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## **Country Programme Guinea-Bissau 200846 (2016–2020)**

Gender marker code 2A

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>

### **Executive Summary**

About 70 percent of Bissau-Guineans live below the poverty line. Chronic food insecurity is compounded by shocks related to political instability, irregular rainfall and volatility of prices for imported rice and local cashew nuts for export.

Of the population aged 15 years and over, half are illiterate – 45 percent of men and 71 percent of women. Net enrolment, attendance and completion rates in primary schools are extremely low, with disparities among regions. Chronic malnutrition affects 27.6 percent of children under 5. At 3.3 percent, HIV prevalence is among the highest in West Africa; women are affected more than men.

Country programme 200846 builds on lessons learned from protracted relief and recovery operation 200526 and supports the Government's strategic plan for 2015–2020. It fosters government and community ownership of an integrated multi-sector programme to improve nutrition, food security and the Government's capacities in early warning and assessment.

Beneficiaries include primary schoolchildren, undernourished children aged 6–59 months, people living with HIV and tuberculosis, and smallholder farmers, predominantly women. Cash-based transfers will increase as rural financial services improve. The country programme is aligned with the United Nations Strategic Cooperation Framework for Guinea-Bissau, the Zero Hunger Challenge and WFP's Regional Roadmap for West Africa. It will contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4, and Sustainable Development Goal 2.

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**Draft decision\***

The Board approves country programme Guinea-Bissau 200846 (WFP/EB.1/2016/1), for which the food requirement is 21,720 mt at a cost of USD 23 million, the cash-based transfer requirement is USD 4.8 million and the total cost to WFP is USD 38.3 million.

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\* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

## Rationale

1. Thirty years of political instability have exacerbated extreme poverty in Guinea-Bissau and disrupted the economy, social services and infrastructures. After the 2014 presidential and legislative elections, the Government launched a 2015–2025 long-term strategy and its 2015-2020 Terra Ranka plan, which was presented at the March 2015 International Conference for Guinea-Bissau in Brussels, where donor pledges exceeded EUR 1.3 billion.<sup>1</sup> Net official development assistance for 2014 was 12.3 percent of gross national income.
2. Guinea-Bissau has a population of 1.7 million in its 36,000 km<sup>2</sup> and ranks 177th of 187 countries in the 2014 human development index.<sup>2</sup> Nearly 50 percent of the population are under 18, and 23 percent are aged 6–14. Gross domestic product per capita is USD 590.
3. Despite significant natural resources, 69 percent of the population live on less than USD 2 per day. Bafata, Cacheu, Gabu, Oio and Tombali regions are the poorest. The second poverty reduction strategy paper revealed that 80 percent of people aged 15–25 live below the poverty line; women are affected more than men as a result of inadequate healthcare, low school enrolment, poor literacy rates and low incomes. Women are more likely to be unemployed and have more difficulty in accessing social services than men. In some ethnic groups, customary laws deny women access to land or other resources. Women's access to bank loans and property other than land is restricted because men have authority over most family matters.
4. Agriculture accounts for 69 percent of gross domestic product – 90 percent from exports – and provides direct or indirect incomes for 85 percent of the population.<sup>3</sup> It is dominated by cashew nut production on smallholder plots of two to three hectares and occupies 50 percent of the arable land. Cashew nut is mainly exported unprocessed to India, and the sector suffers from low investment that keeps yields down.
5. Rice, the main cereal crop, is mainly cultivated for home consumption. Production is affected by irregular rainfall, lack of investment in infrastructure and equipment, environmental degradation in lowland areas, lack of agricultural inputs and credit, urban migration and weak farmers' organizations.<sup>4</sup> The cereal deficit is 72,000 mt per year, and the country depends on imported rice; because rice purchases and cashew nut production are linked, a fall in household incomes from cashew nut affects the affordability of imported rice.<sup>5</sup>
6. Rainfall, cashew-nut terms of trade in relation to rice, and food prices are main factors influencing food security. Food and income deficits associated with limited agricultural production and the commercial slowdown during the Ebola and cholera outbreaks, especially in Gabu and Tombali regions, caused acute food insecurity in 2014/2015. The 2011 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis found that households headed by women were more food-insecure than those headed by men, and that food insecurity was higher among illiterate than literate households. However, in June 2015 the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) indicated that 11 percent of households headed by men and 8 percent of those headed by women are food-insecure.
7. Markets are functional, integrated, and well-supplied with local and imported food.<sup>5</sup> Only 1 percent of Bissau-Guineans use the banking system, and access to credit is limited.<sup>6</sup> Traders are able to increase supplies of rice by up to 25 percent within two weeks in response to demand.

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<sup>1</sup> European Union External Action Service. 2015. *Terra Ranka: A Fresh Start for Guinea-Bissau*. [http://eeas.europa.eu/top\\_stories/2015/300315\\_terra-ranka\\_guinea-bissau\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/top_stories/2015/300315_terra-ranka_guinea-bissau_en.htm)

<sup>2</sup> The 2014 Human Development Report does not provide a gender inequality index for Guinea-Bissau.

<sup>3</sup> Government of Guinea-Bissau. 2015. *Guinea-Bissau 2025: Strategic and Operational Plan for 2015–2020 "Terra Ranka"*.

<sup>4</sup> Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). 2008. *Programme National de Sécurité Alimentaire (PNSA) (2008–2013)*. [http://www.pccplp.org/uploads/5/6/8/7/5687387/politica\\_san\\_guine\\_bissau.pdf](http://www.pccplp.org/uploads/5/6/8/7/5687387/politica_san_guine_bissau.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> WFP Guinea-Bissau country office. 2013. *Guinea-Bissau: Etude des marchés pour la faisabilité du C&V en Guinée Bissau*. (May)

<sup>6</sup> World Bank. 2015. *Guinea-Bissau: Country Economic Memorandum –Terra Ranka! A Fresh Start*.

8. Nearly half the population aged over 15 are illiterate – 45 percent of men and 71 percent of women.<sup>7</sup> Illiteracy among women results from parents' lack of interest in education, poverty, distance to schools and early pregnancies. The 62 percent primary school completion rate is a result of delayed enrolment, a 20 percent repetition rate and numerous drop-outs between years 4 and 5, especially among rural girls. This leads to gender disparity from 1.0 in primary schools – with regional variations – to 0.81 in secondary schools. Twenty-seven percent of boys and 51 percent girls are out of school; the region with the lowest education indicators are Oio, Bafata and Gabu.<sup>8</sup> Net attendance in urban areas is 76 percent in primary schools and 74 percent in secondary schools; in rural areas, it is 54 percent in primary and secondary schools. Disparities in attendance are also related to income.<sup>9</sup> Poverty, food insecurity, inadequate infrastructure, incomplete primary schooling, child labour, lack of qualified teachers and weak community engagement all limit children's access to schools.
9. The maternal mortality rate is 900/100,000 live births. Only 8.3 percent of children aged 6–23 months receive a minimum acceptable diet.<sup>10</sup> Poor diet, inadequate feeding practices for young children and high childhood morbidity contribute to global acute malnutrition rates above 6 percent among children under 5 and nationwide chronic malnutrition of 29 percent among boys and 26 percent among girls; the rates in Oio and Bafata exceed 34 percent.<sup>11</sup>
10. The HIV prevalence of 3.3 percent is among the highest in West Africa; 4.2 percent of women aged 14–24 are HIV-positive and 1.4 percent of boys<sup>12</sup> as a result of lack of information and men's refusal to use condoms.<sup>13</sup> Widespread female genital mutilation could be an additional risk factor. According to the World Health Organization, tuberculosis (TB) prevalence is 515/100,000 the pregnancy rate among women aged 15–19 is 106/1,000.
11. Protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200526 will end on 31 March 2016, to be followed by country programme (CP) 200846. An external mid-term evaluation in January 2015 found that school meals had contributed to improved access to education and retention. Considering that gender parity in schools deteriorates in the last three levels of primary school, the evaluation recommended take-home rations to ease constraints on girls' completion of primary education. The individual and household rations for people living with HIV (PLHIV), those on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and those with TB on directly observed treatment shortcourse (DOTS) promote adherence to treatment.
12. The objectives of the CP reflect some of the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation: i) reinforce partnerships and synergies among activities; ii) increase community participation; iii) plan a phased hand-over of school feeding; iv) target nutrition interventions according to the latest evidence; and v) improve monitoring of the effects of school feeding.
13. The human development element of the Government's 2015–2020 Strategic and Operational Plan, with which the CP is aligned, includes programmes for primary education, health, social protection, rural community development, gender and protection. The CP is also aligned with the plan's support for the development of value chains to achieve food self-sufficiency, particularly for rice and horticultural products.

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<sup>7</sup> United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics. 2013. <http://www.uis.unesco.org/literacy/Pages/data-release-map-2013.aspx>

<sup>8</sup> 2014 multiple-indicator cluster survey (MICS).

<sup>9</sup> Attendance of children of well-off households is 81 percent in primary schools and 79 percent in secondary schools; the figure for children of poor families is 56 percent for primary and secondary schools.

<sup>10</sup> 2014 MICS. There is a large gender disparity.

<sup>11</sup> 2014 MICS. WFP's monitoring and evaluation will help determine the causes of gender disparity in stunting.

<sup>12</sup> UNAIDS. 2013. The GAP Report.

[http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/unaidspublication/2014/UNAIDS\\_Gap\\_report\\_en.pdf](http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/unaidspublication/2014/UNAIDS_Gap_report_en.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Regional Integration. 2011. Second National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2011–2015).

14. WFP will promote government strategies to feed children and young adults aged 6–19 years, as laid out in the 2016–2025 Education Development Plan, and will support the Education Policy Charter 2010–2020. A 2010 law extended compulsory education to nine years of schooling and reduced the minimum enrolment age to 6. At the Government’s request, WFP supported the drafting of a decree that includes provision for school meals and trained the staff of the Ministry of Education’s National Directorate of Social Affairs and School Feeding, which has been affected by staff turnover associated with the recent political crisis. The Ministry of Education is developing a plan for 2016–2020 that envisages country-wide roll-out of school feeding.
15. The National Nutrition Strategic Plan 2015–2019 is aligned with the CP in terms of: i) prevention of undernutrition through a life-cycle approach; ii) treatment of acute malnutrition; iii) promotion of household food security; and iv) enhancement of community-based nutrition activities. Guinea-Bissau joined the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement in March 2014, but a strategy has not yet been designed. The CP supports the second priority of the National Strategic Plan for Fighting HIV and AIDS 2015–2020 – enhanced access to treatment and care.
16. Guinea-Bissau has no national system for monitoring food security and nutrition and no national disaster management body. Emergency response is addressed on an ad hoc basis and neither the Government nor any humanitarian actor has yet deployed cash-based transfers to assist vulnerable people.

### **Programme Priorities and Partnerships**

17. The CP supports the Government’s Strategic Plan 2015–2020. WFP’s capacity development for the Government will support the reduction of undernutrition, increase access to education and improve national capacities for monitoring food security. The CP is aligned with three outcomes of the United Nations Strategic Cooperation Framework for Guinea-Bissau (UNSCF) – i) economic growth and poverty reduction; ii) development of human capital; and iii) sustainable management of the environment, risk management and disaster prevention – and with the Zero Hunger Challenge and WFP’s Regional Roadmap for West Africa. The CP strategy was agreed with ministries, United Nations partners and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
18. CP 200846 has four objectives addressed through three components:
  - reduce undernutrition among young children and provide nutritional support for malnourished PLHIV and TB clients (Strategic Objective 4, Goals 1 and 3);
  - improve access to education and help to increase government capacities for developing and managing a sustainable school feeding programme (Strategic Objective 4, Goals 2 and 3);
  - enhance government and community capacities for scaling up food security and nutrition interventions, and transform food assistance into a productive investment in communities (Strategic Objective 3, Goals 2 and 3).
19. WFP will continue to develop capacities in government institutions and will foment synergies with multi-sector partners to optimize interventions. Interventions focus on the same geographic areas and are mutually supportive on the basis of a school-centred approach. The targeting of interventions will take into account opportunities to enhance joint programming with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), FAO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UN-Women, and with the ministries of health, education and agriculture, and NGOs. A regional gender strategy and a gender analysis study to be conducted in early 2016 will guide implementation of the CP.

<b>TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT*</b>				
	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Men/boys</b>	<b>Women/girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
Component 1 – Nutrition	Treatment of MAM** – children 6–59 months	7 567	8 198	15 765
	Stunting prevention – children 6–23 months	32 743	35 472	68 215
	Food-by-prescription ART and TB clients	1 911	3 829	5 740
	ART and TB household ration	3 072	3 329	6 401
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>45 293</b>	<b>50 828</b>	<b>96 121</b>
Component 2 – Education	School meals	83 230	90 165	173 395
	Take-home rations for girls		16 623	16 623
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>83 230</b>	<b>90 165</b>	<b>173 395</b>
Component 3 – Food assistance for assets	Participants	4 114	9 600	13 713
	Household members excluding participants***	42 660	53 340	96 000
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>42 660</b>	<b>53 340</b>	<b>96 000</b>
<b>TOTAL (excluding overlap)****</b>		<b>171 183</b>	<b>194 333</b>	<b>365 500</b>

\* Includes 104,000 beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers during the CP (25 percent)

\*\* Moderate acute malnutrition.

\*\*\* Based on national census data: average household of seven.

\*\*\*\* Overlaps between activities could be greater, but WFP has no evidence for calculating them. Post-distribution monitoring will provide more precise calculations.

### **Component 1: Reduce undernutrition among vulnerable groups**

20. In line with the National Nutrition Strategic Plan 2015–2019, WFP will help the Ministry of Health to prevent stunting by integrating complementary feeding and behaviour-change communication during the first 1,000 days, targeting children aged 6–23 months in Bafata and Oio regions, where chronic malnutrition is above 30 percent. Complementary feeding will be implemented during the May–October lean season.<sup>14</sup>
21. Complementary activities in health, water, sanitation, infant and young child feeding promotion, and HIV and AIDS prevention will be coordinated with UNICEF under the existing partnership. Nutrition messaging will take place at ante-natal and post-natal consultations at clinics supported by the H4+ partnership.<sup>15</sup> Vocational training for pregnant women and adolescent girls at risk – piloted by UNFPA and Caritas Guinea-Bissau in 2014–2015 with WFP support – will continue in CP 200846.
22. The Ministry of Health, UNICEF and cooperating partners will train community-based health agents (CBHAs) in community mobilization, sensitization of men and women, anthropometric measurements, registration and household-level monitoring. Monthly distribution

<sup>14</sup> The strategy for this component applies recommendations from the mid-term evaluation of PRRO 200526 regarding: i) enhancing consultation with the Government's nutrition agency, UNICEF and NGOs supporting community health workers; ii) improving registration books, manuals, procedures and nutrition education materials for behaviour change communication; and iii) prioritizing health districts that demonstrate high engagement, performance and NGO support. Approaches will be tailored to the resources of each district.

<sup>15</sup> World Health Organization (WHO), UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women and the World Bank.

of SuperCereal Plus will be shifted from health centres to CBHAs to reduce delivery distances, maximize participation and reduce workloads at health centres.

23. Under the National Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition Programme, targeted supplementary feeding will treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children aged 6-59 months with SuperCereal Plus. In line with evaluation recommendations, treatment of MAM will be phased out to enable WFP to concentrate child-nutrition interventions in community-based interventions to prevent stunting. WFP will help the Ministry of Health to develop monitoring and evaluation capacities to provide inputs to the FSNMS and guide responses.
24. Guinea-Bissau's joining of the SUN movement provides opportunities to address stunting through improved coordination with the stakeholders.<sup>16</sup>
25. In areas where school feeding is implemented, nutrition-sensitive interventions will include promotion of garden crops and food transformation through food assistance for assets (component 3), technical support, and nutrition messaging targeted at men and women on school management committees and parents' associations. School gardens will be set up in partnership with FAO, NGOs, parents' associations and communities to promote diversified diets.
26. WFP will strengthen the national capacity, including of the carers, to assist malnourished PLHIV on ART and people with tuberculosis receiving DOTS. A monthly ration of Super Cereal with sugar and vegetable oil will be provided for ART clients for six months and for DOTS clients for eight months.<sup>17</sup> A monthly food transfer will be provided for households with PLHIV for the duration of treatment. In-kind transfers will gradually be substituted by cash-based transfers to enable households to buy their preferred foods; this will also help the National Secretariat for the Fight against AIDS to introduce the modality. WFP will explore options with cooperating partners in Bafata and Gabu regions for subsequent safety net support for people discharged from ART and DOTS and will continue to train service providers and to advise the National Secretariat for the Fight against AIDS on developing guidelines and training, and on the monitoring and evaluation of the activities.

## **Component 2: Improve access to education and support the Government in implementing a sustainable school meals programme**

27. This component: i) promotes children's access to education and increased enrolment, attendance and retention, particularly among girls; ii) enhances national capacities for school feeding; and iii) links school feeding to local agricultural production. It incorporates a partnership with the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programme that extends school feeding to Bolama, Cacheu and Tombali regions and doubles the number of assisted schools. The programme will make use of in-kind donations and will also use local food where possible. The WFP/UNICEF partnership on education will target schools where the essential package and other programmes are implemented to promote educational quality and retention, particularly in remote areas.
28. WFP will promote national strategies to feed children and young adults aged 6–19 as envisioned in the 2016–2025 Education Development Plan. The June 2015 Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) noted that school feeding in Guinea-Bissau is at the latent stage requiring direct service provision by WFP for a few transitional years leading to hand-over.
29. The SABER plan recommends: i) parliamentary approval of the national school feeding law; ii) creation of a budget line for school feeding; iii) expansion of the ministry's school feeding unit; iv) support for planning and implementation capacities; and v) support for community participation. The transition strategy will combine policy support and capacity development to achieve these goals.

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<sup>16</sup> See: <http://scalingupnutrition.org/sun-countries/guinea-bissau>

<sup>17</sup> The estimated 46 percent of people with TB co-infected with HIV amounts to a substantial overlap. Centres handling the most ART and DOTS clients will be prioritized.

30. In line with a 2007 external evaluation WFP has supported the Government's school feeding programme since 2008, facilitating contact between the governments of Brazil and Guinea-Bissau and the deployment of experts in 2009/10. Outcomes include a decree on school feeding and draft strategies for school feeding and related local purchases. The 2012 coup d'état halted this cooperation, but with Guinea-Bissau's participation in the 2015 Global Child Nutrition Forum, the Centre of Excellence against Hunger renewed its intention to support the Government in implementing SABER recommendations. At the Government's request, WFP will place a policy expert in the National Directorate of Social Affairs and School Feeding (NDSF) to: i) support revision of a law enhancing sustainable school feeding; ii) revise the national school feeding strategy; iii) reinvigorate the inter-ministerial committee; iv) enhance NDSF capacities; and v) enhance the capacities of community organizations for implementation of the school feeding policy.
31. The transition strategy will adopt a dual approach in support of the SABER recommendations: i) supporting policy development; and ii) training in school feeding management, including supply, finance, administration, monitoring and linkages to local farmers with a view to handing over WFP-assisted schools from 2018.
32. WFP school feeding will target rural areas where net enrolment is below 62 percent, 27 percent or more of children are out of school and the gender ratio is below the national average of nine girls for every ten boys. For enhanced impact on the quality of education WFP will target the schools supported by UNICEF where possible.
33. School meals will encourage households to send their children to school and address short-term hunger. To reduce drop-outs, take-home cereal rations will be provided for girls in grades 4–6 who attend 80 percent of classes. The introduction of home-grown school feeding under component 3 will improve dietary diversity and enable schools to purchase fresh produce locally. WFP will support smallholder farmers to supply food; in partnership with FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, school gardens will become a means of sensitizing children and their parents. The cost per child per year is expected to be USD 40.
34. WFP will build on its partnerships with the ministries of education, health and agriculture, United Nations agencies and NGOs to offer complementary interventions in education, health, and nutrition. Schools will be used to convey nutrition and hygiene information to ensure the success of nutrition interventions.

**Component 3: Enhance the capacities of the Government and communities to scale up food security and nutrition and transform food assistance into a productive investment in local communities**

35. In line with UNSCF support for contributions to economic growth and poverty reduction and WFP's current activities, the CP will improve school feeding linkages with agricultural value chains, building on lessons learned from Purchase for Progress (P4P) in Sierra Leone and Liberia. In partnership with FAO, WFP will enhance the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to help smallholder farmer associations to increase production and marketing to schools. This approach will require sensitization and community-based planning in cooperation with NGOs.
36. This component will promote the economic empowerment and leadership of women because rice cultivation and horticulture are largely women's livelihoods. Rice growing requires heavy work by women and girls, particularly during harvest and processing. WFP and its partners will accordingly: i) modify women's workloads, for example by introducing machinery under complementary partnerships; ii) increase consultations with women on their availability for activities; and iii) support the formation of women producers' organizations. Market gardening is particularly important for women because it enables them to diversify diets and improve household nutrition, and provides income and some financial autonomy.
37. The CP will provide needs-based food assistance for assets (FFA) through NGOs and will gradually increase use of cash-based transfers. The FFA will target the most food-insecure areas and households in line with FSNMS findings, and will introduce measures such as specific working hours for women and households with low labour capacity. Activities will include



rehabilitation of lowlands for rice cultivation and market gardening, and – in partnership with FAO, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and NGOs – seed multiplication, training in improved cultivation of other crops, and training for farmers’ and women’s groups in processing, storage and marketing. The average duration of assistance will be 90 days per participant depending on work requirements and assessed needs.

38. WFP’s partnerships with NGOs and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development include negotiation of land rights for women’s groups. The NGOs will offer literacy and business skills classes to enable women to participate equitably with men and promote the creation of registered, efficient and empowered farmers’ organizations. WFP will work with FAO and the ministry to promote centres that link communities and particularly women with producers, traders and retailers. Nutrition and food technology experts will train NGO partners and school canteen management committees; staff of the ministries of health and agriculture will be trained in quality control. WFP will provide vouchers for schools to purchase food from farmers’ organizations.
39. In cooperation with FAO, and with financial support from the European Union, the FSNMS for 2014–2016 supports the Government in institutionalizing food security and nutrition monitoring capacity in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. The initiative will continue under CP 200846; a phase-out strategy will be prepared early in 2016.
40. WFP will also promote discussions between the Government and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel on establishing a cereal reserve; a consultant will conduct a feasibility study in 2017.

**TABLE 2: FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY COMPONENT (g/person/day)**

	Component 1			Component 2			Component 3
	Stunting prevention/treatment of MAM	ART/TB clients	ART/TB household ration	School meals 2016*	School meals 2017–2020	Girls’ take-home rations	FFA
Cereals	-	-	200	120	120	208	300
Pulses	-	-	40	20	30	-	40
Vegetable oil	-	25	25	10	10	-	20
Salt	-	-	5	3	3	-	5
SuperCereal Plus	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
SuperCereal with sugar	-	270	-	-	-	-	-
Canned fish	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Cash/voucher (USD/person/day)	-	-	0.27	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.40
Total	200	295	270	173	163	208	365
Total kcal/day	787	1 250	1 100	630	622		1 400
% kcal from protein	16.6	13.4	-	-	-	-	8.3
% kcal from fat	23.2	34	-	-	-	-	14.2
No. of feeding days per year	180 (prevention) 60 (treatment)	180 HIV 240 TB	180 HIV 240 TB	165	165	165	90

\* Canned fish will be provided in the first year, incorporating carry-over stocks anticipated from PRRO 200526 and a donation.

41. The choice of food will reflect dietary preferences: rice is the most consumed cereal, and pulses, red kidney beans and cowpeas are produced locally. Most foods will be imported, except where local purchases are made through the school voucher system. FFA rations targeting the most vulnerable populations are expected to provide 70 percent of daily energy requirements. Nutritional support for PLHIV and TB patients and their households will be aligned with national food-by-prescription guidelines; rations for stunting prevention will follow WFP guidelines.
42. The introduction of school meal vouchers will stimulate demand for local produce and purchases. It will involve smallholders and women's associations, and will increase community involvement in school feeding. The transfer value will match the cost of a typical food basket.

**TABLE 3: TOTAL REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT\***

		<b>Component 1</b>	<b>Component 2</b>	<b>Component 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cereal	<i>mt</i>	15	13 413	851	<b>14 279</b>
	<i>USD</i>	4 996	5 580 431	276 413	<b>5 861 839</b>
Pulses	<i>mt</i>	3	2 665	113	<b>2 781</b>
	<i>USD</i>	1 383	1 520 273	51 030	<b>1 572 687</b>
Vegetable oil	<i>mt</i>	29	947	57	<b>1 033</b>
	<i>USD</i>	22 015	938 984	42 695	<b>1 003 694</b>
Salt	<i>mt</i>	0.38	284	14	<b>299</b>
	<i>USD</i>	30	21 884	1 091	<b>23 005</b>
SuperCereal with sugar	<i>mt</i>	295	-	-	<b>295</b>
	<i>USD</i>	137 176	-	-	<b>137 176</b>
SuperCereal Plus	<i>mt</i>	2 679	-	-	<b>2 679</b>
	<i>USD</i>	2 520 699	-	-	<b>2 520 699</b>
Canned fish	<i>mt</i>	-	354	-	<b>354</b>
	<i>USD</i>	-	1 471 824	-	<b>1 471 824</b>
<b>Total</b>	<i>mt</i>	3 021	17 664	1 035	<b>21 720</b>
	<i>USD</i>	2 686 298	9 533 396	371 229	<b>12 590 923</b>
Cash/voucher ( <i>USD</i> )		604 358	1 271 721	2 322 000	<b>4 198 079</b>
Capacity development and augmentation ( <i>USD</i> )		-	-	-	<b>1 185 293</b>
<b>Total (<i>USD</i>)</b>		<b>3 290 656</b>	<b>10 805 117</b>	<b>2 693 229</b>	<b>17 974 295</b>
<b>% of total requirements</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Food reflects transfer value, not full-cost recovery.

## Programme and Risk Management

43. Components will be implemented in collaboration with ministries and United Nations agencies as outlined in the UNSCF, whose thematic groups for food security, education, school feeding and gender will coordinate them.
44. International food purchases will arrive at Bissau or at Dakar for transport to Bissau by road. WFP will continue to contract commercial firms for inland transport; secondary transport with NGOs will be extended to remote areas.

45. Transfer modalities will depend on multi-sector assessments; WFP will use its Omega tool to select the modalities for each intervention area. Market prices will be analysed monthly by the National Institute of Statistics and by WFP's cooperating partners. The risk of violence related to cash transfers is minimal because only intended beneficiaries will be notified by mobile telephone message.
46. The preferred transfer modality is likely to be mobile money. WFP will identify traders and farmers' organizations able to participate in local procurement. Beneficiary registration using SCOPE will be rolled out for household food support under the nutrition and FFA components. For cash-based transfers, NGOs will support beneficiary registration, implementation of activities, sensitization and monitoring.
47. Funding for CP 200846 will be secured primarily through the McGovern-Dole Programme and the European Union; additional contributions are also expected from Japan and the World Bank. The Government of Brazil and the Centre of Excellence against Hunger are eager to renew cooperation with Guinea-Bissau in school meals and nutrition, and discussions are also under way with other emerging donors.
48. Programmatic risks and mitigation actions include: i) lack of funding, mitigated by proactive resourcing and prioritization of activities; ii) scarcity of cooperating partner capacity, mitigated by WFP providing training and capacity development; iii) frequent teacher strikes, mitigated by voluntary community contributions to teachers' incomes; and iv) breaks in the food pipeline, mitigated by use of cash-based transfers and loans from other operations in the region.
49. Risks related to cash-based transfers include: i) inexperience among financial service providers, mitigated by a gradual phasing out of food transfers; ii) price inflation above 2 percent, mitigated by adjustment of the transfer value; iii) theft and corruption, mitigated by the establishment of more feedback mechanisms and increased monitoring at distribution sites; iv) use of cash for other purposes, mitigated by sensitization of beneficiaries and use of vouchers instead of cash; v) security risks, mitigated by using electronic transfers rather than cash; and vi) weak presence and capacities of NGOs and government structures for implementation and monitoring, mitigated by partnerships to improve infrastructure and continuous training of stakeholders.
50. Contextual risks include variable rainfall and fluctuations in international cashew nut prices: these will be mitigated through diversification of food production and safety nets and enhancement of the capacities of the Government and partners in food security and nutrition monitoring. Recent challenges in containing the Ebola virus in neighbouring Guinea highlight the fragility of the health system in Guinea-Bissau and the need for more international support. Political instability will be monitored, and the emergency preparedness and response package will be updated accordingly.

## **Security**

51. WFP complies with minimum operating security standards, minimum security telecommunications standards and United Nations Department of Safety and Security guidelines. The United Nations Security Management System currently classifies Guinea-Bissau at security level 2 ("low").

## **Monitoring and Evaluation**

52. A school feeding baseline is being established, and baselines for FFA and HIV-related activities will be developed during the first year. The country office monitoring and evaluation tool COMET will be in place from 2016.
53. Baseline, end-point and post-distribution monitoring information will be collected by field monitoring assistants using mobile telephones, cooperating partners and the Government. Household purchases made with cash-based transfers will be tracked, and their effects in markets assessed. WFP will train and supervise staff to enhance the Ministry of Education's capacity to monitor and evaluate school feeding.
54. WFP and the Government will jointly carry out the mid-term review in 2018 and the final evaluation in 2020, for which budgets are established.

## ANNEX I-A

<b>PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN</b>			
	<b>Quantity (mt)</b>	<b>Value (USD)</b>	<b>Value (USD)</b>
<b>Food</b>			
Cereals	14 279	5 861 831	
Pulses	2 781	1 572 688	
Oil and fats	1 033	1 003 701	
Mixed and blended food	2 974	2 657 876	
Others	653	1 494 831	
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 720</b>	<b>12 590 927</b>	
External transport		4 798 342	
Landside transport, storage and handling		4 062 102	
Other direct operational costs: food		1 674 618	
<b>Food and related costs<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>23 125 989</b>	<b>23 125 989</b>
Cash-based transfers		4 198 079	
Related costs		688 184	
<b>Cash-based transfers and related costs</b>		<b>4 886 263</b>	<b>4 886 263</b>
<b>Capacity development and augmentation</b>		<b>1 185 293</b>	<b>1 185 293</b>
Direct operational costs			29 197 545
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) <sup>2</sup>			6 606 144
<b>Total direct project costs</b>			<b>35 803 689</b>
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) <sup>3</sup>			2 506 258
<b>Total WFP costs</b>			<b>38 309 947</b>

<sup>1</sup> This is a national food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>2</sup> Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

<sup>3</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

**ANNEX I-B**

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)</b>	
<b>Staff and staff-related</b>	
Professional staff	1 058 063
General service staff	2 988 917
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4 046 980</b>
<b>Recurring and other</b>	<b>851 497</b>
<b>Capital equipment</b>	<b>315 298</b>
<b>Security</b>	<b>80 900</b>
<b>Travel and transport</b>	<b>988 470</b>
<b>Assessments, evaluations and monitoring<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>323 000</b>
<b>Total direct support costs</b>	<b>6 606 145</b>

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<sup>1</sup> Reflects estimated costs when these activities are carried out by third parties.

<b>ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b>		
<b>Results</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Cross-cutting</b>		
<p><b>Protection and accountability to affected populations</b> WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions</p>	<p>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</p> <p>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</p>	<p>Information and sensitization campaigns are organized by partners.</p> <p>Security briefing is conducted for partners and beneficiaries.</p>
<p><b>Partnership</b> Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained</p>	<p>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</p> <p>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</p> <p>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</p>	
<p><b>Gender</b> Gender equality and empowerment improved</p>	<p>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</p> <p>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</p> <p>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</p> <p>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</p> <p>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</p>	<p>Partners have the capacity to train communities.</p>

<b>ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b>		
<b>Results</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>		
<p><b>Outcome 3.1</b> Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels</p>	<p>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</p> <p>Fortified foods purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of fortified food distributed by WFP in-country</p>	<p>No major natural catastrophe occurs.</p> <p>Political stability continues.</p> <p>The Government is committed to supporting agriculture.</p> <p>Contingency plans are developed at the community and national levels to respond to natural disasters.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 3.2</b> Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</p>	<p>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</p> <p>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</p> <p>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</p>	<p>People are informed about food prices.</p>

<b>ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b>		
<b>Results</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
	<p>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</p> <p>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</p> <p>CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</p> <p>CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</p> <p>CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</p>	
<p><b>Output 3.1</b></p> <p>Increased WFP food purchase from regional, national and local markets and smallholder farmers</p>	<p>Number of smallholder farmers supported</p> <p>Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems (in mt)</p> <p>Number of farmers' organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills</p>	<p>No major natural catastrophe occurs.</p> <p>Political stability continues.</p> <p>The Government is committed to supporting agriculture.</p> <p>Contingency plans developed at the community and national levels to respond to natural disasters.</p>
<p><b>Output 3.2</b></p> <p>Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<p>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</p>	<p>Partners have the capacity to train communities.</p> <p>Information and sensitization campaigns are organized by partners.</p> <p>Community members are committed and participate.</p>

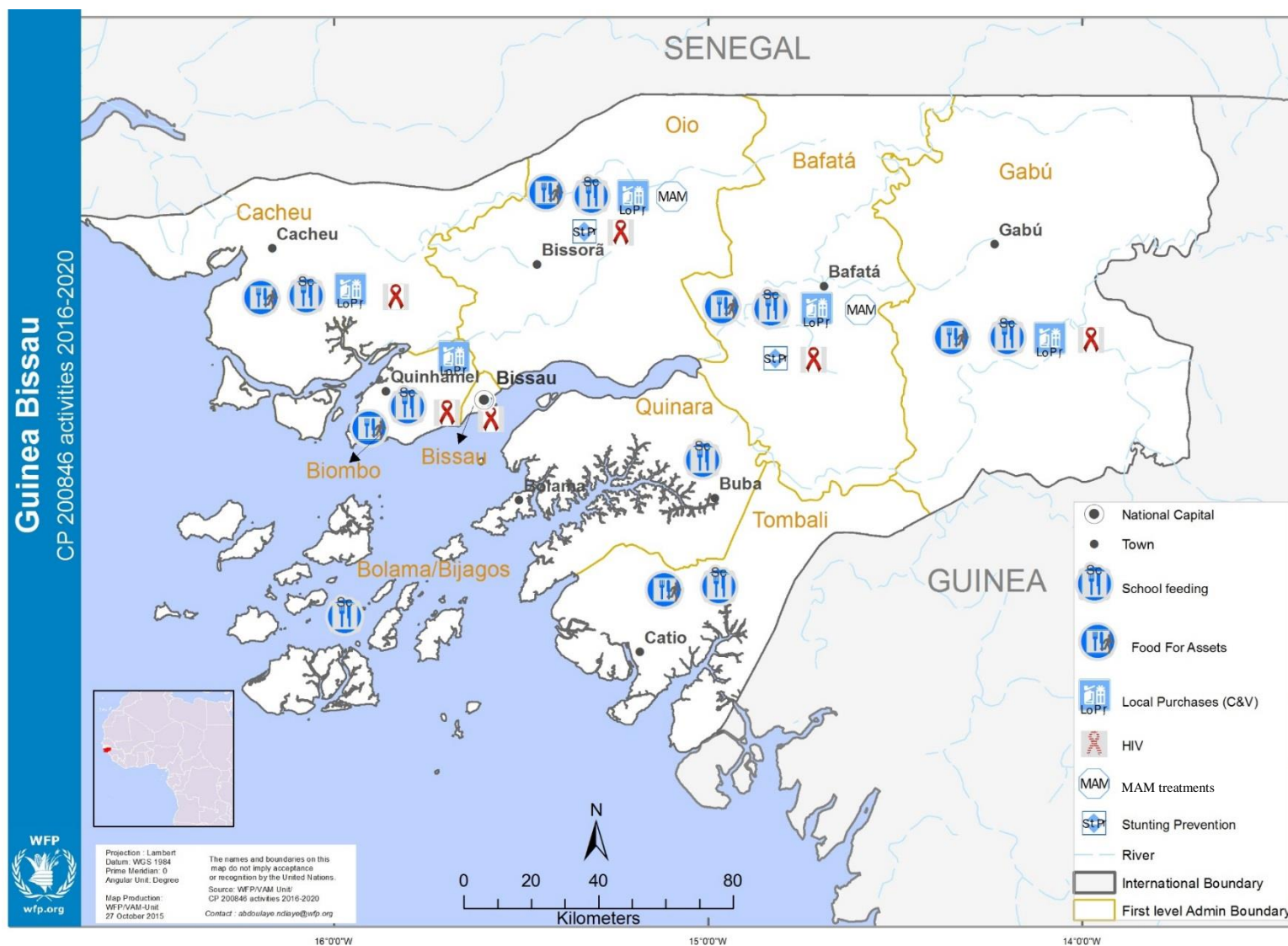


<b>ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b>		
<b>Results</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<p><b>Output 3.3</b> Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned</p> <p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p>	<p>No pipeline breaks occur.</p> <p>Cooperating partners have adequate capacity.</p>
<b>Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>		
<p><b>Outcome 4.1</b> Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</p>	<p>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</p> <p>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</p> <p>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</p> <p>MAM treatment default rate (%)</p> <p>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</p> <p>ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)</p> <p>ART Default Rate (%)</p> <p>TB Treatment Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)</p> <p>TB Treatment Default Rate (%)</p> <p>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</p>	<p>No shortfall or supply break of treatment drugs occurs.</p> <p>Health centres function adequately for treatment of malnutrition and support for ART and DOTS.</p> <p>No major epidemics occur.</p> <p>Government nutrition-coordination mechanisms function effectively.</p>

<b>ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b>		
<b>Results</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<p><b>Outcome 4.2</b> Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</p>	<p>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</p>	<p>Household economic capacity is stabilized. The Government works to address child labour and gender-based violence. School year runs regularly without strikes or unexpected interruptions. Gender-disaggregated data is available at the national level.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 4.3</b> Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</p>	<p>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</p>	<p>The Government validates the SABER recommendations and plan of action. The Government assigns a budget to school feeding.</p>
<p><b>Output 4.1</b> Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p>	<p>Resources are adequate. No pipeline breaks occur. Capacity of cooperating partners is adequate. Government services provide adequate technical assistance. Political stability continues. Resources for non-food items are available on time.</p>

<b>ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b>		
<b>Results</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<p><b><i>Output 4.2</i></b> Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food security, nutrition and school feeding</p>	<p>Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition-related areas – technical/strategic/managerial – disaggregated by sex and type of training</p>	<p>Political stability continues. Resources are adequate.</p>

ANNEX III



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

## Acronyms Used in the Document

ART	anti-retroviral therapy
CBHA	community-based health agent
CP	country programme
DOTS	directly observed treatment, shortcourse
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food assistance for assets
FSNMS	Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MICS	multiple-indicator cluster survey
NDSF	National Directorate of Social Affairs and School Feeding
NGO	non-governmental organization
PLHIV	people living with HIV
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SABER	Systems Approach for Better Education Results
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition (movement)
TB	tuberculosis
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSCF	United Nations Strategic Cooperation Framework for Guinea-Bissau
UN-Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women