



# Emergency Food Security Project in Guinea-Bissau

## EVALUATION HIGHLIGHTS

### BACKGROUND

The World Bank funded the Emergency Food Security Project in Guinea-Bissau for USD 11.3 million. The project was launched in August 2020 and ended in June 2024. FAO, the Government of Guinea-Bissau and two national non-governmental organizations under the project coordination unit jointly implemented it. The project aimed to improve the food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations and build resilience to mitigate the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.



### ABOUT THE EVALUATION

#### KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS

*To what extent has the project supported the creation of social safety nets for vulnerable households?*

#### EVALUATION METHODS

The evaluation adopted a theory-based, mixed methods approach by gathering data from various sources in order to assess criteria on FAO guidelines. It maintained a participatory and transparent process by involving the project team, government departments, FAO Guinea-Bissau, beneficiaries and other stakeholders.



### PROJECT INFORMATION

#### PROJECT CODE

UTF/GBS/037/GBS

#### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Bafata, Biombo, Bissau, Bolama-Bijagos, Cacheu, Gabu Oio, Quinara, Tombali (Guinea-Bissau)

#### START/END DATE

2020—2024

#### FUNDED BY

World Bank

#### PRIORITY AREAS

- **BL4:** Agriculture and food emergencies

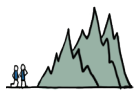


## WHAT DID THE PROJECT ACHIEVE?

Despite challenges related to government capacity, logistics and animal quarantine, the project had positive results in terms of food security.

The distribution of agricultural and market garden seeds helped to improve production and household food consumption.

The project also achieved its objectives in terms of conditional and unconditional cash transfers.



## WHAT WERE THE CHALLENGES?

The project was not able to reach all of the targeted beneficiaries through its various actions. This was due to the implementation context, its scale and weak capacities among certain partners.

External contingencies and weak capacity in terms of the government's technical services at the decentralized level also created challenges in the distribution of inputs.



## LESSONS LEARNED

Future projects should include gender disparities to develop adequate solutions to the provided resources.

This would offer an equitable response to existing inequalities.

Find out more in the full report, [here](#).



## NEXT STEPS

The evaluation formulated the following key recommendations for similar projects in the future:

i) strengthen the **involvement of beneficiaries at the design phase to ensure that their specific needs are taken into account;**

ii) **strengthen the government's technical capacities at the beginning of the intervention in order to facilitate project ownership and cope with the technical, logistical and contextual challenges in a better way;**

iii) **consider hybrid modalities (cash, coupon or food distribution) according to the realities of the different localities; and**

iv) **ensure that decentralized (regional) services have the capacity and a degree of financial management autonomy to carry out activities.**

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