

GUINEA TRANSITIONAL INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN DOCUMENTS



YEAR 2018-2019

Duration (starting date – end date ¹)	01 January 2018 - 30 June 2019
Total cost to WFP	\$15,141,683
Gender and Age Marker Code * ²	2A

¹ The end date cannot exceed 30 June 2019

² See [WFP Gender Marker Guide](#) to calculate a Gender Marker Code.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Republic of Guinea is a low income and food deficit country in West Africa with a population of twelve million. It is a member of the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) and The Mano River Organization. After a long period of military regime and persistent social unrest, the country recovered its democracy in 2010 upon general elections that installed consensual institutions. Despite recent democratic progress and huge natural potential, Guinea remains one of the poorest countries in the world. The country was ranked 183rd out of 188 in the 2016 United Nations Development Plan's Human Development Report.

Structurally, the economy heavily relies on the performance of the mining sector, which represents 14.5 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and provides almost 90 percent of export earnings. Agriculture accounts for 25 percent of GDP, while industry and services account for 41 and 34 percent, respectively.

The Government of Guinea has adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration and made progress in some areas. Given persistent challenges to achieving Millennium Development Goal 1 to eliminate poverty and hunger by 2015, this commitment has been reaffirmed with the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2030.

The policy environment in the country is conducive to promoting food security and nutrition. Also, institutional frameworks such as the National Agricultural Policy, Food and Nutrition Policy, National Health Policy, School Feeding Policy have fed into Guinea's overarching five-year National Plan for Social and Economic Development (PNDES) that outlines the country's vision until 2020. The five-year plan is clearly articulated in four pillars: (i) improved governance for sustainable development; (ii) sustainable and inclusive economic growth; (iii) inclusive human capital development; and (iv) sustainable natural capital management.

Based on the situational and response analyses, this WFP transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) seeks synergies with Government and partnerships with other stakeholders to consolidate the country programme's achievements through the following outcomes:

- Vulnerable populations including school-aged children in Guinea have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round.
- The most vulnerable populations in Guinea, namely pregnant and lactating women, children under 5, and malnourished HIV/TB clients have improved nutritional status by 2020.
- Smallholders in targeted areas, namely women and young people, have enhanced livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs throughout the year.

These outcomes, which aim to ensure the continuity of the country programme, are fully aligned with the government priorities embedded in the five-year development plan and in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

The cost for all T-ICSP activities amounts to USD 15,141,683 for a duration of 18 months effective from January 2018.

WFP will build on existing partnerships and synergies with the Ministries of Education, Health, Agriculture and Social Affairs, United Nations Children's Fund, Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations Population Funds, International Fund for Agricultural Development and non-Governmental Organizations to carry out the T-ICSP activities. Starting July 2019, a five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) informed by a zero hunger strategic review will begin.

1. COUNTRY ANALYSIS

1.1. COUNTRY CONTEXT

1. The Republic of Guinea is a country located in West Africa with a population of 12 million. It shares more than 3,000 kilometers of border with Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia to the southeast, Sierra Leone to the south, the Atlantic Ocean to the west and Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, and Mali to the north. Many of these countries have emerged from social and political unrest and armed conflicts and Guinea has hosted up to half a million refugees, mainly women and children. After gaining independence from France in 1958, Guinea did not hold democratic elections until 1993. Guinea is a low-middle income and a food-deficit country. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita was 417.10 USD dollars in 2015, equivalent to 3 percent of the world's average. Although Guinea's ranking is not yet available in the Gender Inequality Index,³ gender inequality detrimental to women is a major issue in Guinea and needs to be addressed. Consequently, Guinea revised its constitution in 2001 to introduce principles of non-discrimination and gender equality⁴. Article 8 upholds equality between men and women as a fundamental right.⁵ Guinea ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1982, but has yet to ratify the Protocol of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa⁶. In addition, Guinea adopted a national gender policy in 2011 and a draft law on gender equality.
2. The country's economic performance has been good with an average growth of 4,5 percent between 2010 and 2015 which is higher than the population growth of 2,9 percent during the same period. Mining, agriculture and energy sectors have been the main drivers of the economic achievements. However, the country was hard hit by Ebola virus disease killing 2500 people in 2014 and 2015 and dropping the economic growth to nearly 0.2 percent. Guinea still continues to face major challenges with more than 55 percent of its inhabitants living under the poverty line. Women represent 30 percent of these inhabitants. Recent food security assessment findings indicate that 1,9 million people suffer from inadequate food consumption.
3. In the last decade, Guinea has been relatively stable and has been the host of several refugees from Liberia, Sierra Leone and Ivory coast. The positive return of peace, stability and democratic governance in these countries have permitted the voluntary repatriation. However, Forest Guinea

³ 2016 United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report

⁴ The constitutional reform of November 2001, Guinea

⁵ The constitutional reform of November 2001, Guinea, Article 8

⁶ Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa

which used to be the food basket of the country has also been the epicentre of Ebola virus disease, which makes it complex for its recovery.

4. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, the country has endorsed a five-year development plan for the period 2016-2020 entitled National Plan for Social and Economic Development (PNDES). This plan will be the overarching development policy document that follows the third Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP3) for 2013-15. The 5 year plan is articulated in four pillars: (i) improved governance for sustainable development; (ii) sustainable and inclusive economic growth; (iii) inclusive human capital development and (iv) sustainable natural capital management.
5. Poverty affected approximately 55 percent of Guinea's population in 2012, up from 49 percent in 2003, and is likely to be increasing further as a result of the Ebola crisis and economic stagnation in 2014 and 2015. This is particularly true for Forest Guinea with poverty rates above the national average and the high impact of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD). The poverty rate remains far higher in rural areas (65 percent in 2012) than in urban centers (35 percent in 2012), with higher rates among women. Based on 2015 population census report, 52 percent of the economically active population are female, of which 80 percent are engaged in agriculture and 20 percent are in small trades. Male headed households constitute 38 percent and female headed households constitute 62 percent.
6. Approximately 69 percent of adult men and women are literate. The gross enrolment rate for primary education (grade 6) stands at 78.7 percent (of which 70.2 percent for girls). Government policies are designed to provide universal access to pre-primary and primary education, although the quality of education as well as the retention of children in schools are of concern.
7. Guinea is slowly emerging from the twin shocks of Ebola and low commodity prices that adversely affected its economy in 2014 and 2015. A mobile phone survey conducted in September 2015 based on interviews with nearly 2,500 households, including women households, across Guinea confirmed that Ebola had a strong impact on Guinean households. Welfare levels based on asset ownership deteriorated, particularly for rural households, consistent with a pronounced income decline of more than 30 percent for rural households and women in areas severely affected by Ebola. A decline in food consumption was also noted in these same households. In parallel, urban unemployment doubled from 8 percent in 2012 to 16 percent in 2015. Nearly 10 percent of households withdrew their children from school, with the large majority citing Ebola as the main factor. Surprisingly, agriculture production remained resilient and food prices were stable. This crisis has had far-reaching social, economic and political consequences in a country that was already fragile following years of conflict, political instability and high levels of poverty. It was estimated that approximately 5 million of children in Guinea had been set back as schools did not re-open until the start of the second school term in January 2015 after they had been closed for almost 4 months. Before EVD, just 58 percent of children attended primary school in Guinea. EVD has had a negative impact on enrolment rates, availability of teachers, poor infrastructure, and vulnerability of adolescent girls. The EVD's negative impact on food and nutrition security threatened children's cognitive as well as physical development, compromising their ability to learn and become healthy adults.

1.2. PROGRESS TOWARDS SDG 2

➤ Progress on SDG 2 targets

8. The food and nutrition situation is classified as “serious” in the 2015 Global Hunger Index. Guinea achieved some of the Millennium Development Goals, but fell short of Goal 1 – halving extreme poverty and hunger by 2015. This commitment will be reaffirmed with the Sustainable Development Goals.
9. Guinea’s commitment to Zero Hunger is demonstrated through relevant national policies, including its five year development plan, Agricultural Development Policy and National Plan for Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutrition Security. Similarly, the President made a clear commitment to diversify the country’s economy by complementing the mining industry with a strong agricultural sector. Consequently, his office led the design and formulation of the Accelerated Food Security and Nutrition for Sustainable Agricultural Development Plan (PASANDAD). Guinea’s focus is on three main priority areas: 1) strengthening food and nutrition security, 2) strengthening governance of the agriculture and rural sector and 3) risk reduction and management of food crises and disasters, and adaptation to climate change, with an emphasis on environmental conservation and capacity building.
10. Overall the 5 year National Development Plan 2016 - 2020 aims at (i) improving human development index from 0.411 in 2014 to 0.482 in 2020 and (ii) reducing poverty level from 55,2 percent in 2012 to 45.0 percent in 2020.

Access to food

11. Despite considerable investments in agriculture and food systems as a whole, progress toward achieving Zero Hunger and reducing poverty in the recent years (2009 to 2015) has been limited and the country continues to face challenges in food security. The global hunger index score has dropped from 45 in 2000 to 28.1 in 2016 displaying a serious level based on International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) data. This composite indicator hides disparities over the period. Food insecurity remains high (25.6 percent in 2009 and 32.5 percent in 2012) with 3.3 percent affected by severe food insecurity. Two major environmental factors - drought and flooding – add to the low inputs and extension service delivery mechanisms and result in insufficient harvest that impact food security. Moreover, Guinea poor infrastructure hinder market integration and access to food by majority of consumers.
12. Historically, agricultural activities have focused on traditional food production of crops such as rice, cassava, corn, yams, bananas, sweet potatoes, fonio, peanuts, mangoes and pineapples. Guinea has identified agriculture as a priority growth sector on the same level as mining and recently kick-started diversification of crops by reviving cotton cultivation and planting rubber trees and palm groves. In line with this priority, the government has adopted a National Agriculture Development Policy (PNDA) that aims to develop, on the basis of its National Agricultural Investment and Food Security Plan (PNIASA), a modern, sustainable and productive agricultural sector which is competitive on regional and international markets.

End malnutrition

13. Malnutrition continues to be a major public health problem in Guinea. The global hunger index nutrition indicators shows very little improvement over the years for both stunting and wasting. The 2015 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey revealed that 25.9 percent of children under five are chronically malnourished, 8.1 percent are acutely malnourished and 16.3 percent are underweight. Global acute malnutrition (GAM) is particularly high during the lean season, reaching 9.3 percent in Kankan, 8.7 percent in Faranah and 8.3 percent in Boke in June 2015. The high prevalence of chronic malnutrition (31.6 percent) in forest Guinea region is strongly correlated with poverty, inappropriate nutrition practices, water and sanitation and insufficient access to and use of health services. The main factors affecting maternal and child undernutrition are linked to poor access to safe and nutritious food, inadequate knowledge and feeding practices as well as limited access to basic health services.
14. Nutrition challenges in Guinea are compounded by a high HIV prevalence rate (1.7 percent)⁷. Malnourished people living with HIV and TB underweight patients are particularly vulnerable and their adherence to treatment is compromised if they do not have access to with adequate diet.

Smallholder productivity and incomes

15. Agriculture remains the main source of livelihood in Guinea. Smallholder farmers represent 80 percent and their overall annual production is estimated to 2 million tons.
16. 80 percent of Guinea's population and 20 percent of its economy are made up of smallholder farmers, 52 percent of whom are women. Eight million smallholder farmers in eight regions and 15 percent smallholder farmers associations remain particularly vulnerable to recurring shocks and the lean season. Government policies strongly target women and youth in agriculture to increase productivity and value addition but very little is deployed to promote remunerative markets that provide incentives for continued and sustained farming business. Despite continued vulnerability, increased opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment provided by the government, WFP and its partners have provided important lessons in smallholder productivity and income generation over the past years. Good practices and lessons learned need to be consolidated and scaled up for an increased contribution of smallholders to zero hunger.

Sustainable food systems

17. The primary crop cultivated in Guinea is rice (70 percent), followed by corn (25 percent) and cassava (8 percent). Agriculture is 80 percent subsistence-based and the country depends on imports to satisfy its basic food needs. 52 percent of agricultural workers are women.
18. The sustainability of food systems in Guinea is threatened by population growth, soil erosion, reduced land productivity, land and environmental degradation, climate change and exposure to natural disasters such as seasonal dry spells and flooding. Climate change has negative impacts on biodiversity, agriculture and fisheries, threatening food production and exerting an upward

⁷ Demographic and Health Survey IV, 2012

pressure on food prices. Poor and food-insecure populations in the areas most vulnerable to climate change have limited capacity to cope with these threats. In spite of these challenges, efforts have been made to strengthen the agricultural sector's capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change as well as to promote practices that improve land and soil quality. These efforts are supported by organizations, national institutions, and WFP with the aim of reducing food insecurity and malnutrition, and increasing the sustainability of the food system.

➤ *Macro-economic environment*

19. From 2011 to 2015, Guinea's economy maintained an average growth of 2.3 percent per year. The economic activity resumed in 2011 until 2013 with an average of 3.9 percent. However, Ebola virus disease, low international commodity prices and internal socio political tensions led to a deterioration of economic activity to the extent that the growth reached the lowest level of 0.1 percent in 2015. Economic advancement in Guinea has been uneven. Dynamic gains from relatively high openness to global trade are largely undercut by lack of progress in improving the investment regime and regulatory efficiency. The weak commitment to structural reform continues to prevent more dynamic investment in the mining sector. In 2016, Guinea economic performance resumed with a 3,9 percent growth albet a number of challenges, particularly from EVD consequences, climate change emigration, limited investment, weak education system and international commodity prices collapse. The country is struggling to engage in economic reforms that would guarantee a 7 percent annual growth considered high enough to address poverty levels in developing countries.

➤ *Key cross-sectorial linkages*

20. Achieving Zero Hunger (SDG 2) is strongly interlinked with a number of other SDGs. All strategic outcomes of the T-ICSP will contribute to achieving Zero Hunger (SDG 2) and be in synergy with the other SDGs, particularly those related to poverty (SDG 1), health (SDG 3), education (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5), and ecology and environment (SDGs 13, 14, and 15). While some progress has been made, Guinea must still improve considerably in order to achieve these.
21. Life expectancy is 58 years, maternal mortality is 610 out of 100,000 live births and mortality under the age of 5 years is 55 out of 1,000 births. HIV prevalence is 1.7 percent.⁸ The literacy rate is 30.4 percent. Women and girls account for 52 percent of the population. The fertility rate is 4.82 children per woman and the average household size is 5. At the same time, poverty levels (as indicated above in the country context section) remain worrying.
22. Guinea is increasingly affected by climate change. Over the past two decades, the country has experienced an increasing number of droughts, floods and falling groundwater levels. The water withdrawal per capita is 186.1 cubic meters per year⁹. In addition, Guinea's deforestation and traditional farming practices are contributing to soil degradation. Further, fisheries are currently being exploited in an unsustainable manner. These all lead to negative impacts on food security, nutrition and livelihoods.

⁸ Demographic and Health Survey IV, 2012

⁹ Annual freshwater withdrawal report, 2014

23. Despite insufficient statistical data, it is generally agreed that gender inequalities have slightly decreased in Guinea overall, but remain significant in some sectors. Women are restricted in their access to public space, as well as in their participation in political life due to the absence of quotas at the national and sub-national levels.
24. Challenges remain in the education sector. Despite a certain level of progress made in access and gender disparity in primary education (net enrolment rate is 51.3 percent for boys and 48 percent for girls), the gender parity ratio in primary schools is 0.8 percent at the national levels.¹⁰ Retention remains the key problem and is especially low in some of the regions targeted by WFP operations.
25. While WFP's work in schools aims to contribute to SDG2, it also supports the above SDGs through the strongly interlinked nature of the SDGs and the multi-sectorial approach of the WFP. The current T-ICSP outlines the interlinkage and WFP contribution to other SDGs at the outputs level.

1.3. HUNGER GAPS AND CHALLENGES

26. This transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan provides the ground for the continuity of the current CP 200326. Awaiting Guinea's Zero Hunger Strategic Review, planned to take place in 2017, the hunger gaps and challenges of the country are identified from various analyses that have shaped the 5-year National Development Plan of Social and Economic Programme (PNDES) for 2016-2020. This plan identifies priorities for school meals and food and nutrition security, which align with the current WFP CP.

1.4. KEY COUNTRY PRIORITIES

➤ Government priorities

27. Guinea has ratified a number of international conventions including the declaration of human rights such as the right to food. The country strives to protect its citizens and guarantee food and nutrition security. The focus on food security and nutrition is described in many policy and strategy papers. The core policy remains the Government's five year development plan which brings together several sectoral policies such as the Accelerated Food Security and Nutrition for Sustainable Agricultural Development Plan, the Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition Investment Plan, the country Agricultural Development Policy. WFP Guinea's transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan fully aligns with these policies to achieve Zero Hunger (SDG 2). WFP operations will contribute to the third pillar of PNDES namely the promotion of inclusive human capital where social services of health and education are embedded. WFP Guinea aligns its operations with United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) priorities listed below. The country ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1982, its openness to ratify the Protocol of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa¹¹ and to adopt a national gender policy in 2011 and a draft law on gender equality is a good foundation to support

¹⁰ Annual Statistics for School Year 2016, Ministry of Primary Education, Guinea

¹¹ Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa

WFP gender policy. These priorities are shifting from shorter to longer term interventions, with emphasis on human development and economic growth:

Priority 1 - supporting the development of human capital – aims to improve equitable access to primary education for all and build national capacity through programs such as school meals. WFP will contribute to government efforts, building the technical capacity of line government ministries to manage sustainable school meals programs.

Priority 2 - nutrition and food security – aims to increase agricultural production and regular access to nutritional food baskets for all. WFP will support the government through improving conditions for increased agricultural production, providing better access to markets, undertaking nutrition activities and promoting disaster risk reduction initiatives.

2. STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS FOR WFP

2.1. WFP'S EXPERIENCE AND LESSONS LEARNED

28. Although the Country Programme (CP) is not yet evaluated, preliminary monitoring findings provide a number of lessons and highlight current needs:

- The need for an enhanced leading role in humanitarian preparedness and response: the emergency food assistance role provided by WFP during times of crisis continues to be required to some degree each year.
- The need to strengthen coordination and management of national hunger response: the national system faces financial, technical and human resource capacity constraints, while food security and nutrition is not adequately addressed.
- The need to support the implementation of the school feeding policy and the establishment of a National School Feeding Department to ensure the progressive ownership of school meals by the government through the Ministry of Primary Education with the consideration of the Gender Equality.
- The need to identify a school meals model for Guinea where the community plays a key role in food supply to schools, and is well involved in nutrition sensitive practices.
- The need to continue the current approach on prevention of chronic malnutrition, given the successful pilot of 1000 day Project¹² Initiative which proved to be very promising in Labe. The relevance of this programme was appreciated by all actors and partners working in this area.
- The need to strengthen smallholder farmers' access, in particular that of women to markets: the systems and institutions within the agriculture sector have not sufficiently evolved to support an effective marketing system that provides a stable and predictable demand for smallholder producers.
- In addition to its traditional assistance towards school girls, and pregnant and lactating women the country office has made tremendous efforts in assisting female smallholder associations for the access of households to food. This experience has shown to be a better approach to meet households food and nutrition needs in vulnerable areas.

¹² Add description of project

2.2. OPPORTUNITIES FOR WFP

The current will of the government to address human capital as a priority in the National Program for Economic and Social Development (PNDES) represents an opportunity for WFP. The transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan will continue to invest in school meals and nutrition while addressing the root causes of hunger and building resilience for the most vulnerable.

29. The Delivering As One strategy was established in Guinea in July 2016. It provides an ideal platform of coordination with other international and local non-governmental organizations to achieve SDG 2 by 2030.

2.3. STRATEGIC CHANGES

30. During the transition period and before the start of the Country Strategic Plan scheduled for June 2019, WFP will extend CP200326 to support the implementation of this transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan, through a gender-transformative approach and the advancement of gender equality across school meals, nutrition, small holders access to market to ensure food access to all.

3. WFP STRATEGIC ORIENTATION

3.1. DIRECTION, FOCUS AND INTENDED IMPACTS

31. The Interim Country Strategic Plan provides the framework for the continuity of WFP's operation and contribution to national food and nutrition security priorities. It guides WFP's interventions and strategy during the period when the country will embark on the Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR) that will shape the country's roadmap to zero hunger by 2030. WFP's planned five year strategic articulation with a focus of advancing gender equality will thereof define its contribution to achieving zero hunger by 2030 (SDG 2). Moreover, the review will take into account challenges related to gender to adequately inform the formulation of the CSP

32. Given the government priorities in its 5 year development plan and WFP's commitment to support the Government of Guinea, the T-ICSP will contribute to the following strategic results and outcomes:

- Vulnerable populations including school-aged children in Guinea have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round
- The most vulnerable populations in Guinea, namely pregnant and lactating women, children under 5, and malnourished HIV/TB clients, have improved nutritional status by 2020
- Smallholders in targeted areas, namely women and young people, have enhanced livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs throughout the year

3.2. STRATEGIC OUTCOMES, FOCUS AREAS, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND KEY ACTIVITIES

3.2.1. STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: VULNERABLE POPULATIONS INCLUDING SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN IN GUINEA HAVE ADEQUATE ACCESS TO SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD ALL YEAR-ROUND

➤ Outcome description

33. In line with WFP's aim to support SDG 2 (achieving zero hunger), this strategic outcome aims to ensure that food-insecure populations, in particular school-aged children, in targeted areas in Guinea have adequate access to safe and nutritious food throughout the year. To contribute to this, interventions under this strategic outcome intend to provide targeted beneficiaries quality food rations in sufficient quantities, to strengthen national capacity for the design, implementation and eventual management of the national school meals programme, and to strengthen partnerships around school meals in order to provide essential services to children. Interventions include the provision of school meals and take-home rations to school-aged girls during the school year (from October to June), institutional support and capacity strengthening to the Government, and the development of relevant partnerships.

34. This strategic outcome directly supports WFP Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1).

➤ Focus Areas

35. Strategic Outcome 1 will build resilience among targeted populations on account of its focus on the provision of food assistance to food-insecure people, capacity strengthening at the national level, and strengthened partnerships to provide essential services.

➤ Expected outputs

36. The following outputs of Strategic Outcome 1 also directly support the achievement of SDG 2.2 (end malnutrition), SDG 4.1 (free, equitable and quality access to education), SDG 5 (..) and SDG 17.9 (capacity strengthening). The outputs are:

- Food insecure people and school-aged children in WFP supported schools (Tier 1) receive quality food rations (SDG 5) in sufficient quantities (Output Category A1) in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs (SR 1) and increase school enrolment (SDG 4).
- School-aged children (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened national capacity (Output Category C) for the design and implementation of school meal programs, in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs (SR 5).
- School-aged children (Tier 2) benefit from strengthened partnerships (Output category K) around school meals in order to enhance their access to food (SR 1).

➤ Key activities

37. Interventions target school-aged children in public primary schools in rural areas of 24 prefectures in in 4 natural regions (Lower, middle, upper and the Forest Guinea) with high rates of food insecurity, low rates of school attendance and that have been affected by Ebola disease. In addition, institutional capacities for the design and implementation of the school meals programme and partnerships around school meals will continue to be strengthened. Current interventions aim to provide food assistance in the form of hot meals to 131,895 school children and dry take-home rations for 12,155 girls, contribute to the national school meals policy formulation and progressive transfer of management to the Government, and forge partnerships to foster a quality learning environment in WFP-supported schools.

Activity 1: *Provide hot meals to all school-aged children and dry rations to school-aged girls in WFP assisted schools.*

38. The food of this activity will be purchased both locally and internationally. WFP will provide hot school meals to school-aged children in food insecure areas to increase their attendance to school. In order to reduce the gender gap and encourage girls' schooling, take-home rations of vegetable oil are additionally offered to girls who have a 80 percent attendance rate. In areas with high micronutrient deficiency and anemia, MNPs will be distributed along with school meals.
39. Japan is the main donor of this activity. Efforts will be made to mobilize resources from other donors such as the World Bank. WFP will continue to strengthen existing partnerships with the Ministries of Education and Social Affairs, UNICEF to carry out this activity and to reach zero hunger at school

Activity 2: *Provide technical support to the Government to contribute to the national school meals policy implementation and the progressive transfer of management to the Government.*

40. WFP and the Government jointly mobilized resources for the school meals activities through an agreement with the Ministry of Cooperation. A pilot project for the local purchases of rice with local producers, within the framework of Home Grown School Meal, was implemented. It involved the ministries of education, agriculture and trade in regions heavily affected by the Ebola virus epidemic. In addition, WFP supported the Government in the implementation of a pilot project for the creation and management of 50 canteens with more focus on girls' schooling across the country.
41. Building on the pilot, this activity is focused on the national capacity assessment and strengthening of the Ministry of Education and the program will enable the government to have a national school meals programme and receive WFP assistance in its implementation by end of 2018. WFP will also strengthen national capacity in collaboration with the Ministries of Education, Health, Agriculture and Social Affairs, UNICEF, FAO, and FIDA for the implementation and follow-up of the themes developed in the national school feeding policy. The content of the capacity building initiatives will include National gender responsive policies and women will benefit equally

Activity 3: *Forge partnerships with the Government, UN agencies and NGOs to foster a quality learning environment in WFP supported schools.*

42. With the support of other partners in education and health sectors, this activity will be focused on the national capacity assessment and strengthening of the school committees and leaders to improve the learning environment. A quality learning environment at school requires a combination of health, water and hygiene and nutrition activities that enable school-aged children, mainly girls, to be fit for school.
43. To improve and strengthen the well-being of children in the schools targeted in the school feeding program, WFP will develop partnerships with the Ministries of Education, Health, Social Affairs, UNICEF, UNFPA and NGOs to carry out this activity, which will provide water points, latrines and carry out de-worming campaigns for children to school.

3.2.2. STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2: THE MOST VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN GUINEA, NAMELY PREGNANT AND LACTATING WOMEN, CHILDREN UNDER 5, AND MALNOURISHED HIV/TB CLIENTS, HAVE IMPROVED NUTRITIONAL STATUS BY 2020

➤ *Outcome description*

44. In line with WFP's aim to support SDG 2 (achieving zero hunger), this strategic outcome aims to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable children under 5, malnourished HIV/TB clients, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) country-wide by 2020. To contribute to this, interventions under this strategic outcome intend to guarantee the food and nutritional intake of vulnerable populations attending health centres during critical periods and strengthen the capacity of the Government to implement the National Food and Nutrition Policy. Interventions include the provision of support to national institutions and communities, food/cash-based transfers for the treatment of acute malnutrition among children 6-59 months, PLW and people living with HIV/TB, and food assistance and capacity strengthening for the prevention of chronic malnutrition among children 6-23 months and PLW.

45. This strategic outcome directly supports WFP Strategic Result 2 – End all forms of malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)

➤ *Focus Areas*

46. This strategic outcome will address the root causes of malnutrition through interventions focusing on prevention, treatment and capacity strengthening of national institutions.

➤ *Expected outputs*

47. The following outputs of Strategic Outcome 2 also directly support the achievement of SDGs 2.1 (access to food), SDG 3 (ensure health and well-being) and SDG 17.9 (capacity building). The outputs are:

- Vulnerable populations (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened institutional capacity of the Government (Output Category C) (SR 5) in implementing the National Food and Nutrition Policy, in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs (SR 1)
- Children 6 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and people living with HIV or TB (Tier 1) receive nutritious food/CBT (Output Categories B, A2) in order to treat acute malnutrition.
- Vulnerable populations attending health centres (Tier 1) benefit from food and nutritional intake (SDG 3) during critical periods (Output Categories B, A2) in order to contribute to the prevention of malnutrition (SR 2)

➤ *Key activities*

48. Under this strategic outcome WFP's interventions will target 21,391 beneficiaries (women, men, girls, boys) from populations most vulnerable to malnutrition, including PLHIV/TB, in targeted areas through analysis of the nutritional situation and its causes. In addition, national institutions and communities will be targeted for capacity strengthening to promote and implement nutrition-sensitive activities and policies. Interventions to treat acute malnutrition will target children 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and people living with HIV or TB. Also, interventions aiming to prevent chronic malnutrition will target PLW and children 6-23 months.

Activity 4: *Provide technical support to national institutions and communities to promote and implement nutrition-sensitive activities and policies.*

49. WFP will continue to support the Government's integrated national social programmes by providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Health to improve effectiveness and efficiency of national capacities. The national division of food and nutrition has designed a program that benefit more women and children to meet the nutritional needs of the population. WFP will align with this program to gain more impact in their policy implementation and in reaching more beneficiaries.
50. WFP will provide training for government institutions and partner with non-governmental organizations to enhance capacities in managing nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive programmes in-line with social protection policy. Efforts will be made to mobilize resources from other donors such as France, etc.

Activity 5: *Provide nutritious food/CBT to children from 6 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and people living with HIV or TB to treat acute malnutrition*

51. The national nutrition and health survey, which was based on the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) survey of 2015, indicates that global acute malnutrition differently affects children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV or TB. The nutritional deficiency is one of the main causes of the morbidity and mortality rate among those groups. The outcome of this activity is to reduce those rates.
52. This activity targets beneficiaries in areas where populations are most vulnerable to malnutrition,. 7,500 children 6-59 months suffering from moderate acute malnutrition and 922 malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW/G) and 2,721 HIV and tuberculosis patients receiving treatment with specialized nutritious foods. Treatment will be addressed on an out-patient basis at nutritional recovery centres located within health centres and at community-based facilities.
53. Geographical targeting will be based on highest rates of global acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition. The activity will also provide capacity strengthening in the form of social behavior change communication (SBCC) to men and women at the household level and at health centres. Food will be purchased both regionally and internationally, and vouchers will be used locally through identified retailers. Discussions will be initiated with other donors such as France and Japan to mobilize resources.

Activity 6: *Provide food and capacity strengthening to pregnant and lactating women and girls and children from 6 to 23 months to contribute to the prevention of chronic malnutrition.*

54. Chronic malnutrition is seen as one of the major causes of malnutrition among children from 6 to 23 months. According to SMART 2015 survey data, the highest rate is shown in Nzerekore region (31.6 percent) followed by Kankan (28,7 percent) and Boke (28.3 percent). WFP initiated a pilot project in Labe on prevention of chronic malnutrition during the first 1,000 days following conception ,which needs to be extended in other regions. This activity targets 3,000 children 6-23 months.

55. The food of this activity will be purchased internationally. Specialized nutritious foods will be provided during the lean season, together with social behavior change communication in the areas of nutrition, health, care, breastfeeding, supplementary feeding and hygiene to men and women at the household level and at health centres to enable them to better manage nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific activities.

3.2.3. STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3: SMALLHOLDERS IN TARGETED AREAS, NAMELY WOMEN AND YOUNG PEOPLE, HAVE ENHANCED LIVELIHOODS TO BETTER SUPPORT FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION NEEDS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

➤ *Outcome description*

56. Small farmers, mainly women and young people, have access to stable, profitable and functional markets. This access will be made in school with adequate food for school-aged children and their families in areas vulnerable to food insecurity.

57. Strategic Outcome 3 will reinforce smallholder farmers' capacity, particularly women, to provide food commodities to school meals and create a sustainable model for institutional purchases. The outcome will also contribute to create linkages between smallholder farmers and market outlets in order to stimulate local availability of foods and increase the purchases of production. This outcome has been mainly inspired by the committee on Food security voluntary guidelines in principles for responsible agricultural investments (RAI) and connecting smallholders to markets as well as reduction of food losses and waste.

➤ *Focus Areas*

58. This strategic outcome will focus on building the resilience of smallholder farmers to seasonal shocks and enabling them to meet basic food needs.

➤ *Expected outputs*

59. Capacity of vulnerable communities will be strengthened to better support smallholder farmers and improve their productivity, livelihoods and their food security. The following outputs will enable to achieve SDG 2.3:

➤ Smallholder farmers (Tier 2) benefit from strengthened local food supply, marketing and monitoring systems (SR 4) (Output Category I) in order to improve their productivity and livelihoods (SR 3, SR 5)

➤ Smallholder farmers (Tier 2) benefit from marketing capacities (Output Category F) in order to improve their food security and livelihoods (SR3, SR1)

➤ *Key activities*

Activity 7: Provide capacity strengthening to smallholder farmers in value addition, marketing and financial inclusion.

60. WFP will increase access to market and improve livelihoods for small-holder farmers, mainly women associations. Financial literacy and technical trainings will empower smallholder farmers through income generation and knowledge sharing to increase their capacity in agricultural practices.

61. This activity will strengthen farmer cooperatives and individual smallholder farmers' capacities for a guaranteed institutional procurement market that meets the schools' demand for commodities. This activity will build on current partnerships with the FAO, the Ministry of Agriculture, smallholder farmers, aggregators, superintendents and NGOs for its implementation. WFP, FAO and UNIDO will partner with farmer associations to provide training and support value chain activities. External partnerships will be reinforced between the Centre of Excellence and the Government of Guinea for South-South cooperation.

Activity 8: Provide technical support to smallholder farmers to promote the creation of market outlets for their commodities (local purchases, private sector – institutional and private sector demand)

62. Market access and local purchases require expertise in markets monitoring, food quality assurance, financial inclusion that will be provided by NGOs and specialized partners. WFP operations will partner with FAO and IFAD as well as Catholic Relief services(CRS), Plan International and CECI (Centre d'échange et de coopération Internationale).

63. The food of this activity will be purchased both locally and internationally for schools. The activity focuses on promoting the creation of market outlets for the smallholder farmers' commodities, including women smallholders (local purchases, private sector – institutional and private sector demand). This activity will be carried out in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Education, FAO, IFAD and NGOs. WFP will contribute to increase access to market for the farmers groups composed mainly of women in the dynamics of local purchases.

3.3. TRANSITION AND EXIT STRATEGIES

64. The current CP ends in December 2017 and will be extended for 18 months until June 2019, to allow for the activation of the transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP), which will cover the period January 2018 to June 2019. Starting July 2019, a five-year CSP will begin.

65. WFP will continue to provide technical assistance and capacity development for the Government with respect to formulating gender-transformative policies and approaches.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS.

4.1. BENEFICIARY ANALYSIS

Strategic Outcome	Activities	Female	Male	Total
Strategic Outcome 1: Vulnerable populations including school-aged children	<u>Activity 1</u> : Provide hot meals to all school-aged children and dry rations to school-aged girls in WFP assisted schools	56 583	75 312	131 895
	<u>Activity 2</u> : Provide technical support to the Government to contribute to the	ND	ND	ND*

in Guinea have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round (Focus Area: Resilience Building)	national school meals policy implementation and the progressive transfer of management to the Government.			
	<u>Activity 3:</u> Forge partnerships with the Government, UN agencies and NGOs to foster a quality learning environment in WFP supported schools.	ND	ND	ND
<u>Strategic Outcome 2:</u> The most vulnerable populations in Guinea, namely pregnant and lactating women, children under 5, and malnourished HIV/TB clients, have improved nutritional status by 2020 (Focus Area: Root causes)	<u>Activity 4:</u> Provide technical support to national institutions and communities to promote and implement nutrition-sensitive activities and policies.	ND	ND	ND
	<u>Activity 5:</u> Provide nutritious food CBT to children from 6 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and people living with HIV or TB to treat acute malnutrition.	10 428	7 963	18 391**
	<u>Activity 6:</u> Provide food and capacity strengthening to pregnant and lactating women and children from 6 to 23 months to contribute to the prevention of chronic malnutrition.	1 560	1 440	3 000
<u>Strategic Outcome 3:</u> Smallholders in targeted areas, namely women and young people, have enhanced livelihoods to better support their food security and nutrition needs throughout the year	<u>Activity 7:</u> Provide capacity strengthening to smallholder farmers in value addition, marketing and financial inclusion.	ND	ND	ND
	<u>Activity 8:</u> Provide technical support to smallholder farmers to promote the creation of market outlets for their commodities (local purchases, private sector – institutional and private sector demand)	47 952	63 825	111 777***
TOTAL	Sans overlap	68 571	84 715	153 286

* The beneficiaries of these activities cannot be known without good communication with the government side

**Of the 18,391 beneficiaries of Activity 5, 9,060 will benefit from the CBT, of which 5,596 women. In addition, 2,721 of the 9,060 beneficiaries will be PLV-HIV and TB patients who will receive nutritional supplements.

*** These 111,777 children are already included in the beneficiaries of activity 1 (overlap).

4.2. TRANSFERS

4.2.1. FOOD AND CASH-BASED TRANSFERS

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day)¹³ or CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (US\$/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY							
Strategic Outcomes	Strategic Outcome 1: Vulnerable populations including school-aged children in Guinea have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round (Focus Area: Resilience)		Strategic Outcome 2: The most vulnerable populations in Guinea, namely pregnant and lactating women, children under 5, and malnourished HIV/TB clients, have improved nutritional status by 2020 (Focus Area: Root causes)				
Activities	<i>Activity 1: Provide hot meals to all school-aged children and dry rations to school-aged girls in WFP assisted schools</i>		<i>Activity 5: Provide nutritious food/CBT to children from 6 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and people living with HIV or TB to treat acute malnutrition.</i>			<i>Activity 6: Provide food and capacity strengthening to pregnant and lactating women and children from 6 to 23 months to contribute to the prevention of chronic malnutrition.</i>	
Beneficiary type	Hot meal	THR	MA M<5	MAM-FEFA	Patients VIH/TB	Famille VIH/TB	Stunting
Modality	Food		Food				Food
Cereals	150						
Pulses	30						
Oil	10	4500		25	25		
Salt	3						
Plumpy'doz							47
Supercereal				270	270		
Supercereal Plus			200				
Micronutrient powder	0.4						
Total kcal/day	729	725	752	1300	1300	1147	247
% kcal from protein	9.1	0	18.3	13.8	13.8	10.3	10
Cash (US\$/person/day)						1,146	
Number of feeding days	144	144	60	180	180	150	240

¹³Verify that the ration is in line with WFP guidelines in terms of energy, protein, fat, and micronutrient content (use the NUTVAL food basket calculator on the PGM, along with specific WFP programmatic guidance). For commodity vouchers and cash-based transfer values see relevant manual.

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS & VALUE		
Food type / cash-based transfer	Total (mt)	Total (US\$)
Cereals	7,766	4,437,982
Pulses	950	484,322
Oil and Fats	631	604,316
Mixed and Blended Foods	276	247,253
Other	97	52,864
TOTAL (food)	9,720	5,826,737
Cash-Based Transfers (US\$)		1,557,414
TOTAL (food and CBT value – US\$)	9,720	7,384,151

4.2.2. CAPACITY STRENGTHENING INCLUDING SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

66. Capacity development and technical assistance will be carried out across all strategic outcomes. WFP will strengthen partnerships with ministries above mentioned thus leading to the development of skills and capabilities which support national ownership and durability.
67. WFP will enhance exchange of knowledge, skills and expertise through South-South cooperation with the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil to strengthen Government and communities' capacity in managing the school meals programme. WFP will strengthen gender competencies, so as to support gender transformative policy formulation, planning, programming etc. as needed to realise food and nutrition security.

4.3. PARTNERSHIPS

68. WFP signed a Letter of Understanding with the ministries in charge of education, health, agriculture, social affairs and the promotion of women and childhood, planning and international cooperation as well as civil society organizations for gender equality promotion. The work plans are aligned with national and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) priorities. WFP encouraged the above institutions to adopt a results-based approach. Partnerships continue with national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for the implementation of activities in the following regions: Labé, Kankan, Nzerekore and Conakry. However, these NGOs suffer from limited human and financial resources which hinder coordination of programme activities..

5. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND EVALUATION

5.1. MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

69. Guided by the country office monitoring strategy, and in line with the new CRF, WFP will develop an M&E plan to assess progress towards the strategic outcomes, ensuring accountability and protection to affected people and integration of gender in monitoring processes. The M&E plan will also incorporate cross cutting indicators like gender and partnerships. The goal for this plan is to provide evidence of results achieved, and make needed amendments.
70. In partnership with Peace Corps, WFP and Government staff will continue to collect the indicators disaggregated by sex and age, where relevant. Performance will be regularly monitored, analysed, and disseminated in annual outcome and semi-annual monitoring

reports. This will be complemented by food security and nutrition assessments and monitoring of market prices. Baseline data for outcomes will be established in 2017.

71. The corporate evaluation of the Ebola emergency response suggests that WFP must engage, on a regional and country office level, in the operational capacity development of national actors responsible for emergency responses. Additionally, Country Offices should build on the Ebola response experience and ensure strong coordination with other humanitarian actors to inform its emergency preparedness measures by clarifying the support WFP would provide in future health emergencies. The need for sex and age disaggregated data and analysis in emergency contexts was highlighted by the evaluation, prompting Country Offices to better integrate gender in its emergency assessments and monitoring mechanisms.

5.2. RISK MANAGEMENT

72. The contextual risks include: i) resource shortage and pipeline breaks; ii) localised natural disasters; and iii) lack of response capacity of government and communities; iv) inadequate integration of gender equality; iv) disruption of social and economic life (closure of supply markets, health facilities and other activities). These risks will be mitigated through: monitoring and sharing of information on the political situation and early warning, compliance with MOSS standards and transporters awareness, updating and using of the emergency preparedness response (EPR) tool, better planning, programming and coordination of activities, strengthening disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures, training on protection, revision of intervention strategies, development of new partnership, maintaining regular contact with donors (advocacy at the national level, joint with the regional bureau and headquarters, advocacy with the private sector), efficiently communicate the WFP strategy, conduct joint visits with the media, government and donors
73. The programmatic risks include: i) lack of staff specialized in the activities and new tools of the program (logistics, nutrition, education, cash & voucher communication ...) ii); lack of relevant partners and suppliers and also lack of operational capacity resulting in delays in program implementation, failure to meet commitments and failure to meet program objectives vis-à-vis the Government, beneficiaries and of donors; iii) inaccessibility of roads due to flooding and degradation of road infrastructure (broken bridges, insecurity, etc.) which could lead to the suspension of humanitarian activities and disrupt the achievement of objectives. These risks will be mitigated by recruiting specialized staff, developing relevant partnership, and by making a logistics capacity assessment.
74. The institutional risks include : i) the weak mobilization of resources due to lack of donors interest; ii) reduction of programs and staffing; iii) lack of visibility on the impact of activities; iv) and low involvement of government partners in resource mobilization. These risks will be mitigated by promoting the possibility of advancement according to assigned tasks, developing career and ongoing training plans for staff, creating a healthy and peaceful work environment.
75. WFP Guinea has developed and implemented protection aspects into its programme activities. Accountability to affected populations will cover all WFP sites. Environmental and social risk management will be developed through community mobilization at local level.

6. RESOURCES FOR RESULTS

6.1. COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Strategic Outcome 1	\$ 5 295 729	\$ 3 186 965				\$ 8 482 694
Strategic Outcome 2	\$ 2 703 515	\$ 396 155				\$ 3 099 671
Strategic Outcome 3	\$ 3 205 605	\$ 353 713				\$ 3 559 318
Strategic Outcome 4						
Strategic Outcome 5						
TOTAL	\$ 11 204 849	\$ 3 936 834				\$ 15 141 683

13% are committed to be allocated to gender equality activities

6.2. RESOURCING OUTLOOK

76. 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. The current transitional ICSP is built on historical trends and the review of donors in the food security and nutrition areas of cooperation. WFP has engaged dialogue with Government on the ownership process during which a joint resources mobilization is envisaged.

77. In addition to the donors' financial contribution, local communities provided fresh food for school meals. 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. 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 ensure the scale of economy.

6.3. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY

78. WFP will continue to negotiate with traditional and new donors to mobilize flexible resources for the ICSP. Resource mobilization and partnership engagement strategies will be developed to underline WFP's new strategic direction and the support to accompany the government in its efforts to achieve SDG2 targets.

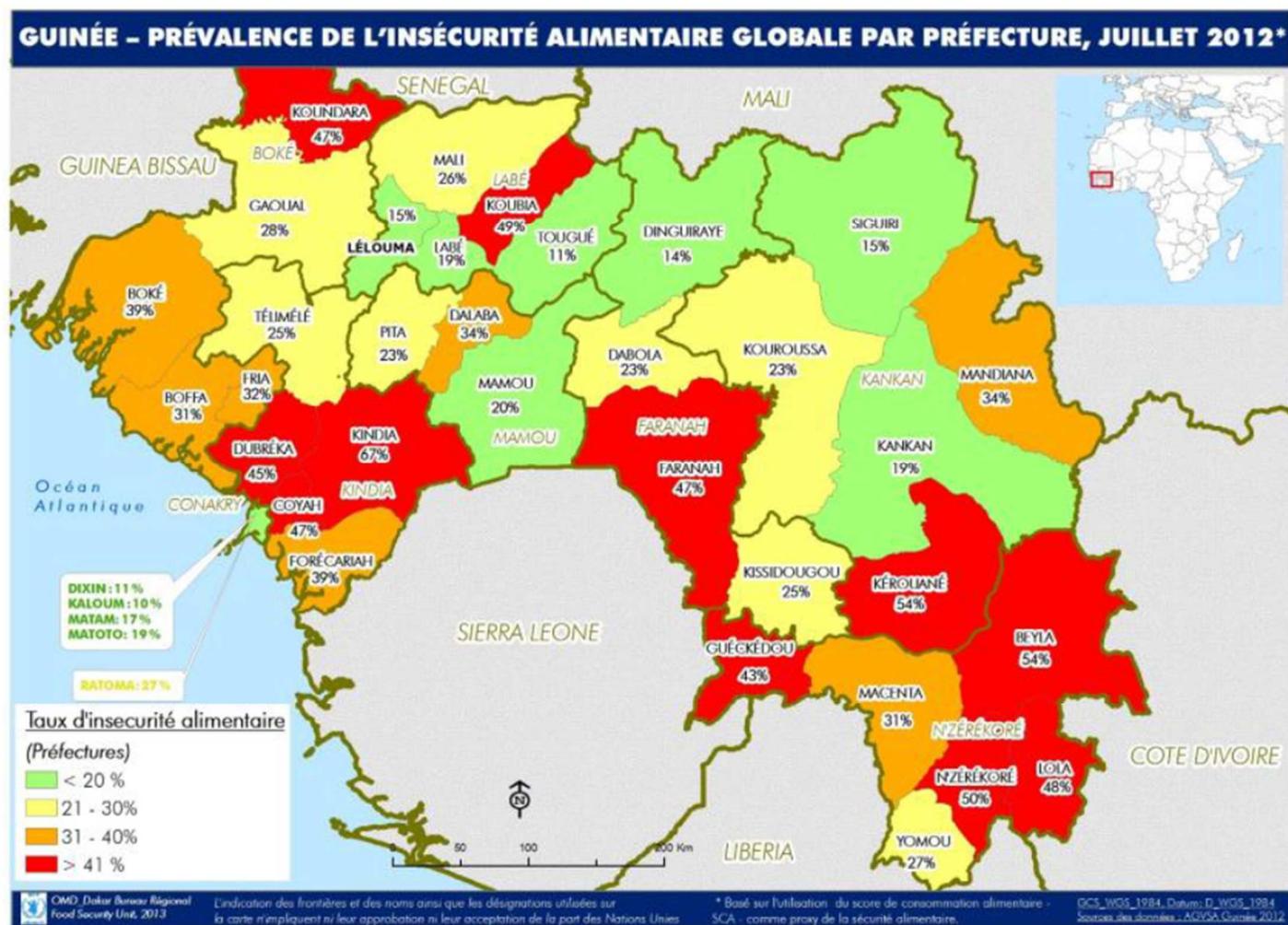
79. Ahead of full CSP and under the new strategic direction, WFP will pilot policy support, community empowerment, capacity development, and knowledge-generation to ensure evidence based interventions outcomes.

ANNEX I: INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN

INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN ALONG STRATEGIC OUTCOMES (US\$)						
WFP Strategic Results / SDG Targets	SR1/SDG 2.1	SR2/SDG 2.2	SR3/SDG 2.3	xx	xx	Total
WFP Strategic Outcomes	Strategic Outcome 1	Strategic Outcome 2	Strategic Outcome 3	Strategic Outcome 4	Strategic Outcome 5	
Focus Area	Resilience Building	Root Causes	Resilience Building			
Transfer	5 718 914	2 251 585	2 808 530			10 779 029
Implementation	1 443 543	390 963	229 211			2 063 718
Adjusted DSC (%)	765 295	254 340	288 724			1 308 359
Sub-total	7 927 752	2 896 889	3 326 465			14 151 156
ISC (7%)	554 943	202 782	232 853			990 577
TOTAL	8 482 694	3 099 671	3 559 318			15 141 683

ANNEX II: MAP(S)

Guinea – Prevalence of global food insecurity by prefecture, July 2012



ANNEX III: ACRONYMS

CBT	Cash Based Transfers
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women
CP	Country Programme
CRF	Corporate Results Framework
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West Africa States
EVD	Ebola virus Disease
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GDP	Gross domestic product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICSP	Interim Country Strategic Plan
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
NGOs	non-Governmental Organizations
PASANDAD	Accelerated Food Security and Nutrition for Sustainable Agricultural Development Plan
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PNDA	National Agriculture Development Policy
PNDES	Programme national de développement économique et social
PNIASA	National Agricultural Investment and Food Security Plan
PRSP3	Third Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SDG	Strategic Development Goal
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Funds
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USD	United States dollar
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
ZHSR	Zero Hunger Strategic Review