



## DEVELOPMENT EMERGENCY MODALITY

### Joint Programme 2022 Annual Progress Report

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#### Cover Page

**UNCT/MCO:** Guinea-Bissau

**Reporting Period:** 1 January - 31 December 2022

**JP title:** Enhancing food security and food sovereignty in Guinea-Bissau: producing evidence for policy-making through data collection and a pilot programme on improved agricultural techniques

**Thematic SDG Areas:** Food systems transformation; Climate action & energy transformation;

**PUNOS:** FAO, WFP

**Stakeholder partner:** Civil Society Organizations; National Government; Sub-national Governments;

**Gender Marker:** Gender-sensitive (for example, the JP acknowledged and aimed to address gender to enhance the policy/programme, such as undertaking gender analysis to ensure policies/programmes do no harm)

**Resident Coordinator Name:** Ohemeng-Boamah, Anthony

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#### Annual Progress

##### Overall JP self-assessment of 2022 progress:

Satisfactory (majority of annual expected results achieved; 1 to 3 months delay in implementation)

##### Overall Progress

A pilot programme on improved agricultural techniques to increase food security and food sovereignty in Guinea-Bissau is being tested. This will result in new country policies, in particular regarding rice self-sufficiency. The pilot took place in fifteen locations in three regions (Gabu, Bafata and Quinara) is concluded and results are available. They show increased yield of up to 7 metric tons of paddy by hectare. In total, throughout 2022, 150 rice farmers were invited to participate in this project. Broadly, results represent, however, the doubling of the volume of the usual harvests. The farmers reported that they have not seen so much rice in their field and will replicate the improved farming techniques for the next season. Other neighbouring farmers are also willing to adopt the techniques. To complete the farming techniques, the project also provided two rice-hullers in two communities to facilitate the transformation process. The project realised the activities with two implementing partners (local NGOs: ECAS & ANCOPF) and in cooperation with regional agriculture directions. The workshop is expected to be held at the end of Q1 2023.

## **SDG Acceleration progress towards the SDGs, focusing on the main SDG targets**

The project contributes to accelerating progress towards the SDG 1 targets and in particular build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

The project promotes appropriate technologies and improved agricultural practices for rice. With its ecosystem Guinea Bissau has the potential to be self-sufficient and contributes to the resilience or the rural poor by increasing food availability from its own production

### **Constraints that were encountered and any adjustments that were made to strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of the JP and the coherence and coordination of UN system support.**

The project was implemented in three regions instead of the originally planned four (Gabu, Bata and Quinara) for adequate monitoring, in cooperation with local NGOS from these three regions. This facilitated the implementation of field activities. FAO, WFP technical teams are coordinating the project implementation.

### **Next steps, scaling and sustainability [up to half a page]**

- Replication and extension of the innovation (SRI) forecast in other projects related to rice production after results publication.
- Evidences produced by the innovation results will serve to promote local rice value chain and reduce dependency of rice importation.
- FAO Hand in Hand Initiative with the Government, contributes to promote local rice value chain by preparing the Investment Plan using innovation results, to be presented in 2023 to the national technical and financial partnership investment forum
- Finally, innovation evidences will contribute to the ongoing preparation of the national rice strategy

## **Strategic Partnerships and Communications**

### **Explain how diverse stakeholders were engaged with the JP**

Collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture in joint monitoring missions. The project (FAO) contracted implementing partners (NGOs) through Letters of Agreement as non -profit organizations, according to FAO procedures. FAO selected the Local NGOS (ECAS and ANCOFF) as WFP has started to work with them and also because both of them are based in the targeted regions (Bafata and Buba) and because they are able to ensure regular field work with the farmers and selected communities. The project worked with the regional agriculture direction in order to supply fertilizer and seeds and participate to yield assessments

### **Key meetings and events organized**

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JP steering committee/ programme board meeting	Strategic partners/ donors	Kick-off meeting event
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## **Priority Cross-cutting Issues**

### **Cross-cutting results/issues**

This SRI technique piloting has used a gender perspective to ensure women's empowerment in the process. Grounded on the principles of LNOB, gender empowerment and HRBA, of the 150 farmers involved in the program 48% were women. The project also particularly aims to mitigate women's burden in rice transformation with the purchase of two small mechanized rice hulling machines. The community's formal Committee is in charge of the management of the machine and employs an operator. The project will conduct a simple social benefit assessment to document the impact of these measures. In the meantime, the germination to transplantation period reduced from 45 days to 8 presents significant time savings for all farmers involved in the program.

**How did the JP apply the Gender Marker**

The JP is Gender-sensitive (for example, the JP acknowledged and aimed to address gender to enhance the policy/programme, such as undertaking gender analysis to ensure policies/programmes do no harm). Capacity development (e.g. training of social workers, local governments, local communities);

**JP address the below cross-cutting issues and principles of leaving no one behind**

Human Rights	Persons with disabilities	Youth	Environmental and social standards
No	No	No	No

**Contribution to enhancing SDG Financing**

Drafted a bill, strategy, and/or approved a law increasing the fiscal space for the policy in focus	Produced financing, costing, diagnostic and feasibility analyses as a basis to invest or increase spending on the SDGs	Improved efficiency (cost savings) in the management of programmes/schemes	Improved effectiveness (value for money; i.e. social impact of \$1 spent) of spending	Drafted policies/regulatory frameworks or developed tools to incentivize private sector investment on the SDGs	Structured new financial instruments (public, private or blended) to leverage additional funding
No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No

**How and in which area your JP contributed to enhancing SDG financing**

Efficiency: the project uses cost sharing in term of human resources

Effectiveness: the project uses local NGOs as implementing partners