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WFP Service Provision for Ebola Response Phase 3
Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Guinea, Republic of (GN)



World Food Programme

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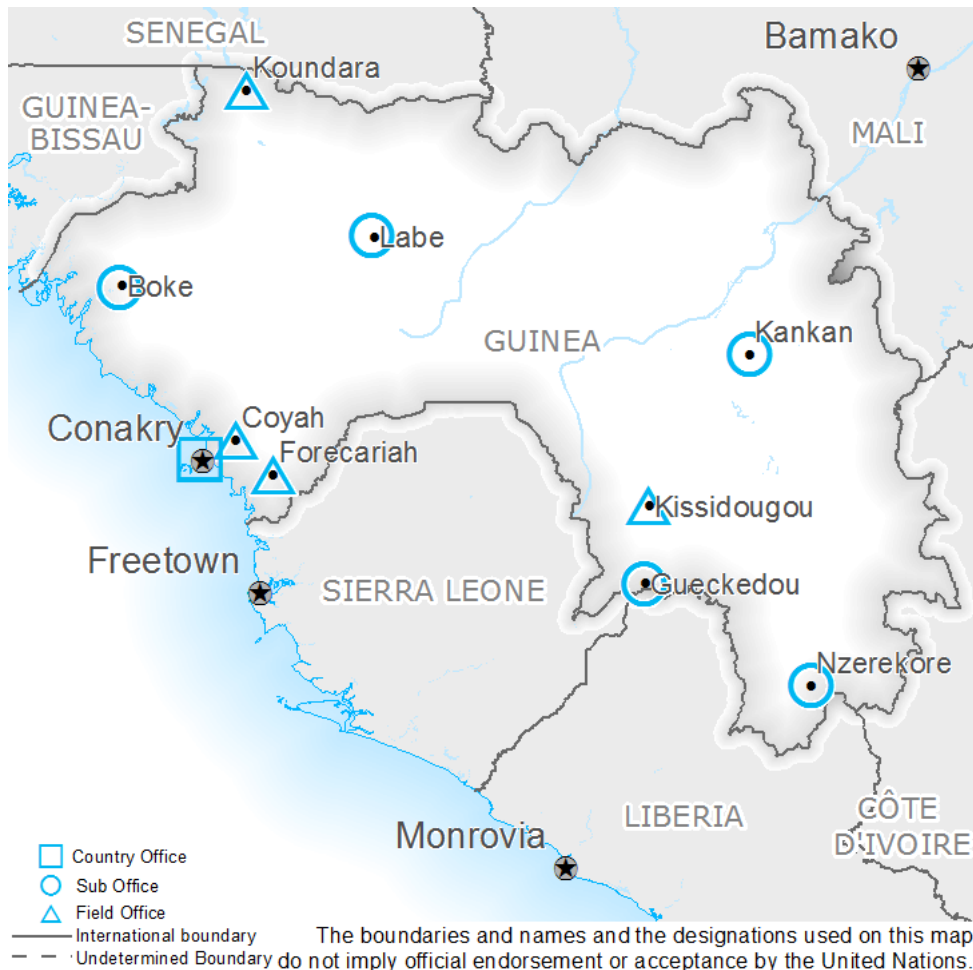
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Located in West Africa, the Republic of Guinea is a low-income and food-deficit country with a population of about 12 million. The 2015 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) report ranked Guinea 182 out of 188 countries on Human Development Index. Despite an abundance of natural resources, Guinea is classified as one of the poorest countries in the world and is facing major socio-economic and political challenges.

Guinea held presidential elections in October 2015 and the incumbent was elected for a second five-year term. Despite a peaceful electoral process, there is always a risk of political instability and social conflicts.

In March 2014, Guinea was hit by the worst epidemic of the Ebola virus disease in history, which killed more than 2,500 people. Guinea has one of the world's weakest health systems, and the epidemic damaged the existing health infrastructure. In an already fragile context, the country, which was declared Ebola free on 29 December 2015, suffered widespread social, economic and political consequences after years of conflict, political instability and high levels of poverty. Curfews and trade restrictions created in response to the Ebola epidemic have had an impact on the daily lives and livelihood economic activities. In 2015, 30.5 percent of the households suffered from food insecurity, and this affected about 1.9 million people [1].

Nearly 6.1 percent children under 5 suffer from moderate acute malnutrition and 2 percent are severely malnourished contributing to a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 8.1 percent. The highest GAM rate is 14.5 percent in Siguiri prefecture in Kankan region. Chronic malnutrition stands at 25.9 percent for children under 5. At the national level, 77 percent of children aged 6-59 months and 49 percent of women are anaemic [2].

According to the Demographic Health Survey of Guinea (EDSG IV), the rate of national HIV prevalence is 1.7 percent in 2012, increased from the rate of 1.5 percent in 2005. The prevalence rate is higher among women (2.1 percent) than men (1.2 percent). Regarding regions, Conakry (2 percent), Mamou (1.7 percent) and Nzérékoré (1.7 percent) have higher prevalence rates than the national prevalence rate.

Moreover, 24.3 percent of people living with HIV under anti-retroviral treatment (ART) and women assisted under the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) intervention, are malnourished and 13.3 percent of them remained malnourished even after the six-month treatment, according to the national survey on the nutritional status and vulnerability to food insecurity, conducted in 2014 by the National Committee for the Fight Against AIDS (CNLS) and WFP.

Since 2013, with the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) and Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) initiatives in Guinea, simple nutritional interventions, low cost and high impact on reduction of malnutrition were gradually introduced in some parts of the country. These nutritional interventions interacted with the health, water, hygiene, sanitation, agriculture and communications sectors. Related sectors such as agriculture, education and community development have an important role to play.

Improvement of health conditions and resilience capacity building through nutrition is key to Guinea. The population is mostly young and people are affected by severe health problems such as epidemics, HIV and malaria. Food insecurity and malnutrition accelerate the spread of the disease by weakening the immune system and increasing vulnerability to contracting viruses and reducing labour force.

The Ebola virus disease epidemic had a negative impact on food security. The closure of borders and markets, and the stigmatisation of products from the affected areas led to limited supply, higher prices and reduced exports. According to an emergency food security assessment carried out in June 2015 by WFP, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Government, the areas where the Ebola disease virus cases were recorded are the most severely affected by food insecurity. The assessment also showed that food insecurity will persist for some time.

The World Bank epidemic report on the Ebola outbreak 2014–2015 indicated that the Ebola virus disease had a significant socio-economic impact. At the height of the epidemic, the Guinean economy suffered from border closures, withdrawal of foreign investors and people in vulnerable areas losing their jobs. In addition, agricultural fields were abandoned in the most affected rural areas. The rate of post-harvest losses was high (20-30 percent) and smallholder farmers had limited access to markets.

Like many countries in sub-Saharan Africa, girls lag far behind boys in terms of school attendance and completion rates. As per the national statistics of 2015/16 [3], the completion rate of primary education across the country is 50.9 percent and, when desegregated by sex, is 69.7 percent for boys and 49.5 percent for girls. It is noted that 30 percent of girls and 13 percent of boys in Guinea have never been to schools. Providing a daily nutritious hot meal, as well as take-home rations for girls, contributes as a major incentive to enrolment.

Raising levels of education, nutrition and food security in Guinea will therefore better prepare the country to reduce vulnerability and help strengthen economic growth.

[1] Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), 2015.

[2] Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART), 2015.

[3] *Annuaire statistique de l'enseignement primaire 2015/2016*.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

WFP signed a Letter of Understanding with the ministries in charge of education, health, agriculture and international cooperation. The work plans are aligned with national and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) priorities.

The WFP school meals programme is implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Education that appointed a School Meals focal point in each of the prefectures where the programme is implemented. These focal points, trained by WFP to supervise and monitor the activities in each school within their area, report to both WFP and the Ministry of Education on a monthly basis. WFP is planning to partner with Plan International to increase effectiveness and synergy in the implementation of the school meals programme.

WFP continues to strengthen the operational capacities of the school canteens through the *Direction Nationale des Cantines Scolaires* (DNCaS) appointed by the Government in 2015. Through the training and technical support provided by WFP, the DNCaS successfully promoted the training sessions for the implementation of 50 pilot school canteens fully funded by the Government during the 2015/16 school year. Since the country office is going through

financial constraints, WFP and the Ministry of Education have agreed to hand-over 300 WFP school canteens to the DNCaS, which is yet to take place, given limited government capacity. The country office continues the follow up with the Ministry of Education so that the DNCaS will receive all the support needed from the central government to achieve its objectives.

WFP follows up with the Ministry of Education to ensure that a working group is formalised and operational for the implementation of the national school meals and the drafting of a school meals strategy within a multi-sectorial approach. No significant progress was made in 2016 and consultations will continue in 2017.

WFP's main partner in the implementation of nutrition activities is the Ministry of Health through the Food and Nutrition Division (DAN), *Directions Regionales de la Santé* (DRS), and *Directions Prefectorales de la Santé* (DPS). WFP supports the Government in the revitalisation of the economy post Ebola and in the process of economic and social development through active participation in the drafting of the National Program for Economic and Social Development (PNDES) to contribute to the fight against hunger in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2.

Throughout 2016, WFP encouraged the above institutions to adopt a results-based approach. Partnerships continue with national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for the execution of activities in the following regions: Labé, Kankan, Nzerekore and Conakry. However, these NGOs suffer from limited human and financial resources which challenges coordination of nutrition interventions in Guinea.

WFP participates in the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) initiative and in the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) platform. Main actors of the initiatives include the Government, United Nations (UN) agencies, national and international NGOs: the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), French Development Agency (AFD), Helen Keller International and *Terre des Hommes*. During the Ebola virus epidemic, nutrition activities were coordinated through the nutrition-food security cluster. At the end of the Ebola virus epidemic, nutrition activities were coordinated by the Food and Nutrition Division of the Ministry of Health.

In health facilities, UNICEF and WFP use a complementary approach in nutrition. WFP focuses on the prevention of malnutrition (chronic and acute) and the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, whereas UNICEF focuses on treatment of severe acute malnutrition and prevention of chronic malnutrition. Statistical data on the management of acute malnutrition is compiled by the nutrition section of UNICEF. One of the priorities for the coordination of nutrition activities in 2017 will be to equip the Food and Nutrition Division of the Ministry of Health with the capacity to appropriate and manage the Nutrition Statistical Database.

Nutrition surveys at national level are coordinated during nutrition coordination meetings at national and regional levels. WFP supported the National AIDS Committee in implementing the 2016 Action Plan and is currently in a partnership process with Sant'Egidio (DREAM Centre) through the HIV national committee, *Comité National de Lutte contre le Sida* (CNLS) and the Global Fund for the implementation of nutrition activities to support HIV client and their households. Implementation of the activities will take place in 2017 under the leadership of the CNLS. WFP collaborates with UNAIDS through the Joint United Nations Team on AIDS (JUNTA) focusing on annual activity planning, progress monitoring, and annual review and report.

Implementation of activities under the food security component is based on partnership with the Government, mainly the Ministry of Agriculture, and with selected national NGOs. The intervention of several actors – Union groups, NGOs, technical services of the Ministry of Agriculture, technical and financial partners such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), FAO, World Bank, French Development Agency – require strategic coordination and synergy.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

Under the five-year Country Programme 200326 (2013–2017), with an approved budget of USD 53 million, WFP promotes access to education, particularly for girls; supports rural development; and implements supplementary feeding for nutrition programmes for malnourished women and children, and people living with HIV.

Through the school meals programme, WFP aims to increase enrolment and attendance rates of primary schoolchildren, reduce disparities between boys and girls in school, reduce short-term hunger and enhance overall learning ability. In line with national priorities to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Government of Guinea has made it mandatory to enrol school age children in primary school.

The nutrition component aims to improve the nutritional situation of targeted vulnerable people, including children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and malnourished people living with HIV (PLHIV) and

tuberculosis (TB) patients. WFP approach to nutrition has taken into consideration the results of the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) and Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) that took place in 2015, which demonstrated that the nutritional status of already vulnerable groups, especially among children, is further exacerbated by factors such as infectious diseases, parasitic disorders and food insecurity. WFP provides food assistance to malnourished PLHIV under anti-retroviral treatment (ART) and TB patients to improve their adherence to treatment, and nutrition assistance to address micronutrient deficiencies and chronic malnutrition. WFP facilitates the coordination of nutrition interventions through the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) and Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiative.

The third component aims to enhance access to markets for the smallholder farmers, in order to: i) improve food security, ii) increase capacity strengthening, and iii) increase resilience to improved livelihoods in fragile communities. This component also aims to: increase food diversity and encourage communities to provide vegetables to school canteens; increase local purchase of food for program beneficiaries; and strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers.

WFP provides support to groups of producers, enabling them to improve their marketing and gardening techniques, in order to enhance their ability to provide fresh food to school meals programmes. Groups of producers are encouraged to allocate a portion of their production to supply the schools as their contribution to take in charge one day ration per week. In return they benefit through food assistance for assets activities for a given period. Advice and support services are provided to groups of producers by the Ministry of Agriculture, with technical support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

WFP aims to strengthen capacities of government departments such as *Service National d'Action Humanitaire* (SENAH), *Bureau de Stratégie et du Développement* (BSD) and the National Agency for Agriculture and Food Statistics, to respond to humanitarian crises through training workshops.

WFP plans to implement cash-based transfers for vulnerable women in the communities, and to conduct food security analysis and market price monitoring.

WFP special operation aims at providing uninterrupted logistical services in storage, transportation, information technology services and infrastructure to the Government and other humanitarian actors. Through the United Nations Air Humanitarian Service (UNHAS) special operation, WFP enables the humanitarian community's safe access to project implementation sites, and transport of critical medical supplies as well as staff evacuation.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

The country programme was implemented with the support of several donors. In 2016, the mobilization of financial resources covered 78 percent of needs and more than half were earmarked for specific projects. It should be noted that these contributions were available in the beginning and the middle of 2016.

In addition to the donors' financial contribution, local communities provided fresh food for school meals. This had a positive impact on the implementation of the school meals programme.

WFP involved sectoral ministries in the customs clearance process that allowed to respect the chronogram of the different activity, but also, to reinforce the visibility of the partnership with the Guinean government.

The unexpected increase in the number of school canteens in the last quarter of 2016 (higher than 6 percent) led to a resource shortfall and consequently to a reduction of days school meals were provided. Efforts in communication and advocacy encouraged communities to contribute in caring for a meal day in order to complete the five meals per week.

In 2016, the Food Assistance for Assets programme had limited resources, but communities contributed through workforce and provided lands and seeds.

The nutrition activities were mostly covered in 2016, with donor support and the carry-over stock from the EMOP. The Government and cooperating partners provided storage facilities and covered part of the costs of staff in charge of the distribution.

The special operation was funded at 73 percent. A budget revision was approved for an extension-in-time through December 2016.

WFP and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) jointly signed an agreement for the lease of the country office premises that enabled WFP to reduce recurrent costs.

Achievements at Country Level

Based on vulnerability to food insecurity, global acute malnutrition, stunting and enrolment, the country programme targeted prefectures in all four regions of Guinea in 2016.

The public primary schools in rural and food insecure areas are the target for the school meals component. WFP assistance improved access to basic education through the provision of a meal during school days and helped to reduce absenteeism and drop-out rates, especially among girls. In order to reduce the gender gap and encourage girls' schooling, take-home rations of vegetable oil were additionally offered to girls who attended school regularly.

A daily hot meal per child consisted of 150 g of rice, 30 g of legumes, 10 g of vegetable oil and 3 g of salt. Take-home rations of 5 litres of vegetable oil were distributed quarterly to girls. These rations encouraged parents to send their children to school and contributed to the reduction of the cycle of hunger and malnutrition in Guinea.

The empowerment of rice-steaming women enabled WFP to increase the purchase of 702 mt in 2016 from nine steamer unions, an average of 78 mt per union compared to 8 mt before the start of the project. Consequently, the unions achieved ten-fold increase in income, from USD 4,753 to USD 46,412. All rice stocks were certified to meet WFP quality requirements by Veritas' Superintendent. The project enabled the unions to enhance their financial capacity and the women obtained profit margins of five percent on the contractual amount with WFP.

WFP carried out nutrition programmes in three areas: (i) treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM); (ii) prevention of acute malnutrition; and (iii) prevention of stunting. The programmes supported pregnant and lactating women, children aged 6-59 months and, and people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis (TB) patients and their families.

The treatment of MAM took place in a context of selective supplementation where only the most vulnerable children and pregnant and lactating women were targeted. Nutritional supplements were prescribed and distributed to targeted beneficiaries on a monthly basis. SuperCereal and Vitamin A and D fortified oil were provided for pregnant and lactating women. Children aged 6-59 months suffering from acute malnutrition received SuperCereal Plus, while Plumpy'Doz was distributed to children in the first 1,000-day initiative. In addition, malnourished PLHIV received nutritional education. Following the results of the 2015 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey, the reduction in MAM treatment activities in other regions helped to address the

global acute malnutrition in the Kankan region.

The good performance achieved on MAM activities is explained through the collaboration between WFP and the non-governmental organization (NGO) Helen Keller International, which encouraged patients to follow instructions of food consumption and medication, reinforced capacity of nutrition agents, and maintained sufficient stocks during the implementation of the activities. However, the low nutritional recovery rates of anti-retroviral treatment (ART) and TB clients are due to the decrease in assistance period caused by the delay in transferring foods from EMOP to the country programme.

The low number of beneficiaries reached in food assistance for assets (FFA) component is a result of the reduction of the rations due to the resource constraints. Concerning general food distributions to Ebola-affected populations previously assisted through the Regional EMOP 200761, implementation started one month after the planned start date resulting in the low number of beneficiaries reached; this was due to delayed transfer of resources from EMOP to the country programme. The number of targeted beneficiaries for the prevention of acute malnutrition programme was reviewed and increased to respond to the recommendations raised from the SMART survey.

Through the special operation, United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), WFP served the humanitarian community and facilitated the management of existing logistical structures that were gradually handed over to the Government during post-Ebola transition.

Since the new flare-up in March 2016, eight Ebola cases were confirmed in Forest Guinea. WFP supported the Government and its partners by providing logistics services and delivering life-saving food assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of Ebola-affected families and communities. UNHAS reduced the journey time allowing health partners to deploy their teams on time, transport blood samples for testing, and supply vaccines, medicines and equipment.

During the Ebola recovery phase, technical support to the Government was provided for logistics capacity development, including personal protective equipment and a universal protection calculation methodology.

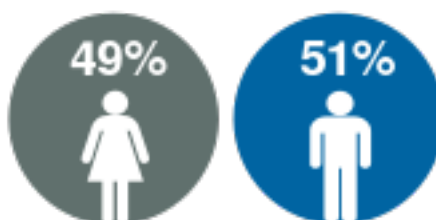
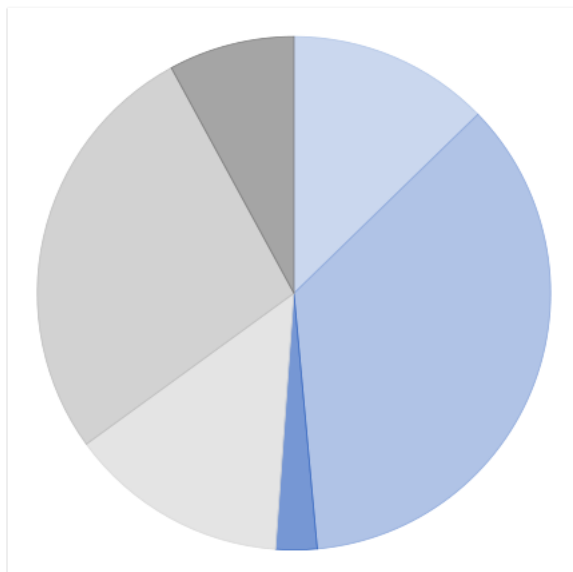


Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	62,125	67,672	129,797
Children (5-18 years)	174,993	132,227	307,220
Adults (18 years plus)	12,655	38,734	51,389
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	249,773	238,633	488,406

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	9,312	2,759	1,779	1,324	176	15,349
Total Food Distributed in 2016	9,312	2,759	1,779	1,324	176	15,349

Supply Chain

In 2016, Guinea country office purchased food in international, regional and local markets. With the declaration of the end of Ebola in December 2015, a total of 2,700 mt of the food stock from the preceding EMOP were transferred to the Country Programme 200326 to fill the funding shortage for Ebola victims. Though the home grown school

meals pilot, a local purchase of 702 mt of parboiled rice from smallholder farmers in Forest Guinea was carried out. An additional 1,258 mt of local rice was purchased from the local unions, managed mostly by women. Seventy percent of the international and the regional purchases, came from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) while 30 percent were shipped from abroad.

The renewal of transport, handling and Forwarding Agency contracts was timely, the shortlist of the transporters was updated, and four new transporters were added for 2017. However, poor road conditions are still the major challenge for the supply chain in Guinea. A total amount of 14,039 mt were delivered to cooperating partners by both the private transporters and the WFP fleet.

The country office encountered many storage challenges concerning the carry-over stock from the EMOP, however mitigation measures were put in place to minimise losses in the different warehouses in the country. A 400 mt warehouse has been installed in Macenta, in forest Guinea, to facilitate the timely delivery to final delivery points for school meals activities. The country office carried out a Logistics capacity assessment.

In 2016, WFP faced many challenges such as storage losses and losses at reception points. The majority of the losses were incurred on the EMOP stocks that were transferred to the country programme. Fifty metric tons of rice were declared unfit for human consumption and sold in N'zerekore for animal consumption, 76 mt were declared short landed in the containers. Given the findings, control mechanism from the Port up to the store were put in place to avoid future losses.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Corn Soya Blend	-	360	360
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	118	118
Rice	1,594	2,200	3,794
Split Peas	-	72	72
Total	1,594	2,750	4,344
Percentage	36.7%	63.3%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	214
Rice	675
Split Peas	168
Vegetable Oil	18
Total	1,075

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The evaluation of the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) action plan demonstrated that the Ministry of Education needed to put considerable efforts through the National Board of School Canteens for the

national school meals policy endorsement. Similarly, a programme must be formulated to accelerate the achievement of policy objectives.

Following the establishment of the national canteens steering committee, *Direction Nationale des Cantines Scolaire* (DNCaS), and the strengthening of capacities of school managers in charge of the management of school meals, of which eight percent are women, the Government implemented a pilot school meals project at 50 schools with their own funds. This first experience showed the need to increase the capacity of the Government and to support the launch of SABER session in order to adopt the national school meals policy.

WFP continues to support the National School Feeding Department to advocate for government resources for the implementation and ownership of the school feeding program in Guinea.

The mid-term review of the first 1,000-day pilot project recommended the joint programming of input distributions (Plumpy'Doz, Hygienic Kits) with other health activities in all health facilities in order to improve the participation rate of beneficiaries.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

In Guinea, 29 December 2015 marked the declaration of the end of the Ebola virus disease (EVD) pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO). However, the Government and its partners resolved to maintain their presence and prevailing mechanisms for adequate surveillance and effective prevention and response for a period of 9 months.

In 2016, WFP carried out the special operation that reinforced the Government and partners capacity while enabling the provision of infrastructure, logistics support and air service.

WFP special operation aimed at providing uninterrupted logistical services in storage, transportation, information technology services and infrastructure to the Government and other humanitarian actors. The operation maintained the capacity to handle simultaneous EVD outbreak in three locations.

WFP operation focused on developing the capacity of the Government and local actors with a view to creating an enabling environment for prevention, preparedness and response ownership.

The United Nations Air Humanitarian Service (UNHAS) component has provided Government, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and donors with safe, effective and efficient access to beneficiaries and project sites; and transport of critical medical supplies as well as staff evacuation.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	7,318,082
Direct Support Costs	1,048,689
Indirect Support Costs	585,674
Total	8,952,445

Project Activities

In Guinea, WFP implemented a transition strategy to shift from an emergency response to a gradual recovery, nonetheless continued to provide logistics support according to operational needs.

Special Operation 200923 set up a logistics and coordination platform for the cargo storage, transport and management of the response equipment. Concurrently, it provided support to emergency preparedness and response and capacity development to stakeholders – including training support to the various actors involved in the response. In order to provide logistical and operational support, the project aimed to increase the operational capacity of the Government of Guinea and other partners to respond quickly and effectively to the health crisis.

Results/Outcomes

In 2016, Special Operation 200923 achieved its objective to ensure that humanitarian staff could access remote field locations in a safe and timely manner, and provide vulnerable populations in Guinea with the urgent assistance they required. Initially planned for 6 months, the special operation was extended until December 2016. The purpose was to continue air operations in support of the humanitarian community and facilitate the management of existing logistical structures that were to be gradually handed over to the Government of Guinea during post Ebola transition.

In 2016, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) fleet transported 10,304 passengers, 37 mt of urgent cargo, 5 medical evacuations and 2 Ebola medical evacuations. The fleet comprised of: 2 Beechcraft airplanes with 19 seats; 1 MI-8 helicopter of the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER); and 1 Bell 205 dedicated to medical evacuation.

WFP also completed the construction of 4 treatment centre units (100 beds each) in Coyah, N'zerekore, Beyla and Kerouane, and support to all partners, including the Government of Guinea through provision of generators, Mobile Storage Units, office prefabs, tents and vehicles. WFP completed the rehabilitation of Kankan, Kissidougou and Nzerekore airports, and the construction of helipads at Beyla, Kerouane and Coyah.

One main logistics hub in Conakry airport was completed, as well as 2 Forward Logistics Bases (FLBs) in Kissidougou airstrip and in N'zerekore, and 2 satellite storage bases in WFP sub-offices in Kankan and Gueckedou including regulated storage and cold chain units.

Technical support to the Government was provided that included logistics capacity development, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and universal protection calculation needs, as well as provision of a fuel stock contingency.

The partnerships, and close collaboration with the Government and stakeholders during the Ebola response, strengthened the Guinean government's capacity to intervene in future crises.

In order to reinforce government's know-how, training and management of 10 trainees from the Government for five months on reception learning, warehousing and inventory management were activated. Learning session regarding the process of assembling and dismantling tents and prefabricated offices were also promoted. The operations provided training to senior members of the Logistics Unit of the national coordination in charge of the fight against Ebola on communication, transport management and distribution network. English language and information technology (IT) learning modules were also available.

Provision of three Basic Life Kits, transfer of equipment to other government partners, and construction of a logistics base for the Central Pharmacy of Guinea of the Ministry of Health to solve the recurrent problems of storage of sanitary products, were among the major outcomes. In addition, a simulation for the deployment and installation of an emergency life base was successfully performed.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Djaounsede Pardon
 UNHAS aircraft in Nzerekore.

Project Indicators

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Special Operation (Air Ops)				
Number of passengers transported	individual	3,522	6,588	187.1%
SO1: Special Operation (Cluster)				
Number of safe havens built	safe haven	3	3	100.0%
Number of staff trained	individual	10	10	100.0%
SO1: Special Operation (Logistics)				
Cost for volume (m3/km) transported	US\$	11,000	11,000	100.0%
Number of logistics hubs established	hub	3	3	100.0%