



World Food
Programme

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Guinea-Bissau

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2022

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Overview

In 2022, WFP's school feeding and resilience-building programmes displayed signs of long-term success amid contextual hardship, while new partnerships strengthened WFP's work in Guinea-Bissau. Through a budget revision, WFP shortened its 2019-2024 Country Strategic Plan by 18 months to align with Guinea-Bissau's new development policy, "Hora Tchiga", and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) (2022-2026). Successful partnerships and the support of donors are vital to the continuation of WFP's work in Guinea-Bissau. WFP established new partnerships in Guinea-Bissau to diversify its support and strengthen its ability to carry out operations. A new agreement was reached with the African Development Bank (AfDB) to support smallholder farmers and their families affected by food insecurity. This built on the success of the 8-year funding of USD 6.7 million secured in 2021 through a debt swap agreement signed with the Government of Guinea-Bissau, Spain, and WFP.

WFP partnered with more nationally based NGOs and government ministries than ever before in Guinea-Bissau. As part of its saving and changing lives agenda, WFP rolled out a range of successful pilots throughout the country in partnership with national organisations and the national government. Under the UNSDCF, WFP is working alongside UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA in a joint project to support the government's development of its first Social Protection Policy. WFP is contributing by supporting Guinea-Bissau's Ministry of Women, Families and Social Solidarity (MWFSS) in developing a social registry to enhance the government's capacity to support its population and bolster resilience to climate shocks.

WFP implemented several programmes throughout the year that actively contributed to the ability of Guinea-Bissau's national government to take over and lead projects in the long term. Despite funding shortfalls in 2022, WFP was able to prioritise and implement its activities, reaching over 198,000 people, a 1.6 percent increase compared to the needs-based plan. Despite the effects and extent of the international global food crisis, which led to a rise in food prices worldwide, WFP continues to work in Guinea Bissau to save and change lives. Under the Saving Lives agenda, WFP delivered specialised nutritious foods to prevent chronic malnutrition to 20,000 children aged 6-23 months, as well as delivering Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatments to children and nutrition sensitisation programmes supporting pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG). However, funding challenges in 2022 meant that WFP reached only 690 schools. Despite these funding challenges, WFP successfully implemented school feeding activities throughout the year.

In 2022, WFP launched a range of pilots, offering innovative support in the country. Addressing the 31.7 percent prevalence of undernourishment requires wholesale approaches[1]. WFP expanded its successful School Connect pilot, accelerating data-collection on school attendance, consumption and food stocks whilst training staff in assisted schools. After impressive results in 47 schools in Biombo by July, the pilot helped a further 33 schools in Oio beginning in August. These school feeding programmes were effective in stabilising both enrolment and attendance rates in schools across Guinea-Bissau, with attendance rates reaching a CSP-high of 96 percent. WFP resumed programmes for beneficiaries living with HIV through food distribution after these activities were discontinued in 2018 due to a lack of funding, and from 2023 will deliver cash assistance to their households. WFP continues to develop its programming driven by the need to support vulnerable populations, having rolled out a pilot of take-home rations for people living with disabilities in 2022 for 321 beneficiaries.

WFP's programmes worked towards vital resilience building against climate threats and developing food security, protecting Guinea-Bissau's vulnerable agricultural population and economy. Whilst rural areas of the country have more than 80 percent of the population working in the agricultural sector, Guinea-Bissau lacks food sovereignty and security. In 2022, WFP partnered with the Food and Agricultural Organisation to implement System of Rice Intensification training for 150 farmers across 15 villages, increasing rice productivity fourfold and reducing demand for seeds, water, and agri-chemicals. Partnerships with the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and national NGOs funded by the Peacebuilding Fund enabled climate security innovations and workshops in these villages. WFP worked with the national NGO Estrutura Comunitária de Animação e Sensibilização para o Desenvolvimento (ECAS-D) to rehabilitate dikes, improve wells, and support women's associations for horticultural production.

199,199

Total beneficiaries in 2022



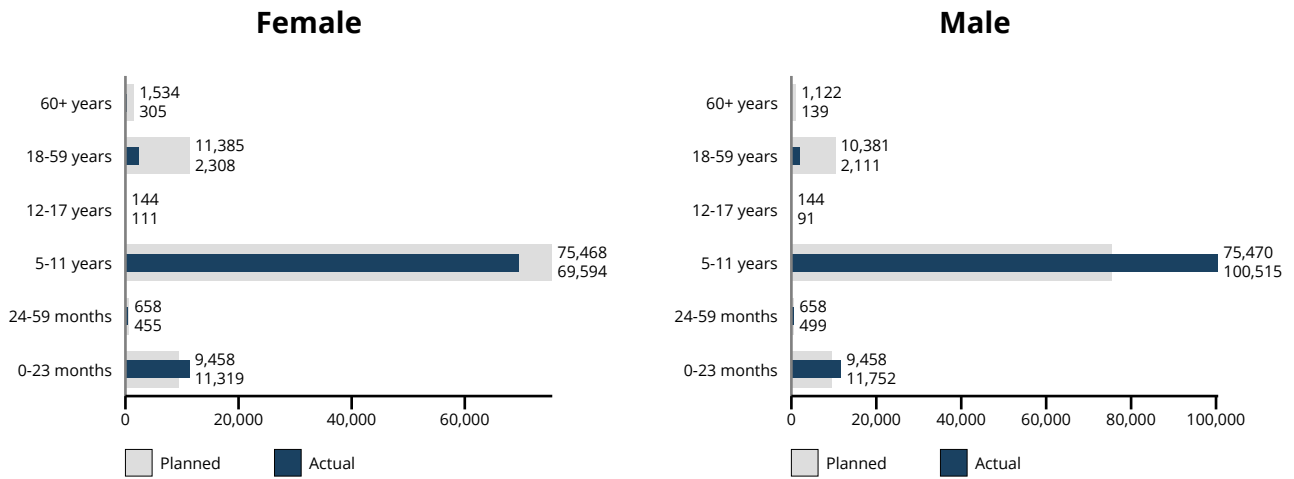
42% female



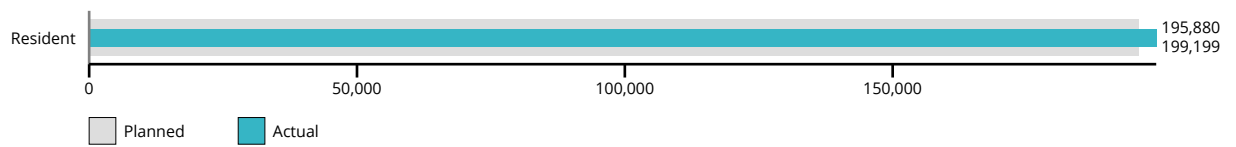
58% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,589 (50% Female, 50% Male)

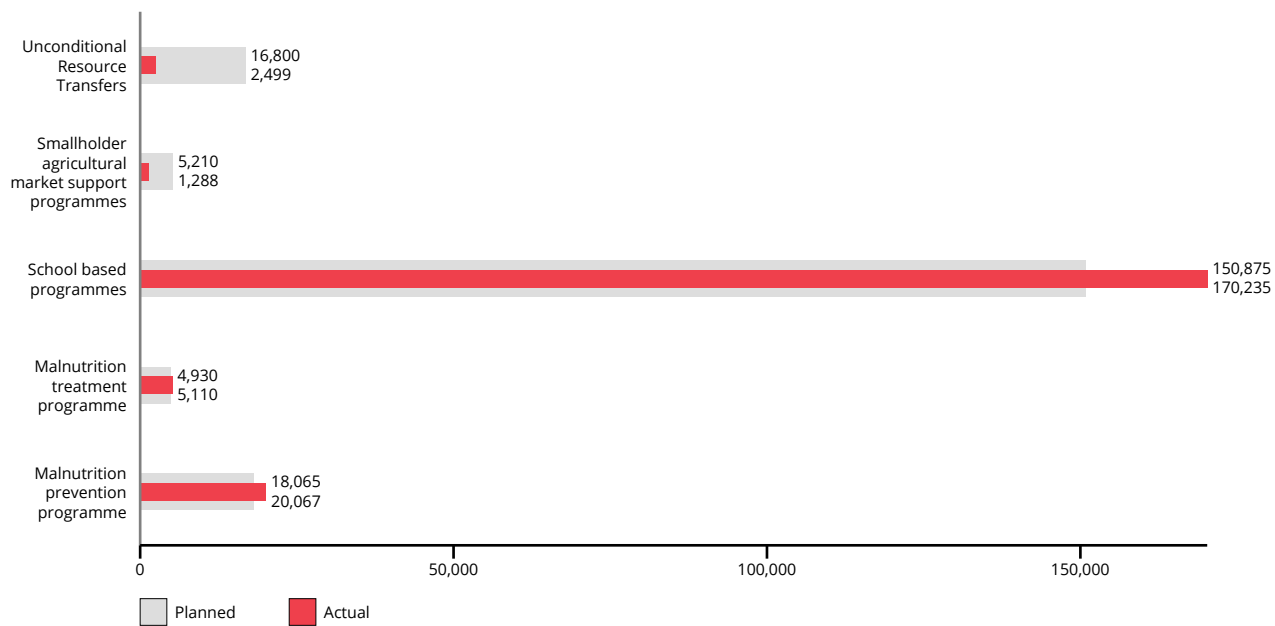
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



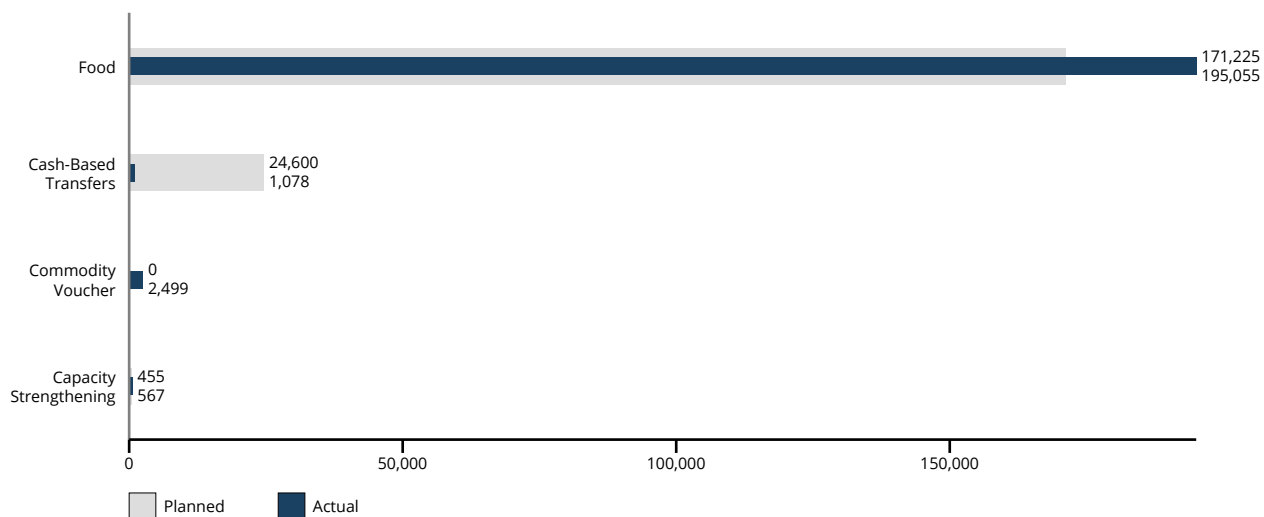
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



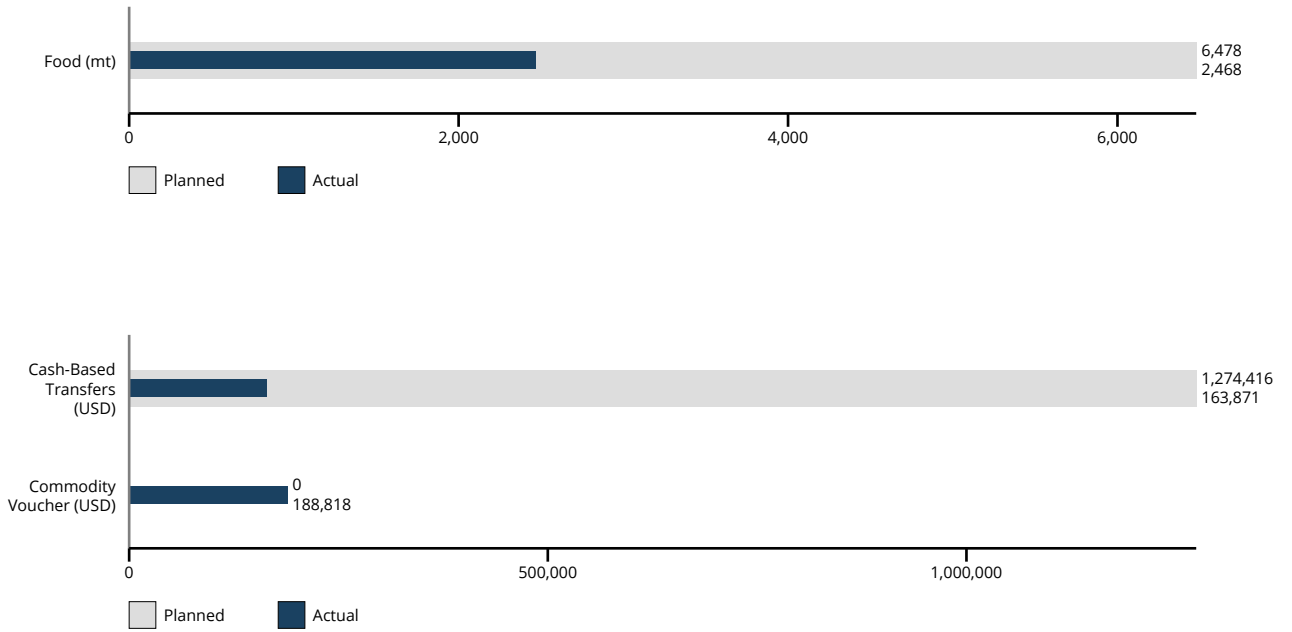
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



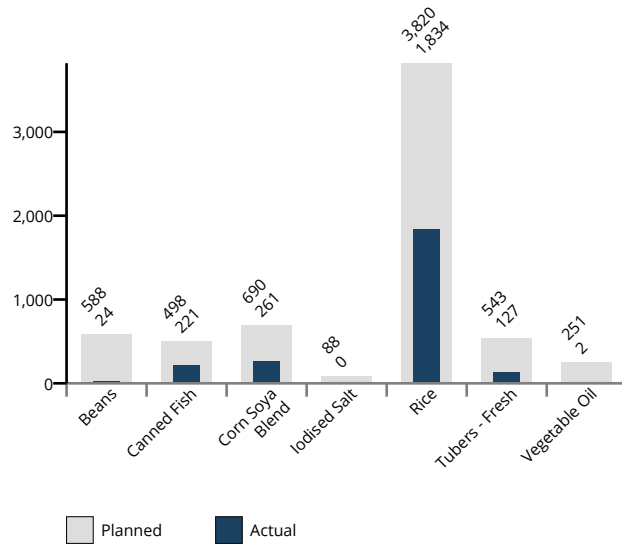
Beneficiaries by Modality



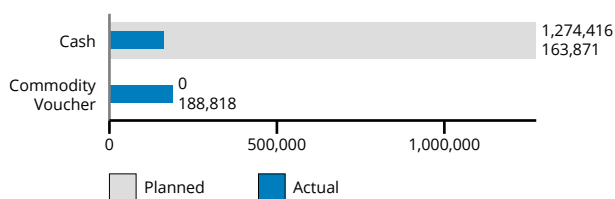
Total Transfers by Modality



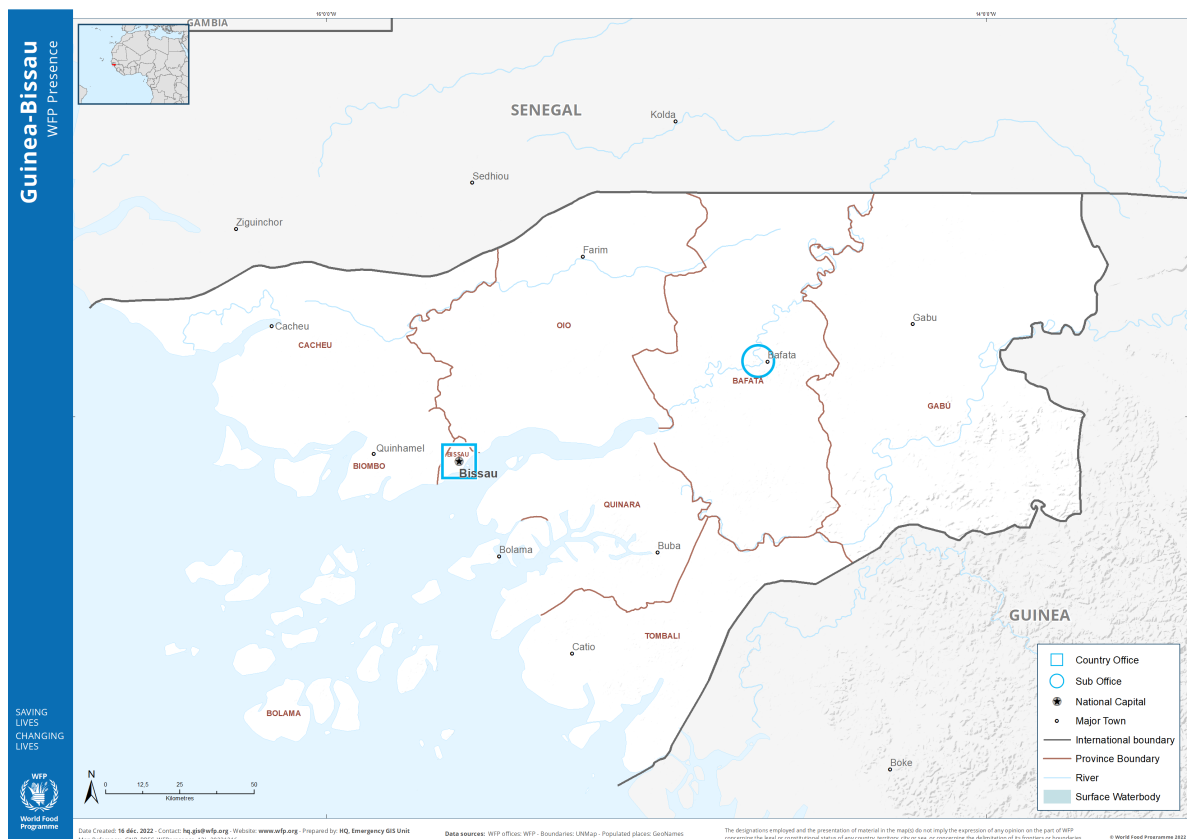
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Guinea-Bissau is a low-income country, ranking 177th out of 191 countries in the 2021/22 Human Development Index [1]. Forty-nine years of political instability have constrained socioeconomic and human development. Of the 2.1 million inhabitants of Guinea Bissau, [2] 19.2 percent live under the International Poverty Rate [3], whilst the African Development Bank estimates poverty at 65 percent.[4] The COVID-19 pandemic further exacerbated institutional weaknesses, exposing inadequate public services, lack of safety nets and over-reliance on cashew nut exports, whilst international inflationary pressures on food and fuel prices resulting from the war in Ukraine have hit vulnerable households in the import-reliant country.

2022 was a year of recurrent political instability after the relative stability of 2021. An attempted coup d'état on 1 February 2022 aiming to overthrow President Umaro Sissoko Embaló inaugurated a new period of political crisis. On 16 May, the President dissolved the Parliament, scheduling new parliamentary elections for December 2022. These elections have been postponed and are now due to take place in June 2023.

Of all the countries in the world, Guinea-Bissau is the fourth most vulnerable to climate change [5]. Climate change impacts are an increasingly important driver of food insecurity, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities. Since 2015, floods have affected more than 170,000 people in the southern coastal zones and eastern plains, destroying eight percent of total rice production. Coastal erosion and saltwater intrusion from sea-level rise aggravated by climate change are causing a gradual deterioration in the productivity of mangrove rice cultivation, while frequent droughts in the northeast of the country are affecting water availability and the cultivation of lowland crops.

As well as climate shocks, Guinea-Bissau is severely vulnerable to economic shocks. Cashew nuts make up 90 percent of national exports, whilst the primary sector accounts for 48 percent of the economy. [6] Guinea-Bissau is, therefore, hugely vulnerable to climactic and economic shocks. With global shipping and food supply chains suffering in 2022, Guinea-Bissau's non-diverse, import-reliant food supplies are hugely insecure.

As a result of these issues, malnutrition is widespread in Guinea-Bissau. Cadre Harmonise's latest analysis, supported by WFP, found over 108,000 people in food crisis across the country, whilst over 236,000 people were identified as being under food pressure. [7] These values are projected to worsen throughout 2023. According to WFP's April 2022 Fill the Nutrient Gap study, 68 percent of the population cannot afford a nutritious and healthy diet (4 USD/day for a family of seven), whilst 28 percent can't afford an energy-only diet level. [8] The sixth Multiple Indicator Cluster Report (MICS) completed in 2019 found that 28 percent of children aged 6-59 months were stunted, while five percent of children aged 6-59 months were affected by wasting. WHO classified this as a 'high' stunting rate, with very high rates -

over 30 percent - in Bafatá, Gabú and Oio regions. [9]

Malnutrition and poverty have detrimental impacts on education; only 69 percent of school-aged children in Guinea-Bissau are enrolled in primary school. Furthermore, only 25 percent of girls and 29 percent of boys complete their primary education. WFP's Cost of Hunger study found that 93 percent of cases of children who had to repeat an educational year in primary school were strongly linked to malnutrition.[10] WFP's work in Home-Grown School Feeding programmes is tailored to prevent malnutrition, incentivise school attendance, and support local smallholder farmers, supporting the national government's policy focus on education as a key route out of poverty, as set out in Hora Tchiga. WFP works closely with local school committees and the Ministry of Education in these programmes, endeavouring to strengthen their capacity and hand over school-feeding programmes to the government.

There is a clear gender imbalance within these issues; women in Guinea-Bissau are disproportionately vulnerable compared to men. Guinea-Bissau has the second-highest prevalence of HIV/AIDS in West Africa, at 5.3 percent of the reproductive-age population. Of those affected, over 70 percent are women. [11] Due to customary laws and social prejudice, women have restricted access to vital livelihood mechanisms. They lack access to bank loans, land property, political participation, and justice mechanisms; UN Women found that only 24 percent of women working in agriculture have full or secure rights over their land. [12] Women are also subject to gender-based violence, high maternal mortality rates, and dietary challenges, with 44 percent of women aged 15-49 suffering from anaemia. [13] These cross-cutting issues require wholistic responses. Therefore, WFP has integrated gender sensitivity across strategic outcomes within the forthcoming second-generation CSP. Ensuring that all activities and programmes are designed with gender-based challenges in mind will ensure the achievement of effective intersectional impacts, where no one is left behind.

In 2022, WFP developed a new CSP for 2023-2027 to address these challenges and wholistically integrate solutions into all future programming. Focused on supporting the national government, working with local partners and mainstreaming issues of gender equality and climate change vulnerability, the new CSP is responsive to trends in WFP's long experience and national needs. Worsening drought and floods have dramatically emphasised the need for greater resilience and climate-conscious programming in Guinea-Bissau. Challenging issues in the fields of health, education, and gender equality require a wholesale approach founded on treating problem areas in their totality. WFP will continue to support the ability of crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks (SO1) whilst strengthening the capacity of the government to develop resilience and response programmes. Working closely with government ministries, WFP will improve the diets and access to basic services of children and vulnerable populations (SO2). Through SO3, rural communities, particularly women and young people, will be supported with increased resilience in the face of climate change and socio-economic shocks by 2027. WFP will continue to play a vital role in supporting the national government to achieve its objectives, focusing on developing a social protection system architecture (SO4).

Risk Management

Key contextual risks faced by WFP in 2022 included political fragility, with an attempt on 1 February 2022 to overthrow President Umaro Sissoko Embaló causing a protracted political crisis. The subsequent dissolution of parliament and elections scheduled for December 2022 prompted an outcry which labelled the move as unconstitutional, whilst the elections themselves were postponed until June 2023. These fragilities impacted WFP's ability to carry out capacity strengthening activities with the national government, as well as hampered school feeding and nutrition activity implementation. To mitigate these challenges, WFP continued to work with a wide variety of institutional and non-governmental partners at all implementation levels to maximise knowledge transfer and to ensure the continuity of its activities.

2022 has been a year of major international price volatility in food and fuel in the wake of the war in Ukraine, threatening food security and economic stability. World Bank reports found that exports of cashew nuts in August were slowed down and reduced by the lack of fuel availability for shipping operations out of Bissau [12], with cashew nuts accounting for 90 percent of the nation's exports. The fluctuation of inflation has also hit food affordability for households throughout the year. WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development worked together to mitigate these risks through pursuing new projects to support smallholder farmers affected by socio-economic shocks as well as climate shocks from 2023 onwards. WFP's Fill the Nutrient Gap of 2022 also pointed towards recommendations for greater food security in the wake of such volatility, particularly through agricultural and subsequent dietary diversification.

Partnerships

WFP's emphasis in 2022 was the new partnerships initiated with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) like the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (WB), and the Islamic Development Bank. WFP initiated new relationships, advocating for the importance of social investments for ensuring social protection and reducing the population's vulnerability.

In addition, WFP's cooperating partnership strategy in the country has been reviewed and strengthened to diversify the range of partners by offering more opportunities to local NGOs to work with WFP. This approach aligns with WFP's emphasis on localisation, participation and community-driven action, which fosters greater capacity and resilience within the country and reinforces the building blocks of the country's humanitarian-development nexus. In 2022, WFP engaged with local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) through capacity strengthening to ensure the effective implementation of activities in the field. During the year, WFP worked with ten NGOs, nine of which were national organisations. WFP trained NGOs in various areas, including best practices in nutrition, effective agriculture techniques, and resilience building, supporting community-based organisations.

WFP also continued implementing the work plans signed with key national partners, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR), the Ministry of Public Health, and the Ministry of Women, Families and Social Solidarity. WFP worked jointly with FAO to support MADR in the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) pilot to improve agriculture practices, ensure food sovereignty through high rice productivity and production, and drastically reduce dependence on cereal imports. Encouraging results from this pilot could allow a scaling up of the SRI technique across the rest of the country. WFP supported MADR and AfDB in applying for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) proposal call.

In line with the partnership within the Economic Development Project for the Southern Regions (PADES) project initiated in 2021, WFP strengthened its relationship with the MADR in formulating an emergency project aiming to support vulnerable smallholder farmers seriously affected by the global food price crisis. WFP's new partnership with AfDB, one of the most critical development actors in Guinea-Bissau in the area of agriculture and food security, will represent another step forward in this direction and is a result of efforts towards new and innovative partnerships to reinforce WFP's activities in the area.

In 2022, WFP collaborated with the multi-sectoral committee on nutrition and the Scaling Up Nutrition movement and finalised and disseminated the Fill the Nutrient Gap study. Moreover, WFP, together with the Ministry of Health, European Union and other partners, organised a day of celebrations for the National Nutrition Day on 18 November and promoted awareness-raising campaigns on good dietary practices and free consultations on nutritional status, diabetes and blood pressure at the national level.

WFP led the SDG-funded project implemented with UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFA for a joint programme with the MWFSS. This project aims to support the government in developing a national social protection policy, establishing a social registry, expanding the fiscal space for social protection through evidence generation and advocacy, and rolling out a shock-responsive safety net programme to support beneficiaries. This was further strengthened through collaboration with the IMF, which aims to integrate food security, nutrition and social protection dimensions in an analysis conducted by the IMF in Guinea-Bissau, mainly through Article 4 published by IMF concerning the national economic situation. WFP and the IMF work in partnership to pursue joint advocacy supporting social spending as a priority within the national government, reinforcing the work done in collaboration with other UN organisations.

WFP continues to work closely with other UN organisations within the country. WFP worked with the United Nations Country Team to support the implementation of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) with the Republic of Guinea-Bissau for 2022-2026. WFP chaired the Programme Management Team, which provides technical oversight on the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the UNSDCF, addressing cross-cutting issues. WFP also chaired the Monitoring and Evaluation Team, working to monitor the joint work plans between UN agencies. Furthermore, WFP and UNDP jointly implemented a project funded by the Peace Building Fund to mitigate security issues arising from climate change through "creating safe and empowering public spaces with women to mitigate climate-security risks and sustain peace in Guinea-Bissau".

WFP continued to be supported by key government donors throughout 2022. The government of China and WFP established a relationship in 2022, which led to a contribution of 725 Mt of rice being provided in January 2022 to support WFP's school feeding programmes.

Under strategic outcome 2 of the UNSDCF, WFP and other UN agencies set up a strategy of engaging the national private sector, focusing primarily on value chains in rice production and fishing. Together, the agencies have completed the identification of potential partners at the private sector level and government level whose expertise and

comparative advantage will support the development of value chains in Guinea-Bissau. In 2023, UN agencies and the private sector will elaborate a work plan towards establishing a partnership to benefit both sides.

CSP Financial Overview

Guinea-Bissau's Country Strategic Plan (2019 - 2024) was revised through a budget revision (BR) in 2022. This budget revision reduced the CSP duration by one and a half years to enable the transition to a second-generation CSP from January 2023. The overall CSP budget and the total number of beneficiaries targeted were reduced by 31.16 percent and 22.41 percent, respectively. This budget revision was devised not as a strategic re-orientation but to facilitate flexibility and reinforce cross-cutting results in WFP's work based on the lessons learned during the 2019-2024 CSP. Guinea-Bissau's total CSP budget was valued at USD 42.2 million until December 2022, after the BR. The CSP received USD 32.4 million since the beginning of the CSP (2019), representing 76 percent of the Needs-Based plan (NBP).

Overall, in 2022, Guinea-Bissau's CSP was underfunded for the implementation of its activities. Although the available resource value for 2022 stood at USD 14.7 million, which was higher than the Needs Based Plan and Implementation Plan value of USD 10.3 million, this does not accurately reflect the funds which were available for 2022. This was due to multi-year funding, which meant that some of the 2022 resources could not be used this year due to the nature of the 8-year USD 6.7 million debt-swap agreement signed in 2021. The Guinea-Bissau Country Office benefited from WFP's internal Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) allocations that mainly were attributed to SO2 to complement activities alongside a donation of 725Mt of rice and to the CO's Supply Chain division, which contributed to covering the increased cost of food transport. Several contributions received from joint funds in 2021 - including the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and the SDG fund - started being used this year, greatly supporting WFP's vital work.

SO2 and SO3, representing 82.7 percent of the CSP's portfolio, were underfunded in 2022. This has been a persistent trend observed across the past three years. SO4 received more funds than planned due to increased joint partner and multi-year contributions through PBF and SDG funds. Coordinative and administrative issues delayed the start of the implementation of planned activities. Hence the largest part of the funding will be transferred to the new CSP starting in 2023. SO1 and SO5 received funds in line with what was set out in the NBP and the implementation plan. This inequity of relative funding across SOs has limited WFP's capacity to implement programming flexibly and contextually responsively.

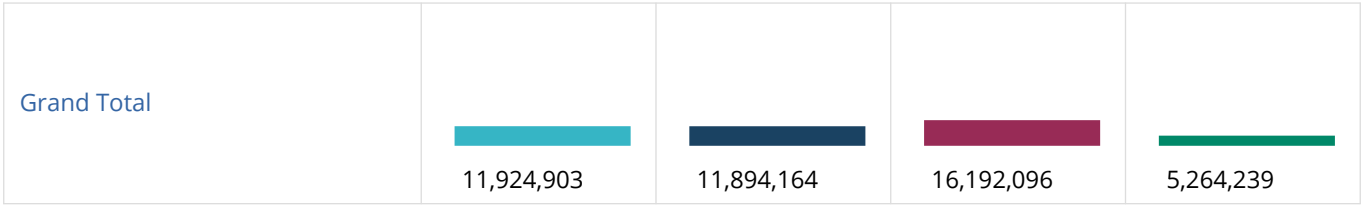
The majority of funds received in 2022 were earmarked. This limited WFP's ability to reallocate resources to underfunded SOs, whilst some activities were over-funded and had unspent funds. In addition, funds received for SO2 were mostly in-kind funding, which did not enable WFP to increase its level of local purchases for school canteens and work on capacity strengthening. Moving forward, WFP continues to advocate for flexible funding to achieve greater flexibility in resource mobilisation. In 2022, WFP received fewer multi-year funds than in 2021, down to 3.8 percent compared to 8.5 percent in the previous year. These multi-year funds were mostly allocated to SO3 but were insufficient to cover the planned activities; out of USD 6.4 million, only USD 1 million was available in 2022.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	7,810,108	7,791,279	6,248,869	2,730,502
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Guinea-Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in the aftermath of shocks.	779,641	606,841	763,971	297,961
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of and coordination among national partners in responding to crises as a contingency measure.	779,641	606,841	763,971	297,961
SO02: School-age children in Guinea-Bissau have access to nutritious meals during the school year.	7,030,466	7,184,438	5,484,898	2,432,540
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals to pre- and primary schoolchildren and take-home rations for girls in years 5 and 6 and strengthen the capacities of the Government and partners at the central and local levels to implement and monitor a nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative school feeding programme	7,030,466	7,184,438	4,147,232	2,432,540
Non-activity specific	0	0	1,337,666	0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	1,373,541	1,379,721	6,760,910	878,993

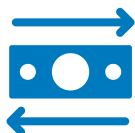
SO03: Populations at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau, particularly children, women and adolescent girls of reproductive age and people living with HIV, have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2024.	 1,373,541	 1,379,721	 6,760,910	 878,993
Activity 03: Support the implementation of the national nutrition policy and the protocol for integrated prevention of stunting and treatment of MAM focusing on the provision of support for policy design and gender and age-informed implementation, technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Health, social and behaviour change communication, the prevention of stunting among children aged 6–23 months, the treatment of MAM among children aged 6–59 months, and food and nutrition assistance to people living with HIV and their households	 1,373,541	 1,379,721	 6,760,909	 878,993
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 0	 0
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	 721,434	 705,190	 1,766,372	 624,724
SO04: Smallholder farmers in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have improved livelihoods and increased household incomes by 2024	 721,434	 705,190	 1,766,372	 624,724
Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains	 721,434	 705,190	 1,766,372	 624,724

SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	 401,243	 401,273	 462,528	 260,665
SO05: National institutions and legislators in Guinea-Bissau have enhanced capacity in and are accountable for the development, implementation and monitoring of evidence-based food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2030.	 401,243	 401,273	 462,528	 260,665
Activity 05: Provide national institutions with support for policies, technical assistance and the transfer of knowledge and advocate for the effective formulation and implementation of gender-transformative social safety nets, food security and nutrition programmes (including data collection and analysis, evidence generation and monitoring systems) and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms	 401,243	 401,273	 462,528	 260,665
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 31,937	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 10,306,327	 10,277,464	 15,238,680	 4,494,885
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 890,764	 890,765	 777,973	 625,849
Total Direct Costs	 11,197,092	 11,168,229	 16,016,654	 5,120,734
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 727,811	 725,934	 143,505	 143,505



Programme performance

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



USD 188,818 worth of **Commodity Vouchers** provided



Number of **Households** with **acceptable Food Consumption** Scores increased from **60** to **81** percent following assistance through Commodity Vouchers.



GIS and **Early Warning** capabilities of the **National Civil Protection Service** strengthened



2,499 beneficiaries affected by **climate shocks** assisted during lean season food hardship

Under Strategic Outcome 1, and in line with SDG2, WFP aimed to assist vulnerable households affected by recurrent climate shocks. Floods and wildfires damage agriculture and weaken food security, preventing vulnerable people from meeting their nutrition needs. While this assistance took the form of both commodity vouchers and cash-based transfers in 2021, WFP exclusively distributed commodity vouchers in 2022 to 2,500 beneficiaries due to constraints from inflexible funding and donor policy. WFP also sought to strengthen the preparedness and response capacities of the Guinea-Bissau Government to climate hazards through this SO, which will be continued in the new Country Strategic Plan for 2023-2027.

Guinea-Bissau has been identified as highly vulnerable to climate change, and climate shocks exacerbate existing issues in a country with low food security. Since 2015, floods have affected more than 170,000 people in the southern coastal zones and eastern plains, destroying eight percent of total rice production. These challenges hit vulnerable smallholder farmers the hardest, affecting their livelihoods and increasing their vulnerability to food insecurity. In 2022, in partnership with the National Civil Protection Service (SNPC) and the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity (MWFSS), WFP responded by providing commodity vouchers to nearly 2,500 people over four months during the lean season, meeting 60 percent of their food needs.

Though WFP's monitoring of food security shows long-term improvement throughout the CSP, 2022 was a challenging year for food security. Inflationary pressures which have necessitated government subsidies have had a toll on food security metrics throughout the year. However, comparisons to Guinea-Bissau's baseline and 2020 show that WFP's interventions have successfully developed greater resilience over time. Acceptable Food Consumption Scores (FCS) fell from 89.7 to 81.5 percent of the population this year, whilst borderline FCS rose to 16 percent, and poor FCS rose to 2.5, down from an impressive 0.6 in 2021. Minimum Dietary Diversity of Women (MDD-W) also fell markedly in 2022, down to 30.3 percent from 43.7 the year before. This negative picture is balanced by improvements in Minimum Acceptable Diet rates for children between 6 and 23 months, which rose to 10.6 percent, a CSP-high. Looking at Baseline values, it is evident that through the course of the CSP, WFP's activities have significantly improved food and nutrition security. Still, significant pressures remain, and substantial improvements are required to achieve long-lasting resilience and security. The ramifications of persistent funding challenges prevent WFP from meeting all the targets established in the active CSP.

To enhance national emergency preparedness and response capacities, WFP supported the government in 2021 in developing a spatial data infrastructure system. This year, WFP worked closely with the national civil protection to further develop and update this system. WFP aims to hand over this project to the government next year fully. WFP assisted the government with establishing an early warning system to forecast and monitor rainfall, flooding, and

harvests. Furthermore, WFP, in collaboration with UNICEF and UNFPA, has been supporting the government in drafting a national social protection policy and social protection registry. Following these developments, WFP, UNICEF, and UNFPA will assist 1,500 households from the social protection registry in three regions. Social protection and national early warning systems are integral to WFP's new CSP and future programming.

Due to funding shortfalls, WFP had to prioritise its assistance to the beneficiaries identified as the most vulnerable, targeting households led by women and people living with disabilities across all regions. WFP had already implemented prioritisation plans in 2021, but in 2022, SO1 was the least funded of the SOs in absolute terms. SO1 was funded at 126 percent, though this does not reflect what was available because it includes multi-year funding, some of which will only be available in future years. These funding constraints were so severe that the number of assisted people dropped by 2/3rds compared to 2021. These significant constraints have meant that WFP was not allowed to meet the entire food security needs of beneficiaries nor meet its annual targets as set out in the NBP.

In 2022, the number of WFP-assisted people dropped by two-thirds compared to the previous year due to a lack of funding. WFP was only able to reach 15 percent of its annual target of 16,800 beneficiaries, compared to meeting 63 percent in 2021. Despite funding constraints, WFP provided commodity voucher assistance for four months during the lean season for food-insecure households, primarily located in rural areas, enabling the economic access of beneficiaries to food and non-food products. WFP succeeded in maintaining the same transfer value as in 2021 to limit the impacts of inflation on households' basic food access needs. Due to insufficient funding, WFP could not meet its capacity-strengthening targets and only provided technical assistance to the SNCP, compared to the delivery of 7 training programmes in 2021 which facilitated updating the spatial data infrastructure system.

To ensure accountability to the affected population, WFP's community complaints and feedback mechanism continued to be available for beneficiaries to provide feedback and voice their concerns through a toll-free hotline.

WFP reinforced its internal capacity in emergency preparedness and response to train national counterparts. This capacitation work will be further developed as outlined in WFP's forthcoming CSP for 2023-2027.

WFP succeeded in engaging with additional donors and partners in 2022, such as the African Development Bank (AfDB), the World Bank and IMF, to diversify its donor base and type of funding received. WFP advocates for more flexible and multiyear funds to implement and hand over its activities under this SO to the national government. Inflexible funding and the withdrawal of funding from partners has been a recurrent issue for WFP's programming. The new partnership with the AfDB will allow WFP to continue implementing activities under this SO, supporting work which is becoming ever-more vital due to climate contexts and international food insecurity.

To coordinate cash-transfer assistance efforts in the country, WFP facilitated cash-based transfer joint working group sessions with FAO, the World Bank, and UNICEF for establishing and promoting non-contributory social protection mechanisms in the country to the benefit of vulnerable households.

The lack of funding for this SO limited possible activities, with WFP distributing exclusively commodity vouchers in 2022. WFP's new Country Specific Plan for 2023-2027 addresses this limitation by recognising the importance of integrating shock resilience building across its programming. This will allow greater flexibility in the allocation of funds as required and allow vital work in increasing preparedness and response capacities in Guinea-Bissau to be developed further.

Moreover, WFP strengthened its collaboration with other UN agencies through One UN, jointly implementing the PBF and the SDG-funded projects to increase the range of coverage and the number of assisted households, allowing enhanced coordination between stakeholders' actions and a unified voice with which to support the government. The PBF project, in partnership with FAO, entitled 'Creating safe and empowering public spaces with women to mitigate climate-security risks and sustain peace in Guinea-Bissau', crosses the CSP's SO1 and SO4 whilst emphasising interconnectivity between climate resilience, gender and livelihoods for smallholder farmers.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of this activity, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker score of 3. Gender has been identified as a key facet in supporting resilience. WFP's work integrates studies of vulnerability that consider gender, and aims to support those beneficiaries identified as most vulnerable through its programming.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of and coordination among national partners in responding to crises as a contingency measure.	3

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



Take Home Rations provided to **22,427 girls** in 5th and 6th Grade to incentivise school attendance



School meals distributed to **147,431** Children in 2021/2022 school year, of which **47.4 percent** were girls.



2,251 mt of **mixed foods** distributed, covering **165** feeding days

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP aimed at ensuring that all schoolchildren have access to nutritious food, striving towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 4 (Quality Education). Through school feeding, WFP sought to encourage and maintain school attendance and increase the school attendance rate for girls and children living with disabilities. WFP closely works with the host government on implementing school feeding activities to reinforce their management capacity, with a long-term goal of fully handing over the school feeding programmes to the government. This Strategic Outcome is complementary to Strategic Outcome 4, as WFP aims to link smallholder farmer production to markets and school canteens through home-grown school feeding, and it includes cross-cutting components such as adaptation to climate change and women and girls' empowerment.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP focused on implementing WFP's school feeding programmes and reinforcing national capacities in school feeding management. WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Education to design school feeding programmes and to identify schools to support. Furthermore, WFP works with national NGOs to identify smallholder farmers to be linked to school canteens through food commodities, pursuing the cyclical economic benefits of localised procurement practices. WFP progressively involves the government in implementing school feeding programmes, and activities in the region of Biombo are already being handed over to the government through capacity strengthening, aiming to achieve universal coverage by 2027. In 2022, WFP launched a pilot named Schools Connect in two regions, involving 80 schools. This pilot aimed to improve the monitoring of school feeding activities by providing live data on school attendance, food stocks and food consumption, making this data accessible to partners and the government. WFP distributed tablets to all 80 school directors and organised two trainings for 166 staff at the school, sector and regional levels to improve monitoring capabilities. As a result, in July, school directors from the 47 schools involved in Biombo successfully shared reliable data on children's attendance and remaining food stocks. In August, a further 33 schools in the Oio region were involved in the pilot. WFP is currently seeking funds to expand the project to all 693 assisted schools across the country.

This activity pursues girls' empowerment through targeted programmes intended to tackle dropout rates among young women. The removal of girls from education is a significant issue in Guinea-Bissau and a barrier to broader lifelong empowerment. WFP's school feeding programme includes take-home rations for girls in grades 5 and 6, which historically have been years with higher drop-out rates. This activity reached 22,427 beneficiaries this year and provides an incentive for school attendance in the target group. Though the impacts of this initiative are not yet reflected in retention rates, the increased attendance rate of girls, reaching 96 percent in 2022, represents the positive effects of gender sensitivity in school feeding activities.

Since 2020, WFP has been providing local produce through its home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme after the successful implementation of a 2017 pilot in the Cacheu and Oio regions. HGSF benefits local communities at multiple levels. Schools can complement schoolchildren's meals with locally grown fresh and nutritious tubers and beans. Local smallholder farmers are provided with a predictable outlet for their products, leading to stable income and better capacity to diversify and increase their production. At the community level, the programme fosters the establishment of new local markets and facilitates access to existing ones.

Due to long-term funding challenges, WFP could not fully implement and monitor its school feeding activities. Earlier within the CSP, WFP had reached 874 schools, but funding limitations forced a reduction to 693 schools starting in February 2021. WFP had planned to begin increasing this number through 2022 after needs assessments, but persistent funding issues meant that this did not materialise. WFP was also limited in its use of local procurement to link smallholder farmers to school canteens, as most of the donations received in 2022 for school feeding were in-kind donations. This inflexible form of donation reduces WFP's ability to reinforce home-grown school feeding mechanisms that bolster the local agro-economy and stabilise livelihoods.

WFP has substantially improved and diversified its donor base in Guinea-Bissau. WFP developed a new partnership with the Government of China in 2021. In January 2022, WFP received 725 mt of rice donated by the Government of China to support the school feeding programme for the school year 2021/2022. Moreover, internal WFP funding allocations allowed WFP to address immediate breaks in the supply of food. As a result, additional contributions arrived towards the end of the year, bringing available resources close to the target set in a needs-based plan.

Despite these challenges, WFP was able to continue its work and roll out additional pilots, offering innovative solutions. WFP assisted 690 schools in 2022, compared to 874 in 2021. This reduction was due to the arrival of a new partner, Catholic Relief Services, who were granted management of school feeding activities in some of WFP's schools. This arrival is a welcome opportunity for the potential expansion of coverage and focus with a new allocation of schools by the Ministry of Education planned for 2023. This year, for the first time, WFP targeted three schools where 321 children living with disabilities were given take-home rations. WFP will select additional such schools for next year. WFP also provided take-home rations for 22,427 girls in grades 5 and 6. WFP continues to seek greater diversity in its local purchases, as some products are more perishable than others.

WFP's nutrition awareness activities continued in 2022, and free consultations were able to resume after the relaxing of Covid-19 restrictions. WFP is sensitizing schoolchildren on nutrition best practices each year on National Nutrition Day. This year, WFP reached 1275 schoolchildren with these activities, providing valuable information to enable children and their families to make informed choices to improve their dietary habits and nutritional intake.

WFP's Schools Connect monitoring reflects a maintained increase in the enrolment rate of 2.4 percent, a continuity of progress from 2021. However, this value represents the enrolment of fewer schools due to the reduction in schools covered by WFP's School Feeding programmes in 2022, down to 690 from 874 in 2021. Therefore, whilst it is a positive change, it is not necessarily reflective of the national picture due to the decrease in the size of the data range.

Since 2000, WFP has worked as a close partner of the national government in implementing school feeding programmes. With WFP's support, the Ministry of Education established the General Directorate of Social Affairs and School Feeding in 2010. In 2019, the government promulgated a school feeding law, ensuring a general state budget allocation to school feeding. WFP has since been working towards a handover of school feeding programmes to the government, driven by capacity-building activities. Since the 2019/2020 school year, the Ministry of Education has been independently ensuring the monitoring of the school feeding programme Biombo region. WFP provides continuous support and capacity strengthening to the Ministry, regional representatives, and school committees, ensuring smooth implementation and monitoring of school feeding in all regions.

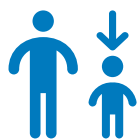
Greater collaboration with the Ministry of Education is needed to improve assisted schools, to improve targeting processes and enhance synergies between partners. For example, in 2022, the Ministry handed over some schools to Catholic Relief Services (CRS) while WFP was already assisting them. The main issue, in this case, is a collaboration between partners. Future opportunities include greater partnership with UNICEF and UNFPA and ensuring efficient coordination with government partners.

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

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



20,000 children aged **6 to 23 months** at risk of stunting received **180 mt** of specialised nutritious food



191 health workers and **2** NGO co-ordinators trained on beneficiary identification, assessment and monitoring



4,026 children received treatment for **moderate acute malnutrition**



6,570 beneficiaries received **SBCC sensitisation** on the role of breastfeeding and nutrition practices in the prevention of malnutrition

Strategic outcome 3 aims to improve the nutritional status of populations at risk of malnutrition, particularly children, women and girls of reproductive age, and people living with HIV (PLHIV), in line with national targets. WFP achieved this through supporting the implementation of the government's national nutrition policy, implementing a protocol for the integrated management treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children aged 6-59 months, preventing chronic malnutrition in children aged 6-23 months, organizing social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities mainly focused on supporting pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG), and training partners to better support malnourished PLHIV on antiretroviral therapy (ART) and their families.

Over 30 percent of children aged 6 - 23 months were affected by chronic malnutrition in three regions during 2019, per the MICS-6 nutrition assessment. Malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau is intrinsically linked to nutrition practices and habits; therefore, WFP's work on SBCC is essential to tackle the root causes of malnutrition. Stunting in early life, particularly in the first 1,000 days, causes irreversible physical and cognitive damage to children, preventing them from reaching their full potential. To treat moderate acute malnutrition, WFP worked closely with UNICEF, focusing on treating children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition. In terms of nutrition prevention and treatment, WFP distributed specialized nutritious foods for children aged 6 - 59 months and at the community level for children aged 6 - 23 months, with 16 metric tonnes of Super Cereal Plus (SC+) being distributed in MAM treatments across 48 nutritional recovery centres in Oio, Bafatá and Gabú. These distributions were combined with SBCC activities at the community level to sensitize households on valuable food selection practices, including prioritising local foods over imported foods and supporting PLWG. SBCC, around malnutrition and stunting prevention, support mothers but also involve male household members and community leaders to emphasise the need for a balanced distribution of effort and discourage the burden of nutrition being placed solely on women.

Through the course of the CSP, WFP has been successful in significantly increasing the coverage rate of MAM treatments. From a baseline of 57.5 percent, the coverage rate has risen steadily, reaching 98 percent in 2022, way above the CSP's targets. MAM recovery rates have fluctuated slightly but remained above 90 percent, which is well above WFP's initial target. Under the MAM treatment activity, in 2022, WFP distributed 58 Mt of specialised nutritious foods and reached 4026 children from 6 to 59 months in Oio, Bafata and Gabu. From September to November, corresponding to most of the lean season, 180 Mt of specialised nutritious food was distributed to 20,000 children aged 6 to 23 months to prevent chronic malnutrition in the regions mentioned above. This coverage represents a continuity compared to last year, and with incoming funding from the Spanish government in 2023, it is expected to rise again. In 2022, WFP also resumed support for PLHIV, with households of 960 beneficiaries benefitting from the treatment of malnutrition using specialised nutritious foods to support their adherence to ART. From 2023, WFP intends to increase the available support for PLHIV by providing cash assistance. The forthcoming PLHIV food and nutrition vulnerability assessment will establish recommendations for WFP's programming and targeting throughout the new CSP.

In 2022, WFP continued tackling malnutrition, doubling the planned number of beneficiaries receiving treatment for moderate acute malnutrition to over 4,000. Compared to 2021, WFP achieved an increase of 28.6 percent in

beneficiaries. WFP also exceeded its targets for coverage in stunting prevention programmes, reaching 20,000 beneficiaries out of a planned 18,000 during the lean season within the targeted regions. The post-distribution monitoring survey conducted in December 2022 showed that 16.3 percent of assisted children (MAM and stunting) achieved a minimum acceptable diet, an increase of 7.4 percent compared to last year. In addition, the proportion of women aged 15-49 years who achieved minimum dietary diversity increased by 3 percent compared to the previous year, climbing to 32 percent. SBCC activities implemented in 2022 seemed to positively contribute to these improving food consumption practices. However, funding constraints meant that WFP had to reduce the duration of support offered in MAM and stunting prevention treatments, sometimes down to three months of support. As a result, WFP was still able to reach its target values for beneficiaries supported, but the metric tonnage of support delivered was well below the established targets.

On the National Day of Nutrition, 18 November, WFP provided free consultations for sensitization on best nutrition practices alongside all local nutrition stakeholders and partners. This acted to complement SBCC activities and reinforce WFP's nutritional messaging. The combination of these modalities ensures improvements in nutrition and dietary diversity whilst also allowing for newly learned practices to be enacted, cultivating lasting change and granting long-lasting agency to beneficiaries. In 2022, WFP delivered nutrition best practice information sessions to 5,601 beneficiaries and free consultations to 6,570 beneficiaries. These consultations aim to inform people about their nutritional status, blood pressure, diabetes status, and other vital health indicators to provide greater agency in nutrition-related decision-making. This represents a more diverse range of activities under the SBCC umbrella compared to 2021, when 12,056 beneficiaries received nutrition best practice information, but consultations were unable to occur due to covid-19 restrictions.

WFP also focused on strengthening the capacities of national counterparts by training health workers and community health workers in the three regions with a high stunting prevalence to implement integrated management protocols of MAM. WFP further built the capacities of mother support groups on nutrition best practices during post-natal consultations. Through this diverse range of activities, WFP has been able to diffuse crucial nutrition messaging widely across the population.

Because of the multi-year debt swap arranged between the government of Spain, Guinea-Bissau and WFP, SO3 was at 490 percent in 2022. This does not represent what was available to be used in programme implementation for SO3 throughout the year. However, the funding allowed an acceptable implementation level of nutrition activities in targeted regions. Thanks to multiyear funding received from the kingdom of Spain, WFP will extend its coverage from three to four regions. The country office actively seeks flexible funding, which represented 12 percent within this SO, due to its benefits in providing increased coverage and diversifying intervention modalities.

The Fill Nutrient Gap study was completed, and the results were shared with all partners intervening in the food security and nutrition. This study contributed positively to designing and planning the interventions contained in the new CSP that will be implemented in 2023. The key findings of the study showed that an energy-only diet is unaffordable for 28 percent of Guinea-Bissau's population, costing 1,322 FCFA or USD 2.35 per day for an average household of seven people. The nutritious diet is unaffordable for 68 percent of the population, at the cost of 2,234 FCFA or USD 4 a day. The study's recommendations outline what is needed in the future to address such a challenging situation.

With the resumption of PLHIV support and the innovation of SBCC projects funded through the debt-swap agreement between the governments of Guinea-Bissau and the kingdom of Spain, WFP deepened its partnership with the Ministry of Public Health. As partners, both entities are fully involved in the coordination and implementation of the project. WFP closely worked with UN agencies within the Outcome group 3 of the UNSDCF with UN partner agencies, including UNICEF, UNFPA, and WHO, working on nutrition service delivery to implement the integrated management protocol for acute malnutrition (GIDA). WFP also played a vital role in the Scaling Up Nutrition Committee (government, UN agencies, civil society) for better coordination of nutrition activities at the country level and building synergy between stakeholders. Finally, by the end of 2022, the World Bank initiated a human capital study with a strong focus on nutrition, in which the bank has selected WFP as a leading partner.

Existing studies and research argue that malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau is directly related to cultural habits and behavioural practices. In 2022, WFP adapted to respond to these issues, emphasising the importance of SBCC activities performed by the Country Office, aiming to raise the awareness of populations around nutrition best practices. The improvement of the proportions of children 6-23 months and of women in the age of procreation with an acceptable diet while SBCC activities are implemented is encouraging and may be a sustainable avenue towards ending malnutrition in the country.

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

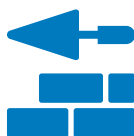
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



WFP supported **risk reduction** in **52** communities, rehabilitating salinized **rice fields, improving water access** and supporting **horticulture**



11 km of perimeter **dykes** were built by the communities



225 kits of small equipment provided to **smallholder farmers**

Strategic outcome 4 aims to enhance the resilience and livelihoods of smallholder farmers, particularly women and young people, whilst increasing their incomes, in order to uplift food security and nutritional access throughout the year. Targeted communities are mostly selected from areas previously affected by natural hazards like flooding and subsequent land salinization. Beneficiaries are primarily assisted through asset creation activities which endeavour to provide community assets towards stronger livelihoods.

Lowland areas are particularly vulnerable to flooding and the long-term ramifications of such natural disasters, stifling the livelihoods of those living in these areas. These communities had been particularly affected by climate change, with floods and land salinization from sea-level rise and droughts meaning that these communities have been facing high risks of food insecurity. Key resilience activities included the rehabilitation of salinized and abandoned rice fields through the construction of dikes and canals, the excavation of wells to improve access to water, and the diversification and improvement of horticultural production through agroecological practices. WFP also distributes agricultural inputs and equipment to support these communities.

Funding from the Peace Building Fund (PBF) has allowed WFP and UNDP to roll out the provision of agricultural inputs, supporting targeted communities to enhance the productivity of their horticultural and plateau cultivations. Through the PBF project 'Creating safe and empowering public spaces with women to mitigate climate-security risks and sustain peace in Guinea-Bissau', WFP distributed 18Mt of seeds. This activity particularly benefitted women, as they are often in charge of producing vegetables for household consumption. Furthermore, WFP worked closely with national NGOs and local communities to initiate locally led resilience building activities. Working with the Bafatá-based NGO ECAS-D, WFP is assisting the local community in the rehabilitation of dikes and supporting women's associations in horticultural production, as well as providing sensitisation workshops. In August, WFP, UNDP, and partner NGOs began to implement an innovative project on climate security in 15 villages in the Cacheu, Quínara and Gabú regions. The project aims to mitigate the impacts of climate change on land and water availability, by creating gender-inclusive civic spaces and implementing climate change adaptation solutions through Food assistance For Assets.

Women were further supported beyond agricultural input through programmes of empowerment, with community-based workshops provided. These focused on delivering education on women's right to justice in society and their rights to access land, as well as having instructional components on budget management and community leadership. It is vital that WFP's programming is gender-sensitive and works to address gender imbalances within communities, in order to construct equitable and sustainable platforms for change and development, which include and empower populations in an inclusive manner. While 80 percent of women work in agriculture, customary practices bar them from land ownership and hinder access to justice systems, as well as economic and political decision-making. WFP worked alongside PADES to deliver 13 trainings as well as additional technical handovers to smallholder farmers. CBPP training was given to internally develop WFP and national counterpart's ability to deliver resilience-building trainings and disseminate CBPP across 14 communities. Through CBPP, WFP is adopting a three pronged approach to establish resilience in an integrated manner. WFP's trainings in 2022 were targetted at communities experiencing conflicts over land and resources, and were attended by representatives from UNDP, the government and co-operating partners.

WFP and co-operating partners in Guinea-Bissau provided a diverse package of support to vulnerable farmers for coping with the impacts of climate change. This was achieved through agricultural best-practice approaches, with the System of Rice Intensification pilot rolled out in 2022 in partnership with MADR and FAO. 150 farmers across three regions were involved in the pilot, which successfully boosted rice productivity for those involved. This heightened return of output can in turn reduce the required input, which is a valuable intervention not only in bolstering farmer's livelihoods, but also towards circumventing or at least relieving the issue of poor access to seeds in Guinea-Bissau.

SO4 was funded at 245 percent due to Peace Building Fund Project funds and IFAD funds, with WFP seeking joint programming with IFAD. However, the presence of multi-year funding means that much of this funding was not available for this implementation year. Multi-year funding allows for the design and implementation of effective longer-term resilience activities, which work with beneficiaries over a longer period. However, the PBF funds were earmarked primarily for activities in capacity strengthening activities, whilst key focus areas under this SO such as local procurement remained critically underfunded, leading to low metrics of performance which fell short of CSP targets.

Through FFA activities, there were 558 participants and WFP will provide cash assistance to those participants starting in 2023. More than 50 percent of these participants are women, who are often smallholder farmers in charge of small-scale agricultural production.

Having had to pause local purchasing activities from farmers in Guinea-Bissau in 2021, WFP was able to resume localised procurement in 2022. This year, WFP was able to purchase from 36 percent of smallholders supported through WFP farmer aggregation systems. Though this SO has considerable funding from the PBF, these contributions are earmarked and cannot be used towards this activity. Earmarked and in-kind donations meant that WFP could not pursue local procurement in 2021 and has resumed it at a lower rate than planned in 2022.

WFP fully integrated gender and age into WFP’s programming under SO4, meriting a GAM-M score of 4. WFP provides an integrated package of interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers, which comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme, and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



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



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

Strategic outcome 5 aims to enhance the capacity of national institutions to efficiently plan, implement, and monitor evidence-based food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2030. WFP takes advantage of its leadership in the area of food security and nutrition to strengthen partnerships and synergy between stakeholders, which is necessary for reaching zero hunger. This activity intrinsically combines SDGs 2 and 17.

WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR), the National Institute of Statistics (INE), the Ministry of Health, UN agencies, NGOs and other partners, continues to implement the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS). Through the FSNMS, WFP regularly monitors the food security and nutrition situation based on reliable data collected from a methodology approved by partners, enabling informed decision-making.

National partners like the MADR, INE and the Directorate of Nutrition were fully involved in implementing the FSNMS, allowing a smooth and progressive future handover of the system, in line with WFP's emphasis on sustainability and capacity building. Towards this objective, two trainings were delivered during the reported period to enhance national partners' knowledge and technical skills in terms of food security and nutrition, data collection and analysis. The system was initially established in 2015, but thanks to a multi-year contribution from the European Union received in late 2019, WFP and its governmental partners were able to enhance the system, improving its methodology, the reliability of its results, and the ownership of the system among national counterparts.

As part of the FSNMS, WFP supports MADR and INE with data collection and analysis on food security and malnutrition across the country. WFP provides methodological capacity strengthening and shares recommendations for implementing and monitoring evidence-based food security and nutrition programmes. Moreover, the system provides valuable insight into population vulnerability to inform emergency preparedness and response. This work is vital to food security monitoring in Guinea-Bissau as it is the only active system providing food security and nutrition evidence on a national level, feeding into the Cadre Harmonisé.

Strategic outcome 5 was relatively well-funded, thanks mainly to multi-year funding received from the European Union and additional funds received during the second part of 2022 from the SDG fund. Thanks to fund availability, almost all activities were successfully implemented as planned. However, some ongoing activities, like the food security and nutrition survey conducted in November 2022, will be finalised in early 2023.

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WFP exceeded its annual targets in delivering capacity-strengthening initiatives to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities. Though WFP delivered three units of training rather than the planned five, it was able to reach 64 staff members of the government and national partners, exceeding the target of 50. This increased reach is

a positive step and a sign of a positive trend of engagement from partners in WFP's efforts to strengthen national capacities in formulating and implementing equitable public policies related to social protection, food security and nutrition.

These activities were complemented by WFP's support for MADR and INE in marketed functionality-related data collection, orchestrated through WFP's national market monitoring system. WFP supported the monitoring of the monthly prices of 50 items, including food and non-food items, in 44 markets across all 39 sectors of the country. WFP worked to train MADR and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in price monitoring capacities in two regions, focusing on providing weekly updates on locally produced food items to inform smallholder farmers. This work is imperative in Guinea-Bissau because of the large proportion of the population employed in agriculture, which is as high as 80 percent in rural areas. Market prices of food are thus critical indicators of the volatile balance between production and demand and have significant impacts on affordability, hunger, undernourishment and dietary quality.

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

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

WFP's work in Guinea-Bissau must be conducted with gender equality as an emphasised objective because of the hardships women in the country face. Though women are often responsible for much of the country's smallholder farming activity, customary laws and prejudice prevent full access to land ownership, as well as bank loans and political participation. Only 13.7 percent of the country's parliamentary seats are held by women [1]. There are high rates of adolescents giving birth, with 84 births per 1000 being from a mother aged 15-19, whilst 52 percent of women in this age range have experienced female genital mutilation [2]. There is a substantial gender data gap in Guinea-Bissau that severely affects the monitoring of gendered issues such as unemployment, the gender pay gap, gender-based violence, and other discriminatory mechanisms women face. Despite this, the severity of the situation concerning gender is evident. Only 27.9 percent of UN Women's SDG Country Score metrics have been reported, but 68 percent are in the low-performance category. [3]

In 2022, WFP's operational programming in Guinea-Bissau focused on supporting women and young girls in achieving gender equality. Activities under school feeding, health & nutrition, and resilience remits were all designed using a gender-sensitive approach, whilst monitoring metrics ensured that WFP could track the gendered nature of their impacts throughout the year.

In school feeding, WFP incentivised attendance and supported vulnerable households by distributing take-home rations. The take-home ration was increased this year from 80 grams to 250 grams and is being provided to girls in grades 5 and 6, which were identified as years during which girls were more likely to drop out.

SBCC campaigns focusing on best-practice in breastfeeding and nutrition were delivered to women and men in households to support informed decision-making and a well-balanced division of burdens. Women and young girls together accounted for 59 percent of the beneficiaries under this programme, receiving consultations and valuable information, allowing WFP to tailor support to individual needs.

WFP strives to empower women who work as smallholder farmers. Together with the NGO Tiniguena, WFP hosted two forums in 2022, in which 230 female community leaders shared dialogue and experiences, creating an empowering civic space for beneficiaries. Smallholder farmer-centred interventions within SO4 are mainly designed to support women with training and education on their rights, financial capabilities, nutrition and cooperative advocacy. 2022 saw joint conjugal decision-making rates reaching an all-time high of 29.3 percent. Women-led decision-making in households rose to its highest rate during WFP's monitoring, whilst male-led decision-making dropped to its lowest recorded point. However, it still represents the primary decision modality. This represents a positive step regarding women's empowerment. However, there is still much progress to be made towards gender equality and the wholesale monitoring of gender metrics across the country.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

WFP continued to support the UN principle *leave no one behind* (LNOB) as a high priority through project design and implementation. WFP ensured that protection and accountability to affected population were fully considered in agreements signed with governmental entities and cooperating partners and integral to WFP's rigorous monitoring.

Protection of all beneficiaries matters particularly for the most vulnerable: women, girls, people living with disability, and PLHIV, who are all subjected to cultural and gender-based discrimination. As a result, WFP promotes the inclusion of men, women, girls, boys, the elderly and those with and without disabilities within local committees which monitor project implementation. For instance, 60 percent of the local school feeding management committee members are women. The inclusion dimension is also foundational to WFP's targeting and selecting beneficiaries.

The post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey conducted in December 2022 within commodity voucher assistance programmes showed that 99.4 percent of beneficiaries declared that they found WFP's programmes dignified, while 100 percent reported that they could access their entitlement without any safety challenge.

Ensuring WFP's accountability to its beneficiaries and partners requires sufficient expertise. To this end, in October 2022, four WFP activity managers were trained on LNOB alongside other UN colleagues to extend their knowledge on human rights and protection and accountability issues. WFP's staff are well trained in mainstreaming protection and AAP during design and implementation processes and assessing cooperating partners' compliance with those principles.

WFP continued to support female schoolchildren through take-home ration to encourage their enrolment and keeping at school and reduce the number of cases of early marriage. THR modality is also used to incentivise families to bring and keep schoolchildren living with disability at school. As a result, in 2022, THR beneficiaries significantly increased by 43 percent. WFP has been working very closely with the General Directorate of inclusive education and the international NGO Humanity Inclusion (HI) to progressively remove social barriers that limit school access to children living with disabilities.

In 2022, the WFP Guinea Bissau began using Community Based Participatory Planning to strengthen beneficiaries' involvement and commitment to the cycles of resilience projects, reinforcing WFP's accountability and accessibility toward those beneficiaries. Moreover, to ensure full accountability towards assisted populations, WFP maintained its toll-free hotline, which is in its fifth year of implementation. Beneficiaries and participants are routinely informed about the hotline at the start of each of WFP's programmes to raise awareness of this mechanism, whilst text message surveys serve as further reminders throughout the programme cycle. Results from the PDM survey show that the toll-free hotline number is known by 44 percent of beneficiaries and is regularly used by local communities when needed, especially in commodity voucher operations. Through this hotline, all beneficiaries, as well as their families and community members, can report concerns and suggestions directly to WFP staff, ensuring complete anonymity. In 2022, almost 100 percent of complaints were fully processed and resolved.

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

The most positive metric regarding accountability is the improvement in the rate at which respondents were fully informed about assistance programmes delivered by WFP. From a worryingly low baseline of 1.7 percent four years ago, a consistent upward trend means that WFP has reached 50.3 percent in this indicator. WFP must continue to increase these rates, though it is encouraging that current action is taking WFP in the right direction.

Environment

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

Guinea-Bissau has an incredibly biodiverse landscape, with rich fish stocks and hundreds of species of birds and mammals. Twenty-six percent of the country's territory is designated as a protected area, with various ecosystems, including mangrove swamps and dense tropical rainforests. Situated on the west coast of Africa just south of Senegal, Guinea-Bissau frequently experiences fire and flooding in the same year.

Guinea-Bissau is considered the fourth most vulnerable country to climate change according to the 2019 Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative country index. Increasingly intense rainfall following periods of drought and sea level rise due to climate change contribute to flooding, which can lead to the salinisation of agricultural land, damaging agricultural productivity and creating long-term issues for already vulnerable smallholder farmers. In the country's northeast, droughts and limited water access persistently hamper the production of staples like rice, potatoes and cassava.

Guinea-Bissau's government and development partners are promoting climate resilience-building activities in response to these challenges. As well as constructing dikes, there has been a concerted shift to identify and encourage drought-resistant crops, diversify agricultural production, and pursue reforestation projects, amongst other methods of resilience and livelihood development.

WFP Guinea-Bissau works under the belief that targeted communities who benefit from WFP programmes should do so in a manner that does not harm the environment. To this end, WFP endeavours to screen all activities under its CSP for their environmental risk and impact. In 2022, WFP hosted a field mission from WFP's Environmental Unit to scale up the Environmental Management System within the Country Office. Meetings were held with the Ministry of Environment and Biodiversity and with the Mayor of Bissau to discuss responsible waste management practices and potential improvements in energy efficiency. A deliverable output of this mission was the CO's Environmental Action Plan, devised in April. Under this Plan, WFP identified potential partners in areas like waste management of dirty plastics and took steps towards installing sensor lights and photovoltaic systems in WFP's premises. WFP also prepared a presentation for World Environment Day on the 7th of June, keeping environmental matters firmly on WFP's in-country agenda.

SO4 centred environmental safeguards within its activities, supporting smallholder farmers in an approach centred on sustainable environmental practice. All activities were screened for environmental risks and shaped through the recommendations of the 2021 Climate Response Analysis for Adaptation report, encouraging community and landscape-level considerations and actions. The creation of dikes, the desalinisation and rehabilitation of flooded agricultural lands, and the innovative improvements to agricultural productivity in rice fields were all devised with the integration of environmental concerns at the fore of their conception. In this way, WFP's in-country activities are firmly aligned with the national Hora Tchiga programme, through which the national government is advocating towards decreasing the use of coal and wood for fire-based cooking and is attempting to reduce activity impacts on forest territories.

Extra Section



School meals supplement household income and help children to learn and thrive.

In the middle of the school break period in August, Abi and Cadi sit side by side in the classroom of one of the elementary schools in Mansabá, a village in the region of Oio, northern Guinea-Bissau. The two women farmers have come to attend a meeting with all parties involved in the implementation of the school feeding programme, including associations of smallholder farmers, school committees, parents, Non-Government Organisations, representatives of the Ministry of Education, and staff from the World Food Programme (WFP).

Abi and Cadi are members of the women's association of smallholder farmers. A few years ago, they would carry their tubers and beans to the nearest market every morning, hoping to sell them all and profit from their hard work. Now, they feel much less worried as the market is at their doorstep. WFP buys their vegetables to supply school canteens in the village.

"Before, our produce would often spoil because it would take a long time to sell everything to the market. After a while, the beans and the [sweet] potatoes would start to breed bugs. Now WFP buys [our produce] and takes it [to schools] simultaneously. We feel more relaxed," confesses Abi Mamjan, talking about the challenges she faced before WFP's local food purchase programme to supply school canteens.

"Transport was also a great challenge for me. I often had to go to the markets of Mansabá and Farim to sell my produce, but I wasn't always able to pay for transport costs. That changed when [WFP] started coming directly to us to buy [our produce]," she adds. Abi has five children. One of them studies in one of the schools in Mansabá and benefits daily from WFP-provided hot meals. Implemented in collaboration with the local community members, WFP's school feeding programme has improved Abi's life and her children's education over the last three years. "Since I started selling my produce to WFP, I was able to buy a bicycle for my son to go to school. As he eats at school, I no longer have to give him money for food. All I had to do was to save the little money to buy a bicycle for my son, and now he can go to school, learn and eat a nutritious meal".

For Cadi Cissé, the positive contribution of WFP to her children's nutrition and health is obvious and represents a strong incentive for her to continue collaborating with the organization. "Everything that WFP buys from us goes to feed our children. This is why we are happy with WFP and continue collaborating on this project".

Since 2019, in partnership with the Ministry of Education and local NGOs, WFP has provided food assistance to elementary schoolchildren. WFP provides rice, canned fish and locally procured products, including beans and tubers, to 150,000 elementary schoolchildren in nearly 700 schools through its school feeding programme. This initiative uses locally produced food to feed school children and stimulate local agricultural production.

Local food purchase for school feeding benefits local communities at multiple levels. Schools can improve the nutritional value of their meals by including locally grown, fresh, and nutritious tubers and beans. Local smallholder farmers, mostly women, are provided with a predictable outlet for their products, leading to stable income and better capacity to diversify and increase their production.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Global Hunger Index, Guinea-Bissau Country Profile

Context and Operations

[1] Human Development Report 2022. United Nations Development Programme

[2] UNFPA World Population Dashboard, 2022

[3] World Bank's Macro-Poverty Outlook for Guinea Bissau, October 2022

[4] African Development Bank; Guinea Bissau Country Profile 2022

[5] according to the 2019 Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative country index

[6] World Bank's Macro-Poverty Outlook for Guinea Bissau, October 2022

[7] Cadre Harmonise Analysis: IPC Dashboard

[8] World Food Programme; Fill the Nutrient Gap Report, April 2022

[9] World Food Programme; Fill the Nutrient Gap Report, April 2022

[10] WFP GW03 Guinea-Bissau Country Specific Plan 2023-2027

[11] UNICEF Children and AIDS, Guinea-Bissau Country Fact Profile

[12] United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. Data Hub.

[13] 6th Round Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2018-2019.

Strategic outcome 01

The misalignment between planned and actual values in the indicator output for Activity 1 (A.1) is due to the necessary change in modality employed in the implementation of the activity. The Needs Based Plan established that the activity would be carried out through Cash-Based Transfers, however structural funding limitations meant that the implemented modality was Commodity Vouchers. As a result, there is a significant disparity between what was planned and what was realized.

Strategic outcome 02

Regarding the overperformance of primary students receiving school meals on-site, the reported value exceeds the target significantly due to the discrepancy between the 2021-22 and 2022-23 school years. Because of the budget revision and new CSP beginning in 2023, the 2022-23 school year targets are higher, at around 170,000. From January until May, the end of school year, WFP closely followed the 150,000 beneficiary target. However, from October onwards, during the start of the new school year, the beneficiary number increased to meet the target for the following reporting year, thus exceeding the target value.

Strategic outcome 03

Beneficiaries living with HIV who received support under activity one (A.1) of SO3 did not receive cash-based support during this reporting year. Despite this being an activity planned in 2022, the CO's activities were constrained due to funding; however, the CO was able to compensate its support for PLHIV by more than doubling its planned number of beneficiaries receiving food-based support. The CO intends to resume CBT assistance in this category in early 2023.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] UN Women Data Hub: Guinea-Bissau Country Fact Sheet

[2] UNFPA Data Hub: Guinea-Bissau Country Profile

[3] UN Women Data Hub: Guinea-Bissau Country Fact Sheet

Extra Section

Photo: Schoolgirls at a primary school in Oio region, with meals provided by WFP's school feeding programme

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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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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


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

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

For the 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			31.7	2022	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	1,286	1,213	2,499	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	26.5	29.7	27.7	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	9,730	10,270	20,000	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	4.5	5.6	5.1	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	2,043	1,983	4,026	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	412	450	862	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	3,973	3,376	7,349	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year	Unit	Overall						

Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number		Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	3
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number		Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	15
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%		Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$	16,276,198
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$		Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	665,806

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	97,233	115,107	118%
	female	98,647	84,092	85%
	total	195,880	199,199	102%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	9,458	11,752	124%
	female	9,458	11,319	120%
	total	18,916	23,071	122%
24-59 months	male	658	499	76%
	female	658	455	69%
	total	1,316	954	72%
5-11 years	male	75,470	100,515	133%
	female	75,468	69,594	92%
	total	150,938	170,109	113%
12-17 years	male	144	91	63%
	female	144	111	77%
	total	288	202	70%
18-59 years	male	10,381	2,111	20%
	female	11,385	2,308	20%
	total	21,766	4,419	20%
60+ years	male	1,122	139	12%
	female	1,534	305	20%
	total	2,656	444	17%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	195,880	199,199	102%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	18,065	20,067	111%
Malnutrition treatment programme	4,930	5,110	103%
School based programmes	150,875	170,235	112%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	5,210	1,288	24%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	16,800	2,499	14%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	588	24	4%
Canned Fish	498	221	44%
Iodised Salt	88	0	0%
Rice	3,820	1,834	48%
Tubers - Fresh	543	127	23%
Vegetable Oil	249	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	690	261	38%
Vegetable Oil	2	2	95%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Commodity Voucher	0	188,818	-
Cash	604,800	0	0%
Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	136,080	0	0%
Strategic result 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 04			

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Cash	533,536	163,871	31%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Guinea-Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in the aftermath of shocks.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of and coordination among national partners in responding to crises as a contingency measure.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	8,400	0
			Male	8,400	0
			Total	16,800	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	0	1,286
			Male	0	1,213
			Total	0	2,499
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	604,800	0
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	0	188,818

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of and coordination among national partners in responding to crises as a contingency measure.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	86.1	≤50	≤50	68	86.4	60.4	WFP survey
	Male	82.1	≤50	≤50	72.6	80.7	69.3	WFP survey
	Overall	83.9	≤50	≤50	72	82.2	65.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62.8	>80	>80	91	94.3	68.1	WFP survey
	Male	57.5	>80	>80	80	88	79.9	WFP survey
	Overall	59.8	>80	>80	81.5	89.7	74.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	30.7	<15	<15	9	5.7	29.2	WFP survey
	Male	33.5	<15	<15	17	11.2	17.5	WFP survey
	Overall	32.3	<15	<15	16	9.7	22.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6.6	<5	<5	0	0	2.8	WFP survey
	Male	8.9	<5	<5	3	0.9	2.6	WFP survey
	Overall	7.9	<5	<5	2.5	0.6	2.7	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	24	≥50	≥50	30.3	43.7	20	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	8.3	>60	>60	17.2	8.3	8.3	WFP survey
	Male	8.5	>60	>60	5.4	8.5	8.5	WFP survey
	Overall	8.49	>60	>60	10.6	8.49	8.49	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: School-age children in Guinea-Bissau have access to nutritious meals during the school year.				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals to pre- and primary schoolchildren and take-home rations for girls in years 5 and 6 and strengthen the capacities of the Government and partners at the central and local levels to implement and monitor a nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative school feeding programme					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	29	33
			Male	21	133
			Total	50	166
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	75,413	69,575
			Male	75,412	100,494
			Total	150,825	170,069
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	24,287	22,427
			Total	24,287	22,427
A.2: Food transfers			MT	5,786	2,205

Output Results				
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals to pre- and primary schoolchildren and take-home rations for girls in years 5 and 6 and strengthen the capacities of the Government and partners at the central and local levels to implement and monitor a nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative school feeding programme				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Pre- and primary school-age children in rural areas receive timely nutritious and diversified school meals to improve their food and nutrition security and create the minimum conditions for quality learning				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	693	690
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.52: Number of community canteens assisted	canteen	693	690
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	24,886,125	26,869,480
A: The households of girls in 5th and 6th grades receive take-home rations that support household food security to foster increased school attendance and retention				
School feeding (take-home rations)				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	4,007,355	3,543,466
C: Pre- and primary schoolchildren benefit from enhanced management and gender-responsive monitoring capacities of government, communities and schools that improve food and nutrition security				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	50	83
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1	2
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	2
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	1	1
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	5	4
N*: Pre- and primary school-age children in rural areas receive timely nutritious and diversified school meals to improve their food and nutrition security and create the minimum conditions for quality learning				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	100	96
N*.6: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)	Number	150,825	170,069

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Primary children - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	94.9	≥95	≥95	96	94.9	94.9	Secondary data
	Male	94.5	≥95	≥95	96	94.5	94.5	Secondary data
	Overall	94.7	≥95	≥95	96	94.7	94.7	Secondary data
Enrolment rate	Female	0	≥2	≥2	2.91	2.91	2.68	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥2	≥2	0.81	0.81	-0.04	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	2.38	2.38	0.9	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	4	≤3	≤3	4	4	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.2	≤3	≤3	4.2	4.2	4.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.1	≤3	≤3	4.1	4.1	4.1	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	96	≥97	≥97	96	96	96	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.8	≥97	≥97	95.8	95.8	95.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.9	≥97	≥97	95.9	95.9	95.9	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: children primary - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	1,017,257	≥5,184,476	≥5,184,476	391,627	0	1,733,790	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	1,149.6	≥3,813.81	≥3,813.81	477.62	0	1,701.7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: national partners - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	5	≥10	≥10	8	5	1	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Populations at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau, particularly children, women and adolescent girls of reproductive age and people living with HIV, have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2024.				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Support the implementation of the national nutrition policy and the protocol for integrated prevention of stunting and treatment of MAM focusing on the provision of support for policy design and gender and age-informed implementation, technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Health, social and behaviour change communication, the prevention of stunting among children aged 6–23 months, the treatment of MAM among children aged 6–59 months, and food and nutrition assistance to people living with HIV and their households					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	48	45
			Male	32	30
			Total	80	75
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	39	2
			Male	26	65
			Total	65	67
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	29	25
			Male	21	24
			Total	50	49
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	1,568	0
			Male	1,232	0
			Total	2,800	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	224	535
			Male	176	425
			Total	400	960
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	9,000	9,730
			Male	9,000	10,270
			Total	18,000	20,000
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1,000	2,043
			Male	1,000	1,983
			Total	2,000	4,026
A.2: Food transfers			MT	692	263
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	136,080	0

Output Results				
Activity 03: Support the implementation of the national nutrition policy and the protocol for integrated prevention of stunting and treatment of MAM focusing on the provision of support for policy design and gender and age-informed implementation, technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Health, social and behaviour change communication, the prevention of stunting among children aged 6–23 months, the treatment of MAM among children aged 6–59 months, and food and nutrition assistance to people living with HIV and their households				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Children aged 6–59 months and people living with HIV and receiving anti-retroviral treatment and their household members receive nutritious food or CBTs for improving their nutrition status				
Prevention of stunting				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	3,240,000	1,800,000
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	119,880	1,087,020
B: Children aged 6–59 months and people living with HIV and receiving anti-retroviral treatment and their household members receive nutritious food or CBTs for improving their nutrition status				
Prevention of stunting				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	648	180
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	23.98	59.83
E*: Pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls attending pre- and post-natal consultations, their households and community members involved in childcare are sensitized to exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months from birth and stunting prevention practices				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	2,500	2,762
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	3,500	3,808
E*: Targeted individuals are sensitized to and receive training in nutrition, the importance of exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months from birth and healthy eating habits to improve their nutrition status.				
Prevention of stunting				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	2,759	2,493
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	2,941	3,108

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Support the implementation of the national nutrition policy and the protocol for integrated prevention of stunting and treatment of MAM focusing on the provision of support for policy design and gender and age-informed implementation, technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Health, social and behaviour change communication, the prevention of stunting among children aged 6–23 months, the treatment of MAM among children aged 6–59 months, and food and nutrition assistance to people living with HIV and their households								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	51.88	≥70	≥70	98.5	87.8	63.08	WFP
	Male	50.72	≥70	≥70	97.5	65	61.78	programme
	Overall	57.53	≥70	≥70	98	76.2	69.93	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
Target Group: Woman - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	20	≥50	≥50	32	28.9	24.9	WFP survey
Target Group: children - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0.13	<15	<15	6.94	8.09	3.3	WFP
	Male	0.16	<15	<15	7.9	5.15	2	programme
	Overall	0.14	<15	<15	7.39	6.81	2.6	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0.13	0.48	0	WFP
	Male	0	<3	<3	0.07	0.27	0	programme
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.1	0.39	0	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	1	<15	<15	0.77	0.54	0.2	WFP
	Male	1	<15	<15	0.57	0.89	0.2	programme
	Overall	1	<15	<15	0.68	0.69	0.2	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	85	>75	>75	91.97	90.74	96.4	WFP
	Male	82	>75	>75	91.31	93.26	97.7	programme
	Overall	84	>75	>75	91.66	91.84	97.1	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	9.2	>70	>70	18.9	9.4	16.7	WFP survey
	Male	9.4	>70	>70	13.1	9.3	24.2	WFP survey
	Overall	9.3	>70	>70	16.3	9.4	19.8	WFP survey

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	87	≥95	≥95	100	86.4	79.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84	≥95	≥95	70.8	80.7	68.4	
	Overall	86	≥95	≥95	72.3	82.2	73	

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

Output Results

Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains

Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	125	126
			Male	85	84
			Total	210	210
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	3,000	686
			Male	2,000	392
			Total	5,000	1,078
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	533,536	163,871

Output Results

Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F: Smallholder farmers, particularly women and young farmers associations, that supply food for school canteens benefit from training in literacy, basic bookkeeping and business skills and nutrition education that improve their knowledge and foster their adoption of best practices for food and nutrition				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.42: Number of individuals trained in business skills	Individual	200	150
F: Smallholder farmers, particularly women and young farmers associations, that supply food for school meals receive training on optimization of agricultural value chains to increase income, improve livelihoods and strengthen resilience to climate change				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.3: Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	Individual	30	21
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	Individual	2,830	2,984
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	training session	10	13

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	78.4	≥85	≥85	91.9	91.9	78.4	Secondary data
Target Group: All - Location: Tombali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Female	0	≥50	≥50	19.65	19.65		WFP
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	20	20		programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	19.3	19.3		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: children primary - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	1,017,257	≥5,184,476	≥5,184,476	391,627	0	1,733,790	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	1,149.6	≥3,813.81	≥3,813.81	477.62	0	1,701.7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: smallholders - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	78	≥85	≥85	38	0	74	WFP
	Male	64	≥85	≥85	34.5	0	73	programme monitoring
	Overall	70	≥85	≥85	36	0	73.5	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 05: National institutions and legislators in Guinea-Bissau have enhanced capacity in and are accountable for the development, implementation and monitoring of evidence-based food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2030.				- Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 05: Provide national institutions with support for policies, technical assistance and the transfer of knowledge and advocate for the effective formulation and implementation of gender-transformative social safety nets, food security and nutrition programmes (including data collection and analysis, evidence generation and monitoring systems) and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Food and nutrition-insecure people and people vulnerable to shocks benefit from strengthened national capacities in the formulation and implementation of equitable public policies related to social protection, food security and nutrition (including HGSM) and emergency preparedness and response; generation of evidence, monitoring and reporting; mobilization of resources and coordination of work in the food security and nutrition sector to better meet people's food and nutrition needs					
Individual capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	50	64	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5	3	
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	2	2	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	3	5	
C: Food-insecure people benefit from advocacy efforts with government institutions, legislators, civil society organizations and other partners for adoption of laws and regulations and implementation and scale up of equitable policies and programmes for enhancing their food and nutrition security					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	4	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	2	2	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	3	5	
M: Food and nutrition-insecure people and people vulnerable to shocks benefit from strengthened national capacities in the formulation and implementation of equitable public policies related to social protection, food security and nutrition (including HGSM) and emergency preparedness and response; generation of evidence, monitoring and reporting; mobilization of resources and coordination of work in the food security and nutrition sector to better meet people's food and nutrition needs					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					

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

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Provide national institutions with support for policies, technical assistance and the transfer of knowledge and advocate for the effective formulation and implementation of gender-transformative social safety nets, food security and nutrition programmes (including data collection and analysis, evidence generation and monitoring systems) and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Number of people assisted by WFP, integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥48,000	≥48,000	0	14,560	10,584	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: national partners - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	5	≥10	≥10	8	8	8	Secondary data
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	112,792	≥1,500,000	≥1,500,000	736,450	566,263	2,559,394	Secondary data
Target Group: sectors and government - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Proportion of targeted sectors and government entities implementing recommendations from national zero hunger strategic reviews	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	60	60	60	Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: school canteen management committees - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	60	=60	=60	60	60	60	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All beneficiaries - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	0	=100	=100	51.8	0	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	48.15	0	100	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	50	0	100	

Target Group: smallholders - **Location:** Guinea-Bissau - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support activities

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	19.3	=50	=50	29.3	13.3	24.6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	68.5	=25	=25	58	85.9	65.8	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	12.2	=25	=25	12.7	0.7	9.6	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: children - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99.2	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.2	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.2	=100	=100	100	69.3	90.7	WFP
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	70.6	90	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.2	=100	=100	100	69.8	90.7	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	87	≥95	≥95	100	96	89.9	WFP
	Male	0	≥95	≥95	99.2	100	89.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	87	≥95	≥95	99.4	97.6	89.9	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected population indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: children - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: responsible of children beneficiaries - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	1.7	≥85	≥85	47.2	12	3.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥85	≥85	51.2	11.8	3.1	
	Overall	1.7	≥85	≥85	50.3	11.9	3.1	

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: smallholders - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		100	Secondary data
Target Group: smallholders - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Renata Lobo

A schoolchildren group who sympathizes over a school meal in Oio region,
Nhacra School Unit.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

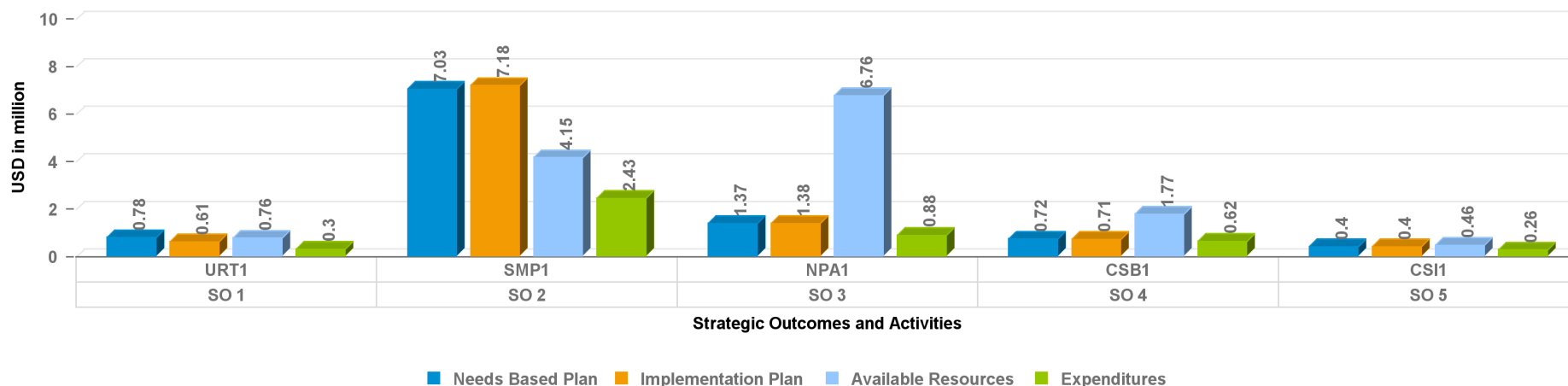
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations in Guinea-Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in the aftermath of shocks.	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of and coordination among national partners in responding to crises as a contingency measure.	779,641	606,841	763,971	297,962
	School-age children in Guinea-Bissau have access to nutritious meals during the school year.	Provide nutritious school meals to pre- and primary schoolchildren and take-home rations for girls in years 5 and 6 and strengthen the capacities of the Government and partners at the central and local levels to implement and monitor a nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative school feeding programme	7,030,467	7,184,438	4,147,232	2,432,540
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,337,666	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			7,810,108	7,791,279	6,248,870	2,730,502

Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Populations at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau, particularly children, women and adolescent girls of reproductive age and people living with HIV, have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2024.	Support the implementation of the national nutrition policy and the protocol for integrated prevention of stunting and treatment of MAM focusing on the provision of support for policy design and gender and age-informed implementation, technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Health, social and behaviour change communication, the prevention of stunting among children aged 6–23 months, the treatment of MAM among children aged 6–59 months, and food and nutrition assistance to people living with HIV and their households	1,373,541	1,379,721	6,760,910	878,994
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,373,541	1,379,721	6,760,910	878,994

Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
3	Smallholder farmers in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have improved livelihoods and increased household incomes by 2024	Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains	721,435	705,191	1,766,373	624,724
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			721,435	705,191	1,766,373	624,724
5	National institutions and legislators in Guinea-Bissau have enhanced capacity in and are accountable for the development, implementation and monitoring of evidence-based food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2030.	Provide national institutions with support for policies, technical assistance and the transfer of knowledge and advocate for the effective formulation and implementation of gender-transformative social safety nets, food security and nutrition programmes (including data collection and analysis, evidence generation and monitoring systems) and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms	401,244	401,274	462,528	260,665
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			401,244	401,274	462,528	260,665
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	31,937	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	31,937	0

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Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Total Direct Operational Cost		10,306,328	10,277,465	15,270,618	4,494,885
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		890,765	890,765	777,973	625,850
	Total Direct Costs		11,197,092	11,168,230	16,048,591	5,120,735
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		727,811	725,935	143,505	143,505
	Grand Total		11,924,903	11,894,165	16,192,096	5,264,240



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

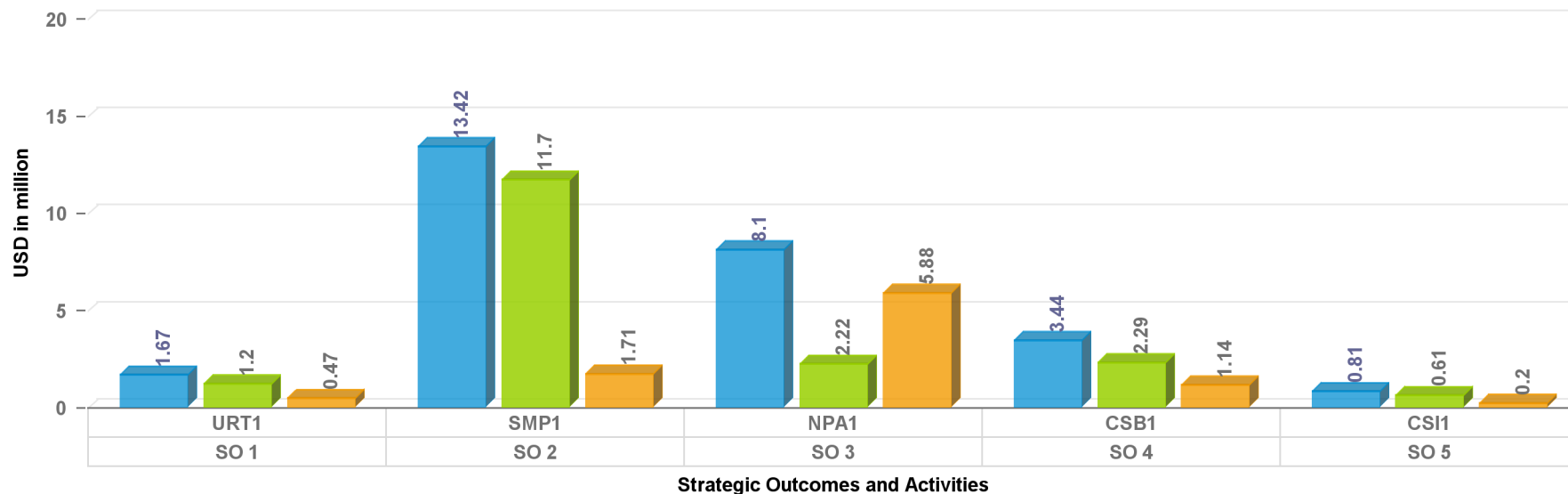
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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

Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected populations in Guinea-Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in the aftermath of shocks.	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of and coordination among national partners in responding to crises as a contingency measure.	2,379,275	1,666,148	0	1,666,148	1,200,138	466,009
	School-age children in Guinea-Bissau have access to nutritious meals during the school year.	Provide nutritious school meals to pre- and primary schoolchildren and take-home rations for girls in years 5 and 6 and strengthen the capacities of the Government and partners at the central and local levels to implement and monitor a nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative school feeding programme	25,986,469	13,416,100	0	13,416,100	11,701,408	1,714,692
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,337,666	0	1,337,666	0	1,337,666
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			28,365,744	16,419,914	0	16,419,914	12,901,546	3,518,368

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Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Populations at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau, particularly children, women and adolescent girls of reproductive age and people living with HIV, have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2024.	Support the implementation of the national nutrition policy and the protocol for integrated prevention of stunting and treatment of MAM focusing on the provision of support for policy design and gender and age-informed implementation, technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Health, social and behaviour change communication, the prevention of stunting among children aged 6–23 months, the treatment of MAM among children aged 6–59 months, and food and nutrition assistance to people living with HIV and their households	5,001,713	8,100,344	0	8,100,344	2,218,428	5,881,916
		Non Activity Specific	0	1	0	1	0	1

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Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			5,001,713	8,100,344	0	8,100,344	2,218,428	5,881,916
3	Smallholder farmers in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have improved livelihoods and increased household incomes by 2024	Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains	2,596,037	3,436,032	0	3,436,032	2,294,383	1,141,649
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			2,596,037	3,436,032	0	3,436,032	2,294,383	1,141,649

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Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National institutions and legislators in Guinea-Bissau have enhanced capacity in and are accountable for the development, implementation and monitoring of evidence-based food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2030.	Provide national institutions with support for policies, technical assistance and the transfer of knowledge and advocate for the effective formulation and implementation of gender-transformative social safety nets, food security and nutrition programmes (including data collection and analysis, evidence generation and monitoring systems) and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms	1,496,878	814,116	0	814,116	612,253	201,863
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,496,878	814,116	0	814,116	612,253	201,863
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	31,937	0	31,937	0	31,937
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	31,937	0	31,937	0	31,937
Total Direct Operational Cost			37,460,372	28,802,342	0	28,802,342	18,026,610	10,775,732
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,557,677	1,991,946	0	1,991,946	1,839,823	152,124
Total Direct Costs			40,018,049	30,794,289	0	30,794,289	19,866,433	10,927,856
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,601,173	1,547,203		1,547,203	1,547,203	0
Grand Total			42,619,222	32,341,492	0	32,341,492	21,413,635	10,927,856

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures