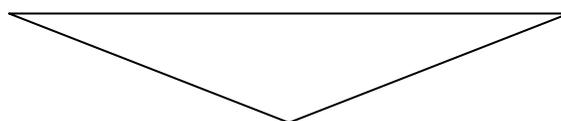


GUINEA-BISSAU DEVELOPMENT PROJECT 200274 “FOOD ASSISTANCE FOR BASIC EDUCATION IN GUINEA-BISSAU”	
Number of beneficiaries	195,000
Duration of project	15 months (1 October 2011- 31 December 2012)
WFP food tonnage	4,033 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	2, 647,687
WFP cash/voucher cost	-
Total cost to WFP	5,482,256

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Guinea-Bissau is classified as a low-income food deficit country and heavily indebted poor country. It ranks 164th out of 169 on the United Nations Development Programme 2010 Human Development Index. In spite of its economic potential, political and institutional instability, compounded by external shocks such as the 2008 high food price crisis and the 2009 global economic crisis, have strained the country’s markets and created additional economic burdens on poor households.

Out of a total population of 1.5 million, a 2010 poverty assessment survey estimated that 69 percent of households in Guinea-Bissau live below the poverty line (US\$2 per day) with 33 percent living below the extreme poverty line (US\$1 per day). The 2010 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis estimated that 20 percent of rural households, corresponding to 179,000 people, are food-insecure (12 percent moderately food-insecure and 8 percent severely food-insecure). While food production falls short of consumption needs, food insecurity is mostly related to access and utilization of food rather than availability.

Despite reported progress in education on gross and net enrolment rates, gender parity and literacy, Almost one quarter of school-aged children do not attend classes and the completion rate of primary school (48 percent) is one of the lowest in West Africa. The gender parity ratio for completion of primary school is 0.94 at the national level, but in rural areas this drops to 0.5. The quality of education is very poor due to a lack of state of infrastructure and public investment: only 9 percent of the national budget is allocated to education, mostly to cover teachers’ salaries.

This development project begins WFP’s transition from humanitarian assistance in Guinea Bissau towards development action. Through this project, WFP will support the Government’s strategy for universal primary education by 2015, in line with Triennial Education Plan and the National Poverty Reduction Paper, the main strategic government document. This 15-month project will serve as a transition between the ongoing protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) ending in December 2011 and a future development/country programme that will be aligned with the next United Nations Development Assistance Framework cycle (2013-2015).



In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4 (“Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition”) and Strategic Objective 5 (“Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase”), the main objectives of this project are to:

- contribute to increase access to basic and quality education for all and to invest in human capital development;
- strengthen capacities and create conditions for a sustainable national school feeding programme; and
- empower poor communities through better education and training.

The project will provide school meals to primary school children, including take-home rations to girls, benefiting 195,000 people. Capacity-development support will be provided to the Government, cooperating partners and communities, beginning efforts to transition to a government-owned school feeding programme within 10 years.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. In spite of its economic potential, Guinea-Bissau has experienced political and institutional instability since 1998, which have held back socio-economic development. This has been compounded by economic shocks, such as the 2008 high food price crisis and the 2009 global economic crisis, which damaged markets and created additional economic burdens on poor households.
2. Out of a total population of 1.5 million,¹ of whom 30 percent are estimated to live in urban areas, the 2010 poverty assessment survey (ILAP²) estimated that 69 percent of the population lives below the poverty line (US\$2/day) with 33 percent living in extreme poverty (below US\$1/day). The region with the highest poverty (83 percent) and extreme poverty (47 percent) rates is Gabu, in the north-east.
3. The economy relies mainly on agricultural production, accounting for 62 percent of gross domestic product and 90 percent of exports.. Agriculture employs 95 percent of the population and is dominated by cashew nut production for export, but also includes rice and other cereals, fruits, fishing, livestock, and forestry products. The economy is predominantly informal. Unemployment among people aged 15 and over averaged 12 percent in 2006, with 19 percent in the capital city of Bissau and 10 percent in the other regions.³

Food security and nutrition

4. Cereal production does not cover domestic needs, estimated at 175 kg/person/year. Rice, the main staple consumed by 90 percent of the population, represents 75 percent of the total cereal production, followed by millet (12 percent), sorghum (8 percent) and maize (5 percent). National cereal production has covered only 58 percent of household needs during the period 2000-2010. Rice imports have increased on average by 15 percent/year from 40,000 mt in 2000 to 143,000 mt in 2010 (50 percent of the total cereal needs in 2010). In addition, a great variety of agricultural crops (such as millet, palm oil, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, and fruits) are exported to neighbouring Senegal, thus contributing to the country's economic stability.⁴ Marketing of crops within Guinea Bissau is hampered by poor infrastructure and represents an untapped potential that could be harnessed.
5. The 2010 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) estimated that 20 percent of rural households (179,000 people) are food-insecure: 12 percent moderately food insecure and 8 percent severely food insecure.⁵ The most food-insecure regions are Quinara (47 percent of households are food-insecure), Bolama (30 percent), Oio (25 percent), and Cacheu (22 percent). Food insecurity in Biombo (19 percent) is close to the national average of 20 percent, while the regions of Gabu (15 percent), Bafata (14 percent), and Tombali (14 percent) have food insecurity below the national average.

¹ 2009 Population census.

² ILAP : Inquérito Ligeiro de Avaliação da Pobreza.

³ World Bank Social Sector Review 2010.

⁴ March 2010, CILSS, FAO, WFP, FEWSNET « Commerce Transfrontalier et Sécurité Alimentaire en Afrique de l'Ouest, Cas du Bassin Ouest : Gambie, Guinée-Bissau, Guinée, Mali, Mauritanie, Sénégal”.

⁵ Food insecurity is estimated on the basis of a proxy indicator, the food consumption score.

6. The CFSVA also identified groups that are most affected by food insecurity: households headed by women; households headed by illiterate people; households composed of few family members (less than 3 people); and very large households (more than 12 members). The most food-insecure livelihood groups are hunter-gatherers, palm-oil producers, petty traders, and people living on remittances. Food insecurity is caused mainly by a lack of access to markets and is strongly dependent on the terms of trade between cashews and rice. Food insecurity is also seasonal, with the lean season from June to September.
7. Preliminary data from the multiple-indicator cluster survey (MICS) 2010 indicates that the mortality rate of children under 5 is 155/1000 live births.⁶ Maternal mortality is 405 deaths/100,000 births. The national average global acute malnutrition (GAM) and stunting rates among children under 5 were 6 percent and 28 percent respectively.⁷ Differences between regions on stunting and global acute malnutrition, are outlined in table 1 below. The World Health Organization (WHO) has classified global acute malnutrition rates as “poor” in all regions and stunting rates as “critical”.

Region	Stunting rate	GAM rate
Tombali, Quinara, Bolama	28.9%	4.5%
Oio, Cacheu	29.4%	5.7%
Bafata, Gabu	32.3%	8%

Education

8. Guinea-Bissau has expanded its primary education system coverage over the past ten years.⁸ According to data from the Ministry of Education (MoE), the gross enrolment rate (GER) for the 2009/2010 school year was 103 percent with regional disparities, as outlined in the table below.⁹

Region	GER	Food insecurity		
		Severe	Moderate	Moderate + Severe
Autonomous sector Bissau*	75%			
Bafata	97%	3%	11%	14%
Bolama**	123%	21%	9%	30%
Biombo	144%	11%	8%	19%
Cacheu	109%	7%	15%	22%
Gabu	77%	3%	12%	15%
Quinara	113%	28%	19%	47%

⁶ UNICEF, Guinea-Bissau Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010.

⁷ 2008, UNICEF SMART Survey (the nutrition data from MICS 2010 is not yet available).

⁸ RESEN (Rapport d'Etat du Système Educatif National), Eléments de diagnostic du système éducatif Bissau-guinéen, Juin 2009.

⁹ A GER over 100 percent is due to the late enrolment of children at schools in rural areas. The GER include children whose age is past basic education of 6 years (7-12 years). 70 percent of first year primary school children were older than 10 years.

Oio	76%	11%	14%	25%
Tombali	116%	4%	10%	14%
National average	103%	8%	12%	20%

* This is not part of WFP intervention area. No CFSVA data available.

** This is not part of WFP intervention area as 80% of schools are assisted by IPHD.

9. The number of primary schools has more than doubled from 650 in 1995 to 1,384 in 2006. Net enrolment has also increased from 57 percent in 2002/2003 to 65 percent in 2010.¹⁰ Adult illiteracy has also reduced from 58 percent in 2002 to 51 percent in 2010.¹¹ The Joint Staff Advisory Note found that broader access to social services had contributed to the strong improvement in education.¹² The elimination of school fees and the introduction of school feeding in most primary schools had a positive effect on enrolment rates, especially of girls, in rural areas.
10. Notwithstanding these successes, the education sector is still facing serious structural constraints, with less than 9 percent of the national budget allocated to it, 93 percent of which is used to cover teachers' salaries. Moreover, repetition rates remain very high at 14 percent.¹³ Almost a quarter of the population does not attend school and, at 48%, the completion rate for the six-year primary school cycle is one of the lowest in West Africa.¹⁴ Attendance rates deteriorate particularly in rural areas during the cashew harvest (April-June) as children accompany their mothers to plantations, often far from their own villages and schools. The national gender parity ratio for primary education is 0.94 compared to 0.97 in 2006; the gender parity ratio is as low as 0.5 in rural areas but is 1.4 in urban areas.¹⁵
11. The quality of education is relatively low due to a lack of teacher training, low salaries, and late salary payments. This is compounded by poor quality of infrastructure and lack of education materials. The main reasons for school dropout are the high costs of education (24 percent); early marriage (22 percent); sickness and early pregnancy (22 percent); and lack of interest (19 percent).¹⁶

Policy Framework and Partnerships

12. The 2007-2012 Strategic Framework for Poverty Alleviation (DENARP) is built around 4 pillars: i) strengthening governance, modernizing public administration, and ensuring macro-economic stability; ii) enhancing economic growth and job creation; iii) increasing access to social services and basic infrastructure and iv) improving the living conditions of vulnerable groups. The Government's guiding policy document for the education sector, the Educational Policy Charter, was adopted in 2009. It describes the objectives

¹⁰ Ministère de l'Economie, du Plan et de l'Intégration Régionale et MICS : Rapport d'exécution du programme d'action de Bruxelles en faveur des macro-economic stability; enhancing economic growth and job creation; increasing pays les moins avancés pour la décennie 2001-2010.

¹¹ ILAP2 Inquérito Ligeiro de Avaliação de Pobreza (Brief Survey on Poverty Evaluation).

¹² November 2010, Guinea Bissau, International Monetary Fund and International Development Association, «Joint Staff Advisory Note on the Second Annual Progress Report on the Implementation of the National Poverty Reduction Strategy».

¹³ Project Appraisal Document on Quality Education for All –Report N-56312- GW, World Bank -March 7, 2011.

¹⁴ Elementos do Diagnostico do Sistema Educativo (RENASSE) Fevereiro de 2010.

¹⁵ MICS 2006.

¹⁶ ILAP 2 (2010).

for the sector for the decade (2010-2020). The Education Law, passed in 2010, details a set of medium-term mandates, expanding compulsory education to cover secondary schooling and lowering the minimum enrolment age to six years. At Government's request, WFP assisted in the drafting and approval of a law decree that includes school meals as an integral part of the Education Law. In parallel, the Government created a General Direction of Social Affairs and School Feeding as well as a dedicated budget for social affairs and school feeding within the MoE.

13. In 2010, Guinea-Bissau benefited from a comprehensive debt reduction package under the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. The Government has elaborated a Triennial Education Plan (PTE)¹⁷ and applied for support from the World Bank's Fast-Track Initiative.
14. United Nations agencies including the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme, UNDP, WHO and donors have supported the Government through thematic groups. WFP is actively involved in the Education Local Group chaired by UNICEF.
15. Local communities have assumed greater responsibility in the renovation and construction of community schools, and other community-level social infrastructure, such as health centres, latrines and water wells.. These initiatives have been supported jointly by WFP, UNICEF, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the Government has actively led these joint efforts and promoted sensitization campaigns to raise awareness of the communities toward the appropriation of the community-based schools. In the eastern region of Bafata, 45 percent of community schools now fall under the co-shared responsibility of the Government and communities. Parents' associations are supporting teachers from community schools with cash or in-kind contributions.

PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

16. WFP has been active in Guinea-Bissau since 1974. From 2000-2010, WFP provided US\$65 million to support vulnerable populations in the education, health and agricultural rehabilitation sectors under five consecutive PRROs.
17. Through PRRO 106090 "Relief, rehabilitation and Transition in Guinea Bissau" (2009-2011), WFP and cooperating partners has been supporting the Government to provide basic education, health and nutrition to the most vulnerable households among the rural population, enabling the transition from recovery to development. The PRRO has been assisting a total 436,000 people including 124,000 children through school feeding; 220,000 people through food for work and food for assets, 16,500 moderately malnourished children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women through targeted supplementary feeding and 1,900 people living with HIV. The school feeding component of the PRRO is not transitioning to this development project, in line with its objectives and the changed context in the country..

18. A decentralized evaluation of PRRO 106090¹⁸ found that the school feeding, in particular the take-home rations for girls, has contributed to increased enrolment and attendance.. The evaluation raised some concerns about the quality of education provided in community schools, the evaluation questioned the educational standards of these schools and noted the lack of a comprehensive capacity development and handover strategy in line with WFP's Strategic Objective 5. The evaluation lauded the creation of a General Direction of Social Affairs and School Feeding within the MoE but recognized the need to provide the appropriate means for this directorate to become fully operational.
19. The evaluation recommended that WFP: i) refocus assistance on poor and food-insecure areas according to the 2010 CFSVA and increase the synergy among activities; ii) improve the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system and establish baseline and follow-up data; iii) strengthen collaboration and synergies with other United Nations agencies and bilateral partners. It also recommended that WFP prioritize its support to government schools and limit support for community schools to a pilot area, linked to a clear strategy to "graduate" these schools into the government education system. The evaluation also recommended that WFP concentrate in 2-3 regions identified by the CFSVA as having the worst education indicators..
20. WFP has strengthened partnerships and reinforced collaboration with the United Nations agencies for the provision of the Essential Learning Package (ELP), in particular with UNICEF and with a strong participation of the local communities. Also, a letter of understanding was signed with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for school gardens activities. These have been implemented in 48 schools in three regions (Bafata, Gabu and Oio) under the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Fund, with 78 schools receiving support in 2010-2011.
21. WFP, through its trust fund with Brazil, has also facilitated technical support from Brazil to assist the Government to formulate a national school feeding strategic document¹⁹ and to include school meals in the Education Law. Brazil has also assisted to elaborate a national strategy for local food purchase in support of school canteens, create MoE supervisory institutions at the central and decentralized level and construct of 70 school feeding kitchens.
22. WFP has been assisting the Government to set up the institutional framework for school feeding and to enhance the capacity of the MoE for management of a school feeding programme since 2009. However, the Government's current financial and managerial capacity to fully take over the school feeding programme is still not adequate. WFP will therefore continue to provide support to the Government in its efforts to achieve universal primary education by 2015. Consultations with other United Nations agencies, concerned ministries, bilateral donors and cooperating partners have been regularly carried out during the assessment and planning phases of WFP activities. Stakeholders are supportive of WFP's approach of assisting the Government during this transitional period and contributing towards the creation of conditions for longer development interventions.²⁰

¹⁸ F. Muller, B. Sonko "Evaluation décentralisée de l'ISPR 106090", Décembre 2010.

¹⁹ MoE 2009, Estrategia Nacional para Implementação de Cantinas Escolares.

²⁰ A broad consultation on school feeding activities in March 2010 discussed the mid-term evaluation recommendation and its strategic orientations for this development project, with the participation of MoE, School Feeding Director, IPHD, MoE General Inspector, Institute for Education Development (INDE), Director of Basic Education, MoE Planning Department (GIPASE), UNICEF and FAO.

STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

23. This school feeding development project marks a shift from recovery to development in WFP's activities in Guinea-Bissau. WFP also intends to prepare separate development projects focused on addressing nutrition and HIV, and rural development. From 2013, WFP development activities will fall under a single country programme aligned with the new UNDAF cycle.
24. This project is aligned to the third pillar²¹ of the DENARP, the Triennial Education Development Plan and the current UNDAF (2008-2012). It addresses Strategic Objectives 4 ("reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition") and 5 ("strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase") of the WFP Strategic Plan (2008-2013). It will also contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 2: "achieve universal primary education."
25. The specific objectives of this project are to:
- Contribute to increased access to basic and quality education for all and to invest in human capital;
 - Strengthen capacities and create conditions for a sustainable national school feeding programme; and
 - Empower poor communities through better education and training.
26. During the 2011/12 school year, WFP will maintain its present geographical coverage in the regions of Bafata, Gabu, Oio, Quinara, Biombo, Tombali and Cacheu, while reducing the number of schools assisted from 791 to 600 (see map, Annex IV) primarily by eliminating community schools. These represent the regions with the worse food insecurity and education indicators. The evaluation's recommendation to reduce WFP's geographical scope to two or three targeted regions will be further reviewed during the school year, as consultations proceed regarding the scale and breadth of a future Country Programme. For now, it would be premature to cease support in assisted regions given very poor educational and food security indicators, and as efforts to finalize a capacity building and handover strategy for nationally-owned schools meals with Government continue.
- The reduction in schools assisted will particularly concern community schools with poor conditions and weak performance which do not meet the established criteria, particularly in areas where the ELP is not being implemented. While WFP support for these schools will cease, it is expected that they will benefit from other programmes aimed at increasing the quality of education provided there, financed by the Government and its technical and financial partners under the Triennial Development Plan for Education.
27. During the first academic year (October 2011-June 2012), the project will target:
- 105,000 students from 600 schools who will be receiving one meal per day. Since schools are run in 2 shifts, porridge will be served for both the morning and afternoon shifts.
 - 15,000 girls in grades 4-6 will be assisted with take-home rations (THR) as incentives to their families, conditional on their attendance of 80 percent of school days.

²¹ Increasing access to social services and basic infrastructure.

- Other indirect beneficiaries such as cooks and community members will benefit from training on hygiene, sanitation, and use/preparation of local food for a balanced diet.

TABLE 3: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY			
Activity	Men/boys	Women/girls	Total
On-site school meals	53,500	51,500	105,000
Take-home ration ²²	45,000	60,000	105,000
ADJUSTED TOTAL*	98,500	96,500	195,000

* The total number of beneficiaries has been adjusted to avoid double-counting of girls receiving both the on-site school meal and the take-home ration.

- The on-site school meal ration (120g of corn-soya blend CSB, 20g of vitamin A and D fortified vegetable oil and 15g of sugar) will supply 693 kcal/person/day for 165 schooldays/year. THR for girls are intended as an incentive and will consist of a quarterly ration of 12.5 kg per student/60 days. This corresponds to 208g of cereal/day.

TABLE 4: FOOD RATIONS BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)		
	On-site school meals	Take-home ration
Cereal	0	208
Corn-soya blend	120	0
Veg. oil	20	0
Sugar	15	0
TOTAL	155	208
Total kcal/day	717 kcal	Not applicable
Number of feeding days/year	165 days/year	THR will be distributed 3 times over during the 165-day school year

TABLE 5: TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY					
Activities	Commodities (mt)				Total
	Rice	CSB	Oil	Sugar	
School meals	0	2,660	443	333	3,436
THR	597	0	0	0	597
Total	597	2,660	443	333	4,033

²² Includes 15,000 schoolgirls and 90,000 family members.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

29. During the transition phase and beyond, WFP will transfer knowledge and skills to the Government at central, regional and local levels to enhance its capacity to design and manage the school meals programme. The Government is expected to be able to take full ownership of the programme within ten years. In this respect, WFP has a roadmap outlining mandatory steps around the following 4 pillars:

- i) Policy framework/Government commitment: the Government has expressed its willingness to promote school feeding throughout the country. The adoption of a legal decree supporting school feeding should be considered as a starting point. Government support in Guinea-Bissau is strong and suggests a long-term vision and a clear plan for sustaining the programme beyond the period of external support. The Government has asked WFP to help draft the national school feeding policy. WFP will also seek bilateral funding to continue supporting the decentralization of the General Direction of Social Affairs and School Feeding.
- ii) Institutional strengthening/programme design: WFP is already strengthening the capacity of the MoE in database management, statistical analysis, food supply chain management (procurement, logistics, distribution), M&E, project management, and communications, and providing food management training for school directors, inspectors, and school feeding management committees. WFP will also provide the MoE with materials and equipment, and revise the existing manual on school feeding and related tools for data collection.
- iii) Advocacy and fundraising: The Government has asked WFP to assist in developing partnerships between donors and United Nations agencies for advocacy. The inter-ministerial committee should play a key role in raising funds. WFP is diversifying its partnerships and will expand its donor portfolio through a greater emphasis on country-level resource mobilization by developing a joint WFP/government strategy and integrating the programme in plans for budgetary support to development assistance. Emphasis will be on securing multi-year funding commitments. WFP is seeking to widen the current agreement on the ELP and school construction projects, together with UNICEF, Plan International, and the Spanish Red Cross.
- iv) Community development: Teachers, local authorities, food management committees, community, religious leaders, and parents will be sensitized on their contribution to support school feeding. Tripartite agreements involving the MoE, NGOs, and food management committees will be signed to formalize each party's commitment. WFP will provide food, non-food items, and training on food management and storage procedures to partners. MoE will provide qualified teachers, basic infrastructure, distribute food, monitor and report on outputs and outcome indicators. Communities will participate with contribution in cash and in-kind (firewood and water), provide cooks, and improve school infrastructure. The project will aim at promoting local foods when possible. Partnerships to support women's associations in supplying local vegetables and other foods to the school feeding programme will also be pursued.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

30. *Programme Management*: The project will be managed by the MoE under the overall responsibility of the General Direction of Social Affairs and School Feeding. Full-time regional and sub-regional officials responsible for school feeding have already been appointed by the MoE and trained in all aspects of food management, including storage, transportation, procedures for preventing and reporting on losses and M&E. At regional and community levels, WFP and its partners implement activities in a participatory manner, involving local communities in the activities. School management committees (COGES), including the school directors, parents and other community members, have been set up by the MoE in each school and trained by WFP in record-keeping and completion of basic support documents.²³ COGES are operating and fully involved in the management of the school and particularly the canteens. To formalize the future collaboration under the project, WFP and MoE will sign an letter of understanding defining the responsibilities and accountability arrangements for an efficient implementation, including resources mobilisation.
31. *M&E*: The central and decentralized units of the General Direction of Social Affairs and School Feeding will be responsible for supervising, monitoring and reporting on food deliveries. WFP established a sub-office in Bafata as a field-monitoring base. Field monitors will continue to assist newly appointed MoE school feeding focal points at field level, in carrying out their monitoring and supervisory functions. Data and information of selected performance indicators disaggregated by gender will be collected by the MoE in close collaboration with cooperating partners. WFP will continue improving the reporting database and the quality of monthly reports from MoE. Joint field visits will be undertaken and monitoring tools reviewed and adapted.
32. WFP will help the Government to set up a dynamic database and operational monitoring system capturing information and allowing extraction of essential indicators. To measure the impact, schools benefiting from WFP assistance will be jointly agreed by the Government and WFP and will remain valid until the end of the project. A standardized school feeding survey in January 2012 will establish a baseline measuring key indicators such as enrolment, attendance rates, gender ratio, graduation rates, drop-out rates, and other quality indicators.
33. *Logistical arrangements*: WFP has direct contractual arrangements with the Port of Bissau for vessel discharging and container handling from the port to warehouses. If the structural limitations of the Bissau port (berths and port equipment) worsen, the port of Dakar will be used for about 5 percent of WFP's commodity arrivals. From Dakar, commodities will be transported to Bissau and Bafata by road. WFP has adequate storage facilities in Bissau (4,000 mt) and in Bafata (1,500 mt). From Bafata warehouses, WFP will deliver food and non-food items to cooperating partners' warehouses through local private transporters. The landside transport, storage and handling costs will be reviewed every six months according to the transport market assessment (transport tariff, increase of fuel prices and port operations cost).
34. *Procurement*: Within the framework of the Agrogeba rice production project, WFP is exploring the possibility of purchasing locally about 150 mt of rice to be distributed as take-home ration to girls in 2012. Furthermore, the Government soon intends to implement, for a five-year duration, a youth employment project which aims to increase rice production and

²³ Registration book on food consumption, monthly school feeding reports.



hence reduce imports, by creating regional cooperatives. WFP use opportunities to promote local food purchase.

35. *Risk assessment:* Taking into account the last political crisis (2008-2009), the main risk facing this development project is the political instability in Guinea-Bissau, which could lead to civil strife. Instability would cut off funding from international financial institutions and reduce partnership opportunities for WFP. Since December 2010, the Government of Guinea-Bissau has undertaken significant steps in endorsing the roadmap proposed by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa - CPLP) and creating a stable and peaceful environment in order to ensure socio-economical growth. This road map, which mainly consists of priorities for effective implementation of the reform of the Defence and Security Sector (SSR), is unanimously considered by all parties as the only way for the country’s stability. The unresolved conflict in Casamance (Senegal) could have an impact on Guinea-Bissau’s political stability.

RECOMMENDATION

36. The Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer approves, under the Executive Director’s delegated authority, the proposed development project for Guinea-Bissau 200274, at a total cost to WFP of US\$5,482,256, subject to availability of resources.

APPROVAL

..... *Date:*

Amir Abdulla
Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer
United Nations World Food Programm

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN

Food²⁴	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	597.17	253,796	
Pulses	0	0	
Oil and fats	443.30	558,558	
Mixed and blended food	2,659.80	1,569,282	
Others	332.98	266,051	
Total food	4,033.25	2,647,687	
Cash transfers			
Voucher transfers			
Subtotal food and transfers			2,647,687
External transport			446,694
Landside transport, storage and handling			538,036
Other direct operational costs			482,116
Direct support costs ²⁵ (see Annex I-B)			1,009,070
Total WFP direct costs			5,123,604
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent)			358,652
TOTAL WFP COSTS			5,482,256

²⁴ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

²⁵ Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.



ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	0
International general service staff	0
Local staff - national officers	140,000
Local staff - general service	345,000
Local staff - temporary assistance	0
Local staff - overtime	0
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	11,150
International consultants	36,000
Local consultants	0
United Nations volunteers	61,875
Commercial consultancy services	00,000
Staff duty travel	88,700
Subtotal	682,725
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	30,000
Utilities	49,300
Office supplies and other consumables	10,000
Communications services	31,635
Equipment repair and maintenance	30,760
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	33,850
Office set-up and repairs	6,875
United Nations organization services	45,000
Subtotal	237,420
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	48,450
Communications equipment	17,300
Local security costs	23,175
Subtotal	88,925
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1,009,070

Annex II: Logical Framework – Guinea Bissau DEV 200274

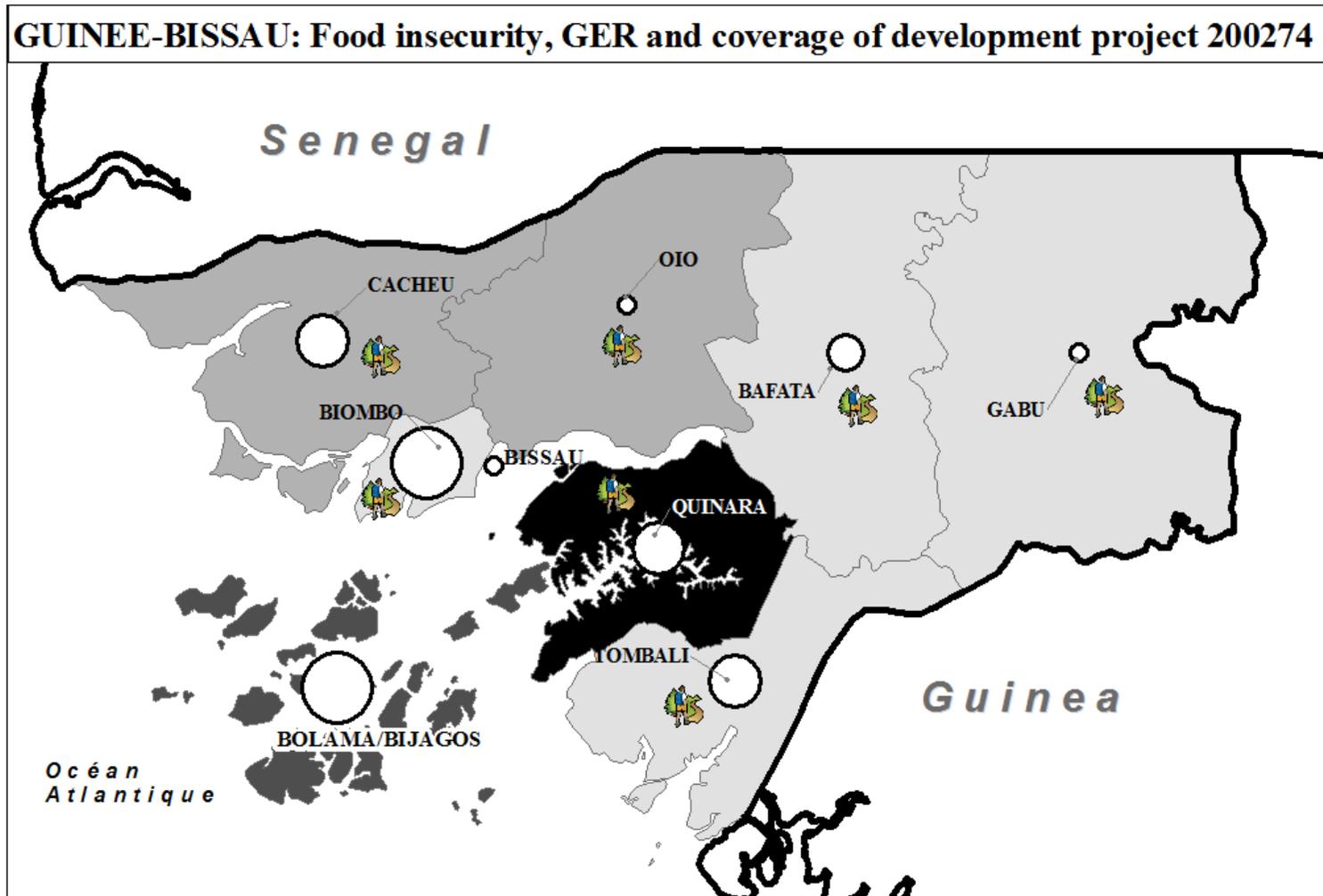
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Risks and assumptions
Outcome 4.1 : Increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Attendance rate: number of school days in which girls and boys attend classes, as % of total number of school days (Target 80%) ➤ Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled (Target=0.95) ➤ Pass rate for girls and boys (Target 80%) ➤ Drop-Out rate (Target <10%) 	Government continues to be supportive of school feeding
Output 4.1.1 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted girls and boys in targeted pre-primary and primary schools under secure conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of boys and girls in targeted pre-primary and primary schools receiving WFP food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned figures ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution 	Availability of food and reduced risk of pipeline break
Output 4.1.2 Timely provision of take home rations to girls from the last three grades of WFP-assisted primary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of girls receiving take-home rations as compared to planned ➤ Actual mt of food distributed through take-home rations as a percentage of planned tonnage 	Availability of food and reduced risk of pipeline break
Output 4.1.3 De-worming tablets distributed to girls and boys in targeted pre-primary and primary schools assisted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of students receiving de-worming tablets as compared to planned 	Availability of de-worming tablets
Output 4.1.4 Creation of school gardens in the selected schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of school garden created as compared to planned 	Good collaboration from the intervening partners to provide agricultural tools, technical assistance and sensitisation campaign
Output 4.1.5 Introduction of improved stoves in the selected schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of improved stoves introduced as compared to planned 	Reinforced partnership to ensure ELP complementary and integration for quality school environment
Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger through hand-over strategies and local purchase		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Risks and assumptions
Outcome 5.1 Strengthened capacities towards a sustainable national school feeding programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ School feeding structures at central and field level capacitated and fully operational in 7 regions and 33 sectors assisted by WFP 	Technical assistance ensured from the partners
Output 5.1.2 Development of institutional capacity through WFP-organised training and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of training sessions for school feeding management committees, parent-teacher association (PTA), women's groups and parents 	Technical assistance ensured from the partners

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Risks and assumptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of operational management committees as percentage of established ones (80%) ➤ Number of female members in key positions within established management committees (80%) 	

ANNEX III - LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

AIDS	ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME
CFSVA	COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT
COGES	School management committees
CPLP	Countries Having Portuguese Language In Common
CSB	CORN-SOYA BLEND
DENARP	NATIONAL POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY OF GUINEA-BISSAU
ECOWAS	ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WESTERN AFRICAN STATES
ELP	ESSENTIAL LEARNING PACKAGE
FAO	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
GAM	GLOBAL ACUTE MALNUTRITION
GER	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE
HGSFP	HOME-GROWN SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME
HIPIC	HEAVILY INDEBTED POOR COUNTRIES
HIV	HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS
IPHD	INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (NGO)
MDG	MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL
MoE	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
NGO	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
PRRO	PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION
PTA	PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION
UNDAF	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
UNDP	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
UNFPA	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
UNICEF	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
WFP	UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
WHO	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

ANNEX IV – MAP



OD_Dakar Food Security Unit, 2011

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations



Food security TBS/GER



Country border
Development project

Data sources : EFSA 2010
Spatial data come from DCW

