts are an increasingly important driver of food insecurity, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities. 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.⁵ Coastal erosion and saltwater intrusion from sea-level rise aggravated by climate change are causing a gradual deterioration in the productivity of mangrove rice cultivation, while increasingly frequent droughts in the northeast of the country are affecting water availability and the cultivation of lowland rice, potatoes, and cassava.
9. Migration patterns and social tensions also influence food security and social protection programs. Social instability, such as coup attempts often disrupts agricultural activities, limiting food production and distribution. Migration due to conflict climate change, inflation or economic necessity puts pressure on local resources and food supplies, worsening food insecurity.⁶
10. Maternal and child malnutrition is widespread. Despite progress in reducing the average incidence of malnutrition from 31 percent of the population in 1996 to 22.2 percent in 2012, the number of malnourished people has increased since then, reaching 28 percent in 2018. ⁷ Stunting affects 28 percent of children aged 6–59 months, peaking at more than 30 percent – classified as “very high” prevalence by the World Health Organization – in Oio, Bafatá and Gabú regions. According to the 2021 Global Nutrition Report,⁸ the prevalence of wasting has remained at about 5 percent since 2010. Despite some progress in reducing anaemia among women and girls of reproductive age, 48 percent are still affected. Wasting also affects 5 percent of children aged 6–59 months⁹. Among women and girls aged 15–49 years, only 31.7 percent achieve minimum dietary diversity¹⁰, while 44 percent suffer from anaemia¹¹. Malnutrition affects families of any economic status, but poverty, high maternal illiteracy, and lack of knowledge of good dietary practices have been shown to be key drivers.
11. Women and girls face significant nutritional challenges, with high rates of anaemia and low dietary diversity. It is estimated that 43.8% of women of reproductive ages (15-49 years) suffer from anaemia¹². According to the SISSAN survey conducted by WFP in October 2023, only 32% of women aged 15 to 49 in Guinea-Bissau met the minimum dietary diversity. This proportion varies significantly between rural and urban areas, with 29.2% in rural areas and 41.2% in urban areas. The Tombali region has the highest proportion of women with adequate dietary diversity, while the lowest proportions are observed in the Bolama-Bijagós region. WFP's programs aim to empower women through targeted nutritional interventions and support for female farmers. In 2023, over 500 women received assistance for vegetable production, enhancing diet diversity and income generation.
12. Women and girls are subject to gender-based violence, harmful traditional practices, and high maternal mortality rates; according to the 2018–2019 multiple indicator cluster survey¹³, the prevalence of female genital mutilation is 48 percent among women and girls aged 15–49, and 39 percent for girls aged 0–14. The literacy rate among women is 45.6 percent, and only 24.4 percent of the women working in agriculture own or have secure rights over agricultural

⁵ Statistics from the National Civil Protection Service

⁶ World bank

⁷ 18 United Nations country team. 2020. Common Country Analysis for Guinea-Bissau, 2020

⁸ Development Initiatives. 2021. 2021 Global Nutrition Report

⁹ 10 Ministry of Economy and Finance and National Institute of Statistics. 2020. [Guinea Bissau 2018-19 MICS Statistical Snapshots Portuguese.pdf \(mics-surveys-prod.s3.amazonaws.com\)](#)

¹⁰ November 2021 results from the national food security and nutrition and monitoring system.

¹¹ Ministry of Economy and Finance and National Institute of Statistics. 2020. [Guinea Bissau 2018-19 MICS Statistical Snapshots Portuguese.pdf \(mics-surveys-prod.s3.amazonaws.com\)](#)

¹² World Health Statistic 2020

¹³ Ministry of Economy and Finance and National Institute of Statistics. 2020. [mics-surveys-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/MICS6/West and Central Africa/Guinea-Bissau/2018-2019/Snapshots/Guinea Bissau 2018-19 MICS Statistical Snapshots Portuguese.pdf](#)

land¹⁴.

13. People living with HIV represent 3 percent of the population and, along with people with tuberculosis (TB), face additional food and nutrition-related vulnerabilities. According to the most recent data available, 23 percent of people living with HIV and 43 percent of those with TB are undernourished, and more than 20 percent of those with HIV and/or TB are food insecure.
14. Only 69 percent of school-age children are enrolled in primary school, and as few as 25 percent of girls and 29 percent of boys complete primary education.¹³ With about one in three girls being married or pregnant before the age of 18, and 8 percent married before the age of 15,¹⁵ girls are more likely than boys to drop out of school after the first cycle of primary education (grades 1 to 4).
15. The government has been involved in various initiatives, supported by international organizations, to address malnutrition. However, challenges remain due to governance issues and resource limitations. Efforts are ongoing to integrate nutrition considerations into broader programs to improve food availability, access, and affordability.
16. WFP collaborates with various partners, including the UNICEF, Ministry of Health, the European Union, and other international organizations, to enhance food and nutrition security. Initiatives like the Fill the Nutrient Gap study guide program design and implementation to address malnutrition effectively.
17. According to a WFP Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) study conducted in 2022, 28 percent of the population cannot afford a diet that meets minimum energy requirements, which costs an estimated USD 2.35 (XOF 1,322) per day for an average household of seven people. Almost three quarters of the population (68 percent) cannot afford a healthy and nutritious diet, which costs an estimated USD 4 (XOF 2,234) per household per day. The limited affordability, availability and accessibility of key nutritious foods are barriers to healthy diets.
18. Results of a WFP Cost of Hunger in Africa study conducted in Guinea-Bissau in 2020 highlighted the significant socioeconomic impacts of hunger compounded by malnutrition. Malnutrition accounts for 23.5 percent of deaths among children under 5, killing 12,723 children between 2008 and 2013. Malnutrition also directly affects school performance. In 2015, 93.2 percent of the cases of children having to repeat a year of primary school were linked to a form of malnutrition. As 43 percent of the working-age population suffered from stunting before the age of 5, malnutrition also has a direct impact on labour productivity. The study estimated that in 2014 up to 9.4 percent of GDP (USD 70.6 million) was lost because of child malnutrition. Halving the prevalence of child malnutrition by 2025 would generate savings of USD 148.5 million per year.
19. In the wake of the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic, the Government of Guinea-Bissau has instituted a new strategy for development, employment, and industrial promotion for 2020–2024, known as “Hora Tchiga”, which prioritizes the development of human capital through investments in health, education and infrastructure. WFP assists the Government in that endeavour, providing technical and financial assistance to support crisis response, school feeding and nutrition activities, livelihood resilience for smallholder farmers, capacity strengthening for national institutions, and social protection.
20. In Guinea-Bissau, there are several partners that focuses on nutrition intervention and the major agency and WFP's partner is United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). The UNICEF Guinea-Bissau Country Programme 2022-2026 is fully aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), 2022–2026, leading and participating in joint efforts, particularly on outcomes related to human capital development and governance. The UNSDCF in turn is aligned with the National Development Plan 2020–2023. Under UNICEF's country programme, there are several activities including child survival and development, Access to learning, child protection, social inclusion, advocacy and communication and programme effectiveness. (Additional information is available on UNICEF's web page: [What we do | UNICEF Guinea-Bissau](#))
21. Currently there is no active nutrition policy or strategy, with the last Nutrition policy and strategy done in 2014 for 2016 to 2020. Currently WFP is working with the Ministry of Health of Guinea-Bissau on a nutrition policy and strategy.

¹⁴ United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. [Homepage | UN Women Data Hub](#)

¹⁵ Ibid

22. WFP's CSP (2023-2027) includes activities such as crisis response, school feeding programs, and treatment and prevention of malnutrition (refer to the line of sight under Annex X). These efforts focus on improving nutritional outcomes, supporting local food production, and strengthening community resilience.
23. The CSP initial budget and the revised budget are included under Annex IX as Table 1 for Initial budget and Table 2 for the revised budget.

2. Reasons for the evaluation

2.1. Rationale

24. The evaluation is being commissioned for the following reasons: I) the Country Office aims at building evidence related to its interventions' results in the domain of nutrition and stunting prevention; II) the evaluation findings will contribute to broader learning in conjunction with other assessments and evaluations, to inform course correction and improve implementation of WFP activities in Guinea-Bissau; III) the evaluation will use the finding to look at the nutrition integration sensitivity for the implementation to Cash Based Transfer for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls which started in August 2024 and the People living with HIV which is expected to start in November 2024; IV) and the evaluation will look at the integration of nutrition in other WFP activities including school feeding, small holder farmers and social protection.
25. This evaluation has been timed to ensure that findings can feed into future decisions on implementation of nutrition activities from the previous CSP 2019-2022 and implementation of the current CSP 2023-2027.
26. The evaluation will have the following uses for the WFP Guinea Bissau and other key stakeholders. The evaluation will inform the implementation of the current WFP Guinea-Bissau Country Strategic Plan (2023-2027); feed into the mid-term review in mid-2025; the results will feed into the annual report due to the Government of Spain for its recent contribution for nutrition in March 2025; its findings will feed into the next Country Strategic Plan it may also be used to streamline inter agency and partners efforts around nutrition and WFP contribution to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 of "Zero Hunger".
27. The evaluation will also help revise the current Logical framework (reference Annex VIII) and develop an intervention logic appropriate to the current and emerging properties of the nutrition portfolio that may also be used to support current and future interventions and programming.

2.2. Objectives

28. Evaluations serve the dual and mutually reinforcing objectives of accountability and learning.
29. Accountability – The evaluation will assess and report on the performance and results of the nutrition activities and its integration as a cross-cutting priority in other activities in Guinea Bissau.
 - **Learning** – The evaluation will determine the reasons why certain results occurred or did not occur to draw lessons, derive good practices, and provide pointers for learning. It will also provide evidence-based findings to inform operational and strategic decision-making. Findings will be actively disseminated, and lessons will be incorporated into relevant lesson-sharing systems.
30. Emphasis will be given to the learning objective with the main objective being to critically assess results, impact, accountability and the implementation arrangements and management of the nutrition activities. Another objective of the evaluation is to assess to what extent WFP assistance was delivered and utilized in safe, accountable, and dignified manner with consideration of equity and gender equality dimensions. The evaluation will also assess gendered elements of food insecurity in the country and sectors with inadequate social protections mechanisms. The evaluation will review the results frameworks and assumptions, document initial lessons learned, and discuss modifications or corrections that may be necessary to meet the stated goals and objectives effectively and efficiently.
31. This evaluation will also feed into the accountability to various donor specifically to the recent contribution from the

Government of Spain through the dept swap agreement for nutrition activity in Guinea-Bissau. The results will feed into the annual report donor reports.

2.3. Stakeholder analysis

32. The evaluation will seek the views of, and be useful to, a broad range of WFP internal and external stakeholders. Several stakeholders will be asked to play a role in the evaluation process considering their expected interest in the results of the evaluation and relative power to influence the results of the programme being evaluated. Table 1 provides a preliminary stakeholder analysis, which should be deepened by the evaluation team as part of the inception phase.
33. Accountability to affected populations (AAP), is tied to WFP commitments to include affected population as key stakeholders in WFP work. WFP is committed to ensuring gender equality, equity, and inclusion in the evaluation process, with participation and consultation in the evaluation of women, men, boys, and girls from different groups (including persons with disabilities, the elderly and persons with other diversities such as ethnic and linguistic).

Table 1: Preliminary stakeholder analysis

Stakeholders	Interest and involvement in the evaluation
Internal (WFP) stakeholders	
WFP country office (CO) in Guinea-Bissau	Key informant and primary stakeholder - Responsible for the planning and implementation of WFP interventions at country level. The country office has an interest in learning from experience to inform decision-making. It is also called upon to account internally as well as to its affected population and partners for performance and results of its programmes. The country office will be involved in using evaluation findings for programme implementation and/or in deciding on the next programme and partnerships. The CO must account for the results achieved and is keen to generate lessons to inform its future planning, programme interventions and ensure effective supply chain mechanisms of specialized nutritious food are in place to ensure successful implementation of the nutrition interventions.
Regional bureau (RB) for Dakar	Key informant and primary stakeholder - Responsible for both oversight of country offices and technical guidance and support, the regional bureau management has an interest in an independent/impartial account of operational performance as well as in learning from the evaluation findings to apply this learning to other country offices. The regional bureau will be involved in the planning of the next programme; thus, it is expected to use the evaluation findings to provide strategic guidance, programme support, and oversight. The regional evaluation officers support country office/regional bureau management to ensure quality, credible and useful decentralized evaluations. Given the core functions of the RB, the RB is expected to use the evaluation findings to provide strategic guidance including guidance on effective supply chain of specialized nutritious food, programme support, and oversight
WFP divisions HQ	Key informant and primary stakeholder - WFP headquarters divisions are responsible for issuing and overseeing the rollout of normative guidance on corporate programme themes, activities, and modalities, as well as of overarching corporate policies and strategies. They also have an interest in the lessons that emerge from evaluations, as many may have relevance beyond the geographical area of focus. Relevant headquarters units should be consulted from the planning phase to ensure that key policy, strategic and programmatic considerations are understood from the onset of the evaluation. WFP HQ may use evaluations for wider organizational learning and accountability.

WFP Office of Evaluation (OEV)	Primary stakeholder - The Office of Evaluation has a stake in ensuring that decentralized evaluations deliver quality, credible and useful evaluations respecting provisions for impartiality as well as roles and accountabilities of various decentralized evaluation stakeholders as identified in the evaluation policy. OEV may use the evaluation findings, as appropriate, to feed into centralized evaluations, evaluation syntheses as well as for annual reporting to the Executive Board or other learning products.
WFP Executive Board (EB)	Primary stakeholder - the Executive Board provides final oversight of WFP programmes and guidance to programmes. The WFP governing body has an interest in being informed about the effectiveness of WFP programmes. This evaluation will not be presented to the Executive Board, but its findings may feed into thematic and/or regional syntheses and corporate learning processes.
External stakeholders	
Affected population	Key informants and primary/secondary stakeholders - As the ultimate recipients of nutrition and nutrition sensitive assistance, affected population have a stake in WFP determining whether its assistance is appropriate and effective. As such, the level of participation in the evaluation of women, men, boys, and girls from different groups as well as people living with HIV (taking into account confidentiality to avoid stigma) will be determined and their respective perspectives will be sought.
Government	Key informants and primary stakeholder - The Government has a direct interest in knowing whether WFP activities in the country are aligned with its priorities, harmonized with the action of other partners, and meet the expected results. Issues related to capacity development, handover and sustainability will be of particular interest. Various Ministries and national agencies are partners in the design and implementation of WFP activities, including the Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Agriculture. Currently WFP is Collaborating with the Ministry of Trade, Education, and Agriculture to support local cooperatives under the HGSP program. With the Ministry of health, WFP is working with the ministry of public health to implementation of the malnutrition prevention project in Guinea-Bissau. The government will use the evaluation results to assess current nutrition interventions in the country.
United Nations country team (UNCT)	Secondary stakeholder - The harmonized action of the UNCT should contribute to the realization of the government developmental objectives. It has therefore an interest in ensuring that WFP programmes are effective in contributing to the United Nations concerted efforts. Various agencies are also direct partners of WFP at policy and activity level. Main UN partner in the implementation of Nutrition intervention in Guinea -Bissau is UNICEF. UNICEF is working with WFP on "Prevention of Malnutrition on women of reproductive age especially pregnant and breastfeeding women children under 5 and people living with HIV/TB in Guinea Bissau" under an active un-to-un agreement.
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	Key informants and primary stakeholder - NGOs are WFP partners for the implementation of some activities while at the same time having their own interventions. The results of the evaluation might affect future implementation modalities, strategic orientations, and partnerships. They will be involved in using evaluation findings for programme implementation. The main cooperating partners are Alternag, KAFO, Cassonkal and Ecas-D.

Donors	Primary/secondary stakeholders - WFP interventions are voluntarily funded by a number of donors. They have an interest in knowing whether their funds have been spent efficiently and if WFP work has been effective and contributed to their own strategies and programmes. Donor who contributed towards nutrition activity in Guinea-Bissau are; Spain, EU, Japan, Finland, Republic of South Korea, Japan, Norway, Guinea-Bissau and UBRAF. In addition to the above, other donors who contributed to other WFP activities that indirectly supports the nutrition intervention in the area, CERF, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Slovenia, and private donors.
---------------	---

3. Subject of the evaluation

3.1. Subject of the evaluation

34. This evaluation will evaluate “Nutrition Interventions in Guinea-Bissau under the previous CSP (2019-2022) and the current CSP (2023-2027). The Evaluation will cover WFP’s nutrition interventions across the entire country of Guinea-Bissau (Map reference Annex I). The Evaluation planning started in November 2024 and the evaluation will be finalized and disseminated in July 2025.
35. As the evaluation focus is on the entire nutrition intervention rather than only activity 3. Previous decentralized evaluation’s recommendations could be relevant, recent reference can be made to the “Decentralized Evaluation of Final Evaluation of the McGovern-Dole Food for Education and Child Nutrition.
36. The planned activities, outputs, and outcomes of the evaluation are detailed in Annex II. At the outset of the current CSP, WFP aimed to target 778,240 affected population without overlap. Later, due to a budget revision that allocated additional funding to resilience activities, the number of affected populations increased by 7.8% (or 56,705), raising the total to 834,945. This revision did not alter the CSP’s duration, WFP’s strategic orientation in Guinea-Bissau, or introduce new strategic outcomes.
37. The current CSP (2023–2027) is focused on four key strategic outcomes:
 - Outcome 1: Crisis-affected populations in Guinea-Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of shocks.
 - Outcome 2: Children, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau have improved diets and access to basic services, including health, education and nutrition by 2027.
 - Outcome 3: Rural communities in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have increased resilience in the face of climate change and socioeconomic shocks and stressors by 2027.
 - Outcome 4: The social protection system in Guinea-Bissau is strengthened by 2027.
38. Gender-sensitive approaches and the inclusion of people with disabilities will be prioritized across all activities. Nutrition components and climate change adaptation will be integrated into all interventions.
39. Under Strategic Outcome 1, Activity 1: “Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response”, WFP conducted three rounds of cash transfers to support 1,500 vulnerable households in the regions of Bafata, Gabu, and Oio. This support aimed to help households meet their basic needs, including nutritional requirements, while contributing to the broader goal of strengthening Guinea-Bissau’s social protection system. Targeted households were selected based on detailed vulnerability criteria, identifying them as among the most at risk for food insecurity and malnutrition, including households with pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under five, and limited access to income-generating activities.
40. Under Strategic Outcome 2, Activity 2:“ Provide nutritious school meals and take-home rations to schoolchildren for improved education outcomes, and pilot approaches to strengthening the national school health and nutrition system”, WFP provides take-home rations (THR) to girls in grades 5-6 and children with disabilities to encourage school

attendance. Children are only eligible for THR after achieving 80% annual attendance. Girls in these grades are at a higher risk of dropping out due to factors like early marriage, household responsibilities, and pregnancy, though substantial data on these issues is lacking. THR is specifically aimed at increasing attendance. In 2022, WFP implemented a school garden project in three schools in the capital, Bissau, to provide students with a variety of vegetables, though data on the project's progress is not yet available.

41. Under Strategic Outcome 2, Activity 3: "Provide nutrition services for populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community- and national-level nutrition services" WFP supports the Ministry of Public Health in preventing and treating malnutrition through a comprehensive package of nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions. In 2024, WFP began providing cash assistance to pregnant and breastfeeding women to help them afford health consultations. For people living with HIV, WFP previously provided both cash and food, but now offers cash only.
42. WFP collaborated with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health to enhance the technical capacity of 127 health technicians (32 percent women), ensuring the implementation of integrated management protocols for moderate acute malnutrition in recovery centers in four regions with critical malnutrition indicators. Additionally, 295 community health workers (15 percent women) were trained to identify malnourished children and distribute specialized nutritious food to prevent chronic malnutrition. WFP also partnered with the Ministry of Health and the NGO Alternag (Guinean Association of Studies and Alternatives) to build the capacity of 95 health technicians (53 percent women) in anti-retroviral treatment centers, tuberculosis testing centers, and malnutrition recovery centers.
43. Under Strategic Outcome 3, Activity 4: "Provide an integrated support package to smallholder farmers, especially women's and young smallholder farmers' associations, for improved livelihoods, access to markets, diets and resilience" WFP provides rural households a comprehensive assistance package designed to strengthen their resilience to climatic and socioeconomic shocks, diversify their livelihoods, and improve nutrition and food security. Given the high participation of women in agricultural activities and their limited access to financial and political decision-making, specific capacity-building and awareness-raising activities were conducted to enhance gender equality at the local level and empower women to fully participate in and benefit from WFP activities. WFP is also working to link smallholder farmers with school meal programs through local purchases from cooperatives, supporting both the farmers and the provision of school meals.
44. Under Strategic Outcome 4, Activity 5: "Provide technical support and capacitate national institutions to build an efficient, inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system" WFP focused on building the capacity of national institutions and stakeholders, including training sessions for technicians from the Ministries of Women, Family and Social Solidarity, Health, Education, and other agencies like the Institute of Civil Protection and the Meteorological Agency. The goal was to create a more resilient and responsive system that better addresses the nutritional needs of vulnerable populations in the long term.
45. WFP supported the Government's efforts to establish the building blocks of an inclusive, nutrition-sensitive, and shock-responsive social protection system, aligned with Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2 of the CSP 2023-2027. WFP led the delivery of the SDG-funded project with support from the Ministry of Women, Family, and Social Solidarity. Partnering with organizations like UNICEF and UNFPA, WFP helped develop a comprehensive national social protection strategy and support its implementation. UNICEF led the development of the social protection policy, while UNFPA led the feasibility study for the social registry. WFP spearheaded the cash transfer pilot, cost assessment, and analysis of funding options for the social protection policy.
46. Several gender, equity and inclusion dimensions can be identified in relation to the evaluation subject. Examples include lower mobility and livelihood diversification among women living in rural areas to health centers; limited engagement of women in sensitization sessions; cultural norms that undervalue women's nutritional needs.
47. However, no gender context analysis has been undertaken by WFP specific to the development of the Activity portfolio. The evaluation will therefore undertake a gender review as part of the evaluation process referring to the WFP Gender Policy (2022-2026) alongside independent assessments of factors affecting women and other disadvantaged groups including people living with HIV.

3.2. Scope of the evaluation

48. The scope of the evaluation will include all WFP nutrition activities in Guinea-Bissau from 2019 to the start of the data

collection. The evaluation will also explore nutrition interventions across the country (reference Annex I). It is thus a thematic evaluation that will assess the level of nutrition integration and sensitiveness in all CSP activities.

49. The evaluation should also cover how WFP collaborates with other partners in the country in implementation of nutrition’s activities in the country.

4. Evaluation approach, methodology and ethical considerations

4.1. Evaluation questions and criteria

50. The evaluation will address the following key questions, which will be further developed and tailored by the evaluation team in a detailed evaluation matrix during the inception phase. Collectively, the questions aim at highlighting the key lessons and performance of the Nutrition Activities, with a view to informing future strategic and operational decisions.
51. The evaluation should analyse how gender, equity, and wider inclusion objectives and Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (GEWE) mainstreaming principles were included in the intervention design, and whether the evaluation subject has been guided by WFP and system-wide objectives on GEWE. The gender, equity and wider inclusion dimensions should be integrated into all evaluation criteria as appropriate.
52. The evaluation will apply the international evaluation criteria of relevance, appropriateness, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability / connectedness, coverage, coherence. The criteria that were selected based on the technical note for evaluation questions and criteria’s. Relevance was selected to measure the extent to which the nutrition intervention objectives and design respond to the needs of the national context, vulnerable population, and gender. Appropriateness was selected to measure to what extend the nutrition intervention is tailored to the needs of the local context and target population. Effectiveness and Efficiency are selected to measure the extent to which the intervention achieved while efficiency to measure the extent to which the intervention delivers. Impact will measure the extent to which the intervention has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended, or unintended, higher-level effects. Sustainability / connectedness will measure the extent to which the net benefits of the intervention continue or are likely to continue. Coverage will measure the degree to which major population groups facing life-threatening suffering, wherever they are, have been provided with impartial assistance and protection, proportionate to need. Coherence will measure the compatibility of the nutrition intervention with the other interventions that WFP is implementing in the country.

Table 2: Evaluation questions and criteria

Evaluation questions		Criteria
EQ1 – How relevant is the nutrition component of the program to the needs of the country and target population?		
1.1.	To what extent does the Nutrition interventions align with the national context, nutrition policy, and the needs of the most vulnerable groups (men and women, boys and girls and people living with HIV), including considerations for gender sensitivity and local context?	Relevance & Appropriateness

1.2	To what extent are the current nutrition interventions and their delivery mechanisms suitable to the local context including the Bijagos and target population including girls, boys, men, women, and people living with HIV?	Relevance, Efficiency & Coverage
EQ2 – To what extent have the nutrition objectives of the CSP been achieved and what impact has the intervention had?		
2.1	To what extent were the outputs and outcomes of the Nutrition interventions achieved among different groups or men, women, boys and girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women and people living with HIV?	Effectiveness
2.2	How did the nutrition intervention contribute to improvements in the nutritional status and overall well-being of the target population, including women, men, children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and people living with HIV?	Impact
2.3	How well did the coordination with national and other UN partners contribute to improvements in the nutritional status of the affected population?	Effectiveness
2.4	What factors influenced the achievement or non-achievement of these outcomes, and what evidence exists of long-term impacts?	Effectiveness & Impact
EQ3 – How efficiently were resources utilized in implementing the nutrition activities, what measurable differences have these interventions made, and how sustainable are the resulting benefits?		
3.1	To what extent was the implementation of Nutrition activities cost-efficient, timely, and compared to alternatives?	Efficiency
3.2	How have internal and external resource mobilization efforts enabled flexible responses to changing needs, and to what extent did the implementation arrangements include considerations for capacity strengthening of national and local institutions, communities, and partners?	Efficiency & Effectiveness
4.1	How has the program influenced nutritional knowledge and practices among affected population and their communities specifically for women and girls?	Impact
4.2	To what extent is it likely that the benefits of the Nutrition activities will continue after WFP's work ceases?	Sustainability

EQ5- How coherent and comprehensive is the nutrition intervention in reaching the intended affected population and integrating with other WFP activities and partners?		
5.1	How effectively is the nutrition component integrated into the WFP CSP and coordinated with other humanitarian and development actors, and what mechanisms are in place to ensure coordination and avoid duplication of efforts?	Coherence, Coverage, & impact
5.2	How well does the nutrition intervention cover the most vulnerable groups, including people living with HIV, and address access constraints for various groups specially women and girls? What are if any, the barriers to the implementation of nutrition interventions to reach the most vulnerable populations and their communities?	Coherence, coverage, & impact

4.2. Evaluation approach and methodology

53. The methodology will be designed by the evaluation team during the inception phase. This evaluation will follow WFP's Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System (DEQAS) guidance. The evaluative process will be guided by a line of enquiry that explores how the WFP Guinea-Bissau CO is implementing nutrition interventions, and capacities in responded to the shifting demands in the country.
54. It should:
- Employ the relevant evaluation criteria above.
 - Apply an evaluation matrix geared towards addressing the key evaluation questions considering the data availability challenges, the budget and timing constraints.
 - Ensure using mixed methods that women, girls, men, and boys from different stakeholder's groups participate and that their different voices are heard and used.
55. The methodology chosen should demonstrate attention to impartiality and reduction of bias by relying on mixed methods (quantitative, qualitative, participatory etc.) and different primary and secondary data sources that are systematically triangulated (documents from different sources; a range of stakeholder groups, including affected population; direct observation in different locations; across evaluators; across methods etc.). It will consider any challenges to data availability, validity, or reliability, as well as any budget and timing constraints. The evaluation questions, lines of inquiry, indicators, data sources and data collection methods will be brought together in an evaluation matrix, which will form the basis of the sampling approach and data collection and analysis instruments (desk review, interview and observation guides, survey questionnaires etc.).
56. The methodology should be sensitive in terms of GEWE, equity and inclusion, indicating how the perspectives and voices of diverse groups (men and women, boys, girls, the elderly, people living with disabilities and other marginalized groups) will be sought and considered. The methodology should ensure that primary data collected is disaggregated by sex and age; an explanation should be provided if this is not possible. Triangulation of data should ensure that diverse perspectives and voices of both girls, boys, males and females and people living with HIV and people with disability are heard and considered.
57. Given the evaluation timeframe is from 2019 to the beginning of the data collection, the methodology should mainstream an approach that will take stock of the country office achievements in nutritional outcomes (e.g how wasting and stunting has evolved as a contribution of WFP mandate in targeted areas) and assess the quality of the implementation of recent nutrition initiatives (PVIH, SBCC, cash) through a formative approach to foster programmatic learning. It will include an assessment of the cost effectiveness of the switch from in-kind to a cash based approach for specific nutrition activities and assess potentials and sustainability of recent nutrition initiatives.
58. The evaluation will take stock of existing secondary data from WFP and governmental stakeholders for appropriate analyses.

59. Looking for explicit consideration of gender and equity/inclusion in the data after fieldwork is too late; the evaluation team must have a clear and detailed plan for collecting data from women and men in gender and equity-sensitive ways before fieldwork begins.
60. The evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations must reflect gender and equity analysis. The findings should include a discussion on intended and unintended effects of the intervention on gender equality and equity dimensions. The report should provide lessons/ challenges/recommendations for conducting gender and equity-responsive evaluations in the future.
61. The following mechanisms for independence and impartiality will be employed.
 - An external service provider will be hired to conduct the evaluation.
 - WFP has appointed a dedicated evaluation manager to manage the evaluation process internally.
 - An internal WFP evaluation committee, led by staff not directly involved in the implementation of the nutrition programme at the country office level, to manage and make decisions on the evaluation; Annex 3
 - An Evaluation Reference Group (ERG) (including WFP and external stakeholders) will be set up to steer the evaluation process and further strengthen the independence of the evaluation; Annex 4
 - All feedback generated by these groups will be shared with the service provider. The service provider will be required to critically review the submissions and provide feedback on actions taken/or not taken as well as the associated rationale.
62. The following potential risks to the methodology have been identified.
63. Lack of centralized data source on a national level for affected population can be a challenge, the evaluation team should seek data from various UN agencies, NGOs, and governments offices. (for additional details please refer to sub section 4.2 Evaluability assessment of this document)

4.3. Evaluability assessment

64. The main source of information available for this evaluation includes both qualitative and quantitative data from the Annual Country Report (ACR), Monitoring data including the Post Distribution Monitoring for nutrition activity, SISSAN, Fill Nutrient Gap report, and upon request additional data on distribution and affected population will be provided.
65. For indicators, the ACR can serve as a source for country-specific indicators and results. Additional data relevant to nutrition interventions can also be requested from UNICEF.
66. Regarding the data availability and reliability, there are few challenges that needs to be emphasized this includes,
 - There are several challenges related to data availability and reliability that need to be emphasized, including:
 - Limited availability of baseline data.
 - Lack of national data from government counterparts.
 - Infrequent national-level studies on the country's nutrition status.
 - Limited Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) due to funding constraints.
 - Insufficient collaboration between partners within the country.
 - Potential challenges with data comparability among partners.
 - Language barriers, as Portuguese is the official language and while some time documents are disseminated in as well French, the English versions of this documents not always readily available unless specifically requested for translation.
 - High staff turnover at WFP, although data is regularly maintained through various corporate tools.
 - With CBT for PBWG starting in August 2024 and for PLHIV starting in November 2024, there might be limited data available to measure the intervention.
67. All WFP data is gender disaggregated. However, this can pose challenges when dealing with data from external sources. Some indicators were not measured as required or as frequently due to various factors, including funding limitations and accessibility issues.
68. WFP consistently uses gender- and equity-sensitive methods when sampling and collecting data. For schools, only three

are disability-inclusive, and WFP has disaggregated school feeding indicators by disability status in these schools. The evaluation team can contact the General Directorate of Inclusive Education and the General Directorate of Education for further information.

69. During data collection, the evaluation team should be mindful of the rainy season, which spans from June to October each year, as road accessibility will be challenging. They should also consider the cashew season, from March to June, which affects student attendance as students often support their families with the harvest. The cashew harvest is a crucial period for many families who rely on it for income throughout the year.
70. Data availability and collaboration between partners and government counterparts may also pose challenges to the evaluation. The evaluation can explore ways to recommend improved collaboration among partners and the government.
71. WFP is seeking accurate statistics on girls in grades 5-6, as there is a high risk of dropout rates in this age group as to the reasons and the impact of dropping out on their nutritional status. The evaluation should assess these numbers and recommend strategies for WFP to increase girls' attendance and reduce dropout rates.
72. WFP has expanded its coverage in nutrition recovery centres for children aged 6 to 59 months, adding three health regions to the program. This expansion has allowed WFP to reach more children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition and has contributed to reducing malnutrition in these regions.
73. During the inception phase, the evaluation team will conduct an in-depth evaluability assessment and critically assess data availability, quality, and gaps, building on the information provided in Section 4.3. This assessment will guide data collection and the choice of evaluation methods. The evaluation team will need to systematically verify the accuracy, consistency, and validity of collected data and acknowledge any limitations or caveats in drawing conclusions during the reporting phase.

4.4. Ethical considerations

74. The evaluation must conform to UNEG ethical guidelines for evaluation. Accordingly, the selected evaluation firm is responsible for safeguarding and ensuring ethics at all stages of the evaluation process. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring informed consent, protecting privacy, confidentiality, and anonymity of respondents, ensuring cultural sensitivity, respecting the autonomy of respondents, ensuring fair recruitment of participants (including women and socially excluded groups) and ensuring that the evaluation results do no harm to respondents or their communities.
75. The evaluation firm will be responsible for managing any potential ethical risks and issues and must put in place, in consultation with the evaluation manager, processes and systems to identify, report and resolve any ethical issues that might arise during the implementation of the evaluation. Ethical approvals and reviews by relevant national and institutional review boards must be sought where required. More specifically, given the inclusion of PWIH, the evaluation approach should seek at ethical approaches to collect relevant information from these stakeholders without any form of stigmatization.
76. The team and evaluation manager will not have been involved in the design, implementation or monitoring of the WFP Nutrition intervention nor have any other potential or perceived conflicts of interest. All members of the evaluation team will abide by the 2020 UNEG Ethical Guidelines, including the Pledge of Ethical Conduct as well as the WFP technical note on gender. The evaluation team and individuals who participate directly in the evaluation at the time of issuance of the purchase order are expected to sign a confidentiality agreement and a commitment to ethical conduct. These templates will be provided by the country office when signing the contract.
77. The Evaluation team should adhere to the WFP's Protection and Accountability Handbook that provides guidance on incorporating protection into all activities, which includes evaluating risks, obtaining informed consent, and ensuring that interviews are voluntary. (The handbook will be included in the documents shared)

4.5. Quality assurance

78. The WFP evaluation quality assurance system sets out processes with steps for quality assurance and templates for evaluation products based on a set of Quality Assurance Checklists. The quality assurance will be systematically applied during this evaluation and relevant documents will be provided to the evaluation team. This includes checklists for

feedback on quality for each of the evaluation products. The relevant checklist will be applied at each stage, to ensure the quality of the evaluation process and outputs.

79. The WFP DEQAS is based on the UNEG norms and standards and good practice of the international evaluation community and aims to ensure that the evaluation process and products conform to best practice. This quality assurance process does not interfere with the views or independence of the evaluation team but ensures that the report provides credible evidence and analysis in a clear and convincing way and draws its conclusions on that basis.
80. The WFP evaluation manager will be responsible for ensuring that the evaluation progresses as per the DEQAS Process Guide and for conducting a rigorous quality control of the evaluation products ahead of their finalization.
81. To enhance the quality and credibility of decentralized evaluations, an outsourced quality support (QS) service directly managed by the WFP office of Evaluation reviews the draft TOR, the draft inception and the evaluation reports, and provides a systematic assessment of their quality from an evaluation perspective, along with recommendations.
82. The evaluation manager will share the assessment and recommendations from the quality support service with the team leader, who will address the recommendations when finalizing the inception and evaluation reports. To ensure transparency and credibility of the process in line with the UNEG norms and standards^{16,a} rationale should be provided for comments that the team does not take into account when finalizing the report.
83. The evaluation team will be required to ensure the quality of data (reliability, consistency, and accuracy) throughout the data collection, synthesis, analysis and reporting phases.
84. The evaluation team should be assured of the accessibility of all relevant documentation within the provisions of the directive on disclosure of information. This is available in the WFP Directive CP2010/001 on information disclosure.
85. WFP expects that all deliverables from the evaluation team are subject to a thorough quality assurance review by the evaluation firm in line with the WFP evaluation quality assurance system prior to submission of the deliverables to WFP.
86. All final evaluation reports will be subject to a post hoc quality assessment (PHQA) by an independent entity through a process that is managed by the Office of Evaluation. The overall PHQA results will be published on the WFP website alongside the evaluation report.

5. Organization of the evaluation

5.1. Phases and deliverables

87. Table 3 presents the structure of the main phases of the evaluation, along with the deliverables and deadlines for each phase. Annex 2 presents a more detailed timeline.

Table 3 Summary timeline – key evaluation milestones

Main phases	Indicative timeline	Tasks and deliverables	Responsible
1. Preparation	May 30 to December 30th, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation of TOR ▪ Selection of the evaluation team & contracting ▪ Document review 	Evaluation manager
2. Inception	January 1st to February 26,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inception mission 	Evaluation

¹⁶ [UNEG](#) Norm #7 states “that transparency is an essential element that establishes trust and builds confidence, enhances stakeholder ownership and increases public accountability”.

	2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inception report 	manager
3. Data collection	March 05-26, 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fieldwork ▪ Exit debriefing 	Evaluation Team
4. Reporting	March 26-May 05, 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data analysis and report drafting ▪ Comments process ▪ Learning workshop ▪ Evaluation report 	Evaluation Team and Evaluation manager
5. Dissemination and follow-up	May 05 – June 20, 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management response ▪ Dissemination of the evaluation report 	Evaluation manager

5.2. Evaluation team composition

88. The evaluation team is expected to include three members, including an international team leader and a national consultant. The inclusion of national staff is essential to the unique context, which requires the team to have strong contextual knowledge and knowledge of Portuguese and different local languages. The team should be gender balanced and age heterogeneous with appropriate skills and attitudes to assess the gender and human rights as well as technical and cultural dimensions of the evaluation.
89. The team will be multi-disciplinary and include members who, together, include an appropriate balance of technical expertise and practical knowledge in the following areas:
- Nutrition, community health, epidemiology
 - Extensive technical and operational experience in nutrition interventions in Guinea-Bissau including experience of engaging and working with government entities.
 - Extensive knowledge in HIV and people living with HIV in Guinea-Bissau
 - Good knowledge of gender, equity, and wider inclusion issues
 - All team members should have strong analytical and communication skills, evaluation experience with a track record of written work on similar assignments, and familiarity with Guinea-Bissau.
 - English will be the language of the final report, however a summary in Portuguese will be necessary to be shared with the relevant government entities in the country.
90. The team leader will have expertise in one of the key competencies listed above as well as demonstrated experience in leading similar evaluations, including designing methodology and data collection tools. She/he will also have leadership, analytical and communication skills, including a track record of excellent English and Portuguese writing, synthesis, and presentation skills (Note, in most villages the affected population would be using creole or other local languages hence looking into additional language). Her/his primary responsibilities will be i) defining the evaluation approach and methodology; ii) guiding and managing the team; iii) leading the evaluation mission and representing the evaluation team; and iv) drafting and revising, as required, the inception report, the end of field work (i.e. exit) debriefing presentation and evaluation report in line with DEQAS.
91. Team members will: i) contribute to the methodology in their area of expertise based on a document review; ii) conduct field work; iii) participate in team meetings and meetings with stakeholders; and iv) contribute to the drafting and revision of the evaluation products in their technical area(s).
92. The evaluation team will conduct the evaluation under the direction of its team leader and in close communication with Rewan Ahmed (Evaluation Manager). The team will be hired following agreement with WFP on its composition.

5.3. Roles and responsibilities

93. The Guinea-Bissau CO Representative and Country Director will take responsibility to:

- Assign an evaluation manager for the evaluation.
 - Compose the internal evaluation committee and the evaluation reference group (see below)
 - Approve the final TOR, inception and evaluation reports.
 - Approve the evaluation team selection.
 - Ensure the independence and impartiality of the evaluation at all stages, including establishment of an evaluation committee and a reference group.
 - Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and the evaluation subject, its performance and results with the evaluation manager and the evaluation team.
 - Organize and participate in two separate debriefings, one internal and one with external stakeholders.
 - Oversee dissemination and follow-up processes, including the preparation of a management response to the evaluation recommendations.
94. The evaluation manager manages the evaluation process through all phases including: drafting this TOR; identifying the evaluation team; preparing and managing the budget; setting up the evaluation committee and evaluation reference group; ensuring quality assurance mechanisms are operational and effectively used; consolidating and sharing comments on draft inception and evaluation reports with the evaluation team; ensuring that the team has access to all documentation and information necessary to the evaluation; facilitating the team's contacts with local stakeholders; supporting the preparation of the field mission by setting up meetings and field visits, providing logistic support during the fieldwork and arranging for interpretation, if required; organizing security briefings for the evaluation team and providing any materials as required; and conducting the first level quality assurance of the evaluation products. The evaluation manager will be the main interlocutor between the team, represented by the team leader, the firm's focal point, and WFP counterparts to ensure a smooth implementation process.
95. An internal evaluation committee is formed to help ensure the independence and impartiality of the evaluation. Committee members will include: (refer to Annex III)
- Chair of the Evaluation Committee – Country Director and representative
 - Evaluation manager (Evaluation Committee Secretariat)
 - Member - Regional evaluation officer
 - Member - Country office monitoring and evaluation (M&E) officer
 - Member - Country office school feeding officer
 - Member- Gender, Protection and AAP Advisor
96. An evaluation reference group (ERG) is formed as an advisory body with representation from UNICEF. Refer to Annex III for additional information on the ERG composition.
- Chair of the Evaluation Committee – Country Director and representative
 - Evaluation manager (Evaluation Committee Secretariat)
 - Member - Regional evaluation officer
 - Member - Country office monitoring and evaluation (M&E) officer
 - Member - Country office school feeding officer
 - Member- Country office nutrition officer
 - Member- Gender, Protection and AAP Advisor
 - Member - UNICEF chief of Health and Nutrition
 - Member- Regional gender advisor
 - Member - Regional RAM advisor
 - Member- Regional Senior Nutrition Advisor
 - Member - Regional Nutrition Officer
97. The evaluation reference group members will review and comment on the draft evaluation products and act as key informants to contribute to the relevance, impartiality, and credibility of the evaluation by offering a range of viewpoints and ensuring a transparent process.
98. The regional bureau: The regional bureau in Dakar will take responsibility to:
- Advise the evaluation manager and provide support to the evaluation process where appropriate.

- Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and on the evaluation subject as required.
 - Provide comments on the draft TOR, inception and evaluation reports.
 - Support the preparation of a management response to the evaluation and track the implementation of the recommendations.
99. While the regional evaluation officer will perform most of the above responsibilities, other regional bureau-relevant technical staff may participate in the evaluation reference group and/or comment on evaluation products as appropriate.
100. Other Stakeholders (National Government including relevant ministries, implementing partners / NGOs, partner UN agencies) will support in providing relevant information to the evaluation team.
101. The Office of Evaluation (OEV) is responsible for overseeing WFP decentralized evaluation function, defining evaluation norms and standards, managing the outsourced quality support service, publishing as well submitting the final evaluation report to the PHQA. OEV also ensures a help desk function and advises the Regional Evaluation Officer, the Evaluation Manager and Evaluation teams when required. Internal and external stakeholders and/or the evaluators are encouraged to reach out to the regional evaluation officer and the Office of Evaluation helpdesk (wfp.decentralizedevaluation@wfp.org) in case of potential impartiality breaches or non-adherence to UNEG ethical guidelines.
102. The affected population are the key players to the evaluation where they will actively participate and answer interview questions with the engagement of local leadership while ensuring representation from all community members including girls, boys, men, women, PBWG and PLHIV.

5.4. Security considerations

103. Security clearance where required is to be obtained from [the designated duty station.]
- Consultants hired by WFP are covered by the United Nations Department of Safety & Security (UNDSS) system for United Nations personnel, which covers WFP staff and consultants contracted directly by WFP. Independent consultants must obtain UNDSS security clearance for travelling from the designated duty station and complete the United Nations basic and advance security trainings (BSAFE & SSAFE) in advance, print out their certificates and take them with them.
 - As an “independent supplier” of evaluation services to WFP, the contracted firm will be responsible for ensuring the security of the evaluation team, and adequate arrangements for evacuation for medical or situational reasons. However, to avoid any security incidents, the evaluation manager will ensure that the WFP country office registers the team members with the security officer on arrival in country and arranges a security briefing for them to gain an understanding of the security situation on the ground. The evaluation team must observe applicable United Nations Department of Safety and Security rules and regulations including taking security training (BSAFE & SSAFE), curfews (when applicable) and attending in-country briefings.
 - The country has a history of coups, with two recent alleged attempts in February 2022 and December 2023. As Guinea-Bissau prepares for an election in November 2024, it is crucial to stay vigilant for any changes in the political situation. Upon arrival, the evaluation manager will ensure that the evaluation team receives a security briefing from a security officer to stay informed on the security situation and precautions to take into consideration.

5.5. Communication

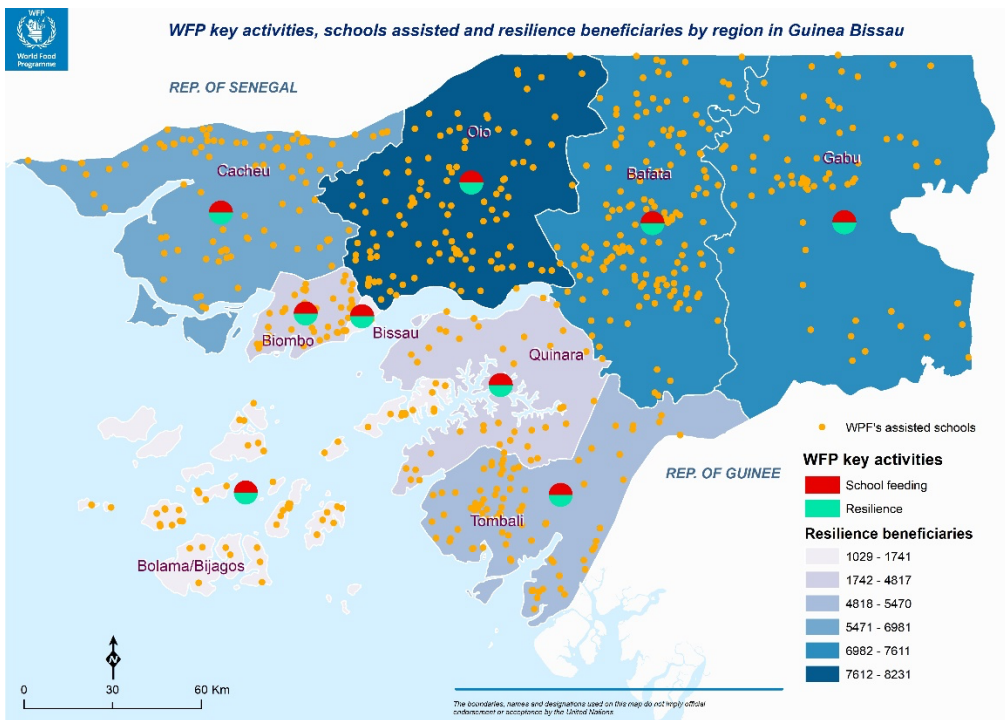
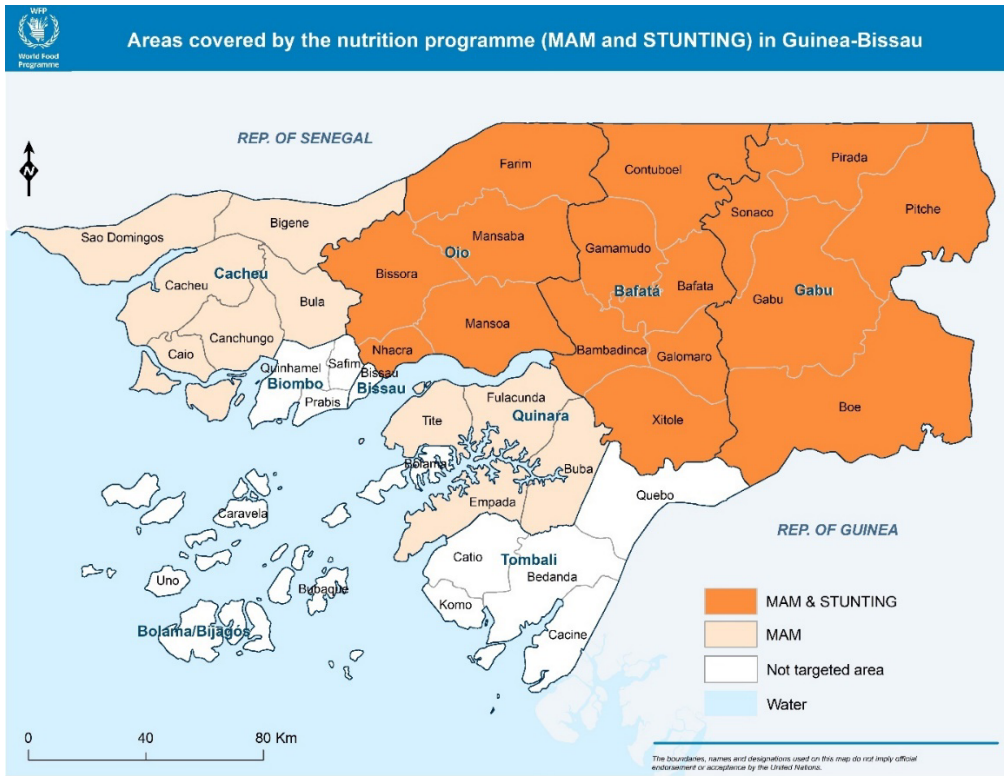
104. To ensure a smooth and efficient process and enhance the learning from this developmental evaluation, the evaluation team should place emphasis on transparent and open communication with key stakeholders in all phases. The evaluation team is encouraged to meet with as many internal and external stakeholders on-site as the evaluation mission timing and schedule allows and facilitate a debrief to present preliminary findings at the end of the mission.
105. Should translators be required for fieldwork, the evaluation firm will plan and include the cost in the budget proposal.

106. The Communication and Learning Plan will be developed by the evaluation manager and should include a GEWE responsive dissemination strategy, indicating how findings including gender mainstreaming conclusions and recommendations will be disseminated and how stakeholders affected by GEWE issues will be engaged.
107. Based on the stakeholder analysis, the communication and knowledge management plan (in Annex V) identifies the users of the evaluation to involve in the process and to whom the report should be disseminated. The communication and knowledge management plan indicates how findings including gender, equity and wider inclusion issues will be disseminated and how stakeholders interested in, or affected by, gender, equity and wider inclusion issues will be engaged.
108. As part of the international standards for evaluation, WFP requires that all evaluations are made publicly available. It is important that evaluation reports are accessible to a wide audience, thereby contributing to the credibility of WFP – through transparent reporting – and the use of evaluation. The Evaluation final report will be delivered in English and the evaluation team will be required to provide a Portuguese summary of the evaluation.

5.6. Proposal

109. The evaluation will be financed by WFP. The offer will include a detailed budget for the evaluation, including consultant fees, travel costs and other costs (interpreters, etc.).
110. The budget will be determined upon procurement and will depend on factors such as the number and daily rates of the evaluation team, and the extensive demand for primary data collection required by the evaluation.
111. Travel, subsistence and other direct expenses will be accounted for in the proposed budget in line with the extended period of embedding the consultant within the Country Office team. At least one country visit involving international travel is expected, alongside substantial travel within Guinea-Bissau during field familiarisation, stakeholder liaison and data collection processes.
112. Following the technical and financial assessment, an improved offer could be requested by WFP to the preferred bid(s) to better respond to the TOR requirements. WFP may conduct reference checks and interviews with selected team members.

Annex I. Map



Annex II. Milestones

Phases, deliverables, and timeline	
Phase 1 - Preparation	
EM	Desk review, draft TOR, and quality assurance (QA) by EM and REO using TOR QC
EM	Share draft TOR with quality support service (DEQS) and organize follow-up call with DEQS
EM	Review draft TOR based on DEQS and REO feedback and share with ERG
EM	Start identification of evaluation team
ERG	Review and comment on draft TOR
EM	Review draft TOR based on comments received and submit final TOR to EC Chair
EC Chair	Approve the final TOR and share with ERG and key stakeholders
EM	Assess evaluation proposals and recommends team selection
EM	Evaluation team recruitment/contracting
EC Chair	Selection and recruitment of evaluation team
Phase 2 - Inception	
EM/TL	Brief core team
ET	Desk review of key documents
	Inception mission in the country (if applicable)
ET	Draft inception report
EM	Quality assurance of draft IR by EM and REO using QC, share draft IR with quality support service (DEQS) and organize follow-up call with DEQS
ET	Review draft IR based on feedback received by DEQS, EM and REO
EM	Share revised IR with ERG
ERG	Review and comment on draft IR
EM	Consolidate comments
ET	Review draft IR based on feedback received and submit final revised IR
EM	Review final IR and submit to the evaluation committee for approval
EC Chair	Approve final IR and share with ERG for information
Phase 3 - Data collection	
EC Chair/ EM	Brief the evaluation team at CO
ET	Data collection

ET	In-country debriefing (s)
Phase 4 - Reporting	
ET	Draft evaluation report
EM	Quality assurance of draft ER by EM and REO using the QC, share draft ER with quality support service (DEQS) and organize follow-up call with DEQS
ET	Review and submit draft ER based on feedback received by DEQS, EM and REO
EM	Circulate draft ER for review and comments to ERG, RB, and other stakeholders
ERG	Review and comment on draft ER
EM	Consolidate comments received
ET	Review draft ER based on feedback received and submit final revised ER
EM	Review final revised ER and submit to the evaluation committee
EC Chair	Approve final evaluation report and share with key stakeholders for information
Phase 5 - Dissemination and follow-up	
EC Chair	Prepare management response
EM	Share final evaluation report and management response with the REO and OEV for publication and participate in end-of-evaluation lessons learned call

Annex III. Role and composition of the evaluation committee

See [TN on Evaluation Committee](#)

114.Purpose and role: The purpose of the evaluation committee (EC) is to ensure a credible, transparent, impartial, and quality evaluation in accordance with WFP evaluation policy. It will achieve this by supporting the evaluation manager in making decisions, reviewing draft deliverables (TOR, inception report and evaluation report), and submitting them for approval by the Country Director/Deputy Country Director (CD/DCD) who will be the chair of the committee.

115.Composition: The evaluation committee will be composed of the following staff:

- The Country Director or Deputy Country Director (Chair of the Evaluation Committee) - Claude Kakule
- Evaluation manager (Evaluation Committee Secretariat) – Rewan Ahmed
- Regional evaluation officer (REO) – Edoxi Kidane
- Country office monitoring and evaluation (M&E) officer – Mahoro Bwock
- Country office school feeding officer– Talisma Dias
- Gender, Protection and AAP Advisor -Roisin Taylor

Annex IV. Role and composition of the evaluation reference group

116.Purpose and role: The evaluation reference group (ERG) is an advisory group providing advice and feedback to the evaluation manager and the evaluation team at key moments during the evaluation process. It is established during the preparatory stage of the evaluation and is mandatory for all decentralized evaluations.

117.The overall purpose of the evaluation reference group is to contribute to the credibility, utility, and impartiality of the evaluation. For this purpose, its composition and role are guided by the following principles:

- **Transparency:** Keeping relevant stakeholders engaged and informed during key steps ensures transparency throughout the evaluation process
- **Ownership and Use:** Stakeholders' participation enhances ownership of the evaluation process and products, which in turn may impact on its use.
- **Accuracy:** Feedback from stakeholders at key steps of the preparatory, data collection and reporting phases contributes to accuracy of the facts and figures reported in the evaluation and of its analysis.

118.Members are expected to review and comment on draft evaluation deliverables and share relevant insights at key consultation points of the evaluation process.

119.The main roles of the evaluation reference group are as follows:

- Review and comment on the draft TOR.
- Suggest key references and data sources in their area of expertise.
- Participate in face-to-face or virtual briefings to the evaluation team during the inception phase and/or evaluation phase.
- Review and comment on the draft inception report.
- Participate in field debriefings (optional)
- Review and comment on the draft evaluation report and related annexes, with a particular focus on a) factual errors and/or omissions that could invalidate the findings or change the conclusions; b) issues of political sensitivity that need to be refined in the way they are addressed or in the language used; c) recommendations.

- Participate in learning workshops to validate findings and discuss recommendations.
- Provide guidance on suggested communications products to disseminate learning from the evaluation.

Country office
<p>Core members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country Director or Deputy Country Director (Chair) • Evaluation Manager (secretary or delegated chair) • M&E Focal person • Gender, Protection and AAP Advisor • School feeding officer • Nutrition Officer
Regional bureau
<p>Core members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Evaluation Officer • Regional RAM Advisor • Regional Gender Adviser <p>Other possible complementary members as relevant to the evaluation subject:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Supply Chain Officer • Regional Head of VAM and/or Monitoring • Regional Emergency Preparedness & Response Unit Officer • Regional Humanitarian Adviser (or Protection Adviser) • Senior Regional Nutrition Adviser • Regional School Feeding Officer • Regional Partnerships Officer • Regional Programme Officers (cash-based transfers/social protection/resilience and livelihoods) • Regional HR Officer • Regional Risk Management Officer
Partner agency
UNICEF - Chief of Health and Nutrition

120.

Annex V. Communication and knowledge management plan

Internal (WFP) and External (Partners and Government) Communications Plan

What- Communication product/ information	To whom- Target group or individuals / position (e.g., country office staff, technical staff etc.)	What level <i>Organizational level of communication (e.g., strategic, operational, field etc.)</i>	From whom <i>Lead commissioning office staff with name/position (e.g., Country Office Director, evaluation manager etc)</i>	How (in what way) <i>Communication means (e.g., meeting, interaction, written report, email etc.)</i>	Why-Purpose of communication <i>(e.g., solicit comments, seek approval, share findings for organizational learning)</i>
Tentative time and scope of evaluation	Country Office staff	Programme staff	Evaluation Chair	Email from the Regional Evaluation Office (RBD)	To start the evaluation process including the selection of Evaluation Manager and formulation of the EC and ERG
	Government counterparts, NGO partner, UN agency partners, donors	Strategic + Operational	Head of Country office	Email	To confirm the intention to learn/ account for results for the subject
Draft TOR	Key stakeholders through the Evaluation Reference Group, Country Office management and programme staff	Management and programme teams	Evaluation manager on behalf of the evaluation committee	Email	To get comments

	Key stakeholders Through the Evaluation reference Group; and directly to stakeholders not represented in the ERG	Operational/ Technical	Evaluation manager		To seek for review and comments on TOR
Final TOR	Key stakeholders through the Evaluation Reference Group Country Office management and programme staff	Management and programme teams and Procurement/HR officer	Evaluation Manager	Email	-Inform the relevant staff of the plan for the evaluation, including critical dates and milestones. -informs the support staff on the selected option for contracting team
	Key stakeholders Through the Evaluation reference Group; and/or directly	Strategic + Operational/ Technical			Informing stakeholders of the plan, purpose, scope, and timing of the evaluation; and their role
Draft Inception report	Key stakeholders through the Evaluation Country Office management and programme staff	Management and programme teams	Evaluation manager on behalf of the evaluation committee	Email	To get comments and validation of findings
	Key stakeholders through the Evaluation reference Group;	Operational/ technical	Evaluation manager	Email and discussions	To seek for review and comments on draft Inception report

Final Inception Report	Key stakeholders through the Evaluation Reference Group Country Office management and programme staff -relevant support staff	Management and programme teams and Procurement/ Admin/HR staff	Evaluation manager	Email	Inform the relevant staff of the detailed plan for the evaluation, including critical dates and milestones; site visits; stakeholders to be engaged etc. -informs the support staff of the required support
	Key stakeholders through the Evaluation reference Group;	Strategic + Operational/ Technical	Head of Country Office	Email; plus, discussions during scheduled coordination meetings as appropriate	Informing stakeholders of the detailed plan of the evaluation; and their role including when they will be engaged

Data collection	Debriefing power-point	Country office management and programme staff	Management and operation/technical levels	EM in coordination with Evaluation Team leader	Email	Allow reflection on the preliminary findings before the scheduled debriefing.
		Key stakeholders through the Evaluation reference Group;	Technical/operational	Evaluation manager		Invite the stakeholders to the external debriefing meeting, to discuss the preliminary findings
Data Analysis and Reporting	Draft Evaluation report	Key stakeholders through the Evaluation reference Group Country Office management and programme staff	Management and technical levels	Evaluation manager, on behalf of the evaluation committee	Email and workshop	Request for comments on the draft report and conduct a workshop with relevant stakeholders to review the report, comment and develop action plans
	Final evaluation Report	Country team and programme, and other staff -Global WFP	Through the RB, on newgo	Evaluation manager on behalf of the evaluation committee	Email	Informing internal stakeholders of the final main product from the evaluation -Making the report available publicly
		General public	All levels -Users of WFP.org -Users of partners websites	-Evaluation manager; plus, the head of subject being evaluated	-Posting report on WFP.org -Posting on partners websites	Informing all key stakeholders of the final main product from the evaluation -Making the report available publicly

Dissemination & Follow-up	Draft Management Response to the evaluation recommendations	CO Programme and M&E staff Senior Regional Programme Advisers	Management and technical level, depending on subject of evaluation	Evaluation manager, on behalf of the evaluation committee	Email	Communicate the suggested actions on recommendations and elicit comments Discuss the country office's action to address the evaluation recommendations
		-Key stakeholders through the Evaluation reference Group;			-Email, and/or an organized face-to-face session	
	Final management Response	-Staff in the country office -Global WFP	- All levels -Users of WFPgo	Evaluation manager	Email, plus shared folders Posting report and MR on WFPgo	-Ensure that all relevant staff are informed on the commitments made on taking actions -Make MR accessible across WFP
		-General public	-Users of WFP.org			Focal point at the partner

Annex VI. Bibliography

1. Guinea-Bissau - CSP 2023-2027 [Guinea-Bissau - CSP 2023-2027.pdf](#)
2. Guinea-Bissau Annual Country Report 2022 [Annual Country Report | World Food Programme \(wfp.org\)](#)
3. Guinea-Bissau Annual Country Report 2023 [Annual Country Report | World Food Programme \(wfp.org\)](#)
4. World Health statistic 2020 [World Health Statistic 2020.pdf](#)
5. Anaemia and malnutrition in children aged 0–59 months on the Bijagós Archipelago, Guinea-Bissau, West Africa: a cross-sectional, population-based study [Population-Based Study on anaemia of children under 5 2013.pdf](#)
6. Food and nutrition security assessment and market monitoring (SiSSAN) March 2023 [Rapport SiSSAN Mars 2023 - Final.pdf](#)
7. Food and nutrition security assessment and market monitoring (SiSSAN) October 2022 [Rapport SiSSAN Octobre 2022 - Final.pdf](#)
8. PDM Building Resilience in Guinea-Bissau through shock responsive Social protection system Distribution Monitoring Report October 2022 [SDG JP CBT Distribution Report.pdf](#)
9. Multiple Indicator Survey 2018-2019 [MICS - Guinea Bissau 2018-19 MICS Survey Findings Report_Portuguese.pdf](#)
10. Fill the Nutrient Gap 2022 [FNG english version.pdf](#)
11. Guinea-Bissau Mc Govern Dole Fina Evaluation Results [GB McGovern Dole final evaluation report.pdf](#)

Annex VII. Acronyms and abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
AAP	Accountability to affected populations
ACR	Annual country Report
CO	Country Office
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
DEQAS	Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System
EC	Evaluation Committee
ERG	Evaluation Reference Group
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Viruses
HQ	Head Quarter
MT	Metric tons
NGO	Non-Government organizations
OEV	Office of Evaluation
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
PHQA	post hoc quality assessment
QS	Quality Support
RB	Regional Bureau
RBD	Regional Bureau Dakar
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TB	Tuberculosis
THR	Take home rations
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety & Security
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	united Nations Children's Fund
USD	USD Dollars
WFP	World Food Programme

Annex VIII: Logical Framework

	Description	WINGS / Short Description	Category
SDG 2	Zero hunger		SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Strategic Outcome 01	Crisis-affected populations in Guinea Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of shocks.	Everyone has access to food	1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs
Outcome Indicator 1.1.1	Food consumption score		
Outcome Indicator 1.1.10	Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet		
Outcome Indicator 1.1.11	Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age		
Outcome Indicator 1.1.2	Food consumption score – nutrition		
Outcome Indicator 1.1.3	Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)		

Outcome Indicator 1.1.5	Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs		
Outcome Indicator 1.1.6	Economic capacity to meet essential needs		
Activity 01	Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.	01 Food and nutrition to crisis-affected	URT-1.2: Unconditional resource transfer
Output	National and local governments have enhanced capacity to prepare and respond to climate change and socio-economic shocks		
Output Standard 1.1	Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs		
Output Indicator A.29	Quantity of non-food items distributed		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.36	Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator C.2	Country office supports the updating of government frameworks for preparedness and/or early/anticipatory action at the national and local levels (QCPR)		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator C.5	Country office works on advising the government on the use of new		C: Capacity development and technical support provided

	technologies and innovation to achieve the SDGs (QCPR)		
Output Indicator C.6	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator C.7	Number of capacities strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator C.8	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator C.9	Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator C.10	Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output	People affected by shocks have access to nutritious food, cash, and services to meet their essential needs.		

Output Standard 1.1	Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs		
Output Indicator B.4	Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		B: Nutritious food provided
Output Indicator B.12	Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people		B: Nutritious food provided
Output	People affected by shocks have access to nutritious food, cash, and services to meet their essential needs.		
Output Standard 1.1	Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs		
Output Indicator A.6	Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.23	Total value of cash transferred to people		A: Resources transferred

Output Indicator A.27	Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.29	Quantity of non-food items distributed		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.33	Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		A: Resources transferred
Strategic Outcome 02	Children, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau have improved diets and access to basic services, including health, education, and nutrition by 2027.	Access to nutrition and education	2: People have better nutrition, health, and education outcomes
Outcome Indicator 1.2.10	Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet		
Outcome Indicator 1.2.11	Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age		
Outcome Indicator 1.2.13	Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)		
Outcome Indicator 1.2.14	Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate		
Outcome Indicator 1.2.15	Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate		
Outcome Indicator 1.2.16	Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate		

Outcome Indicator 1.2.17	Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate		
Outcome Indicator 1.2.18	Default rate of clients from TB-DOTS and PMTCT programmes		
Outcome Indicator 1.2.19	Retention rate/drop-out rate, by grade		
Outcome Indicator 1.2.20	Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP		
Outcome Indicator 1.2.21	Enrolment rate		
Outcome Indicator 1.2.22	Attendance rate		
Outcome Indicator 1.2.23	Graduation rate		
Outcome Indicator 1.2.41	Number of national policies, strategies, programmes, and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy		
Outcome Indicator 1.2.7	Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)		
Outcome Indicator 1.2.8	Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)		

Activity 02	Provide nutritious school meals and take-home rations to schoolchildren for improved education outcomes and pilot approaches to strengthening the national school health and nutrition system.	02 Meals and THR for schoolchildren	SMP-1.5: School based programmes
Output	Children in rural communities have access to locally sourced, diversified nutritious school meals that improve nutrition and food security and create minimum conditions for quality education.		
Output Standard 2.3	School-aged children and adolescents access school-based health and nutrition packages		
Output Indicator A.7	Number of women WFP has transferred cash to, into an account in their name, disaggregated by account type (bank, mobile money, others)		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.16	Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.20	Quantity of food provided to schools through home-grown school-based programmes		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.22	Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes		A: Resources transferred

Output Indicator A.23	Total value of cash transferred to people		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.29	Quantity of non-food items distributed		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.30	Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.33	Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.35	Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator C.5	Country office works on advising the government on the use of new technologies and innovation to achieve the SDGs (QCPR)		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator C.6	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator C.7	Number of capacities strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs		C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Indicator C.8	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator C.9	Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator C.10	Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator F.2	Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported		F: Smallholder farmers supported
Output Indicator F.7	Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated		F: Smallholder farmers supported
Output Indicator N.1	Feeding days as percentage of total school days		N: School feeding provided
Output Indicator N.3	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		N: School feeding provided
Output Indicator N.4	Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support		N: School feeding provided
Output Indicator N.9	Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model		N: School feeding provided

Output Indicator N.10	Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools		N: School feeding provided
Output	School-age girls and children with disabilities have access to take-home rations and their households are able to send their children to school and/or keep them longer in school to allow for improved learning outcomes.		
Output Standard 2.3	School-aged children and adolescents access school-based health and nutrition packages		
Output Indicator A.4	Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.9	Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.14	Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.16	Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.29	Quantity of non-food items distributed		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.33	Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator C.6	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by		C: Capacity development and technical support provided

	WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger		
Output Indicator C.7	Number of capacities strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator C.8	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator C.9	Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator E.1	Number of people reached through interpersonal social, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)		E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided
Output Indicator E.2	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)		E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided
Activity 03	Provide nutrition services for populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community and national level nutrition services.	03 No one suffers from malnutrition	NPA-1.3: Malnutrition prevention programme

Output	Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and people living with HIV and TB and their households have access to nutritious diets that improve their nutrition status.		
Output Standard 2.2	Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets		
Output Indicator A.2	Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.4	Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.14	Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.23	Total value of cash transferred to people		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.31	Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.33	Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		A: Resources transferred

Output Indicator B.4	Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		B: Nutritious food provided
Output Indicator B.12	Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people		B: Nutritious food provided
Output Indicator C.6	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator C.7	Number of capacities strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator C.9	Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator E.1	Number of people reached through interpersonal social, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)		E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided
Output Indicator E.2	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)		E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided

Output	Populations at risk of malnutrition benefit from improved community level treatment and prevention services including social and behaviour change activities.		
Output Standard 2.2	Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets		
Output Indicator B.9	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition		B: Nutritious food provided
Output Indicator C.6	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator C.7	Number of capacities strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator C.8	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator C.9	Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening		C: Capacity development and technical support provided

	activities at national and subnational levels		
Output Indicator E.1	Number of people reached through interpersonal social, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)		E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided
Output Indicator E.2	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)		E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided
Strategic Outcome 03	Rural communities in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have increased resilience in the face of climate change and socio-economic shocks and stressors by 2027.	Improving the income of small farmers	3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods
Outcome Indicator 1.3.1	Food consumption score		
Outcome Indicator 1.3.11	Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age		
Outcome Indicator 1.3.25	Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base		
Outcome Indicator 1.3.26	Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits		

Outcome Indicator 1.3.28	Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems		
Outcome Indicator 1.3.29	Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems		
Outcome Indicator 1.3.3	Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)		
Outcome Indicator 1.3.30	Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage		
Outcome Indicator 1.3.31	Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops		
Outcome Indicator 1.3.32	Climate adaptation benefit score		
Outcome Indicator 1.3.33	Climate resilience capacity score		
Outcome Indicator 1.3.34	Climate services score		
Outcome Indicator 1.3.36	Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks		
Activity 04	Provide an integrated support package to smallholder farmers, especially women's and young smallholder farmers' associations, for improved livelihoods, access to markets, diets, and resilience.	04 Nutrition, literacy, basic business	SMS-1.8: Smallholder agricultural market support programmes

Output

Smallholder farmers and value chain actors, especially women and young people, have improved production capacities, are able to aggregate marketable surpluses and reduce post-harvest losses, and have better access to markets, leveraging linkages to schools.

Output Standard 3.3	Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surplus, reduce postharvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools		
Output Indicator F.1	Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment, and infrastructure		F: Smallholder farmers supported
Output Indicator F.3	Number of farmers that benefit from farmer organizations sales to home-grown school meals programme and other structured markets		F: Smallholder farmers supported
Output Indicator F.4	Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems		F: Smallholder farmers supported
Output Indicator F.5	Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided		F: Smallholder farmers supported
Output Indicator F.6	Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages		F: Smallholder farmers supported

Output Indicator F.8	Number of other value chain actors supported		F: Smallholder farmers supported
Output	Smallholder farmers, especially associations of women and young smallholder farmers, have improved assets, knowledge, and capacity to enhance their resilience and produce nutritious and climate-smart produce.		
Output Standard 3.2	People and communities have increased skills, capacities, and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods.		
Output Indicator A.5	Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.6	Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.7	Number of women WFP has transferred cash to, into an account in their name, disaggregated by account type (bank, mobile money, others)		A: Resources transferred

Output Indicator A.20	Quantity of food provided to schools through home-grown school-based programmes		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.23	Total value of cash transferred to people		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator A.29	Quantity of non-food items distributed		A: Resources transferred
Output Indicator C.6	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator C.7	Number of capacities strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator C.9	Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator G.7	Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP		G: Skills, capacities, and services for climate adapted livelihoods
Output Indicator G.10	Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action		G: Skills, capacities, and services for climate adapted livelihoods
Output Indicator G.11	Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks		G: Skills, capacities, and services for climate adapted livelihoods

Output Indicator G.12

Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks

G: Skills, capacities, and services for climate adapted livelihoods

--	--	--	--

SDG 17

Partnerships for the goals

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

Strategic Outcome 04

The social protection system in Guinea-Bissau is strengthened by 2027.

Social protection systems

4: National programmes and systems are strengthened

Outcome Indicator 6.4.37

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes, and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

Outcome Indicator 6.4.38	Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support		
Outcome Indicator 6.4.39	Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support		
Outcome Indicator 6.4.44	Number of people covered (WFP indirect affected population) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support		
Outcome Indicator 6.4.45	Number of national policies, strategies, programmes, and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support		
Activity 05	Provide technical support and capacitate national institutions to build an efficient, inclusive, nutrition-sensitive, and shock-responsive social protection system	05 Technical support to government	SPS-1.10: Social protection sector support
Output	National institutions have the capacity to better collect and analyse data, target affected population, and deliver social protection to those most in need		

Output Standard 4.1	National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes, and programmes contributing to achieve Zero Hunger and other SDGs		
Output Indicator C.4	Country office supports their countries' national development plan by identifying the poorest, most vulnerable, and those furthest behind within the framework of a United Nations Joint process (QCPR)		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator C.5	Country office works on advising the government on the use of new technologies and innovation to achieve the SDGs (QCPR)		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator C.6	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator C.7	Number of capacities strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator C.8	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening		C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Indicator C.9	Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator C.10	Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support		C: Capacity development and technical support provided
Output Indicator C.11	Social protection system building blocks supported		C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Cross-Cutting

SDG 2	Zero hunger	SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Cross-cutting Result CC.1		Protection
Cross-cutting Indicator CC.1.1	Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	
Cross-cutting Indicator CC.1.2	Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	
Cross-cutting Indicator CC.1.3	Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	
Cross-cutting Indicator CC.1.4	Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	
Cross-cutting Result CC.2		Accountability
Cross-cutting Indicator CC.2.1	Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	
Cross-cutting Indicator CC.2.2	Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	

Cross-cutting Indicator CC.2.3	Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	
Cross-cutting Result CC.3		Gender equality and women's empowerment
Cross-cutting Indicator CC.3.1	Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality	
Cross-cutting Indicator CC.3.2	Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	
Cross-cutting Indicator CC.3.3	Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity	
Cross-cutting Result CC.4		Environmental sustainability
Cross-cutting Indicator CC.4.1	Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	
Cross-cutting Indicator CC.4.2	Country office implements environmental management systems	

Annex X: Line of Sight

GUINEA BISSAU (2023-2027)			
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals
SDG target: 2.1 Access to Food	SDG target: 2.2 End Malnutrition	SDG target: 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	SDG target: 17.9 Capacity Strengthening
UNSDCF Priority 2: Structural economic transformation, sustainable development and inclusive and resilient green growth that leaves no one behind	UNSDCF Priority 3: Human Capital Development	UNSDCF Priority 2: Structural economic transformation, sustainable development and inclusive and resilient green growth that leaves no one behind	UNSDCF Priority 3: Human Capital Development
Crisis Response	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Resilience Building
Strategic Outcome 1. People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs	Strategic Outcome 2. People have better nutrition, health & education outcomes	Strategic Outcome 3. People have improved & sustainable livelihoods	Strategic Outcome 4. National programmes & systems are strengthened
CSP-FORMULATED OUTCOME 1: Crisis-affected populations in Guinea Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of shocks	CSP-FORMULATED OUTCOME 2: Children, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau have improved diets and access to basic services, including health, education, and nutrition by 2027	CSP-FORMULATED OUTCOME 3: Rural communities in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have increased resilience in the face of climate change and socio-economic shocks and stressors by 2027	CSP-FORMULATED OUTCOME 4: The social protection system in Guinea-Bissau is strengthened by 2027
BUDGET SO 1: \$ 6 685 081	BUDGET SO 2: \$ 111 962 745	BUDGET SO 3: \$ 14 624 380	BUDGET SO 4: \$ 3 070 803
UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO 1: 122,625	UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO 2: 633,320	UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO 3: 79,000	UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO 4: 0
OUTPUT 1: People affected by shocks have access to nutritious food, cash and services to meet their essential needs (Output 1.1, Categories A, B, SDG Target 1.3)	OUTPUT 3: Children in rural communities have access to locally sourced, diversified nutritious school meals that improve nutrition and food security and create minimum conditions for quality education (Output 2.3; Categories A, F, N, C; SDG Targets 4.1)	OUTPUT 7: Smallholder farmers, especially associations of women and young smallholder farmers, have improved assets, knowledge and capacity to enhance their resilience and produce nutritious and climate-smart produce. (Output 3.2; Categories A, C, G, SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 4.6, 13.1)	OUTPUT 9: National institutions have the capacity to better collect and analyse data, target beneficiaries and deliver social protection to those most in need (Output 4.1; Category C, SDG Target 1.3)
OUTPUT 2: National and local governments have enhanced capacity to prepare and respond to climate change and socio-economic shocks (Output 1.1; Categories A, C, SDG Target 13.3)	OUTPUT 4: School-age girls and children with disabilities have access to take-home rations and their households are able to send their children to school and/or keep them longer in school to allow for improved learning outcomes (Output 2.3; Categories A, E, C, SDG Targets 4.1, 4.5)	OUTPUT 8: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors, especially women and young people, have improved production capacities, are able to aggregate marketable surpluses and reduce post-harvest losses, and have better access to markets, leveraging linkages to schools. (Output 3.3; Categories F, SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4)	ACTIVITY 5: Provide technical support and capacitate national institutions to build an efficient, inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system (Activity 1.10; modalities: CS, Service Delivery)
ACTIVITY 1: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response (Activity 1.2; Modalities: CBT, CV, CS)	ACTIVITY 2: Provide nutritious school meals and take-home rations to schoolchildren for improved education outcomes and pilot approaches to strengthening the national school health and nutrition system (Activity 1.5; Modalities: Food, CBT, CS).	ACTIVITY 4: Provide an integrated support package to smallholder farmers, especially women's and young smallholder farmers' associations, for improved livelihoods, access to markets, diets and resilience (Activity 1.8; Modality (CBT, CV, CS)	
	OUTPUT 5: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and people living with HIV and TB and their households have access to nutritious diets that improve their nutrition status (Output 2.2; Categories A, B, C, E; SDG Target 3.1)		
	OUTPUT 6: Populations at risk of malnutrition benefit from improved community level treatment and prevention services including social and behaviour change activities (Output 2.2; Categories B, C, E; SDG Target 3.1)		
	ACTIVITY 3: Provide nutrition services for populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community and national level nutrition services (Activity 1.3; Modalities: Food, CBT, CS)		

Cross-cutting priorities (AAP, Gender equality & Women's empowerment, Nutrition integration, Environmental sustainability)

- Empower women and girls by promoting their skills and education and exercising their rights, enabling national and local systems to allow equitable access to services.
- Support the development of a shock-responsive social protection system through technical advice, strategic partnerships, and by using WFP programmes as models for its building blocks.
- Integrate capacitation of local and national institutions throughout all operations for gradual handover. Support access, availability, affordability, and consumption of safe nutritious foods for all at all times through all interventions

Annex XI: Direct affected population by strategic outcome, activity & modality

Strategic Outcome	Activity	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
		(18+ years)	(18+ years)	(0-18 years)	(0-18 years)	
1	1 (CBT)	61 311	61 314	0	0	122 625
2	2 (Food)	195	195	163 500	163 500	327 390
	3 (Food)	5 811	3 405	148 444	148 270	305 930
3	4 (CBT)	47 400	31 600	0	0	79 000
TOTAL <i>(without overlap)</i>		114 717	96 514	311 944	311 770	834 945

