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Guinea-Bissau

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

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Overview

In 2024, Guinea-Bissau experienced overlapping crises, including severe flooding that affected an estimate of 58,000 people and damaged 5,813 hectares of agricultural land, further straining food systems. Additionally, the removal of rice import subsidies in April 2024, resulted in a 23.8 percent increase in the price of staple rice, significantly reducing household purchasing power [1]. A broader context of political instability and global supply chain disruptions further exacerbated food insecurity, with 22 percent of families identified as food insecure [2]. Persistent issues such as high poverty levels, gender inequality, limited fiscal space, and inadequate infrastructure continued to limit progress. Consistent with its commitment towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 and 17, WFP's response in Guinea-Bissau aimed to provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations. In addition, WFP implemented resilience-building activities targeting communities affected by recurrent climate shocks to address the root causes of food insecurity and to strengthen communities' responses to shocks.

In close collaboration with the Government and partners, WFP provided 2,265 mt of food (20 percent of the target) and USD 183,000 in cash-based transfers (12 percent of the target) to 268,504 people. During the year, WFP continued to actively advocate for placing food systems transformation at the core of both the Government's and the UN's priorities. To walk the talk, WFP continued to expand its efforts through sustainable, long-term, multidimensional approaches by providing services, including market linkages, to 16,037 smallholder farmers. WFP collaborated with aggregators, farmers' cooperatives, and the various line ministries and national institutes along various value chains. WFP also introduced and promoted improved seeds and agricultural best practices to support agricultural productivity for vulnerable communities while increasing access to markets for smallholder farmers. Under the Emergency Food Security Support Project (PAUSA)—a programme funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and implemented jointly by WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR), WFP provided support to the MADR to provide agri-inputs and training sessions to 15,400 smallholder farmers, 54 percent of whom were women. This project distributed 1,154 mt of improved seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides across the country. Moreover, under the One SDG Tabanca at a Time project (also known as the "One Tabanca Project"), a multisectoral initiative targeting a community of six villages (Tabancas) with a combined population of 2,710 people, WFP initiated a scalable, modular service to address food security, energy, and livelihoods.

In support of the government's efforts to transform agri-food systems, WFP continued its support to MADR to scale up the adoption of the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) practice among vulnerable communities. Additionally, WFP supported 598 farmers (328 of whom were women) in post-harvest management and business development, thereby aiding local cooperatives in reducing post-harvest losses and enhancing market linkages.

To address malnutrition, WFP supported the Ministry of Health in implementing nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific activities, reaching over 52,000 people. This included providing 459 mt of specialised nutritious food to supplement acute malnutrition in children aged 6 to 59 months, and to prevent stunting in children aged 6 to 23 months during the lean season. WFP also provided USD 19,300 in cash transfers to support 293 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) in accessing pre- and postnatal care at health centres, and to support 200 people living with HIV (PLHIV) and their families sustain their livelihoods. Complementing these efforts, a social and behavioural change (SBC) campaign reached 49,000 people through schools, health centres, markets, and community events, promoting healthy eating habits and improved nutrition practices.

As a critical safety net for children, WFP continued to support the Ministry of Education by providing nutritious hot meals to 186,000 school-going children through the national school feeding programme. As part of the home-grown school feeding programme, WFP procured 663 mt of rice and 188 mt of beans from 12 local cooperatives. Funding shortfalls prevented the distribution of take-home rations to fifth and sixth grade girls and children with disabilities for this year.

Under its crisis response and social protection programme—and as part of the SDG project in collaboration with UNICEF and UNFPA—WFP provided critical support to 1,500 of the most vulnerable households. Following the severe flooding in September 2024, WFP led a multi-sectoral and multi-actor emergency assessment across eight regions to evaluate the impact on food security, health, education, and protection. The assessment was conducted jointly with government officials, UN agencies, the national Red Cross, and local authorities. Findings from the assessment informed the development of a response plan. Cash transfer was the ideal modality for the response over vouchers as it was faster, safer, and more flexible. Due to delays in funding confirmation, coordination challenges, and the December festive season, beneficiary registration and cash transfers were planned for early 2025.

WFP further strengthened its collaborations with the Ministry of Women, Family, and Social Solidarity, UNFPA, and UNICEF (through the One UN initiative) by implementing the SDG-funded joint project. This project developed a comprehensive national social protection strategy and supported its operationalization. Recognizing the urgent need

for a comprehensive framework in 2024, WFP worked closely with line ministries of the government and development partners—including UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA,—to develop the first-ever National Social Protection Policy for Guinea-Bissau. This policy, which included a comprehensive costing and funding mechanism as well as a roadmap for establishing a national social registry, was endorsed by the Council of Ministers. WFP will continue to support the government through the first phase of the policy implementation plan scheduled for 2025-2029.

WFP's achievements in 2024 were made possible through robust collaborations with local and international stakeholders. Key government partners, such as the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Education, and Women and Family, have played a pivotal role in strengthening national capacity to deliver social protection and educational services. Equally essential were partnerships with UN agencies, including UNICEF and UNFPA, and national institutes such as Seed Systems Group (SSG) and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA). WFP's focus on localization provided an opportunity to broaden local engagement, contracting 12 farmers' cooperatives and collaborating with 14 partner organizations. Moreover, critical partnerships with entities like the African Development Bank provided essential funding for agricultural projects. These collaborations ensured a coordinated and effective response to Guinea-Bissau's complex development challenges. A strong commitment to gender equality was evident throughout programme design and implementation. All key activities achieved a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score of 4, reflecting the full integration of gender and age considerations. Specific efforts targeted women-led families, PBWG, PLHIV and people with disabilities, ensuring inclusive approach.

268,504

Total beneficiaries in 2024



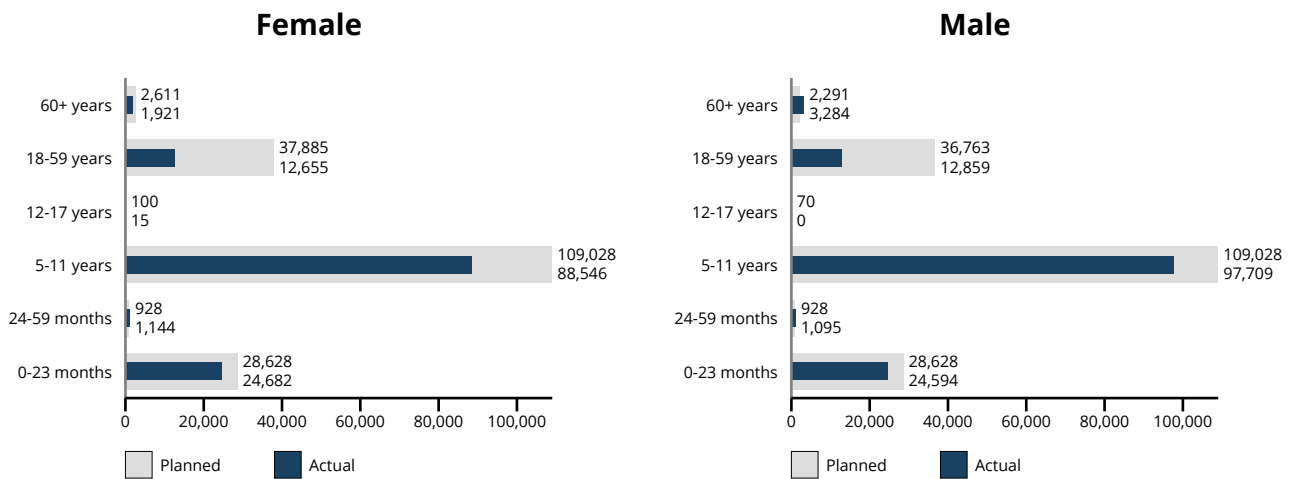
48% female



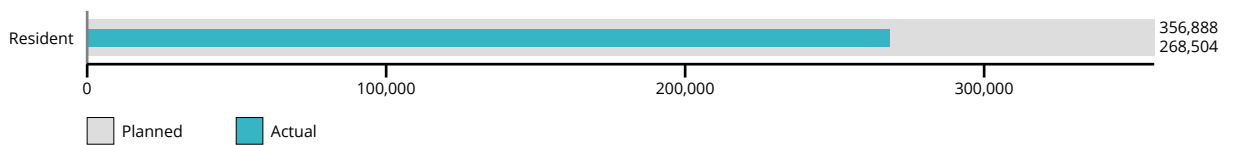
52% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 3,435 (50% Female, 50% Male)

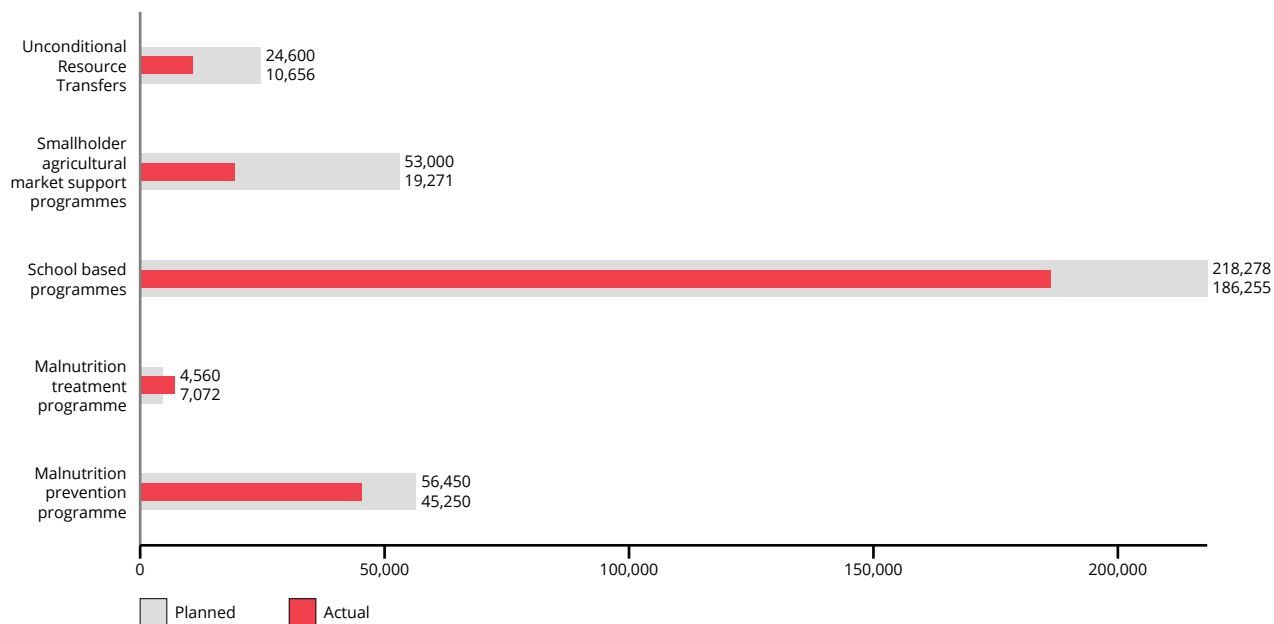
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



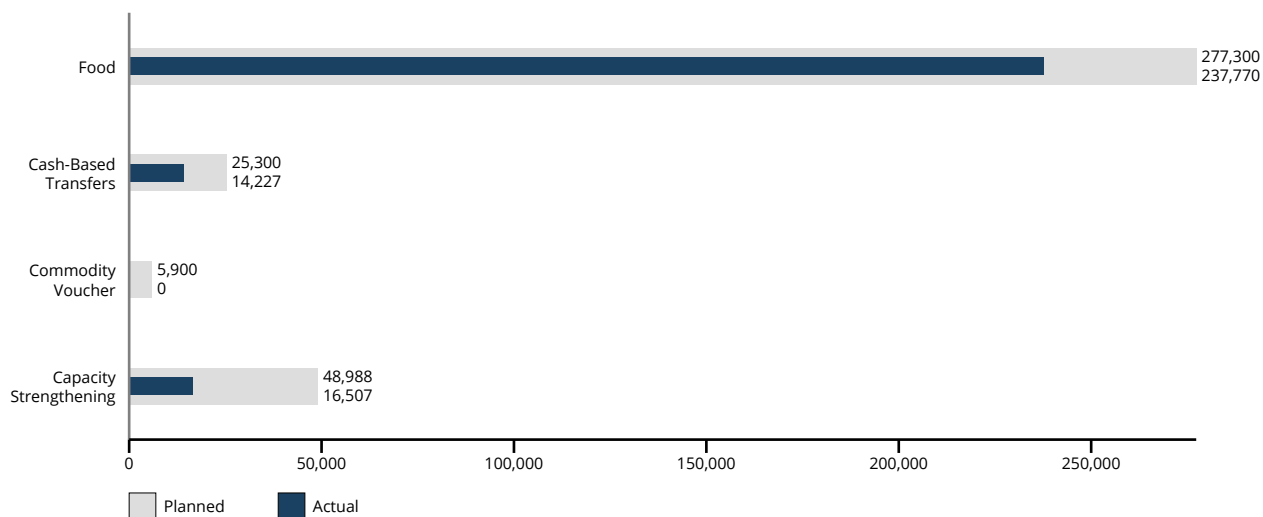
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



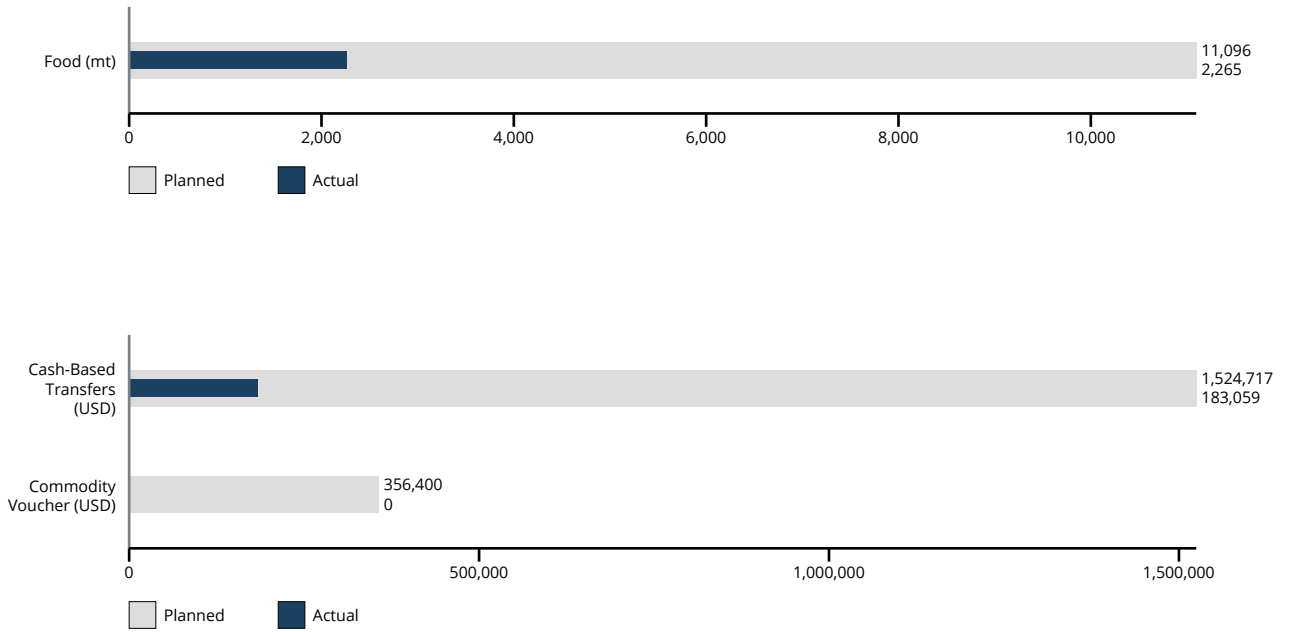
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



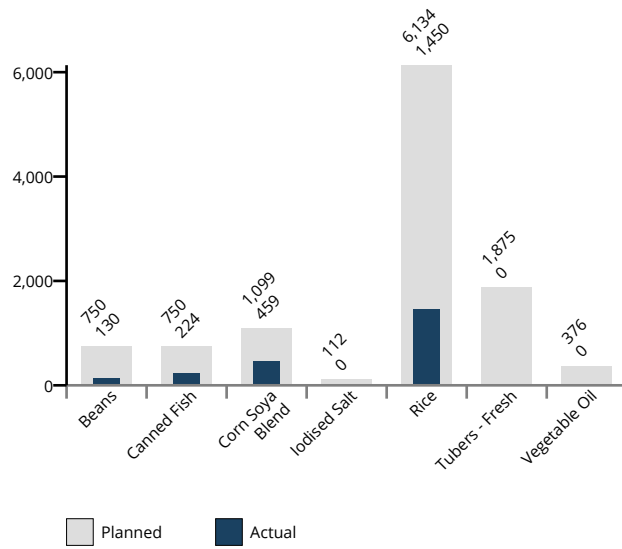
Beneficiaries by Modality



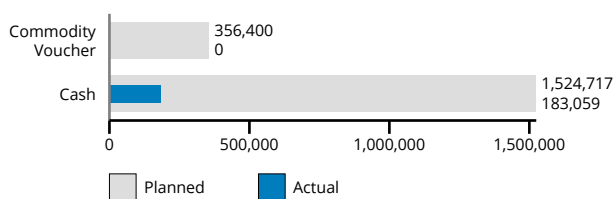
Total Transfers by Modality



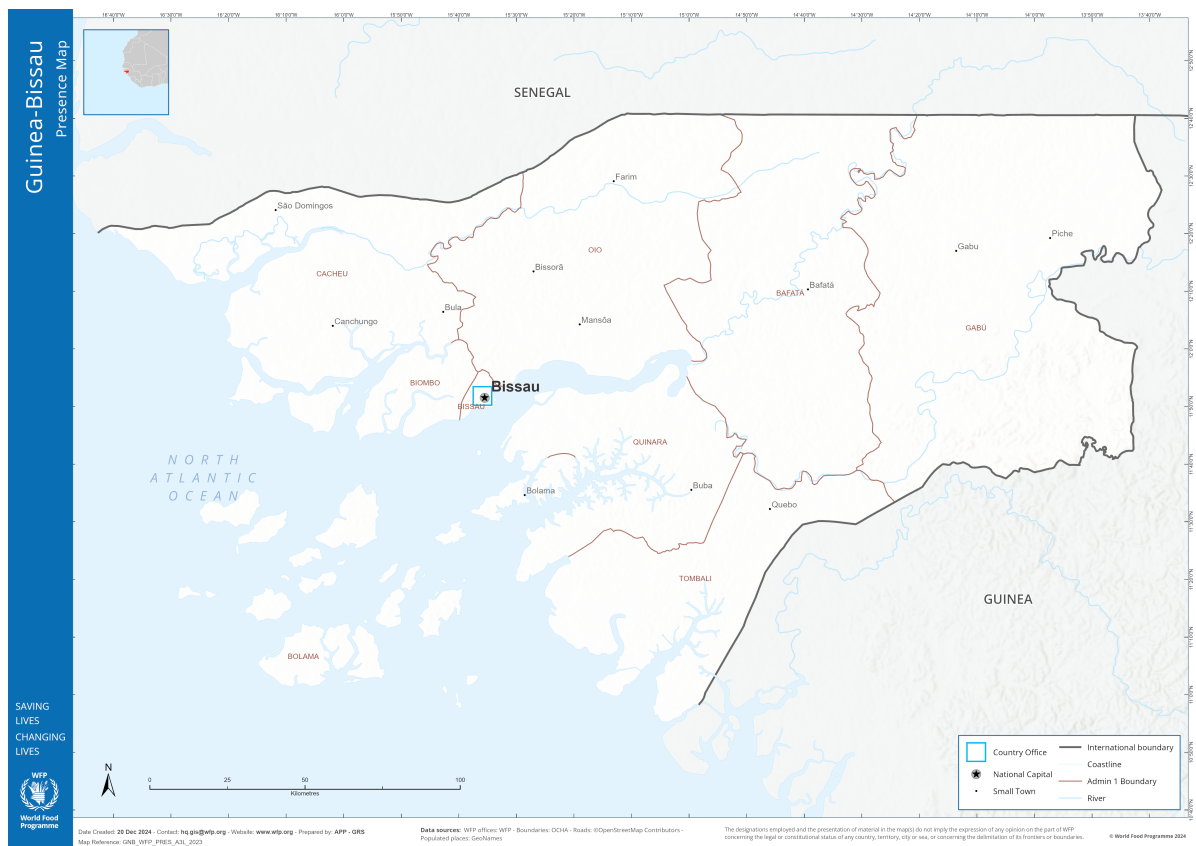
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Guinea-Bissau, a West African nation with a population of approximately 2.0 million people [1] faces complex development challenges exacerbated by political instability, climate shocks, and heavy reliance on cashew exports. Nearly 40 percent of the population is under the age of 15 [2] and an estimated 15 percent experience some form of disability [3]. Life expectancy at birth is around 59 years [4]. Guinea-Bissau remains among the most fragile countries globally, ranking 179 out of 193 in the Human Development Index (HDI) for 2022. According to the 2024 Global Hunger Index (GHI), the country ranked 114th out of 127 countries with a score of 30.5, reflecting a 'serious' hunger level. Chronic poverty, political unrest, and structural weaknesses drive the persistent need for humanitarian and development assistance. Women occupy approximately 16 percent of parliamentary seats [5] highlighting the untapped potential of female human capital. Guinea-Bissau's economy is predominantly dependent on cashew nut exports, which account for nearly 90 percent of export earnings [6]. This dependency exposes the country to global price volatility, given the significant share of foreign exchange derived from this single commodity. Despite fertile soils, agricultural productivity remains low, with only 8.9 percent of arable land cultivated [7]. Agriculture contributes approximately 35 percent of the GDP, with more than 10 percent linked directly to cashew production. In 2024, economic growth was projected at 5 percent, stabilizing in the medium term due to increased cashew exports [8].

Limited use of arable land, inadequate infrastructure, low mechanization levels, and climate vulnerability continue to hinder agricultural development and food security. Around 26 percent of the population lives on less than USD 2.15 per day, and approximately 7.4 percent of children die before reaching age five [9].

Vulnerable households are highly exposed to international cashew price fluctuations, climate-related risks (notably floods, droughts, and coastal erosion), and environmental degradation caused by poor land management and pollution. In September 2024, an estimated 125,200 hectares were flooded, including 5,800 hectares of agricultural land, according to WFP estimates. The floods directly impacted approximately 58,300 people, with 19,707 identified as the most vulnerable. Floods devastated cultivated lands, jeopardizing harvests and threatening local agricultural production.

Food insecurity and malnutrition rates in Guinea-Bissau remain alarming, worsened by reliance on subsistence farming and economic vulnerability. According to the March 2024 Cadre Harmonisé report, 6 percent of the evaluated population (98,024 people) were in severe food insecurity (Phase 3 or above), indicating severely compromised access to diverse and sufficient food. Another 18 percent (311,595 people) were in Phase 2, consuming minimally adequate

diets but employing negative coping strategies, heightening the risk of transitioning to Phase 3.

Chronic malnutrition among children under five declined from 32.2 percent in 2012 to 27.7 percent in 2018 but remains a concern. Rates exceed 30 percent in Oio, Bafatá, and Gabú regions [10]. Acute malnutrition affects 5 percent of children in this age group [11], posing serious health and developmental risks. A recent nutrition survey found that only 32 percent of women aged 15-49 met the Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women standard. Among children aged 6-23 months, only 7 percent achieved the Minimum Acceptable Diet—a 4 percent improvement from 2019 but a 9 percent decline since September 2023. Overall, only 10 percent of children in this age range met the Minimum Acceptable Diet for Children standard.

These statistics underscore the urgent need to strengthen food security interventions and targeted nutrition programmes to disrupt the cycle of malnutrition and prevent further deterioration.

In 2020, the Government of Guinea-Bissau introduced a new strategy for development, employment, and industrial promotion for 2020-2024, known as "Hora Tchiga". This strategy centres on developing human capital through targeted investments in health, education, and infrastructure. The strategy also prioritizes social protection, the diversification of agricultural livelihoods, and adaptation to climate change, aiming to drive sustainable economic growth and create a more resilient, inclusive society.

Aligned with this national vision known as the "Hora Tchiga", WFP Guinea-Bissau implemented its activities in 2024 under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027. WFP focused on nutrition and gender interventions to reinforce resilience of vulnerable communities while enhancing food systems transformation frameworks. WFP also provided capacity strengthening initiatives to the government, partners and host communities. Under its Crisis Response (strategic outcome 1), WFP continued to support crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food, and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks whilst strengthening the capacity of the government to develop resilience programmes.

In collaboration with government ministries, WFP worked to improve the diets and access to essential services for children and vulnerable populations (strategic outcome 2). Additionally, rural communities, especially women and young people, were supported to enhance their resilience against climate and socio-economic shocks (strategic outcome 3). WFP also continued to play a crucial role in helping the government achieve its objectives, with a focus on developing a social protection system architecture (strategic outcome 4).

Risk management

In 2024, the main contextual risks for WFP in Guinea-Bissau continued to stem from political instability and institutional fragility, exacerbated by heightened election tensions. Frequent changes in political and technical leadership disrupted coordination with national institutions, limiting progress in capacity-strengthening activities and delaying the implementation of key programs, including school feeding, nutrition, resilience, and social protection initiatives.

These challenges were compounded by severe flooding in September 2024 further straining the food systems.

To address these risks, WFP maintained close collaboration with government and non-governmental partners across all implementation levels. By prioritizing knowledge transfer and strengthening local capacities, WFP collaborated with financial institutions such as the African Development Bank and UN agencies to mobilize funding for emergency responses and resilience-building. The government was supported in disaster preparedness, enhancing its ability to respond to climate shocks through data-driven decision-making. WFP ensured the continuity of its operations, even amidst political and climate disruptions. Partnerships with UN agencies and technical ministries were instrumental in mitigating the impact of the floods and ensuring timely emergency responses.

The 2024 cashew campaign saw a decline in projected production due to climate-related factors and pest infestations, especially in the eastern and northern regions. Funding shortfalls remained a significant challenge, and WFP continued to explore diversifying funding sources through a debt swap agreement and strengthening coordination with government and international partners.

Lessons learned

Key lessons from 2024 highlighted the importance of pre-crisis planning, flexible funding mechanisms, and gender-sensitive programming. WFP's engagement with farmer cooperatives under the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme demonstrated the potential for integrating local food systems into national nutrition strategies. However,

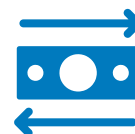
the need for stronger coordination among stakeholders and enhanced resource mobilization was evident. Future efforts will focus on expanding partnerships, refining disaster preparedness strategies, and addressing systemic barriers to gender equality.

Programme performance

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.



10,500 vulnerable women, men, girls and boys received cash assistance in three regions (Tombali, Bulama and Gabu)



USD 101,578 distributed via **cash-based transfers (CBTs)**



WFP collaborated with **UN agencies, government ministries, and National Red Cross** to strengthen emergency response and preparedness.



74 CFM Community Committees established across the all regions of country.

Under strategic outcome 1 and Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger (SDG 2), WFP aimed to strengthen Guinea-Bissau's emergency response capacity in 2024, focusing on timely and effective disaster preparedness and response. While key objectives were achieved, funding constraints limited the scale and reach of several initiatives, particularly in emergency preparedness, food security monitoring, and response coordination.

As part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) project, WFP, in partnership with UNICEF and UNFPA, delivered critical support to 1,500 of the most vulnerable families, reaching approximately 10,500 individuals. This assistance was provided through three rounds of cash transfers distributed via mobile money, facilitated by a financial service provider. Each family received a monthly cash transfer of XOF 40,000, ensuring that financial aid reached vulnerable communities in the Tombali Region (Catio Sector), Bulama (Bijagós Region), and Boe Sector (Gabú Region). The intervention aimed to assist the Government of Guinea-Bissau in operationalizing the recently approved national social protection policy and the national social protection strategy.

Results of the post-distribution monitoring indicated the positive impact of the assistance. Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score increased from 73 percent baseline to 95.3 percent in 2024. Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies stayed the same as 2023 at 9 percent.

To build national and local social protection systems, WFP trained 156 technicians from the Ministry of Women, Family, and Social Solidarity, along with representatives from other relevant ministries to enhance their technical expertise. The training covered several critical areas including sessions on data collection and management, registration and targeting approaches geared towards improving the social protection policy and strategy implementation. Recognizing the importance of safeguarding vulnerable populations, WFP included modules on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), providing participants with essential knowledge and tools to uphold protection standards. Additionally, the training also focused on cash transfer programming, increasing participants' understanding of cash-based assistance frameworks. To further improve oversight and programme effectiveness, training was conducted on monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. This helped the participants to assess programme performance and ensure accountability.

WFP prioritized enhancing emergency preparedness by developing multisectoral, protection-focused tools along with the corresponding training. One such training engaged 15 representatives from the National Civil Protection Service, Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity, Ministry of Agriculture, National Red Cross, and UN agencies to strengthen emergency response readiness. However, financial limitations restricted the number of training sessions

conducted.

In September 2024, Guinea-Bissau experienced severe flooding caused by prolonged and intense rainfall. To assess the flood's impact on food security, health, education, and protection concerns, WFP led a multi-sectorial emergency assessment in eight regions of the country. The assessment team was composed of officials from the line ministries, UN agencies, the national red cross, and local authorities. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, 25,221 ha of land were submerged, including 5,813 ha of agricultural land, significantly impacting the livelihoods of vulnerable communities. Additionally, 58,336 people were affected, with 19,707 identified as vulnerable, including children, older persons, pregnant women, and persons with disabilities. The assessment showed that 78 percent of affected family heads were men, while 22 percent were women. The floods caused substantial damage to critical infrastructure, severely affecting 57.3 percent of dikes and 54.3 percent of lowlands. Given that 87.5 percent of affected families relied solely on agriculture, the floods posed an immediate threat to their food security and longer-term resilience. Severe coping strategies, such as reducing meal quantity and quality, were reported by 36 percent of households, with the highest adoption rates in Quinara (65 percent) and Bafatá (61 percent). Findings from the joint assessment were used to formulate a joint response plan.

The joint response plan considered the needs in various domains, including food security and nutrition, WASH, Protection, health, etc, as well as the responsible UN agencies and government entities. The response plan opted for cash transfers over vouchers in the flood response for several key reasons. Cash transfers, delivered through mobile money service provider, ensure faster and safer assistance, allowing beneficiaries to receive support directly without delays or risks linked to physical distributions. The voucher system was not feasible, as local retailers were unable to meet the accepted WFP's reimbursement process. Cash transfers also provide families with the flexibility to prioritise urgent needs such as food, healthcare, and education. Additionally, poor road conditions and limited infrastructure posed logistical challenges to delivering in-kind assistance, making cash the most practical and effective option for supporting affected families.

WFP mobilized USD 1.7 million from its internal funding mechanisms to assist 6,410 most vulnerable people with unconditional cash-based transfers. However, due to delays in funding confirmation, coordination challenges, and the December festive season, beneficiary registration and cash transfers were planned for early 2025. Each household will receive XOF 40,000 per month for three months through mobile money services facilitated by a financial provider.

WFP continued to monitor market prices for 50 essential food and non-food items across 44 markets in 39 sectors. Data collected in March and November featured in quarterly reports that supported partner coordination and contributed to the Cadre Harmonisé analysis. These market assessments provided vital insights into evolving food security trends, enabling evidence-based decision-making.

Efforts to strengthen the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS), established in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Institute of Statistics, remained ongoing. The FSNMS technical unit brought together government bodies, civil society organisations, development partners, and UN agencies to enhance coordination and improve data collection methods.

While improved coordination and timely interventions resulted in more effective emergency response efforts, communication gaps and funding constraints continued to limit the overall reach and impact of WFP's response activities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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.



WFP provided **1,800 metric tons** of school meals for over **186,000** children in **850 schools** across the country



WFP supported **293 pregnant and breastfeeding women** through cash transfers to access to **pre- and post-natal consultations** for 12 months



WFP distributed **457 metric tons** of specialized nutritious food to **21,450 children** for **supplementation of MAM** and **prevention of stunting**



49,117 people received Social Behavioral Communication to **improve the dietary diversity of vulnerable women and children.**

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP aimed to ensure that all children, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau had improved diets and access to essential health, education, and nutrition services. Efforts focused on implementing school meals and nutrition programmes. This outcome complemented strategic outcome 3, which aimed to link smallholder farmers to school markets through local food procurement.

In 2024, WFP implemented school feeding activities in close collaboration with the Ministry of National Education and the Directorates General. A key milestone was Guinea-Bissau's official membership of the School Meals Coalition in February, underscoring the government's commitment to enhancing school feeding programmes in line with global best practices. The ministry, with the support from WFP, reactivated the Multisectoral Committee for School Canteens under the leadership of the Director General of Social Affairs and School Canteens. However, many challenges remained, especially in the form of limited capacity for the committee members to influence national policies and budget allocation for the school feeding programme.

Under the school feeding programme, WFP provided school meals to over 186,000 children across 850 schools, reinforcing support for the development of a government-led national school feeding programme. Despite these efforts, post-distribution results showed a decrease and in some instances stagnation in outcome indicators. For example, retention rate dropped from 99 percent in 2023 to 97 percent in 2024. Similarly, enrolment dropped from 5 percent in 2023 to 4 percent in 2024. Also, graduation rate decreased from 79 percent in 2023 to 77 percent in 2024.

Delays in funding availability prevented WFP from finalizing key Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) and Field-Level Agreements (FLAs) with partners. Despite maintaining coverage across 850 schools, WFP was able to provide meals for only 67 percent of total school days. In some instances, school canteens were closed for several weeks due to food shortages and delays in anticipated funding. In addition, funding constraints prevented the distribution of take-home rations for fifth- and sixth-grade girls and children with disabilities, impacting vulnerable families reliant on this support for household food security. While the immediate impact was moderate, discontinuing take-home rations over several years is expected to negatively affect attendance and increase dropout rates among these groups.

In efforts to support local food systems transformation, under the home-grown school feeding programme, WFP identified, capacitated and contracted 12 farmers' cooperatives to supply locally produced food commodities to schools. These cooperatives, comprising approximately 4,400 members, received training in rural entrepreneurship, quality control, and post-harvest processing. As a result, WFP procured 663 mt of rice and 188 mt of beans from them to supply to the school canteens.

In 2024, WFP organised, eight Multisectoral Committee meetings which brought together representatives from the Ministries of Education, Agriculture, Public Health, Finance, and Natural Resources. Collaboration with the National Federation of Associations of People with Disabilities in Guinea-Bissau laid the groundwork for establishing an Inclusive Education Council to improve coordination and ensure school feeding programmes meet the needs of all communities.

Under the nutrition support programme, WFP continued to support the government in its efforts to prevent chronic malnutrition and supplement moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), in partnership with UNICEF, community health workers and other stakeholders. The interventions in Oio, Bafatá and Gabú - regions where more than 30 percent of children under the age of five suffered from chronic malnutrition - included training of health professionals to apply the integrated management of acute malnutrition protocol in identifying beneficiaries.

Under the MAM supplementation, WFP supported 6,850 children aged between 6 and 59 months affected by moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), distributing 57 mt of specialized nutritious food through 78 nutritional recovery centres. The recovery rate exceeded 96 percent in 2024 compared to 92 percent in 2023, reflecting a significant improvement in treatment results. The non-response rate decreased from 1.25 percent in 2023 to 0.58 percent in 2024. Similarly, mortality rate fell from 0.15 percent in 2023 to 0.01 percent in 2024. Treatment default rate decreased from 6 percent in 2023 to 3 percent in 2024.

WFP has extended nutritional support to pregnant women and people living with HIV (PLHIV). In Oio, 293 pregnant women received cash transfers, enabling access to antenatal and postnatal care for 12 months thus improving adherence to primary maternal health services. In addition, WFP provided cash assistance to 200 PLHIV and their families during the peak periods of food insecurity, helping them to meet their nutritional needs. The minimum dietary diversity among women aged 15-49 remains at 40 percent, highlighting the need for continued efforts to improve dietary diversity and increase the overall effectiveness of the programme.

To prevent malnutrition during the lean season, WFP distributed 400 mt of specialized nutritious food to around 44,660 children aged between 6 and 23 months. Beneficiaries received daily rations of 100 grams for 90 days, expanding coverage by 50 percent compared to 2023.

In addition, WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF, and community health workers organized National Nutrition Day celebration in Bissau. Activities included free health and nutritional consultations and sensitization sessions on best nutritional practices. These efforts complemented ongoing behaviour change initiatives, reaching 49,000 individuals in primary schools, universities, health centres, markets and communities through sports, cooking demonstrations, debates and radio broadcasts promoting healthy eating habits.

Under a joint project involving WFP, UNICEF, and the Ministry of Public Health, an integrated nutrition, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) intervention was implemented across the Gabú, Bafatá, and Oio regions. The project focused on the critical first 1,000 days of life to prevent irreversible impacts on child development. A total of 128 health workers were trained in the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM), and community screenings identified 3,442 children (1,700 girls and 1,742 boys) with severe and moderate acute malnutrition. Deworming efforts reached 11,469 children aged 6-15 years, achieving 77 percent coverage, with 6,115 boys and 5,354 girls treated.

Additionally, between March and December 2024, door-to-door campaigns conducted two rounds of vitamin A supplementation and deworming for children aged 6-59 months in Gabú, Bafatá, Oio, and Farim. During the March campaign, 117,041 children received vitamin A supplementation, and 100,146 children were treated for deworming. In December, the supplementation round reached 126,086 children, while 111,925 children received deworming treatment.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide nutrition services for populations at risk of malnutrition, and strengthen community- and national level nutrition services.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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.



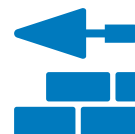
598 smallholder farmers, including **328** women, were trained in commodity **aggregation and quality control**.



WFP signed **12 agreements** with **farmers' cooperatives** to provide smallholder agricultural market support and procure food for school canteens.



15,400 smallholder farmers (51% women) received **1,154 metric tons** of improved seeds and fertilizers.



9 buildings were constructed at the Bissorã Agro-Livestock Centre with an annual production capacity of **1.2 million layers and broilers**.

Strategic outcome 3 aimed to provide an integrated support package to smallholder farmers especially women's and youth farmer organizations for improved livelihood, access to markets, diet and resilience.

Agriculture is the backbone of Guinea-Bissau's economy, employing half of the workforce and contributing 30.74 percent to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2023 [1]. Yet, despite its significance, the sector faces many challenges. Outdated farming practices, weak infrastructure, and exposure to climate shocks hinder productivity, leaving the country heavily reliant on food imports. Rice, a staple in most families, is particularly affected. Although Guinea-Bissau has favourable conditions for rice cultivation, production remains far below demand. In the 2023/2024 agricultural season, the country produced an estimated 136,000 mt of rice [2], yet consumption stood at 318,148 mt [3]. This shortfall led to rice imports worth USD 45.6 million in 2023, underscoring the country's dependence on external markets [4].

Recognizing these challenges, WFP continued to implement its resilience activities, supporting smallholder farmers, improving agricultural productivity, reducing post-harvest losses, and fostering rural entrepreneurship. WFP focused on introducing advanced agricultural technologies, improving market access, and providing targeted capacity-strengthening to create a more sustainable food system. A key focus was empowering women with economic opportunities, enabling them to build sustainable livelihoods while contributing to economic growth in vulnerable rural areas. These efforts aimed to transform food systems, increase production, and enhance resilience among smallholder farmers.

To improve access to high-quality seeds, WFP partnered with the Seed Systems Group (SSG) and the National Institute for Agricultural Research (INPA) to introduce improved crop varieties, establish a sustainable seed multiplication system, and develop regulatory frameworks for seed quality control. Trials conducted across multiple regions tested 82 seed varieties, identifying those best suited to local conditions. Additionally, WFP and its partners launched an intensive rice project covering 41 ha of land. These trials assessed the performance of rice, maize, cowpea, and groundnuts. In 2024, results showed promising yields, including 29 kg of rice harvested from lowlands, 45 kg from irrigation sites, and 7.4 mt from upland areas. Further outputs included 13 kg of corn, 20 kg of sorghum, and 8.6 kg of millet, marking a significant step towards strengthening Guinea-Bissau's seed system and improving food security.

A farmer-led evaluation was conducted with 22 producers—16 women and 6 men—where farmers assessed crop varieties based on yield potential, pest and disease resistance, grain quality, and ease of harvesting. This participatory varietal selection (PVS) ensured that adopted varieties aligned with local needs and market demand.

WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR), worked under an MoU to scale up the adoption of the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) among vulnerable communities, promoting climate-smart agricultural practices to improve rice yields and enhance food security. SRI is a climate-smart agricultural practice that increases rice productivity by five to ten times while requiring fewer inputs. Traditionally, rice farmers in Guinea-Bissau relied on scattered seeding techniques that limited productivity to around 1.5 mt/ha. Under SRI, seedlings are grown in

nurseries and then transplanted at wider spacing, allowing for yields of up to 5 to 10 mt/ha. Trials resulted in 81 ha of land being cultivated by vulnerable communities, producing a total of 351 mt of rice, though flooding in September disrupted both the trials and the seed multiplication process.

Through its "One SDG Tabanca at a Time" project, a multisectoral initiative, WFP targeted six villages (Tabancas) with a combined population of 2,700 people to implement scalable, modular services to address food security, energy, and livelihoods. In 2024, key activities included establishing off-grid green energy solutions and promoting local entrepreneurship, with a strong focus on youth and women. A total of 50 farmers—40 women and 10 men—received SRI training, though yields were affected by delayed rains. WFP continued to support the cultivation of rice, sweet potatoes, and vegetables.

WFP also continued its implementation of the K-Rice Belt Initiative, a pilot project launched by the Government of South Korea through its Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs (MAFRA), in partnership with MADR. With the potential to produce up to 8 mt/ha, this high-yield rice variety presents an opportunity to significantly boost national rice production. In 2024, K-Rice yielded 840 kg despite being impacted by severe flooding. While the yield was lower than anticipated, the harvested seeds will be used for future multiplication efforts to improve scalability.

WFP continued implementing the Emergency Food Security Support Project (PAUSA) to support vulnerable smallholder farmers across all nine regions of Guinea-Bissau. Funded by the African Development Bank, PAUSA aimed to increase national food production and enhance resilience to climate shocks. Since the start of the project, over 1,253 mt of certified cereal seeds, 364 kg of vegetable seeds, and 1,350 mt of fertilizers have been distributed to 47,000 farmers (15,400 in 2024 alone). By the end of 2024, PAUSA had supported the cultivation of 32,000 ha, producing a total of 67,102 mt of food crops—surpassing expectations and strengthening the national food supply.

PAUSA also focused on improving agricultural infrastructure through the construction of nine buildings at the Agro-Livestock Centre in Oio, supporting an annual production capacity of 1.2 million layers and broilers. In Tombali, WFP initiated the development of a cassava processing factory and a greenhouse, with a bakery in Bissau planned for 2025. These facilities aimed to process climate-resilient cassava cuttings, with semi-autotrophic hydroponics introduced at a cassava production centre in Tombali to support multiplication. To further strengthen vegetable and cassava value chains, WFP collaborated with the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) to provide specialized training.

Under the Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS), WFP conducted an evaluation using the Farmer Organization Readiness and Maturity Assessment (FORMA) tool to improve the capacities of farmer organizations. This evaluation covered 25 farmer cooperatives—12 contracted and 13 non-contracted—across six dimensions: governance, finance, production, post-harvest management, storage, logistics, marketing and sales. The results revealed significant variations in cooperative performance. While some displayed robust organizational and operational capabilities, others faced structural challenges. WFP identified, capacitated and contracted 12 farmers' cooperatives to supply locally produced food commodities to schools. Trainings were provided to 598 smallholder farmers, including 328 women, through a field level agreement with Innovalab, a local business incubator in post-harvest handling, quality control, and market aggregation. As a result, WFP procured 663 mt of rice and 188 mt of beans for the home-grown school feeding programme. In 2024, the percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through the WFP-supported farmer aggregation system reached 40 percent, marking a 449 percent increase compared to 2023.

To enhance farmers' market connectivity and strengthen rural food systems, WFP is working to launch the Farm2Go app, a digital agriculture tool enabling real-time commodity tracking, record-keeping, and data-driven decision-making. A "training of trainers" session was conducted for 10 WFP Country Office staff to facilitate the app's rollout.

While significant progress has been made, challenges persisted. Some of these challenges included, delays due to late transplanting cycles, equipment failures, degraded irrigation infrastructure, limited national capacity, weak private sector participation, and the absence of a structured seed market. Other challenge that affected the outcome of some of the resilience initiatives was severe flooding which disrupted seed multiplication trials.

Also, climate variability disrupted agricultural planning, and there were logistical difficulties in reaching remote farming communities. Addressing these challenges required sustained investment, stronger coordination with the Government of Guinea-Bissau, donors, and development partners, as well as continued innovation in climate-smart agriculture. Partnerships with INPA, SSG, IITA, and other key stakeholders were critical in driving progress and addressing operational challenges.

Moving forward, WFP plans to expand training programs, enhance market linkages, and scale up digital agriculture solutions to improve farmer connectivity. Strengthening partnerships with research institutions and private sector stakeholders will be key to ensuring long-term sustainability. WFP remains committed to transforming Guinea-Bissau's food systems through building resilience, promoting economic sustainability for rural communities, scaling up digital agriculture solutions, and completing key infrastructure projects, including the cassava processing facility and livestock programmes. Strengthening private sector partnerships will be vital to sustaining these interventions, alongside developing a national food systems transformation strategy in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator's Office

(RCO) and regional forums.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 04: The social protection system in Guinea-Bissau is strengthened by 2027.



WFP developed the **1st National Social Protection Policy** which was endorsed by the Council of Ministers



156 staff from government agencies received **capacity-strengthening** training on technical expertise



WFP collaborated with **9 national government agencies** and **11 regional representatives** to develop and implement inclusive social protection policies

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP aimed to provide technical support and capacitate national institutions to develop an efficient, inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system. This outcome aligns with both the Hora Tchiga strategy and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

In 2024, WFP's social protection activities continued to support the Government of Guinea-Bissau in its efforts to establish a system that is inclusive, nutrition-sensitive, shock and gender-responsive and integrated with strategic outcomes 1 and 2. In Guinea-Bissau, the social protection system has faced challenges in becoming fully established. It is characterized by limited resources and institutional frameworks that have not yet been able to provide a comprehensive support to those in need. Social assistance has traditionally been delivered in a narrow, time-bound manner, relying heavily on external aid. Only 0.85 percent of the GDP was allocated to public expenditure on social protection in 2023, with coverage remaining low at just 2.5 percent of the population [1]. The situation was further compounded by high levels of informality; an estimated 92.2 percent of the non-agricultural workforce operates informally, with the majority (96.4 percent) being women [2] [3].

WFP further enhanced its partnerships with the Ministry of Women, Family, and Social Solidarity, UNFPA, and UNICEF (under the One UN initiative) by implementing an SDG-funded joint project. This initiative focused on developing a comprehensive national social protection strategy and supporting its operationalization to reduce poverty, hunger, and vulnerability, while promoting social inclusion and improving the well-being of the most vulnerable populations, particularly children and their families. Recognising the urgent need for a comprehensive framework, under the SDG-funded joint project, WFP worked closely with Government and development partners—including UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and other line ministries—to support the policy design process and ensure it was aligned with both national priorities and international best practices. Collaboration involved key government partners, including the Ministries of Women, Agriculture, Economic Planning, Interior, Health, Commerce, Finance, and Education, as well as the National Civil Protection Services, National Meteorological Agency, and the Office of the Prime Minister. This extensive engagement not only facilitated interministerial coordination but also reinforced the government's commitment to expanding social safety nets for vulnerable populations. To support the strengthening of Guinea-Bissau's social protection system, WFP partnered with Oxford Policy Management (OPM) to conduct a study on the costs and funding options for the National Social Protection Policy and its Implementation Strategy. Leveraging OPM's expertise in social protection and public financial management, the study provided detailed cost estimates, evaluated cost-effectiveness, and assessed the country's capacity to fund social protection programmes.

Under WFP's leadership from the UN side, three key instruments were developed: a comprehensive National Social Protection Policy as well as a national social protection strategy, the costing and funding mechanism for that strategy, and the development of a roadmap for creating a national social registry. The social protection policy rests on several key pillars. It aims to alleviate poverty, vulnerability, and inequality; foster inclusive growth and build resilience against shocks; improve access to essential education and health services while supporting human capital development; expand and strengthen contributory social protection mechanisms; and prevent and address risks of violence, abuse, exploitation, discrimination, and social exclusion. Additionally, the policy strives to enhance institutional capacity, coordination, and the financing of social protection systems. With the policy now endorsed by the council of ministers headed by the President of the Republic, WFP, jointly with other UN agencies, the World Bank and the AfDB, will continue to support the government through the first phase of the policy implementation plan scheduled for 2025 to 2029. This forthcoming phase will focus on expanding coverage, enhancing funding mechanisms and bolstering institutional capacity to effectively deliver social protection programmes. The plan includes the establishment and operationalization of the National Council on Social Protection to coordinate key stakeholders, the implementation of further capacity-strengthening initiatives and the development of tools for a shock-responsive social protection system.

Although funding remained a significant challenge and further effective coordination is required, the establishment of a national council secretariat is expected to help address these issues. WFP supported the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity to successfully deliver cash assistance to 1,500 vulnerable households in rural areas —equivalent to 10,500 individuals through mobile money to enhance their food security, livelihoods, and resilience. Targeting was carried out using a community-based approach, guided by clear and pre-defined vulnerability criteria. Special consideration was given to women and girls, female-headed households, widows, households led by elderly individuals, families with a high number of dependents, persons with special needs, disabilities, or chronic illnesses, and those with medical conditions such as HIV/AIDS, leprosy, or albinism. During this phase, targeting was completed with ongoing coordination with technical staff from the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity and other stakeholders.

Following the severe flooding in September 2024, WFP led a multi-sectorial emergency assessment in eight regions in the country to assess the impact of the floods on food security, health, education, and protection concerns. The assessment team was composed of officials from the line ministries, UN agencies, the national red cross, and local authorities. Findings from the joint assessment were used to formulate a joint response plan. The flood response, which was scheduled to begin in 2024 faced delays due to several factors. Funding confirmation was only secured by late November 2024, through coordination efforts of government agencies and other partners. Additionally, the December festive season saw many affected individuals temporarily relocating to urban centres, making registration and distribution efforts more difficult. The registration and cash distributions were postponed to the first quarter of 2025.

In addition to direct assistance, WFP implemented 16 capacitystrengthening initiatives that trained 156 individuals from government agencies to improve their technical expertise. Government agencies included Ministries of Women, Agriculture, Economic Planning, Interior, Health, Commerce, Finance, and Education, along with the National Civil Protection Services, National Meteorological Agency, and the Office of the Prime Minister. The training consisted on essential topics including data collection and management, registration and targeting approaches to enhance the precision of identifying and enrolling eligible households. It also covered the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) to equip participants with the knowledge necessary to safeguard vulnerable populations. The cash transfer programming module helped to deepen their understanding of cashbased assistance frameworks. To strengthen the operational capacity of the Ministry of Women, Family, and Social Solidarity, essential equipment and assets were provided to bolster its functions. This assistance included IT equipment such as desktops, printers, and accessories to enhance data management and reporting, as well as vehicles to support field operations, monitoring, and outreach efforts.

As part of the Financial Sector Intelligence (FSI) process, WFP engaged financial service providers (FSPs) in Guinea-Bissau through an information session and follow-up questionnaires. Based on the responses, four FSPs were selected to proceed to the next phase. WFP also worked alongside UN agencies to coordinate the emergency response—a collaboration that vividly demonstrated the value of coordinated action between local authorities and international stakeholders in overcoming logistical challenges and meeting urgent needs.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical support and capacitate national institutions to build an efficient, inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

The gender context in Guinea-Bissau is multifaceted, rooted in deep-seated norms that shape the roles of men, women, boys, and girls in both public and private life. According to the latest data from UN Women, as of 2024, 25.7 percent of women aged 20-24 are married. Child marriage persists with 26 percent of girls marrying before age 18, and 8 percent before age 15, compared to just 2 percent of boys marrying before 18. The adolescent birth rate reached 84.5 per 1,000 girls aged 15-19, a rise from 1.89 per 1,000 in 2016. Political representation remains low, with women holding only 9.8 percent of parliamentary seats as of February 2024. Violence against women is most visible in the high prevalence of female genital mutilation (FGM), affecting 52 percent of women aged 15-49 [1], alongside widespread domestic violence. Women face restricted access to land and credit, and systemic inequalities in justice, education, and healthcare.

Despite these challenges, gender equality has gained traction in national discourse, driven by women's organisations and civil society networks advocating for women's rights, political participation, and an end to gender-based violence. Structural barriers persist, however, leaving women and girls at a disadvantage, with limited opportunities and unequal rights compared to men. Climate shocks have further intensified these inequalities. Women, particularly those in impoverished communities who are reliant on natural resources, face heightened risks from environmental hazards such as extreme weather and rising sea levels. These shocks increase their workload and stress while reducing their resilience.

In 2024, WFP advanced gender equality through dedicated initiatives and gender-sensitive mainstreaming across its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2024-2027. All activities, from emergency response to development programs, were tailored to meet the distinct needs of women, men, boys, and girls. Under strategic outcome 1, crisis response, WFP assisted 10,656 people out of which 4,536 were women. Additionally, 300 pregnant and breastfeeding women, as well as persons living with HIV and tuberculosis, received cash-based transfers (CBT) to improve their nutritional status and healthcare access. Programme adaptations, informed by previous implementation lessons, ensured that participants received funds directly and retained decision-making authority. For those without mobile phones, WFP provided devices to facilitate access.

Under the School Feeding Programme, WFP had planned to support girls in grades 5-6 and children with disabilities. Unfortunately, funding constraints in 2024 prevented the distribution of take-home rations for schoolgirls and children with disabilities. Previous evaluations highlighted the positive impact of school meals and take-home rations on reducing dropouts, improving student retention, and easing household food burdens. School meals also enhanced students' nutrition and concentration in class. Efforts to strengthen local procurement benefited rural female farmers: 4,389 smallholder farmers—51 percent of whom were women—supplied 663 mt of rice and 188 mt of beans to school canteens.

The approval of the National Social Protection Policy in 2024 marked a significant milestone under strategic outcome 4. The policy's development was informed by comprehensive consultations with civil society and women's organizations, ensuring that gender vulnerabilities were embedded in the selection criteria for the upcoming national cash transfer pilot, planned for 2025.

Internally, WFP prioritized gender parity within its workforce. A female-focused internship programme concluded in September 2024, contributing to increased female representation, which rose to 24 percent post-internship. The Emergency Food Security Support Project (PAUSA) reached 15,400 smallholder farmers, with women accounting for 51 percent of participants. This gender balance was intentional, recognizing that although women constitute 80 percent of the agricultural workforce, they face considerable obstacles in accessing land, credit, and inputs.

Under strategic outcome 3, 37 percent of participants reported that women independently decided how to use the distributed seeds, while 62.5 percent said decisions were made jointly within households. Under the Peace Building Fund (PBF) project, WFP fostered community-level dialogue to promote women's participation in decision-making.

Mixed-gender project monitoring committees were established to ensure inclusivity. In 2024, 20 forums on gender equality convened at community, regional, and national levels, offering women capacity-strengthening and income-generating opportunities to challenge institutional and cultural barriers.

Throughout these efforts, WFP remained committed to placing gender equality at the core of its operations, ensuring that women, girls, men, and boys benefit equitably from its programmes and services.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

Guinea-Bissau faces a range of protection challenges affecting women, men, boys, and girls in distinct ways. Early and forced marriage, domestic violence, and female genital mutilation seriously threaten the bodily autonomy of women and girls, hindering their access to education and their ability to shape their futures. Boys and young men are particularly at risk of child labour, human trafficking, and forced begging. Discrimination rooted in traditional beliefs and customs creates barriers for marginalized groups, including persons with disabilities. Limited national infrastructure, especially regarding health and justice services, further compounds both the prevention and response to protection concerns. The widespread flooding in September 2024 exacerbated vulnerabilities, with many families resorting to harmful coping strategies such as increased child labour to compensate for lost assets. These trends require careful monitoring and targeted interventions.

In 2024, WFP received support from a dedicated expert who provided technical advice, knowledge and guidance in this field and played a key role in streamlining protection, and accountability to affected people (AAP). One of the year's key achievements was the development, approval, and implementation of a comprehensive Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). This served as the backbone of WFP's AAP efforts and was rooted in a participatory process that engaged diverse community members, including people living with disabilities, government officials, and local partners such as NGOs and civil society organizations. A dedicated CFM Operator was recruited to manage the hotline nationwide. This greatly strengthened WFP's abilities to manage, escalate and close reported cases.

A vital component of the CFM SOP was the enhancement of feedback channels. Communities could now raise concerns through a national hotline, directly with WFP staff and trained cooperating partner (CP) focal points, or through CFM Community Committees. Seventy-four of these committees were established across all nine regions, ensuring local ownership and responsiveness to non-sensitive complaints. Committee members participated in a two-day workshop focusing on community rights and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). To strengthen outreach, promotional materials in Creole—tailored to local contexts—were distributed widely across WFP-supported activities.

To gain a deeper understanding of the operational environment and related risks, WFP carried out an Integrated Cross-cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (I-CARA) in Bafatá, Oio, and Quinara. This in-depth study integrated document reviews with interviews and focus group discussions, offering detailed insights into the intersection of gender, protection, and conflict drivers related to food security and nutrition. The I-CARA not only guided the creation of the Protection Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and Country Gender Action Plan but also provided an opportunity to engage directly with affected communities. To further reinforcing WFP's protection efforts, a detailed mapping of key protection actors was conducted to establish referral pathways, which have now been fully incorporated into the Protection Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). WFP, as an active member of the inter-agency Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Task Force, worked closely with these groups to ensure the pathways were both comprehensive and tailored to the context. Additionally, WFP programme staff and implementing partners participated in two-day training sessions led by the Regional Humanitarian Advisor and the Gender, Protection, and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Officer. These sessions focused on clarifying staff roles and responsibilities in integrating protection principles into WFP's activities. In line with WFP's 2024 GBV Championship, and at the request of the Resident Coordinator's Office, over 350 United Nations personnel in Guinea-Bissau participated in in-depth PSEA training. Led by the country office Gender, Protection, and AAP experts, the workshops focused on understanding core principles, rejecting misconduct, and fostering a culture of accountability through timely reporting.

These collective efforts have driven a full alignment with WFP's Corporate Results Framework on protection and AAP. Post-distribution results showed an increase in the number of smallholder farmers that reported being treated with respect while receiving WFP assistance from 91 percent in 2023 to 95 percent in 2024. However, the percentage of beneficiaries who experienced no barriers accessing food and nutrition assistance decreased from 100 percent in 2023 to 81 percent in 2024. In terms of inclusion, strategic outcome 4 reached 3,435 persons with disabilities—51 percent of whom were women—ensuring that no one was left behind.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Guinea-Bissau remains one of the most climate-vulnerable countries globally, ranking third on the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Index. The country faces a range of environmental and social challenges, which have been further exacerbated by climate change. Droughts in the north and east, rising sea levels in the coastal regions, and increasingly erratic rainfall in the central and southern zones have significantly disrupted agricultural productivity, food security, and livelihoods. In 2024, flooding alone affected over 58,000 people and submerged 5,813 hectares of farmland, further complicating the country's humanitarian and development landscape.

WFP has promoted environmentally sustainable practices through the introduction of measures to improve the storage and handling of pesticides and seeds. These efforts included refurbishing warehouses to enhance ventilation and ensure safe storage conditions, as well as distributing protective equipment to agricultural technicians managing phytosanitary products. In 2024, WFP took significant steps to enhance environmental and social compliance by conducting training sessions for 64 national stakeholders. Participants included representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Women, and various partner organizations, with a focus on key areas such as environmental compliance. Additionally, WFP delivered field-level training on environmental practices to smallholder farmers, encouraging the adoption of sustainable agricultural methods. In parallel, to enhance energy access and advance environmental sustainability, WFP engaged a specialist consultant to promote improved cooking stoves. This initiative sought to introduce energy-efficient solutions for schools and households, reducing dependence on biomass fuels and minimizing environmental impact. Field-level training sessions on the use of these improved stoves began in 2024 and are scheduled to continue into 2025, targeting both households and schools to ensure widespread adoption and long-term environmental benefits.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Guinea-Bissau launched an Environmental Management System (EMS) in the fourth quarter of 2022 and has since worked to make its operations more sustainable, guided by its environmental action plan. In 2024, WFP continued its efforts to mainstream environmental sustainability across support functions. The key focus areas included reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, improving waste and water management, adopting sustainable procurement practices, and increasing staff awareness. These efforts were reflected through various actions taken at the WFP Guinea-Bissau country office. Filtered water dispensers were installed to encourage staff to avoid using single-use plastic bottles and cups.

To conserve energy and reduce carbon emissions, staff were advised to operate air conditioning units at 24C only when necessary and to keep doors and windows closed to minimise external heat and solar radiation. Regular reminders were issued to reinforce energy-saving practices, such as using stairs instead of elevators, turning off lights when leaving rooms, conserving water, adding desk and office plants to enhance indoor air quality, and powering down electronic devices when not in use. Alongside these efforts, management continued to advocate for digital solutions, promoting the use of electronic documents and digital approval systems to minimize paper consumption.

Looking ahead to 2025, WFP Guinea-Bissau remains committed to integrating environmental sustainability into its operations. Plans include extending the EMS to additional projects to cover a wider operational scope, expanding recycling initiatives to manage waste more efficiently, and enhancing environmental training for all stakeholders involved in its programmes. These measures are aligned with WFP's global commitment to reducing its environmental footprint while improving operational efficiency and fostering long-term sustainability across its activities.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Maternal and child malnutrition remains a significant concern in Guinea-Bissau. Wasting (low weight-for-height) affects 5 percent of children under five [1]. Anaemia remains prevalent among women and girls of reproductive age, with 48 percent affected. Malnutrition affects families across all socio-economic statuses, driven by poverty, high maternal illiteracy, and limited knowledge of proper nutritional practices.

According to WFP's Food and Nutrition Security Report from November 2024, only 7 percent of children aged 6-23 months meet the minimum acceptable diet (MAD), reflecting a 4 percent improvement since the 2019 MICS but a 9 percent decline from September 2023. Furthermore, just 10 percent of children in this age group meet minimum dietary diversity standards, with older children (18-23 months) showing higher compliance at 28.8 percent. Chronic malnutrition affects 28 percent of children under five—down from 32.2 percent in 2012—but remains above 30 percent in regions like Oio, Bafatá, and Gabú. Acute malnutrition, affecting 5 percent of children under five, continues to pose severe health risks. Meanwhile, 32 percent of women aged 15-49 years meet minimum dietary diversity standards, with notable regional differences—Bissau at 47 percent compared to Bolama-Bijagós at 12 percent.

Nutrition-sensitive programming was a core focus of WFP's initiatives, integrated across its various activities such as crisis response, resilience-building, school feeding, and social protection. Public awareness campaigns extended to schools, universities, and vocational training centres, aiming at providing individuals with the knowledge needed to make informed and healthy nutritional choices.

Under strategic outcomes 1 and 4 (crisis response and social protection), nutritional status was a key criterion for household assistance, with priority given to vulnerable groups including children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. Institutional stakeholders received training on integrating nutrition into the broader social protection mechanisms, thus strengthening the country's safety nets.

Within strategic outcome 2 (school feeding and nutrition), WFP provided schoolchildren with nutrient-dense meals, incorporating locally sourced foods. Each child received daily rations consisting of 120 grams of rice, 50 grams of beans, and 20 grams of canned fish. These initiatives were designed not only to enhance school attendance, lower dropout rates, but also to combat nutritional deficiencies among students. In 2024, WFP distributed 57 metric tons of specialised nutritious food across 87 nutritional recovery centres. These were targeted at pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and children aged 6-59 months in high-malnutrition areas, improving dietary diversity and access to essential nutrients. WFP ensured quality delivery in nutrition programmes by targeting vulnerable groups such as PBWG and children under five, addressing their specific nutritional needs through specialized nutritious foods and integrated interventions. In addition, WFP provided cash assistance to 200 PLHIV and their families during the peak periods of food insecurity, helping them to meet their nutritional needs.

WFP, in collaboration with UNICEF and the Ministry of Public Health, implemented an integrated nutrition, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) intervention across three regions in Guinea-Bissau. This project focused on the critical first 1,000 days of life to prevent irreversible impacts on child development. This integrated strategy targeted the root causes of malnutrition, such as poor sanitation and hygiene practices, which can exacerbate nutritional deficiencies. By training 128 health workers in the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) and conducting community screenings for 3,442 children (1,700 girls and 1,742 boys), WFP enabled early detection and prompt treatment of severe and moderate acute malnutrition. Additionally, deworming efforts reached 11,469 children aged 6-15 years, achieving 77 percent coverage, which further contributed to reducing malnutrition and improving overall health outcomes. The deworming campaign for children helped reduce parasitic infections, which are a significant underlying cause of malnutrition. These combined efforts not only met immediate nutritional needs but also contributed to long-term improvements in health and nutrition outcomes [2].

Social and Behavioural Change (SBC) campaigns, including National Nutrition Day—supported by the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the Kingdom of Spain—reached over 49,000 people through free nutritional consultations, cooking demonstrations, theatre performances, and radio broadcasts, to promote healthier dietary habits.

In November 2024, WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF, organised the National Nutrition Day in Bissau including free nutritional consultations. Sensitisation sessions on best nutritional practices were also delivered.

As part of the SBC efforts, WFP developed communication materials, including posters that promoted healthy dietary lifestyles, the use of local foods, proper hygiene, and the importance of early and exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of a newborn's life. Additional messages were shared via radio broadcasts and shared for theatre performances, which emphasised the need for pregnant and breastfeeding women to attend pre- and post-natal consultations at health centres. The communications also addressed the specific requirements of people living with HIV by underlining the importance of hygiene, a balanced diet, and cautious food handling.

Overall, through the SBCC, WFP reached 49,000 individuals across primary schools, universities, health centres, markets, and community settings, using a range of activities such as sports, cooking demonstrations, debates, and radio broadcasts to promote healthy eating habits and the consumption of local, diverse foods. These platforms engaged mothers, adolescent girls, and community leaders in interactive sessions on nutrition practices, malnutrition prevention, and dietary diversity, supported by cooking demonstrations. Through SBC, WFP has empowered communities to adopt sustainable nutrition practices.

Under strategic outcome 3 (resilience building), WFP worked with 598 smallholder farmers, 328 of whom were women, providing training in aggregation and quality control. This initiative strengthened local agricultural markets while enhancing community dietary diversity.

Despite notable achievements, funding constraints limited the reach and scale of certain interventions. Rising food prices, coupled with the lasting impacts of severe flooding, continued to jeopardize the nutritional status of the most vulnerable communities. Sustained support and additional targeted interventions are essential to improve nutrition outcomes and strengthen community resilience.

Looking ahead, WFP remains committed to an integrated, community-driven approach. Plans for 2025 include scaling up nutrition-sensitive programming, expanding social and behavioural change initiatives, and reinforcing local capacities to sustain progress. By tackling both the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition, WFP continues to strive to build a more resilient and nutritionally secure future for the people of Guinea-Bissau.

Partnerships

In 2024, WFP worked closely with the Government of Guinea-Bissau and a range of cooperating partners from the public, private and civil society sectors to strengthen the implementation of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027. These partnerships enabled WFP to secure adequate resources and forge impactful technical collaborations, thereby facilitating the delivery of key activities and results in the country.

WFP worked closely with key line ministries, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR), the Ministries of Environment, Biodiversity and Climate Action, National Education, Higher Education and Scientific Research, Public Health, Finance, Economy, Interior, and Women, Family and Social Solidarity. WFP continued to implement programmes that supported the national development agenda, in alignment with SDG 2 and SDG 17. WFP supported the MADR, to continue the implementation of the PAUSA project, finalizing the procurement and the distribution of improved seeds and fertilizers as well as training sessions for farmers. Under the same programme, WFP also supported the MADR in the review and update of the national agri-inputs policy and regulations.

Under the nutrition support programme, WFP supported the Ministry of health in implementing the Government of Guinea-Bissau-Kingdom of Spain debt swap for nutrition initiative. By leveraging resources mobilized through the debt swap agreement, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Public Health in Guinea-Bissau to scale up efforts to prevent malnutrition. This included the launch of a cash-based transfer (CBT) programme aimed at assisting pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. The National Nutrition Day celebration was also jointly organized. It featured nationwide awareness campaigns promoting healthy dietary practices and offered free health consultations on blood pressure, diabetes, and nutritional status. These initiatives have extended the reach of nutrition interventions and aligned with WFP's goals to enhance the nutritional well-being of vulnerable populations.

The Government of Spain played a strategic role in supporting WFP's efforts. This partnership culminated in a high-level mission involving the Spanish Ministry of Economy, Commerce and Business, as well as the Spanish Embassies in Senegal and Guinea-Bissau, to monitor the implementation of WFP's nutrition activities and assess lessons learned. Similarly, the European Union Delegation collaborated with WFP and the Ministry of Public Health to organize the National Nutrition Day celebration, further amplifying the impact of nutrition interventions.

The Government of Japan renewed its collaboration with WFP to strengthen the national school meals programme. Additionally, Japan provided supplementary funding to improve the resilience of crisis-affected populations in Guinea-Bissau, particularly in the face of adverse climate and socioeconomic shocks. In a first-time contribution, the Government of South Korea donated in-kind support to supply schoolchildren with nutritionally balanced, quality meals, further enhancing WFP's school feeding initiatives.

WFP also engaged in partnership discussions with the WFP Centre of Excellence Against Hunger in Brazil. This collaboration aimed to provide capacity building and technical assistance to smallholder farmers and cooperatives, with the goal of improving national agricultural value chains, promoting good nutrition, and strengthening climate resilience. On the private sector front, WFP initiated negotiations with Imperative Global and the Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP) to develop a carbon offset project. Discussions with local commercial banks are also underway to explore blended finance schemes that would provide access to finance for smallholder farmers and stimulate rural agripreneurship among youth.

Collaboration with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) has been instrumental in advancing WFP's work. Partnerships with the World Bank, IMF, IFAD, and AfDB have shaped country analysis, project design, and implementation. Notably, WFP led the design of a joint project under AfDB's Transition Support Facility (TSF), in collaboration with UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA, to address the country's fragility situation. This project, expected to be approved by the AfDB Executive Board in February 2025, will involve coordination with various government ministries and UN agencies during its implementation.

WFP has also worked closely with UN agencies and government ministries, including the Ministries of Economy, Women, Finance, and Environment, to mainstream protection, accountability, and gender issues across its programming. Additionally, capacity-strengthening partners have supported WFP in enhancing staff capacities in protection, accountability to affected populations (AAP), and gender mainstreaming, ensuring that these principles are integrated into all operations and monitoring processes.

These diverse and strategic partnerships have significantly strengthened WFP's ability to deliver impactful nutrition, resilience, and capacity-building initiatives in Guinea-Bissau, improving the lives of vulnerable populations.

Focus on localization

In 2024, WFP expanded its local partnerships in Guinea-Bissau, collaborating with 14 national partners to align with the Country Strategic Plan (CSP). Through capacity-strengthening activities, WFP enhanced the technical and operational skills of local stakeholders, ensuring broader programme impact. Under strategic outcome 1, WFP trained 156 individuals, including government technicians, in areas like data collection, cash transfers, monitoring, and preventing sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). These efforts improved programme implementation and effectiveness.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP partnered with 12 farmer cooperatives through the Smallholder Agricultural Market Support initiative, enabling local farmers to supply goods for the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme. This boosted local agricultural production and created sustainable market opportunities. Through the PAUSA project (strategic outcome 3), WFP supported over 15,400 smallholder farmers by providing seedlings, fertilisers, and post-harvest technologies, improving food quality and market access. Collaboration with the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) further strengthened vegetable and cassava value chains.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP conducted 16 capacity-strengthening initiatives, training 156 government staff on data management and beneficiary targeting to enhance programme accuracy and efficiency. By investing in local partners, WFP empowered them to contribute meaningfully to food security and nutrition goals, ensuring sustainable impact in Guinea-Bissau.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2024, WFP deepened its collaboration with other UN partners through active engagement within the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). Together with UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA, WFP coordinated the submission of a joint proposal to the African Development Bank's (AfDB) Transition Support Facility (TSF), which focused on building resilience and fostering private sector development. Additionally, in partnership with the United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) and UNDP, WFP played a key role in developing a joint project funded by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Fund, aimed at transforming food systems in the country. These efforts highlight WFP's commitment to strengthening inter-agency cooperation and advancing shared goals for sustainable development and resilience. At the UNCT level, WFP played a crucial role by bringing back the local food systems transformation on the UNCT agenda as well as government's priority. In collaboration with FAO, WFP co-led the establishment of the National Food Systems Transformation Working Group. This group was tasked with mapping ongoing food transformation activities, including domestic production, value chain elements and food marketing, to identify opportunities for enhanced collaboration. The aim was to better integrate food production, processing, transportation and marketing, while promoting nutritious food consumption among local communities. In addition, the Government of Guinea-Bissau appointed the Minister of Agriculture as the National Convener for the formulation of the National food systems transformation pathways and strategy.

Financial Overview

By the end of 2024, the GuineaBissau Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027 was 84 percent funded against the Needs-based plan. WFP's top five donors in 2024 were the governments of GuineaBissau, Japan, Germany, the Republic of South Korea, and Ireland. These five accounted for most of the funding, while additional support came from private sector contributions. The substantial financial commitment from the Government of GuineaBissau highlighted its dedication to collaborative efforts with WFP in addressing food security and resilience challenges. The funding distribution among the strategic outcomes presented mixed results.































Strategic outcomes 1 and 4, as part of the emergency response to the floods, were significantly underfunded. However, it successfully mobilized funds through internal advance mechanisms to reach affected populations. The low disbursement under strategic outcome 1 was due to delays in funding confirmation in 2024, postponing flood response interventions to early 2025.

Strategic outcome 2 was funded at 74 percent of the total requirement. Under Activity 2, despite maintaining coverage across 850 schools, WFP provided meals for only 67 percent of total school days. Some school canteens remained closed for weeks due to food shortages and delays in securing expected funding. Under Activity 3, WFP could only supply 100 grams of specialized nutritious food for children aged 6-23 months for three months instead of six due to funding constraints. The programme's reach was further restricted by multi-year contributions like the debt swap, which only allowed the government to release limited funds at a time, making it difficult to adjust allocations in response to shifting priorities and unforeseen challenges.

Although strategic outcome 3 was fully funded, WFP was unable to reallocate funds to cover a significant, unexpected increase in operations due to strict donor earmarking, reducing programmatic flexibility. WFP continued advocating for flexible funding through donor proposals, emphasizing the need for unrestricted resources to enhance programme adaptability and impact.

Looking ahead to 2025, WFP will focus on protecting, expanding, and diversifying partnerships to mobilize financial and technical resources. This effort will support the ongoing implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027. With increased constraints on international humanitarian and development funding, WFP will strengthen partnerships with existing donors, the government, and development actors. Additionally, WFP will seek to expand resource mobilization by pursuing further debt swap opportunities with lender governments such as Spain and Portugal. WFP will also engage new donors and international financial institutions (IFIs) while positioning itself as a key technical partner in implementing IFI-funded programmes.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 21,742,338	 13,751,139	 18,436,138	 7,979,054
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Guinea Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of shocks.	 1,186,772	 1,184,346	 1,731,202	 215,132
Activity 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.	 1,186,772	 1,184,346	 1,731,202	 215,132
SO02: 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.	 17,602,843	 10,456,866	 12,940,846	 5,406,585
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.	 14,892,876	 8,158,161	 8,071,034	 4,051,405
Activity 03: Provide nutrition services for populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community and national level nutrition services.	 2,709,967	 2,298,705	 4,869,812	 1,355,180
SO03: 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.	 2,952,723	 2,109,926	 3,764,090	 2,357,337
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.	 2,952,723	 2,109,926	 3,764,090	 2,357,337

SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 845,585	 845,950	 394,250	 344,746
SO04: The social protection system in Guinea-Bissau is strengthened by 2027.	 845,585	 845,950	 394,250	 344,746
Activity 05: Provide technical support and capacitate national institutions to build an efficient, inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system	 845,585	 845,950	 394,250	 344,746
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 105,809	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 22,587,923	 14,597,089	 18,936,198	 8,323,800
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,448,289	 1,393,953	 2,140,656	 1,320,727
Total Direct Costs	 24,036,212	 15,991,042	 21,076,854	 9,644,527
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,562,354	 1,039,418	 398,916	 398,916
Grand Total	 25,598,566	 17,030,459	 21,475,769	 10,043,443

Data Notes

Overview

[1] WFP, 2024. Sistema de Seguimento da Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional (SISSAN) - November 2024 bulletin.
[2] Ibid.

Operational context

[1] World Bank (2022). World Development Indicators 2022.
[2] UNICEF (2021). The State of the World's Children 2021.
[3] World Health Organization (2019). World Report on Disability 2019.
[4] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2021). Human Development Report 2021/2022.
[5] UN Women (2021). Women in Politics: 2021.
[6] FAO (2021). Cashew Export Statistics for Guinea-Bissau.
[7] World Bank (2021). Agricultural Productivity and Land Use in Guinea-Bissau.
[8] General Directorate of the Treasury (2024).
[9] Ibid.
[10] UNICEF (2018). Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018-2019, Round 6. Guinea-Bissau, 2018.
[11] Ibid.

Strategic outcome 03

1 World Bank
2 OECD
3 Ibid
4 Ibid

Strategic outcome 04

[1] World Bank (2024). Human Capital Project appraisal document.
[2] World Bank (2018). Country Partnership Framework for the period FY18-FY21
[3] World Bank (2016). Turning challenges into opportunities for poverty reduction and inclusive growth: Systematic Country Diagnostic 2016.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] UNICEF (2021). Female Genital Mutilation in Guinea-Bissau: Insights from a statistical analysis. March 2021

Nutrition integration

[1] UNICEF (2024). A Climate Landscape Analysis for Children in Guinea-Bissau - November 2024.
[2] Ibid.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) at the end of every year:

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

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

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	177,708	139,541	79%
	female	179,180	128,963	72%
	total	356,888	268,504	75%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	28,628	24,594	86%
	female	28,628	24,682	86%
	total	57,256	49,276	86%
24-59 months	male	928	1,095	118%
	female	928	1,144	123%
	total	1,856	2,239	121%
5-11 years	male	109,028	97,709	90%
	female	109,028	88,546	81%
	total	218,056	186,255	85%
12-17 years	male	70	0	-
	female	100	15	15%
	total	170	15	9%
18-59 years	male	36,763	12,859	35%
	female	37,885	12,655	33%
	total	74,648	25,514	34%
60+ years	male	2,291	3,284	143%
	female	2,611	1,921	74%
	total	4,902	5,205	106%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	356,888	268,504	75%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	56,450	45,250	80%
Malnutrition treatment programme	4,560	7,072	155%
School based programmes	218,278	186,255	85%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	53,000	19,271	36%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	24,600	10,656	43%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	750	130	17%
Canned Fish	750	224	30%
Corn Soya Blend	1,099	459	42%
Iodised Salt	112	0	0%
Rice	6,134	1,450	24%
Tubers - Fresh	1,875	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	376	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	705,600	101,578	14%
Commodity Voucher	176,400	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	99,117	19,353	20%
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	720,000	62,129	9%
Commodity Voucher	180,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Guinea Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of shocks.					Crisis Response
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.					
Corporate output 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					
CSP Output 01: People affected by shocks have access to nutritious food, cash and services to meet their essential needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	12,300	4,536
			Male	12,300	6,120
			Total	24,600	10,656
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	705,600	101,578
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	176,400	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	2,205,000	315,000

Other Output					
Activity 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.					
Corporate Output 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					
CSP Output 02: National and local governments have enhanced capacity to prepare and respond to climate change and socio-economic shocks					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	2	11
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	160	156
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	2	9
C.6: 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.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	1	3

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	19.68	≤5	≤17	7.5	7.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.3	≤5	≤17	6.3	6.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18.25	≤5	≤17	6.8	6.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	75.2	≥85	≥75	95.9	95.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	71.3	≥85	≥75	94.9	94.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	72.9	≥85	≥75	95.3	95.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	18.6	≤10	≤20	4.1	4.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.3	≤10	≤20	4.2	4.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≤10	≤20	4.2	4.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6.2	≤5	≤5	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.4	≤5	≤5	0.92	0.92	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.1	≤5	≤5	0.6	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	8.6	≤5	≤10	8.6	8.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.6	≤5	≤10	8.6	8.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.6	≤5	≤10	8.6	8.6	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	4.8	≤10	≤20	4.8	4.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.3	≤10	≤20	3.3	3.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.9	≤10	≤20	3.9	3.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	46.4	≤15	≤30	46.4	46.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49.9	≤15	≤30	49.9	49.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48.5	≤15	≤30	48.5	48.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	40.2	≥5	≥20	40.2	40.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38.2	≥5	≥20	38.2	38.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39	≥5	≥20	39	39	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	15.8	≥50	≥30	58	58	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	5.7	≥10	≥10	23.8	23.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.7	≥10	≥10	23.7	23.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.1	≥10	≥10	23.7	23.7	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	20.8	≥50	≥27	24.8	24.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.4	≥50	≥27	24.7	23.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25.3	≥50	≥27	24.1	24.1	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	30.2	≥70	≥50	54.5	54.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32.6	≥70	≥50	48.1	48.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31.3	≥70	≥50	50.9	50.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	1.9	≥20	≥7	7.9	7.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.3	≥20	≥7	9.2	9.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≥20	≥7	8.6	8.6	WFP programme monitoring

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.	Root Causes
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Output Results

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.

Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 03: 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 Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	100	
			Male	100	
			Total	200	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	109,000	88,546
			Male	109,000	97,709
			Total	218,000	186,255
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	8,362	1,805.09
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	37,496,000	13,673,395

CSP Output 04: 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 Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Students (primary schools); Activity supporters	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	35,039	
			Male	39	
			Total	35,078	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,634	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,634	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	6,536,000	

Activity 03: Provide nutrition services for populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community and national level nutrition services.

Corporate output 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

CSP Output 05: 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 Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 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)	ART clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female	784	155
			Male	616	45
			Total	1,400	200

A.1.2 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)	Activity supporters	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male Total	31 29 60	
A.1.2 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)	Activity supporters	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	75 75 150	46 246 292
A.1.2 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)	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	51 49 100	15 7 22
A.1.2 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)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	28,000 28,000 56,000	22,181 22,484 44,665
A.1.2 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)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,500 1,500 3,000	3,645 3,205 6,850
A.1.2 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)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	300 300	293 293
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,100	459.49
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	99,117	19,353
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		HIV/TB Care & treatment	Number	312,800	6,200
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of stunting	Number	10,413,500	3,013,401
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	273,000	414,871
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1	

Other Output

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.

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 03: 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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	852	850
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	5	5
C.6: 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.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	0
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	US\$	20,000	19,000
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	15	12
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	15	12
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	67
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.1F: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Female)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual		5,354
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.1M: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Male)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual		6,115
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	852	850
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	5,000	4,423

CSP Output 04: 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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	5
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	42	0
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.6: 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.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	0

Activity 03: Provide nutrition services for populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community and national level nutrition services.

Corporate Output 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

CSP Output 05: 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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	25	1
			centre/site	50	48
			centre/site	88	87
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	0	3
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	0	292
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	0	2
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	1,000	49,117

E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	6,000	46,000
CSP Output 06: Populations at risk of malnutrition benefit from improved community level treatment and prevention services including social and behaviour change activities.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	0	48
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	0	194
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	0	2
C.6: 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.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	0	2
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	48,000	49,117
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	25,000	46,000

Outcome Results

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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Government sector - **Location:** Guinea-Bissau - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** School Based Programmes (CCS)

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	Overall	0	≥5	≥3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PRI: Students (primary schools) - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	0.81	≥10	≥5	3.59	23	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.91	≥10	≥5	4.46	-7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.38	≥10	≥5	4.06	5	WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female	96	=100	≥98.49	98.4	98.49	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	=100	≥98.5	98.5	98.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	=100	≥98.5	98.5	98.5	WFP programme monitoring
Graduation rate	Female	0	≥95	≥85	80	78	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥95	≥85	75	80	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥95	≥85	77	79	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	95.8	≥98	≥96	97.8	98.21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	≥98	≥96	96.3	99.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.9	≥98	≥96	97.1	98.92	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Students (primary schools) - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	=3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	=1	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	=2	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
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Activity 03: Provide nutrition services for populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community and national level nutrition services.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: ART: ART clients - **Location:** Guinea-Bissau - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** HIV/TB Care & treatment

Default rate of clients from TB-DOTS and PMTCT programmes	Female	0			0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0			0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: CH: Children - **Location:** Guinea-Bissau - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	97.5	≥90	≥55	99.9	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.5	≥90	≥55	93.47	53	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	≥90	≥55	96.56	51.4	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: CH: Children - **Location:** Guinea-Bissau - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	0	≥50	≥20	16	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥20	13	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥20	15	16	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	70.8	≥95	≥85	81.2	81.2	WFP survey
	Male	100	≥95	≥85	85.2	85.2	WFP survey
	Overall	72.3	≥95	≥85	83.2	83.2	WFP survey

Target Group: Children - **Location:** Guinea-Bissau - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	7.9	<15	<15	2.83	5.52	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.94	<15	<15	2.3	6.08	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.39	<15	<15	2.58	5.77	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.07	<3	<3	0.03	0.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.13	<3	<3	0	0.05	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.1	<3	<3	0.01	0.15	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.57	<15	<15	0.67	1.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.77	<15	<15	0.48	1.15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.68	<15	<15	0.58	1.25	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	91.31	>75	>90	96.18	92.39	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91.97	>75	>90	97.19	92.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91.66	>75	>90	96.64	92.24	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Pregnant women and girls and new mothers - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	32		≥60	40.8		WFP survey

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.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
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.					
Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 07: 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 Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	3,000	1,197
			Male	2,000	2,037
			Total	5,000	3,234
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	720,000	62,129
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	180,000	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	24,000	8,349
			Male	24,000	7,688
			Total	48,000	16,037

Other Output					
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.					
Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 07: 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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	18	17
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	773	637
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	10	6
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	15,000	15,400
Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 08: 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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10,120	2,192
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10,598	2,197
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	1,300,000	1,129,000
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.3: Number of input suppliers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6	6

Outcome Results

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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	36	≥75	≥50	40	7.28	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	391,627	=5,257,402	≥1,200,000	955,200.63	1,079,277	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	477.62	=6,411,816	≥1,000	851.03	882.63	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: The social protection system in Guinea-Bissau is strengthened by 2027.				Resilience Building	
Other Output					
Activity 05: Provide technical support and capacitate national institutions to build an efficient, inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system					
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 09: National institutions have the capacity to better collect and analyse data, target beneficiaries and deliver social protection to those most in need					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	5	11
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	30	156
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	4	9
C.6: 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.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	US\$	50,000	53,000

Outcome Results							
Activity 05: Provide technical support and capacitate national institutions to build an efficient, inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)							
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	0	≥1,500,000	≥1,000,000	1,193,939	1,193,939	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: National Institutions - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)							

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	5	≥5	=3	2	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥5	=3	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥74,064	≥100,000	2,299,902	74,064	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Overall	1,589	≥5,000	≥2,500	3,435		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	≥95	0	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	≥95	0	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	≥95	0	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	77.38	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	91.67	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	80.56	100	WFP programme monitoring

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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	≥90	100	89.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.2	=100	≥90	94.05	91.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.4	=100	≥90	95.37	90.97	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	47.2	≥80		70.83	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	51.2	≥80		74.63	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50.3	≥80		62.04	100	WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	25	33.33	WFP programme monitoring

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Rice harvest using improved System of Rice Intensification (SRI) practices the in the Gabu region, Guinea-Bissau

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

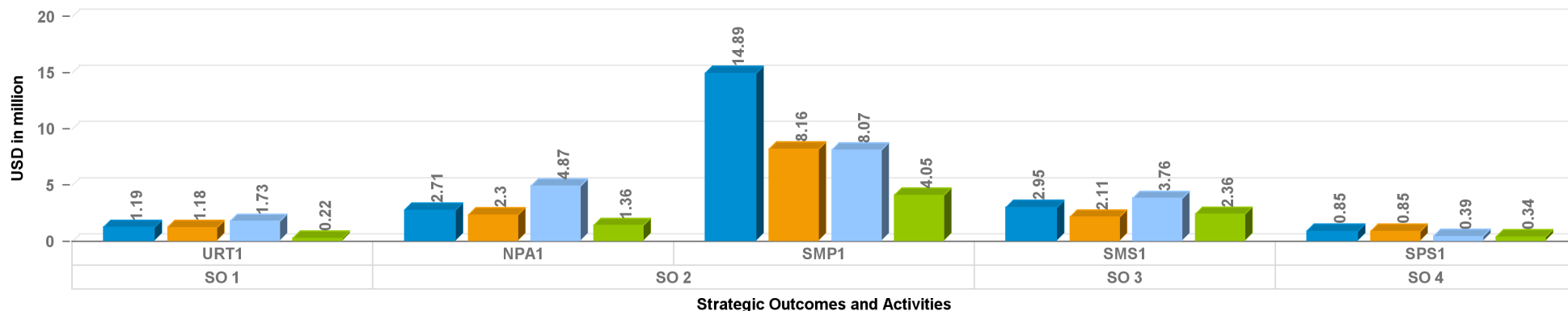
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Crisis-affected populations in Guinea Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of shocks.
SO 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.
SO 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.
SO 4		The social protection system in Guinea-Bissau is strengthened by 2027.
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.
SO 2	NPA1	Provide nutrition services for populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community and national level nutrition services.
SO 2	SMP1	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.
SO 3	SMS1	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.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide technical support and capacitate national institutions to build an efficient, inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system

Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Guinea Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of shocks.	Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.	1,186,772	1,184,346	1,731,203	215,132
	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.	Provide nutrition services for populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community and national level nutrition services.	2,709,967	2,298,705	4,869,812	1,355,180
		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.	14,892,876	8,158,161	8,071,034	4,051,405
	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.	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.	2,952,723	2,109,926	3,764,090	2,357,337
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			21,742,338	13,751,139	18,436,138	7,979,054
17.9	The social protection system in Guinea-Bissau is strengthened by 2027.	Provide technical support and capacitate national institutions to build an efficient, inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system	845,585	845,950	394,250	344,746
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			845,585	845,950	394,250	344,746

Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	105,809	0
	Subtotal SDG Target		0	0	105,809	0
	Total Direct Operational Cost		22,587,923	14,597,089	18,936,198	8,323,800
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		1,448,289	1,393,953	2,140,656	1,320,727
	Total Direct Costs		24,036,212	15,991,042	21,076,854	9,644,527
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		1,562,354	1,039,418	398,916	398,916
	Grand Total		25,598,566	17,030,459	21,475,769	10,043,443


 CHIEF, CFORC
 Michael Hemling
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

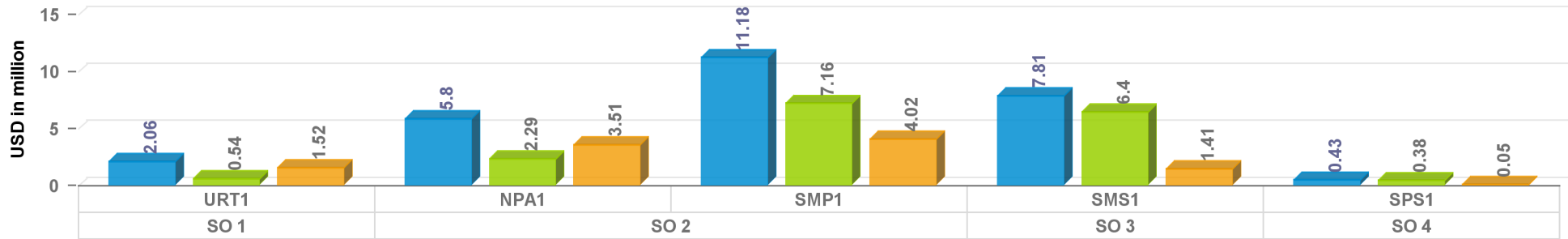
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in Guinea Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of shocks.	
SO 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.	
SO 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.	
SO 4	The social protection system in Guinea-Bissau is strengthened by 2027.	

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.
SO 2	NPA1	Provide nutrition services for populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community and national level nutrition services.
SO 2	SMP1	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.
SO 3	SMS1	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.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide technical support and capacitate national institutions to build an efficient, inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system

Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Guinea Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of shocks.	Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.	2,386,970	552,131	1,503,767	2,055,898	539,827	1,516,071
	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.	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.	8,616,038	7,811,414	0	7,811,414	6,404,661	1,406,753
	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.	Provide nutrition services for populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community and national level nutrition services.	5,275,966	5,803,435	0	5,803,435	2,288,803	3,514,631
		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.	28,448,859	11,178,353	0	11,178,353	7,158,724	4,019,629
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			44,727,832	25,345,333	1,503,767	26,849,099	16,392,015	10,457,084

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

Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	The social protection system in Guinea-Bissau is strengthened by 2027.	Provide technical support and capacitate national institutions to build an efficient, inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system	1,265,954	434,298	0	434,298	384,794	49,504
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,265,954	434,298	0	434,298	384,794	49,504
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	105,809	0	105,809	0	105,809
Subtotal SDG Target			0	105,809	0	105,809	0	105,809
Total Direct Operational Cost			45,993,786	25,885,440	1,503,767	27,389,207	16,776,809	10,612,398
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,027,688	3,121,735	166,617	3,288,352	2,468,423	819,929
Total Direct Costs			49,021,473	29,007,175	1,670,384	30,677,559	19,245,232	11,432,327
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,186,396	1,590,385		1,590,385	1,590,385	0
Grand Total			52,207,869	30,597,560	1,670,384	32,267,944	20,835,617	11,432,327

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemming
 Chief, CFORC

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures