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# Guinea-Bissau

## Annual Country Report 2025

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Country Strategic Plan  
2023 - 2027

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# Overview

## Key messages

In 2025, WFP Guinea-Bissau assisted 304,057 people, marking a 13 percent increase compared to 268,504 reached in 2024. WFP combined humanitarian assistance with national systems strengthening, supporting approximately 58,000 climate shock-affected people through cash and voucher transfers and providing school meals to nearly 200,000 children across 850 schools. Nutrition-sensitive interventions targeted children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and people living with HIV to address persistently high malnutrition. Beyond immediate delivery, WFP reinforced government-led social protection, emergency preparedness, and food systems transformation, while resilience and Smallholder Agricultural Market Support activities strengthened local food systems, cooperatives, and rural livelihoods.

Guinea-Bissau remains one of the world's most fragile countries, with poverty affecting over 64 percent of the population [1]. In 2025, food insecurity reached alarming levels, with more than 121,000 people facing crisis or above levels, underscoring the growing inability of households to meet basic food needs [2]. Economic vulnerability compounded these challenges, as public debt climbed above 82 percent of GDP, fiscal deficits widened, and inflation continued to erode household purchasing power [3]. Agriculture, which employs the majority of the population, remained constrained by over-reliance on cashew exports and recurrent climate shocks. Floods in 2024 destroyed nearly half of annual agricultural output, and their devastating effects continued into 2025, leaving rural livelihoods increasingly precarious. These shocks reflect Guinea-Bissau's position as the fifth most climate-vulnerable country globally [4], underscoring the scale of risk faced by communities. Political instability persisted throughout 2025, weakening governance structures and further aggravating the challenges of delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. Despite these stark indicators, Guinea-Bissau remains a largely "forgotten crisis," making resource mobilization particularly difficult and constraining WFP's ability to expand assistance at the scale required.

Against this backdrop, WFP's operations in 2025 were anchored in the Country Strategic Plan (2023-2027), which integrates immediate crisis response with resilience-building and systems strengthening. WFP's mission in Guinea-Bissau remained clear: to save lives and change lives by ensuring food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable, while supporting nationally led systems that can withstand shocks and deliver sustainable social protection. Despite the fragile context, WFP delivered significant results across all CSP outcomes, providing timely assistance to food-insecure households, strengthening school feeding and nutrition programmes, advancing social protection mechanisms, and promoting climate-adaptive practices among smallholder farmers. These achievements highlight WFP's ability to respond to urgent needs while simultaneously fostering resilience and stability for the longer term.

Under **Strategic Outcome 1**, WFP reached 6,209 households, over 43,000 individuals, through three rounds of cash transfers across eight regions of the country. Commodity vouchers complemented this support, reaching 14,000 people with diverse food items. Together, these interventions stabilized food consumption, reduced reliance on negative coping strategies, and reinforced dignity and choice for crisis-affected households. To enable early recovery, WFP supported 355 horticulturists and 330 smallholder farmers affected by climate-induced shocks with seeds and tools to restore production capacity after floods, thereby strengthening rural livelihoods, reducing dependency on humanitarian assistance, and promoting climate-resilient practices. In parallel, nutrition-sensitive programming was integrated into emergency response and early recovery, reaching 150 pregnant and breastfeeding mothers with dietary cash transfer top-ups to safeguard maternal and child health during a critical life stage.

Under **Strategic Outcome 2**, WFP's support to the national school feeding programme continued to be vital, serving as the country's largest safety net for vulnerable communities. Despite supply challenges, two of the three planned food distributions were completed in 2025, reaching more than 197,500 students across 850 schools with nutritious meals. Due to funding constraints, a reprioritization process streamlined coverage to 696 schools and 151,000 children for the 2025-2026 school year, ensuring assistance reached the most vulnerable. Collaboration with the Ministry of Education strengthened institutional capacity and inclusive education, while government commitment was reinforced through a national pledge to the School Meals Coalition. Pilot initiatives such as improved stoves and school gardens promoted sustainability, and enhanced monitoring through the School Connect tool ensured accountability and continuous improvement.

WFP strengthened its nutrition response by expanding moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment and stunting-prevention services in high-burden areas, reaching 2,131 children under five with supplementation and 40,275 children under two with prevention rations, supported by 385 mt of specialized nutritious foods. Maternal nutrition interventions provided micro-nutrient supplementation to 725 pregnant women and transport-support cash transfers to 291 women, while conditional cash-based transfers assisted 197 people living with HIV households to stabilize diets and treatment adherence. Additionally, WFP engaged more than 50,000 people through social behaviour change activities promoting improved dietary practices and conducted two workshops to strengthen the capacities of small and medium-sized enterprises in food processing, enabling them to produce local nutritious supplements and contribute to sustainable value chains.

Under **Strategic Outcome 3**, WFP advanced climate-resilient and inclusive local food systems, reaching over 47,000 people with improved seed varieties and distributing 60 mt of quality seeds. More than 18,000 farmers received rice seed samples, while rehabilitated assets, including solar-powered poultry units and revitalized facilities, expanded production. Support to 39 cooperatives and 23 SMEs strengthened local processing of nutritious foods, and linkages with Home-Grown School Feeding created predictable demand. Together, these efforts reinforced rural livelihoods, integrated smallholders into structured markets, and contributed to resilient value chains and diversified diets

Under **Strategic Outcome 4**, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity, UNICEF, UNFPA, and UNDP to advance the design of a national safety net programme and disaster risk reduction frameworks. These efforts reinforced institutional capacity and laid the foundation for sustainable, nationally led social protection systems. Contextual developments in 2025 also included the operationalization of the National Social Protection Policy (2025-2029), endorsed by the Council of Ministers - a milestone that established a framework for inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive systems.

The results achieved in 2025 were only possible through a joint effort between WFP and its partners. Working side-by-side with the Government of Guinea-Bissau, interventions were aligned with national priorities and institutional capacity was strengthened across key ministries and departments. This collaborative approach reinforced national leadership and ownership, ensuring that progress reflected a common drive toward sustainable development. Building on this foundation, collective achievements were further enabled by the steadfast dedication of cooperating partners, who translated plans into tangible action at the community level, by close collaboration with UN agencies, and through the generous contributions of donors, including the Kingdom of Spain, the Government of Japan, the Republic of Korea, the African Development Bank, the Government of Guinea-Bissau, private sector actors and UN Pooled Funds. Their solidarity ensured the continuity of programmes and enabled WFP to reach the most vulnerable. WFP remains humbled by this shared commitment, acknowledging that progress in Guinea-Bissau is the result of strong national leadership, effective partner collaboration, donor generosity, and above all, the resilience of communities themselves.

# 304,057

## Total beneficiaries in 2025



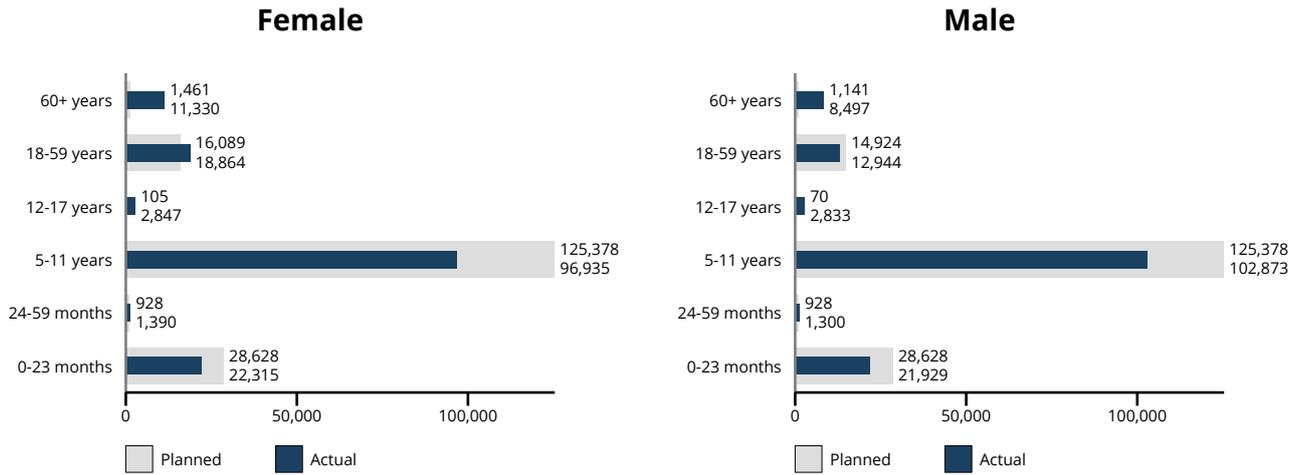
51% female



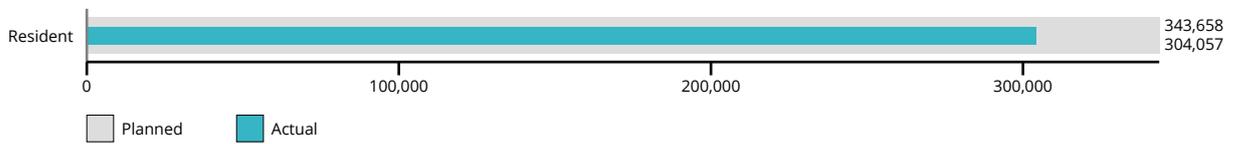
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 3,040 (44% Female, 56% Male)

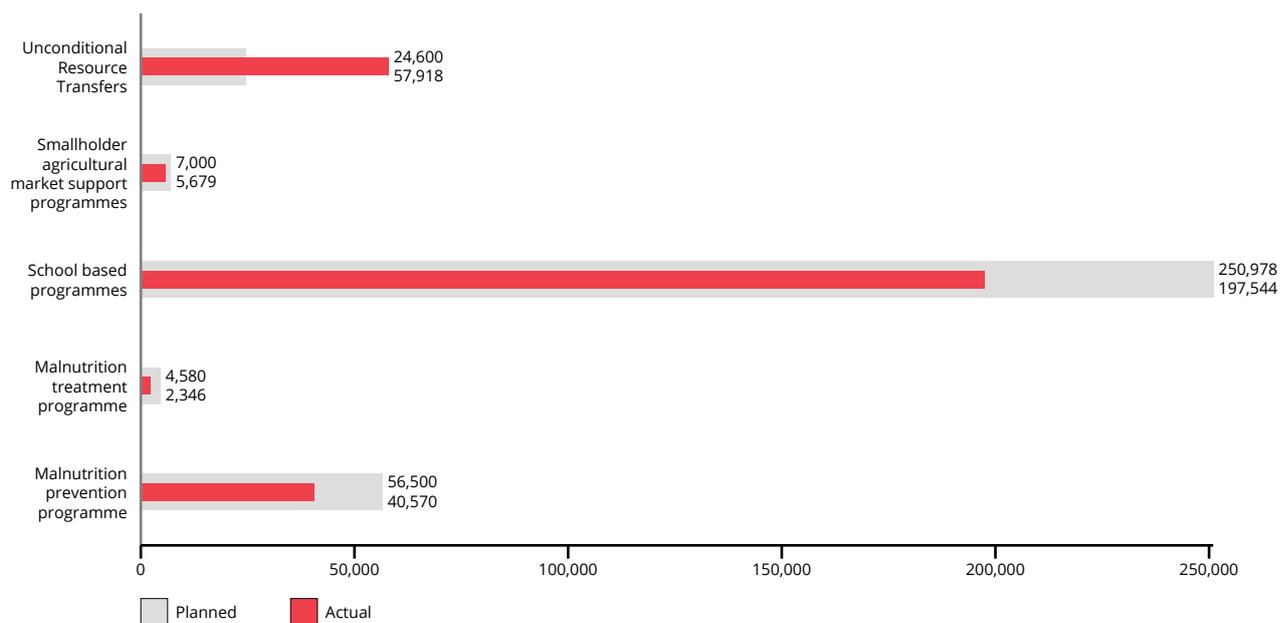
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



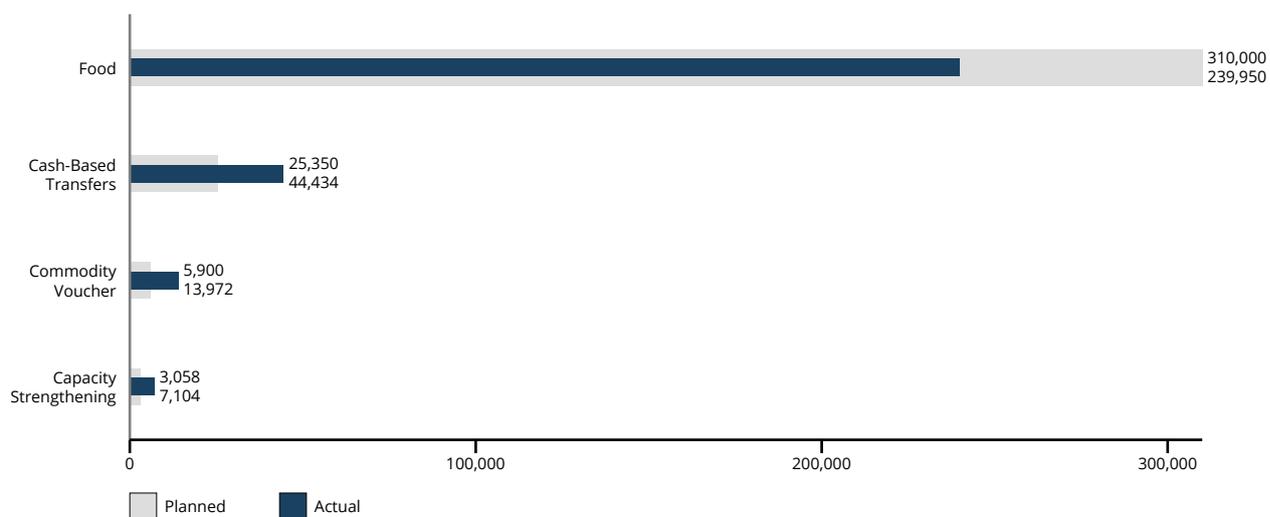
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



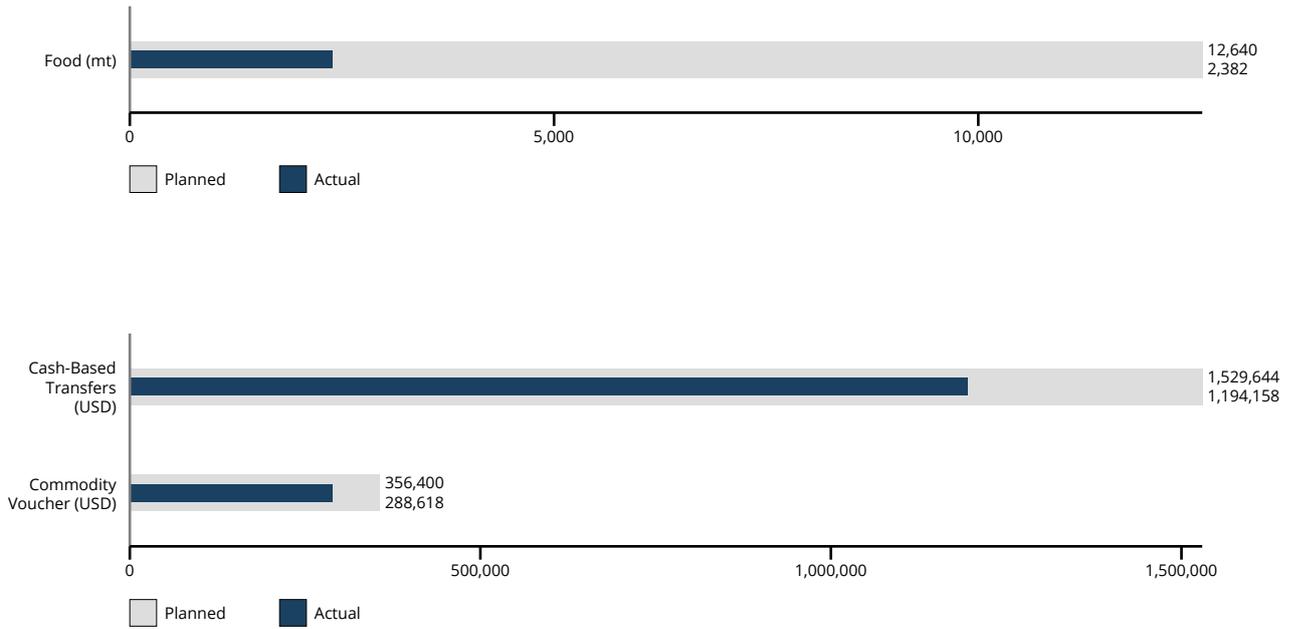
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



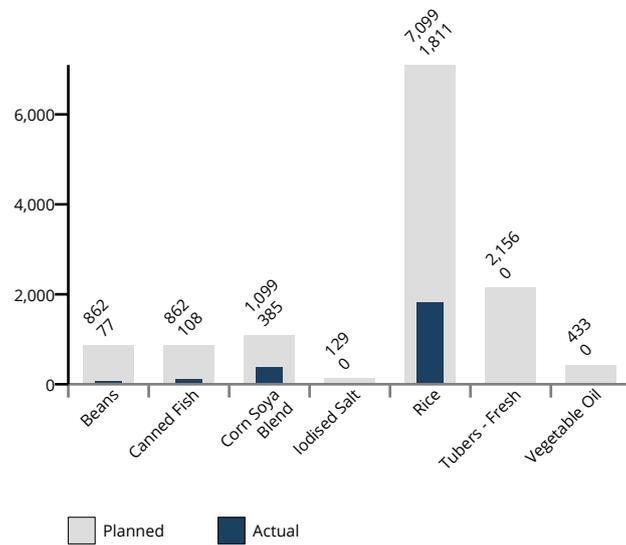
## Beneficiaries by Modality



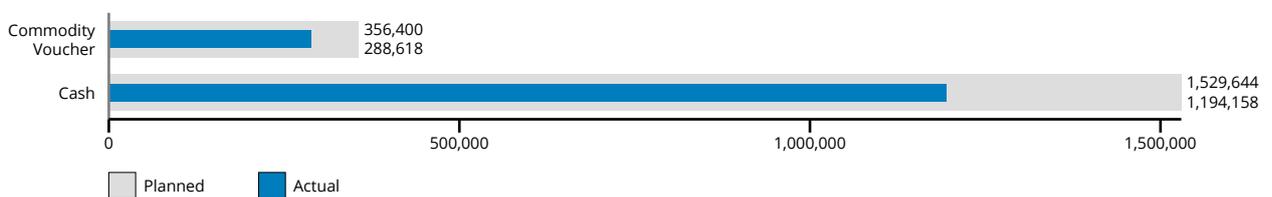
### Total Transfers by Modality



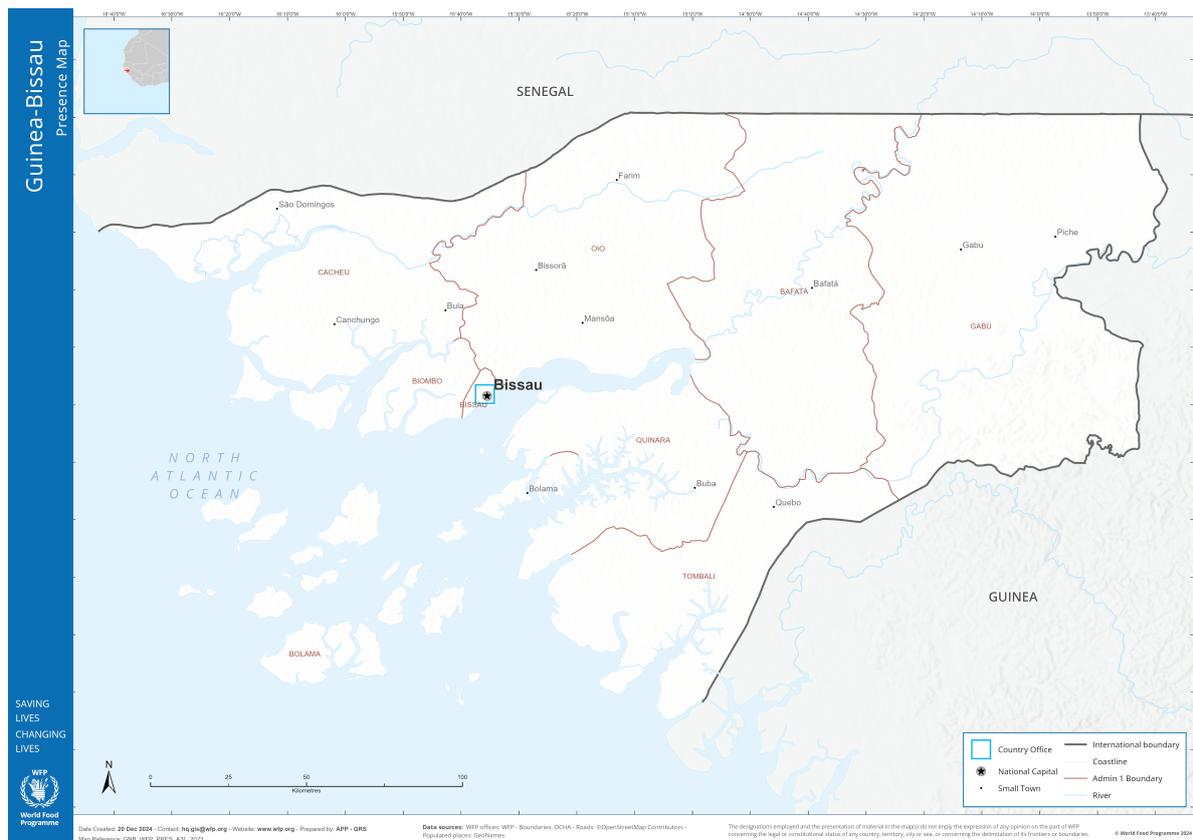
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context



Guinea-Bissau remains one of the world's most fragile and least developed countries, with structural vulnerabilities that continue to compromise human development and long-term stability. With a population of roughly two million people, the country faces persistent poverty, recurrent political instability, and intensifying climate risks. In 2025, Guinea-Bissau ranked near the bottom of the Human Development Index, reflecting limited progress in health, education, and socio-economic indicators. Over 60 percent of the population lives below the poverty line, and nearly 40 percent are under the age of 15, placing extraordinary pressure on weak systems of social protection, health, and education. Food insecurity and malnutrition remain widespread, with stunting rates surpassing 30 percent in the regions of Oio, Bafatá, and Gabú. These challenges continue to erode human capital and reinforce intergenerational cycles of vulnerability.

Throughout 2025, WFP targeted the most vulnerable and food-insecure groups, including households affected by severe flooding, smallholder farmers, schoolchildren dependent on daily school meals, pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under five, persons with disabilities, and communities in remote areas with limited access to basic services. Prioritization of assistance focused on those most affected by climate shocks, economic volatility, and political instability, ensuring that support reached populations facing the greatest levels of deprivation.

The operational environment in 2025 was shaped by multiple overlapping crises. Severe flooding that began in late 2024 continued into 2025, causing extensive damage to agricultural land and rural infrastructure. Thousands of hectares of farmland were inundated, significantly reducing crop production and household food reserves. At the same time, pest infestations led to substantial declines in cashew yields, weakening the incomes of households heavily dependent on this single export commodity. Further compounding these difficulties, global price volatility for essential goods, particularly rice eroded purchasing power among already vulnerable households.

Political instability heightened these challenges. The coup d'état in 2025 created a period of uncertainty, disrupted governance structures, and delayed the implementation of key national policies. Frequent leadership changes hindered coordination with institutions responsible for social protection, agriculture, and education. These combined shocks required WFP to adapt its programming rapidly, reallocate resources, and reinforce both emergency response and longer-term resilience-building activities. Despite the highly constrained operating environment, WFP ensured continuity of essential interventions while supporting the resilience of national systems.

To help communities cope with fragility and climate-induced shocks, WFP strengthened its agricultural and resilience portfolio. A total of 13 metric tons of cereal seeds were distributed as emergency assistance to households whose

agricultural capacity had been severely impacted by flooding. In addition, WFP provided 47 metric tons of seeds to smallholder farmers to stimulate agricultural recovery and support national production. This intervention played a critical role in restoring production capacity, reducing dependency on food assistance, and helping households rebuild livelihoods.

Capacity strengthening formed a central component of WFP's resilience work. Investments in cooperative development and farmer organization resulted in the formation and training of 39 agricultural cooperatives, encompassing 1,109 participants of whom 492 were women. These cooperatives received training in climate-resilient agricultural practices, improved post-harvest management, financial literacy, governance, and market engagement. The emphasis on reducing post-harvest losses addressed one of the main barriers to food availability and income stability for rural producers.

WFP also supported the distribution of improved and diversified agricultural inputs, including high-yield cereal seeds, tuber varieties, and a wide range of horticultural seeds adapted to climate variability. These inputs enabled rural farmers to expand their productive land, increase yields, and diversify household diets. Access to improved seeds with climate-adaptive characteristics helped build resilience to recurring shocks and contributed to gradual improvements in nutrition and household autonomy. Through these combined efforts, communities became more integrated into dynamic food systems and strengthened their capacity to withstand and recover from crises.

WFP maintained a balanced approach that addressed immediate humanitarian needs while advancing long-term systems strengthening. Lifesaving food and cash assistance were provided to flood-affected households to help them meet essential needs with dignity. School feeding continued to serve as a vital safety net, ensuring that children had access to nutritious meals while supporting attendance and learning outcomes. Nutrition interventions for pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under five prevented deterioration in nutritional status during periods of crisis. Agricultural inputs and resilience activities helped farmers recover, reduce dependence on humanitarian support, and enhance productivity.

WFP's interventions were closely aligned with national priorities outlined in the Government's development strategy, *Hora Tchiga*, which emphasizes social protection, climate adaptation, and human capital development. At the global level, WFP contributed to the Sustainable Development Goals, especially SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). The operationalization of the National Social Protection Policy (2025-2029), endorsed by the Council of Ministers, provided a critical framework for building inclusive, nutrition-sensitive, and shock-responsive systems. WFP supported the Government through technical assistance, capacity building, and alignment of programmes with national strategies.

In 2025, the Government of Guinea-Bissau, with WFP support, submitted its national commitment to the School Meals Coalition, pledging to provide meals to all primary school children nationwide. Collaboration with MENESIC, DGASCE, and DGEI strengthened school feeding systems, inclusive education, and monitoring capacities. WFP's partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture reinforced support to smallholder farmers and rural communities. Coordination with UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, and other United Nations agencies contributed to stronger social protection systems, improved disaster preparedness, and enhanced climate resilience across vulnerable regions.

Despite the complex political and climatic landscape, WFP's presence in Guinea-Bissau in 2025 was essential in delivering immediate humanitarian relief while advancing long-term development and resilience objectives. Through a combination of emergency assistance, agricultural and livelihood support, social protection, and institutional capacity strengthening, WFP helped stabilize vulnerable communities, enhance food security, and reinforce national structures for future sustainability. These efforts contributed to building a pathway toward greater resilience, improved nutrition, and stronger nationally led systems capable of supporting Guinea-Bissau's ongoing development.

## Risk management

In 2025, WFP Guinea-Bissau operated in a complex risk environment shaped by political volatility, climate shocks, funding constraints and systems-level vulnerabilities that affected delivery across the CSP. Political instability and frequent changes in government leadership continued to disrupt coordination mechanisms, delay decisions and increase uncertainty for programme implementation. WFP mitigated these risks through flexible planning, sustained engagement with national authorities and reinforcement of business continuity arrangements.

Recurrent flooding and climate-related disruptions remained among the most significant operational risks, damaging infrastructure, limiting access and reducing agricultural production. These shocks heightened market volatility, affecting cash and voucher performance and the reliability of food flows for school feeding and nutrition activities. WFP responded by strengthening market and price monitoring, diversifying vendors, adjusting transfer values and assistance days, and integrating preparedness and early-action measures into programme planning.

Persistent funding shortfalls and earmarking continued to limit operational flexibility and increase exposure to pipeline breaks, especially for food-intensive nutrition and school feeding activities. WFP mitigated these risks by sequencing distributions, prioritizing essential lines, using flexible multilateral contributions where possible and reinforcing forward planning and donor engagement.

Enterprise assurance processes highlighted cross-cutting risks related to fraud prevention, internal controls, cyber-security, data protection and beneficiary identity management. Identified gaps included outdated AFAC assessments, incomplete cyber-security documentation and limited privacy governance. The Country Office advanced mitigation by updating the risk register, strengthening segregation-of-duties controls, improving documentation, expanding secure data-transfer mechanisms and rolling out fraud- and privacy-awareness actions.

Operational risks linked to partner capacity, PSEA compliance, monitoring coverage and accountability systems also persisted. WFP mitigated these through targeted training, risk-based monitoring, strengthened referral pathways and improved community feedback mechanisms.

Throughout the year, WFP continued embedding enterprise risk management, institutionalizing quarterly reviews, reinforcing continuity systems and aligning mitigation actions with corporate frameworks to safeguard programme delivery.

## Lessons learned

Key lessons from 2025 underscored the critical importance of early preparedness, flexible funding, and multi-sectoral coordination in fragile contexts. Pre-crisis training and logistics assessments proved decisive in enabling rapid, well-coordinated responses to the late-2024 floods whose effects continued into 2025. These measures allowed WFP to deliver timely assistance despite the added complexity of the coup d'état and subsequent political instability, which disrupted governance and slowed institutional coordination.

Cash transfers and vouchers demonstrated their effectiveness in meeting diverse household needs, reaching over 43,000 individuals through three rounds of cash assistance and an additional 14,000 people through Japan-funded commodity vouchers. However, delays in funding highlighted the need for predictable, multi-year financing to sustain continuity and scale. Nutrition top-ups for 150 pregnant and breastfeeding women confirmed that targeted support for vulnerable groups can be maintained even in resource-constrained contexts, while agricultural inputs for 330 smallholder farmers and 355 horticulturists reinforced the value of linking emergency response with livelihood recovery. These interventions reduced dependency on aid and strengthened resilience at the community level.

Lessons learned in 2025 will guide stronger integration of preparedness, response, and recovery, ensuring interventions remain timely, inclusive, and sustainable, even in the face of political uncertainty and recurring climate shocks.

# Agriculture for Resilience

## Women Leading Recovery in Guinea-Bissau



© Charlotte Alves  
Djenabu prepares to extract palm oil in her backyard.

Women in Guinea-Bissau, particularly in rural areas, face persistent inequality and are among the most vulnerable during crises. In 2024, devastating floods made that even more clear.

"I am a mother of eight," says Djenabu Camara from Catio, in the south of the country. "You can imagine how hard it is to feed them, pay for their schooling, and buy clothes with the little income my husband and I earn from farming."

When the floods hit, Djenabu's family lost everything: their crops, their savings, and their only source of income. Djenabu and her husband relied entirely on their land to feed their children and sustain their livelihood.

In Guinea-Bissau, the devastating floods of late 2024 affected over 137,000 people across eight regions of the country, with nearly 20,000 households identified as highly vulnerable. Over 5,800 hectares of farmland had been flooded, including in the worst-hit areas of Cacheu, Oio, Quinara and Tombali regions.

In response, the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the United Nations launched a joint response. As part of this joint response, the World Food Programme (WFP) played a key role in providing USD 1.4 million in unconditional cash assistance to more than 6,000 vulnerable households. This cash transfer was at the heart of the emergency strategy, allowing households to respond to their priority needs in a dignified and flexible manner.

"The support came at a critical moment, during Ramadan, when we had no food at all. That money helped us buy essential supplies and brought great relief to our entire family," Djenabu shared.

WFP also provided seeds and agricultural tools to 330 horticulturists, supporting food production recovery. For women like Djenabu, the seeds and tools provided offer a path back to stability, allowing her to grow her own food to

support her family.

While the planting season has not yet begun, Djenabu has been busy collecting oil palm fruit from the forest. She uses this to produce palm oil, which she then sells to earn an income while preparing to resume planting.

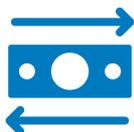
"That's how I manage to buy food for my family and pay for my children's schooling. I am proud to have been selected for this support, and I hope more women in my community can benefit too".

With the rainy season now underway, Djenabu remains hopeful. "We are still recovering, but this support gave us a chance to stand again".

The joint response was made possible thanks to funding from WFP Immediate Response Account, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, and the Government of Japan's bilateral contributions.

# 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.**



WFP distributed **USD 1.446 million** for **cash-based transfer** and **voucher**



**57,918 beneficiary** assisted with **CBT and commodity voucher**



**35 participants** trained in **emergency preparedness and response**, in collaboration with national civil protection service and other stakeholders



**685 floods affected victims** supported with **agricultural tools**

In 2025, WFP Guinea-Bissau advanced Strategic Outcome 1 by bridging immediate humanitarian assistance with longer-term resilience building. The country continued to face recurrent floods and climate-induced shocks that disrupted livelihoods, eroded agricultural production, and heightened food insecurity, particularly among rural households dependent on fragile ecosystems. Against this backdrop, WFP mobilized resources, strengthened national systems, and delivered assistance that not only saved lives but also laid the foundation for sustainable resilience.

Following the late 2024 floods, thousands of households across eight regions saw their food security and livelihoods severely threatened. WFP mobilized USD 1.7 million from the Immediate Response Account, complemented by donor contributions, to deliver three rounds of cash-based transfers more than 6,000 households. Each round provided 40,000 XOF (approximately USD 72) per household of seven people, enabling families to stabilize food consumption during prolonged flood impacts. Monitoring confirmed that these transfers had a direct effect on household food security: 65 percent of beneficiary households achieved acceptable Food Consumption Scores compared to 42 percent at baseline in 2024. Improvements were driven by continuity of support, dietary diversity from complementary vouchers, and reduced reliance on negative coping strategies such as meal reduction or asset sales. Japan-funded commodity vouchers reached 14,000 individuals in Oio and Tombali regions, providing rice, beans, vegetable oil, salt, eggs, and fruits. Together, cash and vouchers demonstrated the effectiveness of flexible assistance modalities that met diverse household needs while strengthening local market linkages.

Equally important was the integration of Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) into the emergency response. Alongside cash and voucher distributions, WFP rolled out campaigns to promote positive practices in nutrition, hygiene, and protection. Post-distribution monitoring confirmed that these activities influenced household behaviors as 72 percent of participants reported adopting safer food preparation methods, 68 percent increased handwashing frequency during flood periods, and community groups demonstrated greater awareness of psychosocial wellbeing and protective practices. These behavioral shifts reduced risks of malnutrition, strengthened household preparedness, and ensured that assistance was not only about immediate survival but also about building healthier practices and community trust. The integration of SBCC into emergency operations highlighted WFP's commitment to embedding resilience into humanitarian response, ensuring that households were better equipped to withstand future shocks.

Beyond immediate relief, WFP prioritized recovery interventions that restored livelihoods and reduced long-term dependency. Agricultural inputs were distributed to 330 smallholder farmers and 355 horticulturists in Oio, including diverse seeds such as beans, corn, black millet, peanuts, tomatoes, onions, and African eggplant, along with essential

tools. These interventions helped restore food production capacity, diversify crops, and reinforce resilience. Nutritional top-ups are being provided to 150 pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, safeguarding maternal and child health. Community infrastructure repairs, including dikes and water systems, further supported recovery, enabling households to rebuild livelihoods and strengthen resilience against future shocks. While early response remains WFP's core business in emergencies, recovery interventions are equally central to ensuring that households can rebuild and withstand future crises. Strategic Outcome 1 in 2025 illustrated WFP's dual mandates of bridging urgent relief with recovery measures that restore livelihoods and strengthen resilience.

Gender and protection activities achieved measurable results. Psychosocial support services reached 1,200 individuals, 350 women accessed gender-based violence referral pathways, and digital literacy and financial inclusion training empowered 420 women to manage cash transfers independently. Protection messaging tailored to female-headed households, and rural women reached over 5,000 beneficiaries. These outcomes reinforced inclusivity, safeguarded vulnerable groups, and ensured that assistance reached those most at risk. The Gender and Age Marker monitoring score of 3 reflected strong integration of gender considerations, with age-responsive programming identified as a priority for further strengthening. By embedding gender and protection pathways into emergency and recovery interventions, WFP ensured that assistance was equitable, responsive, and empowering.

At the institutional level, WFP partnered with national civil protection, UNICEF, and other agencies to train 35 participants in emergency preparedness and response. This training enhanced national capacity to anticipate and manage crises, while joint logistics assessments established baselines for coordinated interventions. Collaboration with the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity, as well as UN Outcome Groups 2 and 3, advanced the design of disaster risk reduction frameworks and contributed to the development of a national safety net programme. The alignment of humanitarian and development actors around shared frameworks demonstrated the importance of coherence and national ownership in building resilience.

Funding flows for Strategic Outcome 1 were moderately stable but unevenly disbursed across the year, influencing the pace and sequencing of implementation. Early allocations enabled preparedness activities ahead of the flood season, while delays in some contributions constrained the timely scale-up of cash and voucher distributions. Nevertheless, targeted resource allocation ensured continuity of support. Japan's USD 750,000 contribution bridged households from cash transfers to commodity vouchers, while OCHA's USD 100,000 support reinforced coordination among humanitarian actors. Agricultural recovery and maternal nutrition interventions were fully funded, demonstrating the value of diversified donor engagement. By strategically leveraging available resources, WFP maximized impact despite funding delays and limitations. The experience underscored the importance of predictable, multi-year financing to sustain resilience-building alongside emergency response.

Outputs under Strategic Outcome 1 exceeded expectations compared to previous years. Coverage expanded significantly, with cash transfers reaching more households and commodity vouchers strengthening local market linkages. Agricultural recovery inputs diversified production and reduced dependency on emergency aid, while maternal nutrition support safeguarded vulnerable groups. Accountability mechanisms, including a toll-free hotline, ensured transparency and community participation. Capacity-building outputs advanced institutional readiness, while the development of disaster risk reduction frameworks and safety net Terms of Reference marked progress toward institutionalizing resilience. Compared to 2024, when interventions were more limited, the achievements of 2025 represented a decisive step forward in bridging humanitarian response with recovery and resilience.

Outcome indicators confirmed meaningful improvements in food security and resilience. Household food consumption scores among cash transfer recipients stabilized, with improved dietary diversity compared to 2024 baselines. Voucher recipients reported increased access to local markets and greater satisfaction with food received. Agricultural support enabled households to resume production, diversify crops, and reduce vulnerability to future shocks. Nutritional interventions sustained maternal health outcomes, while national capacity for emergency preparedness was strengthened through training and logistics assessments. Compared to previous years, outcomes were more comprehensive, combining direct household-level improvements with systemic gains. The integration of SBCC, gender, and protection pathways further reinforced inclusivity and accountability, ensuring that resilience was embedded at both household and institutional levels.

Partnerships were at the heart of these achievements. WFP worked closely with national civil protection services, UNICEF, FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, and the Ministries of Agriculture, Women, Family and Social Solidarity to ensure that interventions were aligned with national priorities and reinforced institutional capacity. Collaboration with civil society organizations further strengthened accountability at the community level through mobilization, awareness campaigns, and protection messaging. Together, these partnerships exemplified best practices in leveraging complementary strengths, combining technical expertise, grassroots engagement, and fiduciary oversight to advance both immediate humanitarian response and long-term resilience. The collective effort demonstrated that resilience cannot be built by one actor alone but requires coordinated, inclusive, and nationally owned approaches.

Strategic Outcome 1 in 2025 demonstrated WFP's ability to move beyond immediate humanitarian response toward building sustainable resilience. By combining cash and voucher assistance, SBCC campaigns, agricultural recovery, maternal nutrition support, gender and protection pathways, and institutional capacity-building, WFP laid the foundation for a robust system that can sustainably support Guinea-Bissau's most vulnerable households. For donors, this outcome represents a compelling investment opportunity to supporting WFP's work in Guinea-Bissau not only strengthens national institutions today but also builds the systems and capacities needed to reduce future dependency on humanitarian aid and ensure sustainable resilience for communities most at risk.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

## 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.



**1,997 metric tons** of commodities distributed for **Schools Feeding**



**197,544 children** reached with daily school meals; **49.4 percent** are girls.



**2 pilot initiatives** on improved **stoves** and **school gardens** implemented



**385 metric tons** were delivered to nutritional recovery centres to treatment and prevention malnutrition among children under five.



**40,275 children** (6 to 23 months) received specialized nutritious foods for stunting prevention



**50,000 people** reached in education sessions on healthy eating habits, strengthening community awareness of nutrition.

WFP sustained the delivery of school feeding activities in Guinea-Bissau despite operational and resource constraints, while also advancing the longer-term transition towards a more sustainable, nationally owned school meals system. Of the three planned food distributions, two were successfully completed in January and November. The April distribution was cancelled due to extended logistics lead times and delayed confirmation of donor contributions. Despite this disruption, WFP delivered rice, beans and canned fish to 850 schools, reaching 197,544 children nationwide and helping protect access to daily meals for vulnerable schoolchildren.

A major strategic milestone was achieved in national ownership of the programme. Following Guinea-Bissau's pledge to the School Meals Coalition in March 2024, the Government submitted its national commitment to the Coalition Secretariat in August 2025. This commitment set out the Government's ambition to ensure that all primary schoolchildren nationwide receive school meals, recognizing the programme's contribution to school enrolment, retention and child nutrition. It also included a commitment to mobilize financing and strengthen the sustainability and performance of the national school canteens programme.

The Government's participation in the second Global Summit of the School Meals Coalition in September 2025 further reinforced high-level engagement and signaled growing momentum towards universal school feeding. To improve efficiency and strengthen the sustainability of operations, WFP and the Ministry of Education undertook a reprioritization exercise during the year. This adjustment reduced programme coverage from 850 to 696 schools and from 197,544 to 151,000 planned beneficiaries. While the scale of assistance was reduced, the process improved targeting, aligned the programme more closely with available resources and helped strengthen overall performance and sustainability.

WFP maintained a clear focus on ensuring that all boys and girls enrolled in assisted primary schools continued to receive hot meals. Menus remained standardized across the country, ensuring consistency in delivery, while WFP advanced its strategy to diversify food baskets through stronger engagement with domestic market actors. Building on earlier collaboration with producer cooperatives, WFP deepened work in 2025 with small and medium-sized enterprises specializing in food transformation and preservation to support the integration of culturally appropriate and locally sourced products into school meals. This move strengthened the linkage between Home-Grown School Feeding and the agricultural market system. By connecting producer cooperatives and SMEs to the predictable demand generated by school meals, WFP helped stimulate local production, improve market opportunities for rural households and support the supply of safer and more diversified foods. SMEs also strengthened their processing capacity to better meet institutional requirements. Together, these efforts supported menu diversification, enhanced rural livelihood opportunities and reinforced the transition towards a more resilient and locally anchored school feeding system.

Institutional partnerships remained central to implementation. DGASCE continued to coordinate school-level activities, while DGEI strengthened the programme's inclusiveness by identifying schools serving children with disabilities.

Innovation also advanced at decentralized level. Pilot initiatives, including the introduction of improved stoves in Gabú and support to the Mariposa school garden, demonstrated how school feeding can also serve as a platform for nutrition education, environmental sustainability and school-based resilience. WFP also strengthened programme oversight and accountability. Monitoring capacity improved through a national joint mission and the rollout of the School Connect tool in 80 schools, which enhanced data quality, reporting and operational visibility. These investments strengthened the evidence base for programme management and supported more accountable implementation.

The school meals programme continued to play a critical role in improving children's well-being and supporting educational outcomes. By providing a nutritious daily meal, the programme helped improve concentration, learning capacity and academic performance. It also remained a strong incentive for parents, especially in vulnerable rural communities, to keep children in school. For many extremely poor households, school meals continued to function as a vital safety net and, in some cases, as the most reliable daily source of nutritious food for children. Although output delivery in 2025 remained below full targets due to supply constraints and funding limitations, WFP maintained strong implementation performance, protected access to nutritious food for thousands of children and made important progress in advancing national ownership and the long-term sustainability of the school feeding system.

Beyond school feeding, WFP continued to implement an integrated package of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions to address persistent malnutrition in Cacheu, Oio, Bafatá, Gabú and Quinara. These regions remain affected by structural vulnerabilities, limited service coverage and recurrent shocks, with children under five, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and people living with HIV particularly exposed. WFP's response combined the provision of specialized nutritious foods, targeted cash-based assistance, strengthened community-level services and investments in government systems and local production capacity.

WFP scaled up support for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition while also reinforcing action to prevent chronic malnutrition in high-burden communities. A total of 439 metric tons of specialized nutritious foods were procured, of which 391 metric tons were delivered to recovery centres. This enabled 5,344 children aged 6-59 months to receive treatment for moderate acute malnutrition and supported 40,275 children aged 6-23 months with rations aimed at preventing stunting. These interventions helped stabilize nutritional outcomes despite supply chain volatility, seasonal access challenges and rising operational costs.

Maternal nutrition remained a priority area. In Gabú and Bafatá, 725 pregnant women received multiple micronutrient supplements, while 293 pregnant women living more than five kilometres from health centres received transport-support cash transfers over a full year to facilitate access to antenatal and postnatal care. WFP also provided conditional cash-based transfers to 197 households of people living with HIV, helping to improve dietary diversity, stabilize food consumption and support treatment adherence. At community level, WFP strengthened prevention systems through social and behaviour change communication activities that reached more than 50,000 people. These included cooking demonstrations, school-based sessions and campaigns promoting the use of nutritious, locally available foods. In partnership with UNICEF, WFP supported multidisciplinary training for 195 teachers, school principals, activists and facilitators, strengthening knowledge on infantfeeding, hygiene and nutrition. In addition, 72 health technicians were trained on multiple micronutrient supplementation protocols to improve maternal nutrition services and reduce risks of undernutrition in early infancy.

Food safety and hygiene standards in school canteens were also reinforced. WFP trained 17 health and education technicians on school meal safety standards, helping improve safe food handling and strengthening oversight of school feeding operations. At the same time, WFP supported national value chain development by assessing 23 SMEs and selecting six enterprises for first-phase support. Two multisectoral workshops brought together more than 150 stakeholders from agriculture, industry, education, trade and health, strengthening coordination across sectors, improving alignment between producers and public institutions, and expanding economic opportunities for women and youth. To strengthen national leadership and system capacity, WFP equipped the Ministry of Public Health with vehicles, motorcycles, IT equipment, air-conditioning units and a one-year internet contract. These investments improved the Ministry's capacity for planning, coordination and monitoring. WFP also continued to support national coordination platforms, including the SUN Movement and CONSAN-GB, and contributed to the revision of the National Food Guide to ensure that it reflects evolving nutrition priorities and evidence.

Overall, WFP's work in 2025 helped protect essential nutrition and school feeding services while accelerating the transition towards more integrated, locally rooted and nationally led systems. By combining direct assistance with investments in institutions, local markets, food transformation, behaviour change and public-sector capacity, WFP strengthened both the immediate nutrition response and the foundations for longer-term resilience and sustainability in Guinea-Bissau.

## 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.



Seed value chain **18,030** beneficiaries receive small packet of new rice seed variety



**39 cooperative training** for post Everest and financial inclusion, reaching **1109** members of cooperative



**47 metric tons** of seeds were distributed as emergency support

Under the resilience component, the Country Office advanced WFP's strategic vision of helping the Government of Guinea-Bissau build demand-driven, climate-resilient and inclusive local food systems. Through coordinated interventions across improved inputs, production, aggregation, transformation and institutional demand, WFP strengthened the foundations of a more resilient rural economy while expanding opportunities for smallholder farmers, women, youth and local enterprises. These efforts were delivered through an integrated package of services in targeted geographic zones and communities.

At the upstream level, WFP focused on increasing access to quality agricultural inputs and strengthening the national seed system as an essential entry point for addressing climate-induced shocks affecting vulnerable rural populations. Working with the Seeds Systems Group in close coordination with FAO and IFAD, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture in introducing sixty-nine improved seed varieties and demonstration technologies adapted to local conditions. These demonstrations allowed farmers to compare varietal performance and accelerated adoption of climate-resilient options. A total of 18,030 farmers received small sample bags of improved rice seeds, generating strong interest and uptake across several regions. In addition, three seed multiplication organizations were trained in improved seed production and certification techniques, contributing to the establishment of a more sustainable domestic seed system aligned with national priorities. WFP also facilitated the distribution of sixty metric tons of seeds throughout the country, including thirteen metric tons for households recovering from shocks and forty-seven metric tons aimed at increasing production. Approximately 47,000 people benefited from these distributions. Collectively, these actions strengthened upstream supply systems, improved access to essential inputs and enhanced farmers' resilience to climate variability.

At the production stage, WFP translated upstream investments into stronger local productive capacity. Under the One SDG Tabanca at a Time initiative, supported the Ministries of Agriculture and Education to establish an integrated community agricultural hub in Gabú. The hub included solar-powered poultry units that began producing up to 240 eggs per day, as well as broiler chickens destined for school canteens and local markets. This intervention helped reduce dependence on imports and supported more reliable local supply chains. A one-hectare field for diversified vegetable production was also developed to improve household diets and diversify school meal menus. Access to potable water and solar energy enabled women and youth to cultivate five hectares of irrigated horticultural land using modern sprinkler systems, increasing productivity, reducing production costs and strengthening competitiveness within local markets.

WFP further expanded productive infrastructure through the Emergency Support Project by rehabilitating the poultry unit in Bissorã. The facility was fully re-equipped with modern technologies and now has the capacity to produce 5,400 eggs and 4,000 broilers annually. Management of the unit was transferred to the Government, and operations are transitioning to a public-private partnership model to ensure operational efficiency, sustainability and future scale-up of domestic poultry production. This shift marks a move from project-supported recovery toward nationally anchored, market-based management of agro-food infrastructure.

To sustain progress and promote institutional ownership, WFP supported technical capacity development within national institutions. Three technicians from INPA completed training in Nigeria on improved cassava production and processing, while two Ministry of Agriculture technicians trained in Mali on irrigated rice production and post-harvest handling. These investments strengthened the national extension system and supported the integration of climate-smart, productivity-enhancing agricultural practices into public services.

At the aggregation level, WFP worked with thirty-nine cooperatives through its partnership with CCN-PCPA to strengthen governance, organizational capacity, women's participation and post-harvest management. Cooperatives received pallets and drying tarpaulins to improve storage conditions, reduce contamination risks and minimize post-harvest losses. These measures enhanced their capacity to meet quality standards required by institutional markets. Improved seeds distributed through the SSG partnership were channelled through these cooperatives,

accelerating adoption of improved varieties, expanding production volumes and increasing consistency of supply. As a result, cooperatives became better positioned to aggregate production, negotiate with buyers, reduce losses during handling and reinforce commercial relationships with processors and institutional purchasers.

Further downstream, WFP supported the development of the domestic food transformation segment. An assessment of twenty-three small and medium enterprises identified those with potential to supply locally processed nutritious foods. Six were selected for initial support, and three were prioritized to co-develop product samples and conduct tasting sessions for fortified blended flour, whole cassava flour and whole sweet potato flour. These products will contribute to the school feeding and nutrition programmes and represent a step forward in promoting the local production of nutritious and culturally relevant food items. Progress also continued on installing a cassava flour processing unit and a cassava-based bakery in Catió, laying the groundwork for larger-scale production of affordable cassava-derived products. These initiatives are expected to strengthen national processing capacity, diversify locally available food products and expand market opportunities for local enterprises.

Institutional demand, and particularly Home-Grown School Feeding, continued to act as a strategic driver of value chain development. By linking cooperatives and SMEs to predictable school feeding demand, WFP helped generate stable market incentives for local production, encouraged quality improvements and provided more reliable income streams for rural producers. The linkage between Home-Grown School Feeding and the Smallholder Agricultural Market Support approach is central to WFP's systems-building strategy. It promotes the integration of locally sourced nutritious foods into school menus while reinforcing rural livelihoods and domestic markets. This approach also supports the creation of more structured commercial arrangements, such as advance contracts with cooperatives and framework agreements with SMEs, which help stabilize supply, foster private sector investment and improve the financial viability of farmer organizations. Over time, predictable institutional demand is expected to strengthen financial inclusion by improving access to credit.

Across the value chain, WFP integrated quality assurance, food safety and climate resilience. Modern irrigation systems, improved seeds and solar-powered infrastructures helped reduce climate-related risks and increase agricultural productivity. Investments in appropriate storage and drying technologies reduced post-harvest losses and improved food handling. Support to SMEs strengthened their capacity to produce fortified and ready-to-use foods that comply with institutional requirements. The public-private partnership model developed for the Bissorã poultry unit also contributed to improved biosecurity, operational efficiency and sustainability. Together, these actions significantly enhanced the resilience, safety and competitiveness of local food systems.

Gender equality and youth inclusion were integrated across all interventions. In Gabú, access to land, irrigation and renewable energy enabled women and young people to participate in irrigated horticulture and engage more actively in community-level decision-making. Support to SMEs further generated opportunities in food processing, logistics and quality control, sectors that hold strong potential for youth employment and the economic empowerment of women. As market linkages grow stronger, women and youth are increasingly positioned to benefit from emerging business opportunities and more stable institutional demand.

WFP also advanced preparations for a partnership with the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture to promote climate-smart agriculture for women and young farmers. While field implementation is expected to begin in 2026, efforts in 2025 focused on aligning technical approaches, defining partnership arrangements and designing training modules on soil health, varietal selection, integrated pest management, post-harvest handling and water-efficient agriculture. By developing a context-appropriate curriculum and embedding the training within national extension systems, WFP and IITA created a strong foundation for the wider adoption of resilient agricultural practices.

Overall, WFP's interventions in 2025 contributed to the emergence of a more coherent and demand-driven local food system in Guinea-Bissau. Improved seeds reached farmers, cooperatives strengthened aggregation and quality management, SMEs made progress in local food processing and school feeding programmes generated reliable markets for domestic production. This integrated approach strengthened market linkages, improved governance, reduced losses, created employment and increased resilience to climate and economic shocks. By reinforcing both upstream and downstream segments of the food system, WFP helped rural producers, cooperatives and local enterprises to participate more effectively in stable, inclusive and sustainable markets, while contributing to improved access to nutritious and affordable locally produced foods for schoolchildren and vulnerable households.

## 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.



**1 TOR prepared** for inclusive stakeholder coordination, advancing steps toward establishing a national council secretariat for social protection



**2 capacity-building workshops** delivered for government staff on targeting and delivery mechanisms.



**18 community-based facilitators and focal points trained** in psychosocial support, community-based protection, SBC for GBV and SEA.

In 2025, WFP advanced Strategic Outcome 4, which focuses on strengthening Guinea-Bissau's national social protection system so that vulnerable populations have equitable access to assistance and institutions are resilient to shocks. The vision is clear: by 2027, the country should have a nationally owned, inclusive, and sustainable safety net programme that bridges humanitarian response with long-term development priorities. This ambition reflects both the urgency of addressing immediate vulnerabilities and the necessity of building systems that can withstand future crises.

The year marked a decisive shift from fragmented emergency support toward structured system-building and stronger institutional ownership. Central to this transformation was the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity, which assumed proactive leadership. The Ministry convened technical consultations, validated Terms of Reference, and co-signed the joint work plan for the 2025-2029 social protection policy. This progression demonstrated growing confidence in steering national priorities, coordinating across sectors, and embedding resilience into system design. Its leadership ensured programme design reflected local realities and capacities while reinforcing national ownership.

WFP played a facilitative role in harmonizing diverse institutional mandates, synthesizing inputs into a unified framework aligned with national strategies. Challenges underscored the importance of multisectoral coordination and highlighted the need for predictable financing and clear governance structures. WFP's convening power proved essential in bridging gaps and fostering consensus across government, UN agencies, and civil society.

Shock-responsive interventions were central to 2025 achievements. WFP supported flood-affected households with cash transfers and commodity vouchers, ensuring immediate food security while testing delivery mechanisms that can be embedded into the future national safety net. These pilots strengthened government capacities in targeting households, registration processes, payment delivery, and monitoring systems. By linking emergency response with system design, WFP demonstrated how climate-responsive financing can serve both immediate needs and long-term resilience. Operational lessons are now informing government preparedness to manage future shocks with greater efficiency and accountability, showing how humanitarian interventions can directly contribute to institutional capacity, accountability mechanisms, and community trust.

Government capacity to implement the proposed safety net remains uneven. Training workshops improved knowledge of targeting methodologies, delivery mechanisms, and monitoring systems, but further institutionalization is required to ensure consistency across ministries. Resources remain limited, with social protection allocations modest compared to emergency response funding. Predictable, multi-year financing is needed to move from design to full operationalization. Coordination structures are emerging but require strengthening, particularly in complaints and feedback mechanisms, registration systems, and payment processing.

WFP positioned itself as a strategic partner to address these gaps. Through technical assistance, capacity-building workshops, and support for accountability mechanisms, WFP laid the foundation for government-led implementation. Preparatory activities included finalizing the national safety net programme document, piloting nationally led cash transfer programming, and supporting the establishment of a National Council on Social Protection to institutionalize coordination and ensure sustainability. These efforts are designed to ensure that government institutions progressively assume responsibility for targeting, registration, payment processing, and monitoring in future shock responses and social protection systems.

Complementary activities reinforced system design at the community level. Awareness sessions in six flood-affected villages reached over 4,300 people, while 18 facilitators including social workers, teachers, and youth leaders were trained in psychosocial support, community-based protection, social behaviour change communication, and referral pathways for gender-based violence. WFP also disseminated 2,000 information, education, and communication materials in local languages covering hygiene, child protection, coping with trauma, and reporting exploitation and

abuse. These efforts embedded inclusiveness into system design, ensuring that vulnerable groups were prioritized and that communities were empowered to participate actively in shaping resilience. By integrating protection and gender-sensitive approaches, WFP reinforced the principle that social protection must be equitable and responsive to diverse needs.

Funding for Strategic Outcome 4 was modest but catalytic. Resources were directed toward technical assistance, stakeholder consultations, and capacity-building activities with the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity and other key stakeholders. Although allocations were limited compared to emergency response funding, they were strategically timed to coincide with national planning processes, ensuring that results fed directly into policy development and institutional strengthening.

Early disbursements allowed WFP to convene technical consultations with UN agencies and government stakeholders, resulting in the development of Terms of Reference for disaster risk reduction and shock-responsive social protection. Funding also supported workshops for government staff, enhancing institutional capacity in targeting, delivery mechanisms, and monitoring. Importantly, resources were used to strengthen complaints and feedback mechanisms, embedding accountability and transparency into system design. While funding levels were insufficient to scale implementation, they provided a critical platform for system design, stakeholder engagement, and community trust. Partnerships with UN agencies helped bridge resource gaps by pooling technical expertise and aligning interventions with broader outcome group priorities.

Outputs in 2025 exceeded expectations relative to previous years. Formal documentation of Terms of Reference, programme design, and coordination frameworks provided a concrete baseline for national ownership. Capacity-building workshops improved institutional knowledge, while strengthened accountability mechanisms enhanced transparency and community participation. Shock-responsive interventions tested delivery modalities that can be scaled nationally, and community-level activities reinforced resilience and protection outcomes. Compared to 2024, when progress was limited to preliminary discussions without formal documentation, the achievements of 2025 represented a decisive step forward in system-building.

Outcome indicators confirmed measurable progress. Government staff trained through WFP-supported workshops showed improved knowledge of targeting methodologies, delivery mechanisms, and monitoring systems. Communities reported greater trust in programme delivery through strengthened complaints and feedback mechanisms. Technical consultations fostered coherence across humanitarian and development actors, ensuring that social protection design was integrated into broader resilience and disaster risk reduction frameworks. Shock-responsive interventions further strengthened outcomes, as cash transfers and vouchers provided to flood-affected households not only addressed immediate food security needs but also tested delivery modalities that can be scaled within the national safety net.

Key lessons from 2025 highlight the importance of government ownership, multisectoral coordination, and predictable financing. Sustained engagement with national institutions proved critical for ensuring alignment and sustainability, while piloting shock-responsive interventions demonstrated the value of linking humanitarian response with system design. Technical consultations with UN agencies showed the importance of coherence across humanitarian and development actors, and partnerships with civil society organizations strengthened accountability and community participation. Strengthening complaints and feedback mechanisms underscored that transparency and trust are essential for effective programme delivery.

Another key lesson was the role of shock-responsive interventions. Cash transfers and vouchers provided to flood-affected households not only met urgent food security needs but also tested delivery modalities that can be scaled within the national safety net. Complementary activities including community awareness sessions, psychosocial support training, and gender-sensitive targeting, further emphasized the need to embed protection and inclusivity into system design.

The next phase will focus on securing predictable, multi-year funding to move from design to full operationalization. Priorities include rolling out the milestones of the 2025-2029 social protection policy, piloting nationally led cash transfer programming, expanding government staff capacity, and embedding gender and protection pathways. By weaving inclusivity and resilience directly into the design of the national safety net, WFP is helping to shape a system that is nationally owned, equitable, and responsive to the diverse needs of Guinea-Bissau's most vulnerable groups.

For donors, this outcome represents a strategic opportunity: supporting WFP's work in Guinea-Bissau not only reinforces national institutions today but also builds the systems and capacities needed to reduce reliance on humanitarian aid and secure lasting resilience for the most vulnerable communities.

## 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

WFP Guinea-Bissau continued to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment across all programme areas in 2025, ensuring that food assistance and capacity-strengthening activities addressed both immediate needs and persistent structural inequalities. Efforts focused on positioning women and girls at the centre of food security, nutrition, and social protection interventions, while also reinforcing national systems to deliver gender-responsive services sustainably.

A core priority for WFP was advancing the health and nutritional well-being of women and girls during critical life stages. Through its nutrition programme, WFP provided nutrition top-ups to 150 pregnant and breastfeeding women, helping safeguard maternal and child health in a context where limited access to nutritious foods and essential health services heightens risks during pregnancy and early childhood. This gender-sensitive targeting recognized the essential caregiving roles women undertake and the vulnerabilities they face, particularly in low-income households and rural communities. In addition, 291 pregnant and breastfeeding women and adolescent girls received monthly conditional cash-based transfers, which enhanced their purchasing power and allowed them to meet nutritional needs and obtain essential items. By directly transferring resources to women, WFP contributed to strengthening women's decision-making power at household level and improved their control over food-related expenditures.

WFP also worked to enhance services for populations at heightened nutritional and health risk, including children, new mothers, and people living with HIV and tuberculosis. Through community-level supplementation programmes, WFP supported the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in 2,131 children aged 6-59 months, girls represent 71 percent, achieving a high recovery rate of 97 percent. To sustain adequate treatment across the country, WFP distributed 385 metric tons of specialized nutritious foods for the treatment of malnutrition among children under five. Complementing food assistance, cash-based transfers targeted pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls as well as 200 people living with HIV and their families, enabling them to diversify diets and maintain adherence to treatment. Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) activities reached 21,700 people with practical guidance on nutrition, hygiene and healthy practices. These behaviour change messages, tailored to local contexts, further empowered women who are traditionally responsible for household meal preparation to adopt practices that improve the nutritional status of their families.

Gender equality also remained a central focus within WFP's school feeding programme, which reached 197,544 children (girls' 49 percent) across 850 schools. The programme promoted equitable access for boys and girls, contributing to improved school attendance and retention. WFP implemented gender-sensitive approaches such as supporting deworming campaigns that reached 8,846 children aged 5-15 in 46 schools across six regions. Women played essential roles in the delivery of school feeding: female teachers, cooks, and canteen managers supported daily operations, reinforcing women's leadership and participation within the education sector. WFP further strengthened institutional capacity by training 17 health and education technicians on food hygiene and safety for school canteens, equipping national actors with the skills needed to maintain safe and gender-responsive food services.

Strengthening national systems remained a key component of WFP's strategy. In 2025, WFP provided the Ministry of Public Health with vehicles, motorcycles and information technology equipment including laptops, desktops, printers, monitors and air conditioners enhancing the operational capacity of the Directorate of Food, Nutrition and Child Survival Services. This investment improved national monitoring, outreach, and service delivery across nutrition and health programmes that benefit women and children. In addition to health system strengthening, WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity and to the National Civil Protection Services in the development of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy and the national safety net programme document. These national frameworks integrate gender-sensitive approaches and aim to ensure that women, girls and vulnerable households receive adequate protection and timely support during shocks.

WFP also promoted women's empowerment within the agriculture sector through livelihood recovery and support to smallholder farmers. In 2025, WFP assisted 330 smallholder farmers and 355 horticulturists with seeds and tools, with a

deliberate focus on those most affected by climate shocks and economic disruptions. Many of the beneficiaries were women farmers whose livelihoods had been adversely impacted by irregular rainfall, floods and rising input costs. By restoring production capacity and promoting resilient agricultural practices, WFP supported women's economic empowerment and reduced households' dependence on food assistance. Women's leadership in agricultural recovery also contributed to enhancing community resilience and strengthening local food systems.

Partnerships and policy engagement were central to advancing gender equality at national level. WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity, UNICEF, UNFPA and other partners to integrate gender-sensitive approaches into the National Social Protection Policy (2025-2029). These efforts promoted the development of inclusive and shock-responsive systems that prioritize women, children and other vulnerable groups. Through policy dialogue, technical assistance and data sharing, WFP helped strengthen institutional capacity to plan and deliver services aligned with gender equality commitments, contributing to more equitable social protection mechanisms across the country.

Overall, WFP's contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment in 2025 went beyond data disaggregation or targeted assistance. Across all programme areas, WFP placed women and girls at the centre of interventions. By prioritizing women as recipients of cash transfers, engaging them as leaders in school feeding operations, facilitating their participation in agricultural production, and integrating gender considerations into national policies and systems, WFP advanced both immediate empowerment and long-term structural change. These combined efforts contributed to enhancing the well-being, agency and resilience of women and girls in Guinea-Bissau, while supporting the country's broader commitments to gender equality and inclusive development.

Overall, WFP's contribution to gender equality in 2025 went beyond disaggregating data by sex. By prioritizing women as recipients of cash transfers, engaging them in school feeding and agricultural recovery, and integrating gender into national policies, WFP advanced both immediate empowerment and long-term systemic change.

# 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**

WFP Guinea-Bissau ensured the systematic integration of protection, safety, dignity, accountability and inclusion principles across all activities under the Country Strategic Plan In 2025. These efforts aimed to guarantee that assistance reached people safely, equitably and in ways that reinforced dignity, agency and trust between communities and WFP. Across school feeding, nutrition, and cash-based transfer interventions, WFP strengthened institutional capacities, enhanced field-level risk mitigation measures, broadened community engagement platforms and promoted more inclusive access to essential services.

To safeguard beneficiaries and prevent any form of harm, WFP maintained a strong focus on Safety and Dignity, including Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). All staff and cooperating partners received mandatory PSEA training, equipping them with the skills to identify, prevent and respond to risks in operational settings. At community level, reporting and referral mechanisms were expanded and strengthened to ensure that people could safely and confidentially report concerns. These mechanisms included community awareness sessions on rights, entitlements and available reporting channels, contributing to improved understanding among beneficiaries and promoting a protective environment. Distribution sites across school feeding, nutrition and CBT programmes were reorganized to reduce overcrowding, improve crowd management and ensure adequate privacy, especially for women, adolescents and persons with specific needs. In areas affected by seasonal flooding, WFP carried out security and protection assessments prior to voucher and cash distributions, identifying potential risks related to physical safety, access routes and movement patterns, and adapting distribution schedules and layouts accordingly. These preventative measures contributed to safer operational environments and minimized exposure to protection risks during assistance delivery.

Meaningful access for all population groups, including persons with disabilities, remained a central priority. In collaboration with the Directorate for Inclusive Education, WFP expanded its school feeding programme to include schools serving children with disabilities, supporting national efforts to promote inclusion within the education system. This expansion ensured that learners with disabilities benefited equally from nutritious school meals, while also reducing household economic pressure and encouraging regular attendance. Under the nutrition programme, cash-based transfers for pregnant and breastfeeding women, adolescent girls and people living with HIV were further adapted to reduce barriers to access, including simplified registration procedures and the establishment of distribution points closer to communities. These adjustments were informed by field consultations and feedback from health workers, enabling WFP to respond to specific challenges faced by vulnerable households, such as limited mobility, transportation costs and stigma. During the reporting period, WFP also extended nutrition support to 78 health centres across the country, significantly improving geographic coverage and easing the burden on rural households who previously had to travel long distances to access nutritional services. This expansion strengthened the continuum of care offered through the national health system and contributed to early identification and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children and vulnerable groups.

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) remained a foundation of programme quality. WFP strengthened community feedback and complaints mechanisms through the establishment of helpdesks at distribution sites, ensuring direct, two-way communication between staff and beneficiaries. These helpdesks facilitated real-time clarification of entitlements, registration issue and distribution schedules, and promoted transparency at the point of service delivery. WFP also conducted regular consultations with parent-teacher associations, school management bodies and community leaders, allowing families and school communities to contribute to programme improvements. In 80 schools, WFP piloted the School Connect tool, enabling teachers and school focal points to report distribution challenges, attendance trends and supply issues digitally. This contributed to timelier decision-making and helped address bottlenecks that had previously affected the timely delivery of school feeding commodities. Feedback received from helpdesks, School Connect users and community consultations showed emerging concerns related to food quality, timing of distributions and inclusion criteria in social assistance programmes. These issues were systematically reviewed by WFP and its partners, informing programme adjustments such as improved communication on distribution timelines, enhanced quality monitoring and clearer guidance on eligibility criteria. Transparency and community understanding were reinforced through regular awareness campaigns, community meetings and information sessions led by WFP staff and local partners.

WFP also promoted participation and empowerment through inclusive community engagement. Women's associations, local NGOs and school canteen committees were actively involved in planning, monitoring and decision-making processes, contributing to stronger local ownership and accountability. Women continued to be prioritized as primary recipients of cash transfers, a measure that enhanced their influence over household nutrition, food purchases and childcare practices, while also fostering more equitable intra-household decision-making. Through ongoing coordination with local partners, WFP ensured that community representatives, particularly women and youth had opportunities to voice their concerns and contribute to programme refinement. Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) activities remained a key platform for community empowerment. More than 21,000 people were reached with messages on nutrition, hygiene, maternal health, infant feeding and overall healthy practices. These sessions contributed to improved knowledge and positive behaviour changes, while also reinforcing the linkage between community well-being and the broader objectives of WFP's nutrition and school feeding interventions.

Across all activities, WFP worked closely with national institutions, local partners and community structures to strengthen national systems and ensure sustainable delivery of protection-sensitive and people-centered assistance. The integration of protection and accountability considerations into programme design, field operations and monitoring processes contributed to more responsive, inclusive and dignified support for vulnerable people in Guinea-Bissau, while fostering trust, participation and shared responsibility among all stakeholders.

# 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 faces acute environmental and social vulnerabilities that directly affect food security and nutrition. Over 70 percent of the population relies on rain-fed agriculture and fisheries, making livelihoods highly sensitive to climate variability. The 2024 floods affected 19,664 households (137,648 individuals), submerging 3,038 hectares of farmland (37.5 percent of cultivated areas) and rupturing over 251,000 meters of dikes, leaving 59 percent of households without access to clean water. The crisis triggered food price spikes, with rice increasing by 25 percent in September 2024 following the removal of subsidies. Critically, the effects of the 2024 floods spilled over into 2025, with devastating consequences: households continued to face displacement, reduced harvests, and heightened risks of waterborne diseases such as cholera and malaria. By early 2025, 75 percent of families were still unable to secure enough food for the week, while negative coping strategies such as child labor and early marriage persisted. These shocks compounded chronic vulnerabilities and underscored the urgency of embedding environmental sustainability into food systems transformation to safeguard nutrition, livelihoods, and resilience.

In 2025, WFP Guinea-Bissau advanced environmentally sustainable practices across its operations, generating measurable co-benefits that complemented national recovery and resilience priorities. Energy efficiency was prioritized: ten prepaid electricity meters were consolidated into a single building-wide meter, reducing transaction losses and enabling more accurate energy profiling. Preparatory work for a solar energy system at the new Country Office building was initiated, supported by energy audits and technical missions, positioning WFP to transition toward renewable energy. Water management and plastic reduction measures were strengthened through the installation of filtered water dispensers, reducing reliance on single-use plastics by an estimated 80 percent, equivalent to avoiding more than 12,000 plastic bottles annually. Waste reduction was reinforced through digital workflows, cutting paper use by approximately 40 percent compared to 2024, equivalent to saving nearly 25,000 sheets of paper. Sustainable procurement practices were integrated into facility upgrades, security systems, and energy-related investments, ensuring environmental criteria were considered alongside cost and efficiency. These operational improvements align with UN system-wide commitments and the Country Strategic Plan, while complementing flood recovery measures such as cash transfers, agricultural input provision, and irrigation rehabilitation highlighted in the Joint Humanitarian Response Plan.

In compliance with WFP's Environmental Policy and Sustainability Framework, the Country Office ensured that its activities did not cause harm to the environment or people. Recommendations from the Environmental Management System (EMS), launched in 2022, were embedded in operations and guided infrastructure upgrades, procurement, and staff awareness efforts. In 2025, all new activities were screened for environmental and social risks, with mitigation measures integrated into planning. Staff were regularly sensitized on energy-saving practices, such as settings air conditioners at 24C, switching off equipment when not in use, and reporting water leaks. These initiatives reached all staff and contributed to reductions in energy use and operational waste. Collectively, these safeguards advanced EMS implementation, reduced WFP Guinea-Bissau's environmental footprint, and supported accountability in line with corporate commitments and national disaster risk reduction priorities.

# Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Guinea-Bissau has continued to strengthen environmental sustainability across its operations, building on the Environmental Management System (EMS) launched in the fourth quarter of 2022. The EMS remains the overarching framework guiding environmental performance, risk mitigation and continuous improvement in support functions. Throughout 2025, the CO maintained a structured approach to operational environmental management, with a particular focus on energy efficiency, water management, waste reduction, sustainable procurement, and staff awareness, in line with corporate environmental priorities and UN system-wide commitments.

While the EMS has not yet been fully rolled out as a formal certification process, its recommendations are embedded in day-to-day operational practices and are reflected in ongoing infrastructure upgrades and behavioral change initiatives. EMS actions are aligned with the Country Strategic Plan and are increasingly informing planning, procurement, and facility management decisions, particularly following the relocation to the new Country Office building in Coqueiros in December 2024.

Energy efficiency remained a priority in 2025. The Country Office mainly relied on the national grid, using diesel generators only during occasional outages. After complex negotiations with National Energy Company (EAGB), ten prepaid meters were consolidated into a single building-wide meter, reducing transaction losses, simplifying monitoring, and enabling more accurate energy profiling. At the same time, preparatory work began for designing a comprehensive solar system for the new building, supported by energy audits, technical missions, and guidance from the Regional Energy Expert and UNDSS.

Water management and plastic reduction measures were further strengthened. Filtered water dispensers continued to be used across the office, significantly reducing reliance on single-use plastic bottles and cups. Staff were regularly reminded to conserve water, promptly report leaks, and adopt responsible water-use behaviors. These measures contributed to reduced operational waste and lower environmental impact.

Waste reduction and sustainable consumption were reinforced through continued promotion of digital workflows. The Country Office prioritized electronic documentation, digital approval processes, and online collaboration tools, minimizing paper use and printing. Awareness messages encouraged staff to reduce unnecessary printing and to manage waste responsibly, including basic waste segregation where feasible.

Sustainable procurement considerations were increasingly integrated into operational planning, particularly for facility upgrades, security systems, fire safety equipment, and energy-related investments. Environmental criteria were considered alongside cost, safety, and operational efficiency, ensuring alignment with EMS principles.

Staff awareness and behavioral change remained a key enabler of environmental sustainability. Regular internal communications promoted energy-saving practices such as setting air conditioners at 24C, switching off lights and equipment when not in use, using stairs instead of elevators, and enhancing indoor environments with plants. These low-cost measures collectively contributed to reduced energy consumption, improved working conditions, and strengthened environmental accountability.

WFP Guinea-Bissau made solid progress in integrating environmental sustainability into its operations in 2025. Infrastructure upgrades, improved energy planning, and stronger staff engagement have positioned the Country Office to further advance EMS implementation and reduce its environmental footprint.

# 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**

WFP prioritized lifesaving assistance for flood-affected households through cash transfers and vouchers to 150 pregnant and breastfeeding women, safeguarding maternal and child health during a vulnerable life stage and 293 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) received monthly conditional cash assistance, reinforcing their ability to access antenatal and postnatal care.

Working in cooperation with Social Protection, a basic food basket was defined for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls flood victims. NGOs distributing food received training to communication for behavioral change on adequate nutrition for pregnant and lactating women and for children aged 6 to 59 months. As part of efforts to strengthen the agricultural value chain, an infant formula was developed to be produced by SMEs and used to supplement the diets of children with moderate acute malnutrition.

During this period, WFP worked closely with UNICEF (UN to UN agreement) and provided multidisciplinary training involving 195 participants, including teachers, school principals, community activists and NGO facilitators, focusing on infant feeding, good food and hygiene practices, as well as issues related to water and sanitation. The training also included the introduction of iron and folic acid supplementation in girls' clubs. At the same time, 72 health technicians, including midwives and nurses, were trained on the implementation of multiple micronutrient supplementation for pregnant women in the Gabú and Bafatá regions. Also, nearly 9,987 children aged 6-15 years old received deworming tablets at schools (First round) in 5 regions and 11000 children were supplemented with vitamin A and 725 pregnant women in Gabú and Bafatá received multiple micronutrient supplements (MMS) for the prevention of micronutrient deficiency.

# Partnerships

In 2025, WFP strengthened further its collaboration with the Government of Guinea-Bissau, while consolidating partnerships with several government donors, international financial institutions (IFIs), and private sector actors. WFP worked to sustain its existing donor base while pursuing opportunities to broaden and diversify its funding sources, including through innovative financing mechanisms that could secure adequate resources for the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027.

To advance programmes aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP worked closely with line ministries, fostering government ownership and leadership through initiatives consistent with national development priorities. In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, WFP completed the implementation of the Emergency Food Security Support Project (PAUSA) and began rolling out the Value Chains, Agricultural and Rural Entrepreneurship Support Project (PACVEAR-GAFSP), both multi-year projects funded and supervised by the African Development Bank (AfDB), representing a significant step toward strengthening agricultural production in Guinea-Bissau. In parallel, WFP, together with UNDP and FAO, launched the Joint SDG Fund project on Food Systems Transformation and Sustainable Financing, further reinforcing efforts to build resilient national food systems.

In partnership with the Ministry of Education, and with generous contributions from the Government of Japan and the Republic of Korea, WFP delivered school meals to primary schoolchildren across the country, including hard-to-reach islands. With WFP's technical assistance, the Government of Guinea-Bissau achieved a milestone by submitting its national commitments to the School Meals Coalition, underscoring its pledge to transition at least 10 percent of the schools currently managed by WFP to national management by 2027. This achievement was also highlighted at the Second Global Summit of the School Meals Coalition, where Guinea-Bissau showcased its experience in school feeding. Through the PACVEAR-GAFSP project and with funding received from the Japanese private sector, WFP will expand the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model by sourcing food from smallholder farmers and cooperatives, strengthening rural livelihoods and improving school menus.

The debt swap agreement between the Kingdom of Spain and the Government of Guinea-Bissau for the implementation of the Nutrition Support Programme, involving WFP as partner, has proven to be a successful model that continues to attract broad attention. In 2025, the initiative was presented at the High-Level Roundtable on Scaling Debt Swaps for Sustainable Development, held in Spain, emphasizing how this partnership is not only improving lives but also setting an example for countries seeking creative solutions to finance sustainable development. At the event, the Ministry of Finance of Guinea-Bissau reaffirmed its commitment to leveraging such mechanisms to accelerate progress, paving the way for additional debt swap negotiations with other creditor countries in support of the Zero Hunger agenda.

In the areas of Emergency Preparedness and Response and shock-responsive Social Protection, WFP secured support through the Central Emergency Response Fund and new funding streams, notably Japan's Supplementary Budget and the AfDB's Transition Support Facility (TSF), although evolving political dynamics in Guinea-Bissau have delayed contract-signing timelines for the TSF project. These resources provide critical support to crisis-affected populations, particularly vulnerable groups, and strengthen the policies and tools needed to safeguard communities before shocks escalate into full-scale emergencies - an especially urgent effort in Guinea-Bissau given its climate vulnerability.

In 2025, WFP continued its engagement with commercial banks in Guinea-Bissau to explore blended finance opportunities for actors involved in food production and processing. The objective was to ensure these actors are adequately resourced to expand their business models and contribute to the transformation of local food systems. In this context, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Industry, Processing, and Promotion of Local Products, conducting capacity gap assessments of SMEs and organizing workshops on food quality and safety, with the aim of reinforcing food systems development in the country and attracting investment to this agenda.

Beyond its existing donor portfolio, WFP sought to broaden partnerships, submitting proposals to private sector stakeholders and strengthening collaboration with IFIs, including the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). WFP also engaged with local country representations through embassies, highlighting its work to prospective partners. Additionally, WFP renewed dialogue with the WFP Centre of Excellence Against Hunger in Brazil, exploring opportunities on behalf of the Government of South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) exchanges among Portuguese-speaking countries in areas such as HGSF and Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS).

Guinea-Bissau's limited international visibility continues to constrain resource mobilization. Nevertheless, WFP remains committed to support the Government in raising awareness of the country's challenges and enhancing visibility to attract new partners. To this end, WFP is pursuing diverse channels, including innovative financing models, private sector engagement, and SSTC for knowledge sharing and advocacy. In parallel, WFP will continue promoting joint programming with UN agencies, leveraging complementarities and aligning resources to address emerging global trends in support of national priorities.

## Focus on localization

Localization remains central to WFP's operational model in Guinea-Bissau. Most cooperating partners were national NGOs and community-based organizations, reinforcing local leadership, national ownership, and context-adapted responses. In 2025, local partners engaged in programme design, targeting, implementation, and monitoring, with affected populations shaping interventions through consultations with communities, producer groups, women's associations, and local authorities. This inclusive approach enhanced accountability, improved social cohesion, and enabled timely, conflict-sensitive responses.

To further institutionalize localization, WFP systematically used the UN Partner Portal (UNPP) to identify, onboard, and assess partners. In Guinea-Bissau, 29 national NGOs were trained on registration, with 23 completing verified profiles. The mandatory use of UNPP harmonized due diligence, strengthened transparency, and embedded partner verification and compliance into standard operating procedures, reinforcing nationally led programming.

A key example of localization in Guinea-Bissau is the One SDG Tabanca initiative implemented by CAMUCA, a women-led cooperative supporting rural communities through climate-smart agricultural value chains. By promoting locally adapted practices, strengthening value addition, and expanding entrepreneurship, the initiative reinforced women's leadership, diversified livelihoods, and deepened community ownership. Together, these partnerships and systems enhanced resilience and ensured sustainable, nationally led humanitarian and development outcomes.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, WFP strengthened its collaboration with UN agencies and actively contributed within the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) to advance a more integrated joint programme agenda, consistent with the "One UN" approach. In coordination with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP started implementing a joint project funded by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Fund, designed to transform national food systems in Guinea-Bissau. At the same time, WFP continued to collaborate with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and UNDP on a forthcoming social protection initiative financed through the AfDB Transition Support Facility (TSF). Due to contractual delays and changes in the country's political context, however, this project is now expected to commence only in 2026.

Additionally, in 2025, WFP sustained a leading role across several programmatic initiatives undertaken in collaboration with the UNCT. These included the development of a nationally endorsed Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy and the establishment of Early Warning Systems to strengthen emergency preparedness, the advancement of the Food Systems Transformation agenda to promote sustainability and food security, and the expansion of shock-responsive social protection mechanisms to safeguard vulnerable populations. Together, these initiatives underscore WFP's commitment to driving collective impact and aligning international support with Guinea-Bissau's national priorities.

Finally, WFP played a pivotal role in establishing a Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Group at the UNCT level, which it will chair and lead. The group's primary objective is to foster more coordinated action among UN agencies, enabling pooled funding to strengthen complementarity, maximize impact, and promote joint programming. These efforts highlight WFP's commitment to UN inter-agency collaboration and the pursuit of shared goals for sustainable development in Guinea-Bissau.

# Financial Overview

## WFP sustained strong delivery despite chronic funding gaps

WFP delivered strong results in 2025 despite operating under chronic funding gaps. During the year, WFP Guinea-Bissau managed its programme within a deeply constrained resourcing environment, demonstrating disciplined planning, effective prioritization, and strong absorption capacity. Against a Needs-Based Plan (NBP) of USD 25.55 million, the Country Office established an Implementation Plan (IP) of USD 11.13 million, aligned with realistic expectations of donor contributions. Actual expenditure reached USD 9.39 million, equivalent to 84 percent of the IP. Although available resources totaled approximately USD 21 million, the apparent gap with the IP reflects that a significant share of these contributions were multiyear and therefore not fully usable within the 2025 implementation window. Only the portion accessible for expenditure in 2025 could be programmed, while the remainder is earmarked for subsequent years. Similarly, the IP represents the resources actually available for use in 2025, after applying annualized ceilings, earmarking restrictions, and carryover considerations—explaining why the IP does not mirror the full multiyear envelope.

Funding levels remained insufficient relative to operational needs, and earmarking continued to restrict flexibility. A large share of contributions was tied to specific activities, modalities, or geographies, limiting WFP's ability to adapt programming in real time. This reduced agility was particularly challenging in a context marked by supply chain disruptions, fluctuating commodity prices, and widening vulnerabilities. Pipeline delays and reduced import volumes affected food availability, resulting in lower execution across associated cost categories such as port operations, transportation, and storage. These shortfalls reflected external market constraints rather than internal operational limitations.

Despite these pressures, several cost categories performed strongly where resources were more predictable or flexible. Activities with NBPs of USD 1.18 million, USD 1.43 million, USD 2.59 million, and USD 1.26 million achieved execution levels of 81 percent, 75 percent, 99 percent, and 92 percent, respectively. These results illustrate the value of flexible and multiyear funding, which allowed WFP to sustain activity continuity, protect essential delivery lines, and mitigate the effects of restricted contributions.

Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) and commodity vouchers—central to WFP's shift toward more shock-responsive and dignified assistance—faced systemic execution challenges. Although community demand and partner engagement remained high, implementation was hindered by vendor liquidity constraints, supply chain volatility, and unstable market prices. These conditions required temporary adjustments to transfer values and reductions in the number of assistance days, underscoring the need for stronger market ecosystems and more predictable, flexible financing to fully realize the potential of CBT. In contrast, capacity strengthening activities—supported by more flexible funding modalities—achieved execution rates above 90 percent, reinforcing government leadership in social protection, school feeding oversight, and emergency preparedness.

Resourcing patterns varied across Strategic Outcomes. SO2 (nutrition and school feeding), which carries the highest commodity and logistics burden, was most exposed to supply chain delays and earmarking constraints. SO1 (crisis response) benefited from allocations from the Immediate Response Account (IRA) and complementary donor contributions, enabling timely delivery of cash and voucher distributions to flood-affected households. SO3 (resilience) maintained robust performance where multiyear resources were available, while SO4 (institutional systems strengthening) progressed with modest but catalytic funding that supported policy development, coordination mechanisms, and long-term national capacity.

Short-term, single donor contributions alleviated immediate pressures but did not resolve the structural funding gap. Annual ceilings and commodity shipment delays required midyear realignments to the IP, constraining the Country Office's ability to scale food or CBT assistance in line with increasing needs. Nevertheless, WFP maintained operational continuity through careful sequencing of activities and prioritization of critical pipelines, enabling the Country Office to protect lifesaving assistance while sustaining momentum in longer-term systems work.

Overall, the 2025 financial performance demonstrates WFP's strong stewardship of resources and ability to convert constrained funding into meaningful impact. Expenditure remained closely aligned with urgent needs, with flexible funds enabling rapid adjustments when external shocks affected commodity flows or market conditions. The year's results reinforce the importance of predictable, multiyear, and flexible resources for mitigating volatility and

stabilizing programme delivery. Looking ahead, sustained and flexible financing will be essential to closing chronic resource gaps and reinforcing the resilience of WFP operations. Investments that expand homegrown procurement, strengthen national markets for voucher-based assistance, and enhance last-mile supply chain agility will improve cost efficiency and programme sustainability. With adequate resourcing, WFP can safeguard critical pipelines while accelerating the transition toward nationally led systems capable of sustaining food security and resilience in Guinea-Bissau.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	22,217,480	9,010,561	18,880,478	8,121,981
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Guinea Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of shocks.	1,181,353	2,386,150	3,112,175	1,940,638
Activity 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.	1,181,353	2,386,150	3,112,175	1,940,638
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.	19,601,680	4,674,180	13,563,055	4,720,707
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.	17,008,067	3,510,634	9,284,243	3,564,407
Activity 03: Provide nutrition services for populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community and national level nutrition services.	2,593,614	1,163,547	4,278,812	1,156,300
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.	1,434,446	1,950,231	2,205,248	1,460,636
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.	1,434,446	1,950,231	2,205,248	1,460,636

SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 512,950	 274,305	 244,074	 195,272
SO04: The social protection system in Guinea-Bissau is strengthened by 2027.	 512,950	 274,305	 244,074	 195,272
Activity 05: Provide technical support and capacitate national institutions to build an efficient, inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system	 512,950	 274,305	 244,074	 195,272
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 46,031	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 22,730,429	 9,284,866	 19,170,584	 8,317,253
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,258,793	 1,164,793	 1,458,101	 1,072,568
Total Direct Costs	 23,989,222	 10,449,659	 20,628,685	 9,389,821
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,559,299	 679,228	 430,662	 430,662
Grand Total	 25,548,521	 11,128,886	 21,059,347	 9,820,483

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] WFP Guinea-Bissau Country Strategic Plan (2023-2027).

[2] Cadre Harmonisé, 2025.

[3] International Monetary Fund, 2025; World Bank, 2025.

[4] Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative, 2025.

## Operational context

All beneficiary figures (households, individuals, farmers, horticulturists, schoolchildren, and pregnant/breastfeeding women) are based on verified registration and monitoring data collected by WFP Guinea-Bissau in 2025.

Food distribution volumes (rice, beans, sardines, canned fish) reflect actual tonnage received and dispatched, as recorded in WFP supply chain systems.

Cash transfer values (40,000 XOF per round) and voucher amounts were standardized across regions, with adjustments made for household size and vulnerability criteria.

Funding figures include USD 1.7 million mobilized from the Immediate Response Account (IRA) and USD 750,000 from Japan for commodity vouchers, alongside in-kind contributions from Korea and Japan for school feeding.

Market monitoring data was collected across 44 markets nationwide, providing evidence for price volatility analysis and programme adjustments.

References to national policy developments (e.g., National Social Protection Policy 2025–2029) are based on official government documentation endorsed by the Council of Ministers.

GAMIM scores (3–4) are derived from WFP's corporate Gender and Age Marker monitoring platform, reflecting integration of gender and age considerations across activities.

## Agriculture for Resilience

Beneficiary figures (households, individuals, farmers, horticulturists, schoolchildren, pregnant/breastfeeding women) are based on WFP Guinea-Bissau monitoring data, 2025.

Funding figures include USD 1.7 million from the Immediate Response Account (IRA) and USD 750,000 from Japan for vouchers, alongside in-kind contributions from Korea and Japan for school feeding.

Human-interest testimony (Djanabu) was collected during WFP and UN joint flood recovery initiatives in 2025.

References to national policy developments are based on official government documentation endorsed by the Council of Ministers.

## Strategic outcome 01

OG2- Outcome Group 2 – Structural Economic Transformation & Green, Inclusive Growth

Under the UNSDCF, Outcome Group 2 focuses on helping Guinea-Bissau shift toward a more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable economy.

OG3- Outcome Group 3 – Human Capital Development, Outcome Group 3 addresses the social side of development: improving people's wellbeing and strengthening national systems that provide essential services.

All beneficiary figures (households, individuals, farmers, horticulturists, schoolchildren, and pregnant/breastfeeding women) are based on verified registration and monitoring data collected by WFP Guinea-Bissau in 2025.

Food distribution volumes (rice, beans, sardines, canned fish) reflect actual tonnage received and dispatched, as recorded in WFP supply chain systems.

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GAMM scores (3–4) are derived from WFP's corporate Gender and Age Marker monitoring platform, reflecting integration of gender and age considerations across activities.

## Strategic outcome 02

DGASCE - Direccao Geral de Assuntos Sociais e Cantina Escolar

DGEI - Direccao Geral de Educacao Inclusiva

SUN - Scaling Up Nutrition

CONSANG-GB: Conselho nacional de segurança alimentar e nutricional - Guinea-Bissau

Beneficiary figures are based on WFP Guinea-Bissau monitoring data, 2025.

GAM-M scores derived from WFP's corporate Gender and Age Marker monitoring platform.

Nutrition and maternal health data sourced from WFP programme monitoring and Ministry of Public Health reports.

School Connect pilot data collected from 80 schools in Biombo and Oio regions.

# 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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	171,069	150,376	88%
	female	172,589	153,681	89%
	total	343,658	304,057	88%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	28,628	21,929	77%
	female	28,628	22,315	78%
	total	57,256	44,244	77%
24-59 months	male	928	1,300	140%
	female	928	1,390	150%
	total	1,856	2,690	145%
5-11 years	male	125,378	102,873	82%
	female	125,378	96,935	77%
	total	250,756	199,808	80%
12-17 years	male	70	2,833	4047%
	female	105	2,847	2711%
	total	175	5,680	3246%
18-59 years	male	14,924	12,944	87%
	female	16,089	18,864	117%
	total	31,013	31,808	103%
60+ years	male	1,141	8,497	745%
	female	1,461	11,330	775%
	total	2,602	19,827	762%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	343,658	304,057	88%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	56,500	40,570	71%
Malnutrition treatment programme	4,580	2,346	51%
School based programmes	250,978	197,544	78%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	7,000	5,679	81%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	24,600	57,918	235%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	862	77	9%
Canned Fish	862	108	13%
Corn Soya Blend	1,099	385	35%
Iodised Salt	129	0	0%
Rice	7,099	1,811	26%
Tubers - Fresh	2,156	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	433	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	1,157,609	164%
Commodity Voucher	176,400	288,618	164%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	104,044	36,549	35%
Strategic Outcome 03			
Commodity Voucher	180,000	0	0%
Cash	720,000	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	32,576
			Male	12,300	25,342
			<b>Total</b>	<b>24,600</b>	<b>57,918</b>
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	705,600	1,157,610
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	176,400	288,618
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	2,205,000	2,515,744

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	3	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	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	540	535
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	3	3
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	1

## 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	15.8	≥65	≥60	41	58	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	75.2	≥86	≥80	93.8	95.9	WFP survey
	Male	71.3	≥86	≥80	90.5	94.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	72.9	≥86	≥80	93	95.3	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	18.6	≤10	≤14	5.5	4.1	WFP survey
	Male	24.3	≤10	≤14	8.3	4.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	22	≤10	≤14	6.2	4.2	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6.2	≤4	≤6	0.6	0	WFP survey
	Male	4.4	≤4	≤6	1.2	0.92	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.1	≤4	≤6	0.8	0.6	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	19.68	≤5	≤10	16	7.5	WFP survey
	Male	17.3	≤5	≤10	19	6.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	18.25	≤5	≤10	16	6.8	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	4.8	≤5	≤4	11.4	4.8	WFP survey
	Male	3.3	≤5	≤3	9.5	3.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	3.9	≤10	≤3	11	3.9	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	8.6	≤10	≤10	10.3	8.6	WFP survey
	Male	8.6	≤10	≤10	9.1	8.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8.6	≤10	≤10	10	8.6	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	46.4	≤20	≤30	28.8	46.4	WFP survey
	Male	49.9	≤20	≤30	28.6	49.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	48.5	≤20	≤30	28.7	48.5	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	40.2	≥65	≥56	49.6	40.2	WFP survey
	Male	38.2	≥65	≥57	52.8	38.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	39	≥65	≥57	50.3	39	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Children - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
1.1.10: 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	25.7	23.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.7	≥10	≥10	26.2	23.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	7.1	≥10	≥10	25.8	23.7	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.10: 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	25.7	24.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.4	≥50	≥27	26.2	24.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	25.3	≥50	≥27	25.8	24.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	78.4	54.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32.6	≥70	≥50	78.2	48.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	31.3	≥70	≥50	78.4	50.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	3.7	7.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.3	≥20	≥7	3.6	9.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	3	≥20	≥7	3.7	8.6	WFP programme monitoring

<b>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.</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>
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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	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	
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	125,350	95,803
			Male	125,350	101,741
			<b>Total</b>	<b>250,700</b>	<b>197,544</b>
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	9,616	1,996.93
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	43,120,400	16,458,446

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	40,289	
			Male	39	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>40,328</b>	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,924	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,924	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	7,697,000	

#### 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	154
			Male	616	43
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>197</b>

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 <b>Total</b>	40 40 <b>80</b>	1  <b>1</b>
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 <b>Total</b>	75 75 <b>150</b>	2 2 <b>4</b>
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 <b>Total</b>	51 49 <b>100</b>	11 6 <b>17</b>
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 <b>Total</b>	28,000 28,000 <b>56,000</b>	20,197 20,078 <b>40,275</b>
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 <b>Total</b>	1,500 1,500 <b>3,000</b>	1,244 887 <b>2,131</b>
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	350 350	291 291
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,100	384.88
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	104,044	36,549
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		HIV/TB Care & treatment	Number	312,800	16,310
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of stunting	Number	10,431,750	3,378,772
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	273,000	148,380
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.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	School feeding (on-site)	Number	33,971	33,971
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	850	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	3	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	2	1
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	15	25
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	15	0
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	55
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFS) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFS) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	850	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	0

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
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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	10	8
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

**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	HIV/TB Care & treatment	centre/site	25	1
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Prevention of stunting	centre/site	50	35
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	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	HIV/TB (CCS)	Number	1	1
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	1	1
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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	20	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	HIV/TB (CCS)	Number	1	1
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	4	4
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	HIV/TB (CCS)	Number	1	2
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	1	1

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.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	2	1

### 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government sector - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)							
1.2.41: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥5	≥1	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PRI: Students (primary schools) - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	0.81	≥10	≥5	8.2	3.59	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.91	≥10	≥5	4.13	4.46	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	2.38	≥10	≥5	6.06	4.06	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	96	=100	=100	92	98.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	=100	=100	91	98.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	96	=100	=100	91	98.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.23: Graduation rate	Female	0	≥95	≥85	95.2	80	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥95	≥85	94.5	75	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥95	≥85	95	77	WFP programme monitoring

1.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	95.8	≥98	≥97	96.5	97.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	≥98	≥97	96.8	96.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	95.9	≥98	≥97	96.7	97.1	WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group:** Students (primary schools) - **Location:** Guinea-Bissau - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

1.2.20: 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	=1	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
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1.2.20: 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	=1	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
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1.2.20: 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	=1	1	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** ART: ART clients - **Location:** Guinea-Bissau - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** HIV/TB Care & treatment

1.2.18: Default rate of clients from TB-DOTS and PMTCT programmes	Female	0	<3	<5	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<5	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<3	<5	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

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

1.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	97.5	≥90	≥80	26.4	99.9	WFP survey
	Male	98.5	≥90	≥80	25.5	93.47	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	98	≥90	≥80	26	96.56	WFP survey

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

1.2.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	0	≥50	≥20	27	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥20	14	13	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50	≥20	19	15	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.2.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	91.31	>75	>75	91	96.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91.97	>75	>75	92	97.19	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	91.66	>75	>75	92	96.64	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.07	<1	<3	0	0.03	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.13	<1	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.1	<1	<3	0	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	7.9	<5	<10	7	2.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.94	<5	<10	5	2.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	7.39	<5	<10	6	2.58	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.57	<2	<5	1	0.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.77	<2	<5	1	0.48	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.68	<2	<5	1	0.58	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Pregnant women and girls and new mothers - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	32		≥50	43	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 Male <b>Total</b>	4,000 3,000 <b>7,000</b>	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	720,000	
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 Male <b>Total</b>		3,403 2,276 <b>5,679</b>

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	10	7
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	50	39
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	3,000	1,645
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	5	4
G.4: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	50	45
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	5,000	2,276
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	5,000	3,403
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.3: Number of input suppliers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	9

### 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder Farmers - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
1.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	391,627	≥1,000,000	≥500,000	185,953.49	955,200.63	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	<b>Overall</b>		=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
1.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	<b>Overall</b>		≥1,000,000	≥500,000	185,953.49		WFP programme monitoring
1.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	<b>Overall</b>		=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
1.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	<b>Overall</b>		=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
1.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	477.62	≥2,000	≥1,000	78	851.03	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	<b>Overall</b>		=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
1.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	<b>Overall</b>		≥1,500	≥1,000	78		WFP programme monitoring
1.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	<b>Overall</b>		=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
1.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	<b>Overall</b>		=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	0	=50	=50			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=50	=50			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	Not applicable	Not collected	WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female			≥26	46		WFP programme monitoring
	Male			≥24	150		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	1,589	≥5,000	≥50	196	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	≥100	99.49	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	≥100	99.21	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	≥100	98.75	0	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	90.63	77.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	94.44	91.67	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	91.56	80.56	WFP programme monitoring
<b>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.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	≥95	35.56	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.2	=100	≥95	100	94.05	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	99.4	=100	≥95	99.81	95.37	WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	Yes	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	47.2	≥80	≥70	54.56	70.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	51.2	≥80	≥70	52.78	74.63	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	50.3	≥80	≥70	54.12	62.04	WFP programme monitoring

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>Activity 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>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.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder Farmers - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100	25	WFP programme monitoring

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2025 SPRING 1

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

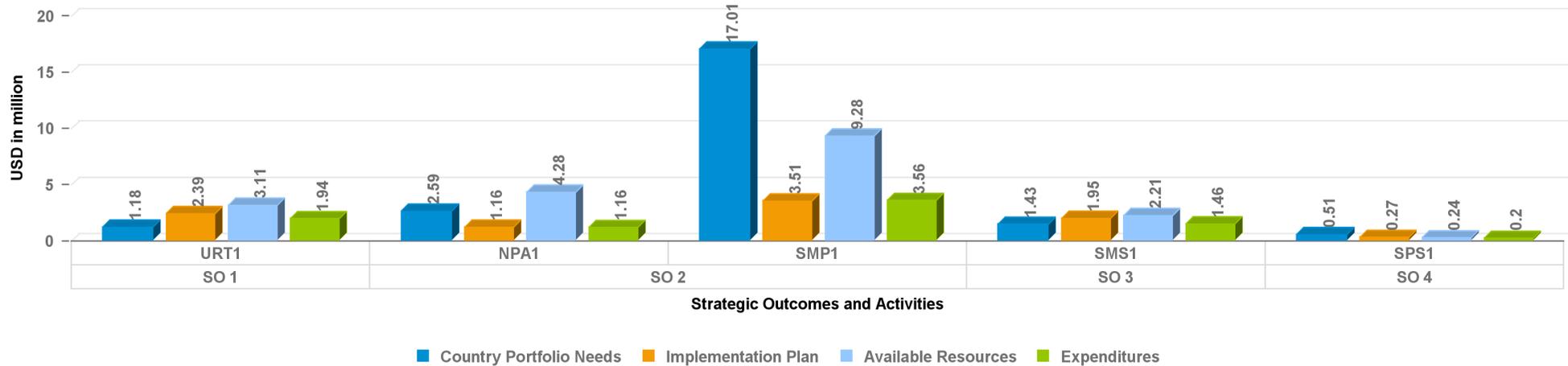
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Country Portfolio Needs 
 ■ 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 2025 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	1,181,353	2,386,150	3,112,175	1,940,638
	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.	2,593,614	1,163,547	4,278,812	1,156,300
		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.	17,008,067	3,510,634	9,284,243	3,564,407
	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.	1,434,446	1,950,231	2,205,248	1,460,636
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>22,217,480</b>	<b>9,010,561</b>	<b>18,880,478</b>	<b>8,121,981</b>
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	512,950	274,305	244,074	195,272
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>512,950</b>	<b>274,305</b>	<b>244,074</b>	<b>195,272</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	46,031	0
	<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46,031</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>		<b>22,730,429</b>	<b>9,284,866</b>	<b>19,170,584</b>	<b>8,317,253</b>
	<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>		<b>1,258,793</b>	<b>1,164,793</b>	<b>1,458,101</b>	<b>1,072,568</b>
	<b>Total Direct Costs</b>		<b>23,989,222</b>	<b>10,449,659</b>	<b>20,628,685</b>	<b>9,389,821</b>
	<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>		<b>1,559,299</b>	<b>679,228</b>	<b>430,662</b>	<b>430,662</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>25,548,521</b>	<b>11,128,886</b>	<b>21,059,347</b>	<b>9,820,483</b>

  
 CHIEF, CFORC  
 Michael Hemling

Chief  
 Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

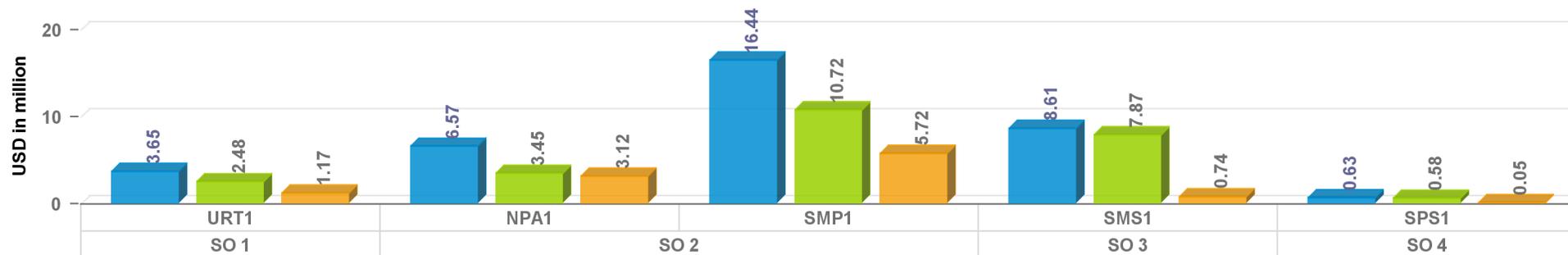
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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 2025 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	3,568,323	2,148,236	1,503,767	3,652,003	2,480,465	1,171,537
	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.	10,050,483	8,609,909	0	8,609,909	7,865,297	744,612
	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.	7,869,579	6,567,616	0	6,567,616	3,445,103	3,122,512
		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.	45,456,925	16,442,967	0	16,442,967	10,723,131	5,719,835
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>66,945,311</b>	<b>33,768,727</b>	<b>1,503,767</b>	<b>35,272,494</b>	<b>24,513,996</b>	<b>10,758,497</b>

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 2025 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	1,778,904	628,868	0	628,868	580,066	48,802
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,778,904</b>	<b>628,868</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>628,868</b>	<b>580,066</b>	<b>48,802</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	46,031	0	46,031	0	46,031
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>46,031</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46,031</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46,031</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>68,724,215</b>	<b>34,443,626</b>	<b>1,503,767</b>	<b>35,947,393</b>	<b>25,094,062</b>	<b>10,853,331</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>4,286,480</b>	<b>3,759,907</b>	<b>166,617</b>	<b>3,926,524</b>	<b>3,540,991</b>	<b>385,533</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>73,010,695</b>	<b>38,203,533</b>	<b>1,670,384</b>	<b>39,873,917</b>	<b>28,635,053</b>	<b>11,238,864</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>4,745,695</b>	<b>2,021,047</b>		<b>2,021,047</b>	<b>2,021,047</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>77,756,390</b>	<b>40,224,580</b>	<b>1,670,384</b>	<b>41,894,964</b>	<b>30,656,100</b>	<b>11,238,864</b>

This donor financial report is interim

  
 Michael Hemling  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Country Portfolio Needs

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