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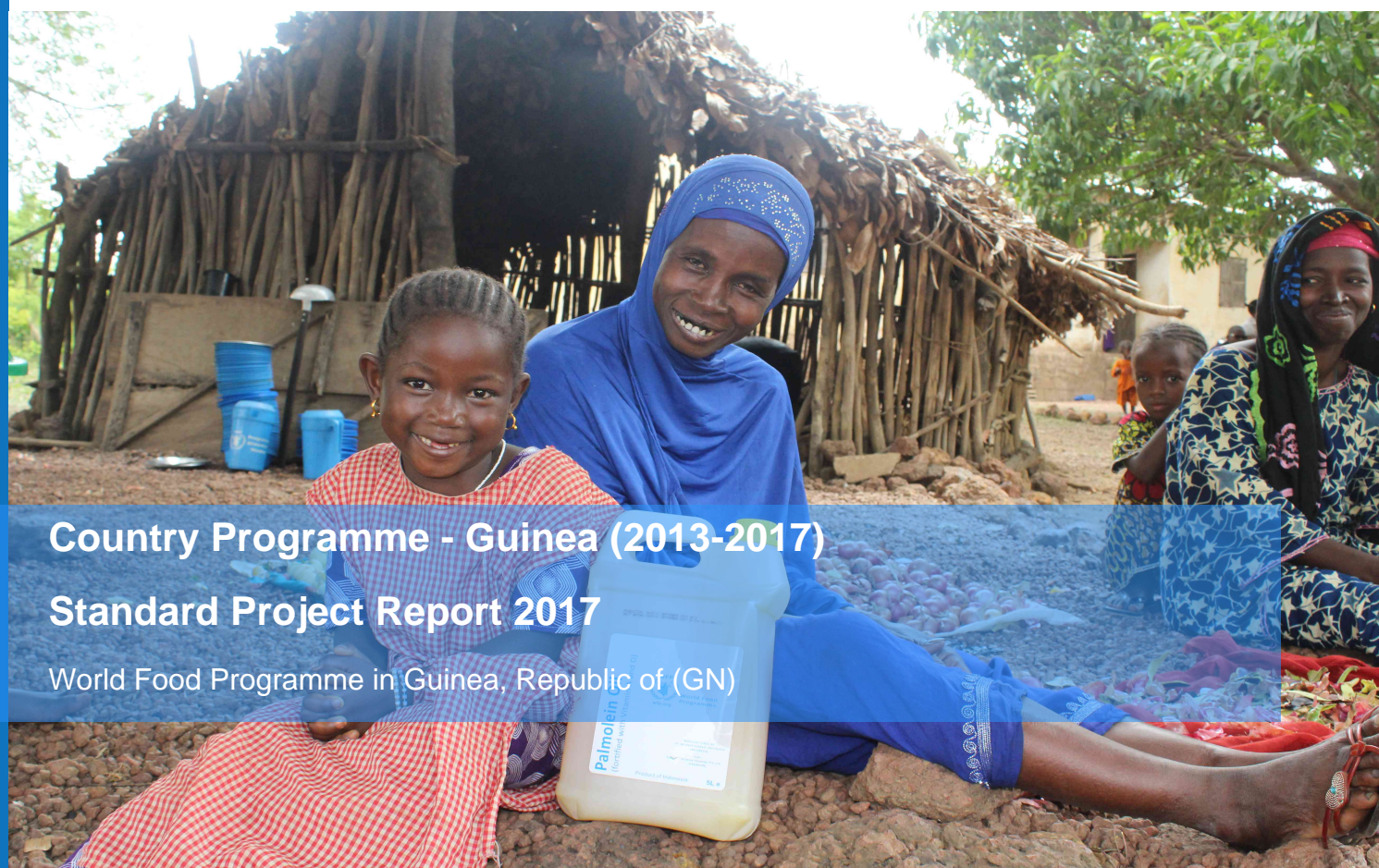
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**Country Programme - Guinea (2013-2017)**

**Standard Project Report 2017**

World Food Programme in Guinea, Republic of (GN)



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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Achievements at Country Level

In a context of continuous fragility and food insecurity in many prefectures of Forest Guinea, WFP stepped up its activities supporting smallholder farmers in the region. WFP successfully launched the food assistance-for-assets (FFA) pilot project using cash-based transfers, targeting vulnerable women smallholder farmers and their family members, accounting to a total of 9,730 beneficiaries. The pilot presents a shift from earlier in-kind approaches by providing value vouchers to heads of market gardening local associations, enabling them to access food for group members and their families. Capacity development activities, including cultivating techniques and voucher use, ensured an increase in production and enabled the groups to provide part of their surplus produce to local school canteens, while another part could be sold. This generated income which had a positive effect on their families' food security, resulting in better food consumption score. Additionally, decisions on food consumption were increasingly taken together by women and men in targeted households. The project ultimately had several positive outcomes, including empowering women smallholder farmers, favouring agricultural development, improving the food security situation of targeted beneficiaries, and strengthening communities' resilience to external shocks. Furthermore, WFP doubled (from 702 mt in 2016 to 1,393 mt in 2017) the procurement of locally produced parboiled rice from women steamer cooperatives for its school canteens. This increase directly benefited 891 steamers, of whom 780 were women, and allowed WFP to supply part of its school canteens with local parboiled rice. Through WFP operations in Guinea, 1,583 primary schools received school meals with the goal of increasing enrolment and retention rates during the school year 2016/17. While aiming for an annual enrolment rate increase of 6 percent, school enrolment increased by 10 percent in targeted schools with the retention rate reaching 99.82 percent. These unexpectedly high rates underscore the pivotal role school meals play in education.

In the vulnerable prefecture of Siguiri, where food insecurity is high and households predominantly rely on artisanal gold mining, WFP successfully launched a new and innovative project combining the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and food security activities. The two-year project is carried out in cooperation with the non-governmental organization (NGO) Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI) and targets 135 food-insecure households, providing treatment to children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women. Children receive Super Cereal Plus and women Super Cereal and fortified vegetable oil while households benefit from a food basket composed of highly nutritious local foods. In addition, households receive training and relevant equipment for the cultivation of highly nutritious foods for their sustenance and potential income. Empowering vulnerable households to ensure their own food security contributes to the project's sustainability and positive long-term effects.

## Country Context and Response of the Government

The Republic of Guinea is a low-income and food-deficit country with a population of 12.7 million, of whom 42 percent is under the age of 15 [1]. Agriculture makes up 25 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP), and 80 percent of Guinea's economically active population is engaged in smallholder farming, of which 52 percent are women [2]. The economy relies heavily on the export of mining sector, representing 14.9 percent of GDP [3]. Guinea ranked 183 out of 188 on the 2016 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index. Despite abundant natural resources, Guinea remains one of the world's poorest countries, faces major socio-economic and political challenges, and has alarming poverty and malnutrition rates. Consequently, the number of people leaving the country increases steadily, amounting to 17,548 people in 2016 [4]. The socio-economic impact of the recent Ebola Virus Disease outbreak aggravated the situation with affected households suffering from the disintegration of social structures, the loss of members and continuous stigmatisation.

Half of smallholder farmer households experience production challenges due to lack of knowledge, limited access to credit and agricultural inputs as well as inadequate equipment. Limited information and market access force producers to sell their products at an unfavourable time, contributing to the high level of poverty of 65 percent among the rural population, in comparison to 35 percent in urban areas [5]. This is particularly alarming considering that 80 percent of the economically active women are engaged in agriculture and, as previously mentioned, 52 percent of smallholders are women. Women are poorly represented in decision-making, occupying only 31.7 percent of decision-making positions [6], and only 5.7 percent of landholders are women [7].

Guinea's nutritional situation is critical, especially for the most vulnerable groups like children, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV (PLHIV). The moderate acute malnutrition rate of children aged 6-59 months is at 5.1 percent, while 2.9 percent of children are severely malnourished, contributing to a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 8 percent. In some regions, the GAM rate reaches up to 12.4 percent [8]. Chronic malnutrition stands at 32.4 percent for children aged 6-59 months, with peaks of 43 percent in some regions. At the national level, 77 percent of children aged 6-59 months and 49 percent of women are anaemic [9]. Nutrition problems are compounded by a HIV prevalence rate of 1.5 percent, with a higher prevalence among women (1.9 percent) than men (1.1 percent) [10]. Moreover, 24.3 percent of PLHIV under anti-retroviral therapy and women assisted under the prevention of mother-to-child transmission intervention are malnourished [11].

Guinea's education level remains one of the lowest in the world, ranking 179 out of 187 on the 2013 United Nations Education Index. Girls lag far behind boys in terms of school attendance and completion rates. Primary education net enrolment is at 84 percent for boys and 72 percent for girls. In addition, 28 percent of girls and 16 percent of boys never went school [12]. The completion rate of primary education across the country is 59.4 percent – the rate for boys is 69.7 percent and for girls 49.5 percent [13].

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 Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES), which focuses on strengthening food security, governance of the agricultural sector, food crisis risk reduction and management, and adaptation to climate change, with an emphasis on environmental conservation and capacity development [14]. To this end, the President made a clear commitment to diversify the country's economy by complementing the mining industry with a strong agricultural sector.

[1] United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Population Dashboard, 2017.

[2] *Plan National de Développement Economique et Social 2016–2020*, Ministère du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale.

[3] Contribution of the Mining Sector to Guinea's GDP 2010–2014, Ministry of Mines and Geology.

- [4] Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Global Trends – Forced Displacement*, 2016.
- [5] World Bank, *The World Bank in Guinea*, 2017.
- [6] *Recensement Général de la Population de l'Habitat, Secrétariat General du Gouvernement*, 2014.
- [7] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), *Gender and Land Rights Database*, 2000–2001.
- [8] Multiple-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Report, 2016.
- [9] Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) Report, 2015.
- [10] Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), *Country Factsheets*, 2016.
- [11] National Survey on the Nutritional Status and Vulnerability to Food Insecurity, 2014.
- [12] UNFPA, *World Population Dashboard*, 2017.
- [13] *Annuaire Statistique de l'Enseignement Primaire 2015/16*, Ministry of Education.
- [14] The PNDES brings together national plans and policies aiming at achieving zero hunger including: Accelerated Food Security and Nutrition for Sustainable Agricultural Development Plan; Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition Investment Plan; Agricultural Development Policy; Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan for Food and Nutrition; and Social Protection Policy.

## WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP operations are aligned with the 2016–2020 National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES) and complement government activities to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDGs 2, 4, 5, and 17. To this end, WFP signed a Letter of Understanding with the ministries in charge of education, health, agriculture and international cooperation for the implementation of its operations while aligning its activities with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The Letter of Understanding covers all three components of the Country Programme 2013–2017: (i) school meals, (ii) health and nutrition, and (iii) smallholder farmer support. Furthermore, it outlines WFP's annual work plan, objectives and goals, and identifies the relevant government partners and areas of cooperation. WFP is supporting the Government in the preparatory stages of the National Zero Hunger Review, whose findings will inform the elaboration of WFP Country Strategic Plan for 2019.

WFP has been collaborating with different national and international counterparts for the measurement and analysis of food security in Guinea. A Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis + Nutrition (CFSVA+N) is being developed in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, National Institute of Statistics, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Data collection for the CFSVA+N is planned for April 2018 and the assessment foresees to have an in-depth overview of the food security situation in Guinea. Moreover, WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit participated in biannual crop assessment campaigns and provided the Permanent Inter-state Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) with key information and relevant data on food security and market prices. The Ministry of Agriculture and WFP collaborated closely to develop WFP's mobile VAM (mVAM) methodology to achieve better food security monitoring.

WFP school meals programme is implemented in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education and aims to: (i) increase enrolment and attendance rates in primary schools; (ii) reduce drop-out rates among primary school children, particularly girls; and (iii) enhance the Government's capacity to monitor and manage school meals. In 2017, WFP transferred 713 of its school canteens to the *Direction Nationale des Cantines Scolaires* (DNCaS) and continues to support the Government in the endorsement and implementation of the national school canteen strategy plan. To adequately assess and understand the national school canteen programme management capacities, WFP is working together with the Ministry of Education to implement the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER).

WFP nutrition programme aims to improve the nutritional status of targeted malnourished and vulnerable people, including children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and malnourished people living with HIV and tuberculosis. Pregnant women living with HIV receive special treatment to prevent mother-to-child transmission and to mitigate negative effects on their household's food security. Discussions with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for a possible cooperation on this thematic issue have begun in 2017. WFP's main partners are the Ministry of Health through the Food and Nutrition Division (DAN), *Directions Regionales de la Santé* (DRS), *Directions Prefectorales de la Santé* (DPS), three national and two international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In collaboration with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), WFP supported the Ministry of Health in the development of the National HIV Strategy 2018–2020. As a member of the Scaling Up

Nutrition (SUN) network, WFP contributed to the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey and the development of an advocacy strategy to mobilize donor support.

WFP activity supporting smallholder farmers aims at: (i) improving food security, (ii) increasing agricultural production, and (iii) strengthening resilience to protect livelihoods in fragile communities. WFP buys rice from women parboiled rice steamer cooperatives for its school canteens and supports women market gardening groups to increase their production of vegetables. Their surplus produce is sold to WFP school canteens. Capacity development activities, including leadership seminars for women, are carried out and equipment is provided. Activities are carried out in close cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture who provides advice and support services to producers, and with technical support from FAO.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

Funding for WFP Guinea decreased in 2017, a trend that has been ongoing since the closure of the Ebola emergency. Limited funding led Country Programme 200326 to be the only operation carried out in 2017. Its scope had to be adjusted, as only 35 percent of the annual funding requirements were met. Consequently, WFP transferred 713 of its school canteens to the Government, leaving WFP with 896 canteens for the school year 2017/18. Capacity strengthening activities for the *Direction Nationale des Cantines Scolaires* (DNCaS) were adjusted, cutting back financial support and instead organizing workshops and joint field missions. Drawing lessons from previous years, WFP augmented its home-grown school feeding activities which proved to be both cost-efficient and sustainable, thus helping to mitigate the funding shortage. Using cash-based transfers for the food assistance-for-assets (FFA) pilot greatly reduced logistics associated costs. Nutrition activities had to be cut back for malnourished people living with HIV (PLHIV) receiving anti-retroviral therapy and malnourished people living with tuberculosis (TB). In 2017, WFP supported fewer malnourished PLHIV and stopped its nutritional support to malnourished TB patients completely. To minimise the cut back's impact on beneficiaries, WFP and partners stepped up their sensitisation campaigns to increase beneficiaries' intake of adequate local food with high nutritional value.

All funding received were directed multilateral contributions with some restrictions to procure food items in donor countries. While earmarking of the funds received did not negatively affect operations in 2017, WFP continues to encourage non-earmarking to allow flexibility and timely use of funds. Procuring some food items in donor countries led to longer lead times. Nevertheless, food shortages did not occur because the interim period was well compensated for, through the transfer of surplus food from previous years.

WFP is developing a resource mobilization strategy aiming to diversify its donor portfolio while strengthening the partnership with existing donors. WFP wants to ensure greater donor inclusion in all stages of planning and discussion processes, and increase the visibility of its activities. For instance, WFP invited potential donors and partners to sit on its steering committee of the 2018 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis + Nutrition (CFSVA+N) survey. WFP decided to include donors in the process to ensure a better understanding of their priorities, while allowing for a knowledge exchange that benefits all. WFP is exploring new partnerships to become increasingly effective and efficient in its activities. For instance, developing joint projects with United Nations sister agencies, namely the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), allows WFP to ameliorate its impact on beneficiaries through better synergies. Similarly, a joint project with neighbouring WFP Sierra Leone was developed to exchange lessons learned and best practices in a post-Ebola context, aiming to increase impact and cost-efficiency while raising donors' interest in Guinea.



## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	15,796	16,695	32,491
Children (5-18 years)	165,369	134,911	300,280
Adults (18 years plus)	8,335	23,210	31,545
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2017</b>	<b>189,500</b>	<b>174,816</b>	<b>364,316</b>



## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	3,629	1,214	724	652	69	6,288
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2017</b>	<b>3,629</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>6,288</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	-	437,740	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2017</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>437,740</b>	<b>-</b>

## Supply Chain

Guinea's logistics infrastructure includes a seaport, an airport, several airstrips and a road network. In-kind donations and international purchases for WFP operations arrive via Conakry's seaport and are delivered to WFP's central warehouse in the city. Guinea's main logistical challenge is its poor road conditions. However, due to WFP's extensive experience with private local contractors, distribution via road throughout the country is well-established. WFP decided to close four of its transit warehouses due to inadequate digital infrastructure and the subsequent risk of distribution backlogs. This left WFP with 22,000 mt of storage capacity of which 8,000 mt are in its central warehouse in Conakry.

In 2017, customs clearance difficulties were encountered following a change of regulation for imported food by the Customs Authority. Although clearance was eventually facilitated, initial difficulties in procuring the necessary documents resulted in the payment of demurrage for three subsequent shipments. In cooperation with WFP Headquarters, WFP Country Information Guide was updated to include the new regulation.

WFP purchased seven different types of food items on the local or international market depending on availability and cost-effectiveness. The total food purchased was 4,693 mt; 52 percent of all food items were purchased through WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), allowing WFP to make advance purchases when prices are favourable and to decrease lead time. Imported food amounted to 3,008 mt, while 1,656 mt of rice and 30 mt of salt were purchased locally. Thus, 36 percent of all food items were procured locally which greatly decreased lead time and proved cost-effective while supporting the local economy.



All transport is conducted by private local contractors through a competitive tendering process to ensure cost-efficiency. WFP updated its transport shortlist, adding four new contractors and renewing old contracts where necessary. In 2017, 6,274 mt of food were delivered to WFP cooperating partners managed school canteens and health centres throughout the country. Post-delivery losses amounted to 17.45 mt, which is around 0.3 percent of all food delivered and therefore within the acceptable limit. In support of women smallholder farmers, WFP implemented two cash-based transfer cycles amounting to USD 437,728, during which e-vouchers were used.

To strengthen the Government's capacity and to transfer competencies for eventual crisis relief operations, with USD 275,000, WFP constructed an advanced logistics base consisting of five prefabricated warehouses with a total storage capacity of 3,000 mt in Conakry. The Guinean Government is currently using this facility as its national health warehouse.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	30	-	30
Micronutrient Powder	-	1	1
Rice	1,656	1,404	3,060
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>3,091</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>54.5%</b>	<b>45.5%</b>	

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

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	448
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	154
Rice	150
Split Peas	305
Vegetable Oil	545
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,602</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Learning from past experience, WFP organized joint field visits with the Government to ensure their adequate understanding of Guinea's food security and nutrition situation. Such missions helped to strengthen the Government's capacities while increasing WFP's visibility, and overall contribute to a better cooperation between the two. Throughout 2017, WFP aimed at having at least one government representative on each of its monitoring missions.

The 2016 review of the 1,000 days project in the prefecture of Labé revealed the need to better link WFP food distributions to the health centres educational activities. While beneficiaries regularly returned to receive their food rations, the educational activities about proper feeding and hygiene techniques were less frequently followed. Learning from this experience, in 2017 WFP distributed its ready-to-use supplementary food at the end of the health

centre's educational exercises.

While the 2016 post-distribution monitoring of WFP food assistance for assets (FFA) and local procurement activities confirmed the projects' overall effectiveness, it also highlighted their high logistics associated costs. Therefore, WFP assessed the benefit of using cash-based transfers (CBT) as a transfer modality using the Omega assessment method, considering both project efficiency and effectiveness. It concluded that CBT would greatly diminish costs, thus rendering the activities more efficient, while stimulating the local economy. Consequently, WFP introduced its FFA pilot project using CBT as a transfer modality in 2017, with the aim to eventually extend CBT to all its projects.

WFP launched its home-grown school feeding project in 2016, buying locally parboiled rice from women steamer cooperatives for its school canteens. The contracts with the cooperatives were signed in late January, just after the harvesting season, when prices were comparatively high. In 2017, based on the women's feedback provided in the 2016 After Action Review (AAR), WFP decided to sign the contracts in December to allow them to buy their paddy at a better price. WFP continued to provide the cooperatives with equipment to increase their productivity after learning that the equipment provided in 2016 was not suffice. The AAR also showed that the women's limited access to credit impaired their capacity to buy sufficient amounts of paddy. Therefore, WFP partnered with the *Société Générale des Banques en Guinée* to facilitate access to credit for cooperatives.

Based on the previous year's evaluation of the Ministry of Education's action plan for the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER), WFP decided to augment its efforts supporting the ministry in following up with the action plan. As a result, WFP and the Ministry of Education decided to carry out SABER in December 2017 to adequately assess the national school meals capacity. However, after consultation with the WFP regional bureau, both parties decided to postpone the evaluation to 2018.

## Story Worth Telling

"I have my little restaurant that is profitable for me and my little shop that works now. This allows me to pay for my little girls' schooling," says Antoinette Honomou, housewife and market gardener in Koulé, Forest Guinea.

Since October 2017, Antoinette benefits from WFP food assistance-for-assets pilot project using cash-based transfers. The project provides the heads of 44 women market gardening groups with e-vouchers worth USD 400,000 to buy food for 1,964 members and the members' families, while training the members on proper market gardening techniques and linking their surplus produce to WFP school canteens.

"The assistance I receive changed my life because I am becoming more self-reliant. I can now carry out my own market gardening activities, sustain my little restaurant and shop. I can support my family," stated Antoinette. Besides the training, Antoinette received a food basket paid for with the e-voucher money, and comprised of rice, beans, vegetable oil and local dried fish called *Bonga*, to support herself and her family. "I jointly decide with my husband the management of food in the household," she says, whereas before her husband decided alone. Antoinette looks more confidently into the future, believing that the assistance received will have a lasting impact on her and her family's life.

# Project Results

## Activities and Operational Partnerships

### Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

For the implementation of its school meals activities, WFP closely cooperates with the Government and coordinates all its activities with the *Direction Nationale des Cantines Scolaires* (DNCaS) who has a school meals focal point in each prefecture where activities are carried out. Supporting the DNCaS will yield long-term advantages because they will eventually take over all school canteens.

WFP school meals programme provides children in selected schools with a hot, nutritious daily meal. Targeted are schools in food-insecure areas with low enrolment and high drop-out rates, particularly for girls. Girls attending classes regularly receive take-home rations of 5 litres of vegetable oil every three months. A daily meal usually consists of rice, pulses or beans, salt and oil, and is provided on every school day of the year. Having to cope with funding shortages, WFP collaborated with local communities and smallholder farmer groups, encouraging them to supply a meal one day a week.

WFP focused on strengthening the managerial capacities of the DNCaS by providing trainings and organizing field visits for five of their representatives. Trainings consisted of workshops where participants learned about the school canteen committees and their role in the programme, as well as general organizational and nonadministrative matters. Such activities aim at enabling the DNCaS to eventually take over all school canteens, thus contributing to the national ownership of the school meals programme.

For the implementation of its nutrition activities, WFP closely collaborates with the Ministry of Health, three national and two international non-governmental organizations (NGOs): *Aide à la Famille Africaine* (ALFA), *Association de Guinéenne de Technologistes Biomédicaux* (AGUITEB), *Club des Amis du Monde* (CAM), DREAM and Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI). Partners are chosen based on an assessment considering their experience, capacity to implement activities, presence in targeted prefectures, local partnerships and networks. They receive an introductory training to prepare for their tasks if necessary. Thorough assessment and preparation ensure that WFP partners are highly qualified which directly benefits beneficiaries.

In 2017, WFP carried out prevention of acute malnutrition activities in the prefecture of Kouroussa, where the 2015 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) survey revealed a high global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence. The prevention programme targeted all children of appropriate age who received specific ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF), while their attendants received nutrition education briefings and instructions on distributed RUSF. Children benefited from three distribution cycles over a period of three months. WFP cooperated with AGUITEB, which was responsible for beneficiary identification and project implementation.

In 2017, WFP carried out the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in six prefectures (Kankan, Faranah, Siguiri, Mandiana, Kouroussa and Kérouané) based on their MAM prevalence rate according to the 2015 SMART survey. Forty-five health centres were assisted and beneficiaries were included in the treatment programme based on an anthropometric screening. Children received Super Cereal Plus for 60 days and pregnant and lactating women benefited from Super Cereal and fortified vegetable oil for a period of 180 days. Pregnant and lactating women also received training on the adequate use of the distributed Super Cereal. WFP closely cooperated with the Ministry of Health who implemented the project. WFP supervised their activities throughout the year and organized several field missions to support their work.

In December 2017, WFP launched a new project in the prefecture of Siguiri, combining MAM treatment and food security activities, targeting 135 households who have at least one child affected by MAM. Children and mothers receive the usual MAM treatment rations, consisting of Super Cereal Plus, Super Cereal and fortified vegetable oil, for the duration of 60 and 180 days respectively. Additionally, households receive a food basket composed of highly nutritious local foods and are educated on how to cultivate nutritionally rich crops. Household support is given for a period of 90 days. CECI is responsible for beneficiary identification and project implementation.

In June 2017, WFP finished its 1,000 days project, launched in 2014 in cooperation with CAM in three sub-prefectures of Labé based on a high prevalence of chronic malnutrition. The stunting prevention programme targeted all children of appropriate age in the sub-prefectures who received RUSF. Their attendants received hygiene kits consisting of soap and water purification tablets and benefited from education on proper feeding and hygiene techniques.

Malnourished people living with HIV (PLHIV) under anti-retroviral therapy (ART) benefited from a nutrition assessment, counselling and support. They received Super Cereal and a basket of local, highly nutritious foods for

their families for the duration of 180 days. Households benefited from education on how to adequately prepare distributed Super Cereal, and sensitisation on adequate hygiene and nutrition practices. The project is carried out in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and NGO partners DREAM and ALFA. While the Ministry of Health is responsible for the implementation of activities targeting PLHIV under ART, ALFA is responsible for assistance provided to their households and DREAM supports both activities.

### **Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs**

For its smallholder farmer support activities, WFP cooperated with five local NGOs, which were chosen using a two-step assessment procedure. In the first round, it is assessed whether potential partners share WFP's vision, commitments, goals and principles, and whether they have sufficient working experience in the area. The second round assesses their capacity to carry out the intended activities. These partnerships allowed WFP to reach more beneficiaries while being increasingly effective and efficient in its work due to the partners' experience.

In October 2017, WFP launched its food assistance-for-assets (FFA) pilot implemented through cash-based transfer (CBT) in six prefectures of Forest Guinea (Lola, Macenta, N'Zérékoré, Beyla, Gueckedou and Kissidougou). The prefectures were chosen because of their high level of food insecurity, their volatility to recurring natural disasters, and their fragility due to the recent Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak. Forty-four women market gardening groups, consisting of 1,964 members, benefited from the project. The groups' heads received e-vouchers to buy food for group members and their families. To augment the groups productivity, WFP provided equipment and four local partner NGOs – *Action pour le bien-être Familial* (ABEF), *Association d'appui aux initiatives de Développement* (AID), *Centre d'Etude et d'Appui au Développement* (CEAD) and *Organisation Catholique pour la Promotion Humaine-Caritas N'zérékoré* (OCPH) – carried out capacity strengthening activities in cultivating techniques and voucher utilisation. The groups were encouraged to supply their surplus produce to WFP school canteens. They were chosen based on their cultivating capacity, experience in providing vegetables to school canteens, equipment and their members' level of food insecurity.

Women parboiled rice steamer cooperatives from Forest Guinea were targeted because of the region's high food insecurity and overall EVD induced fragility. WFP bought rice from eight women cooperatives under the home-grown school feeding concept. Local NGO *La Maison Guinéenne de l'Entrepreneur* (MGE) carried out capacity strengthening activities, targeting 891 group members and providing training on technical knowledge, women leadership and market access. Cooperatives were chosen based on their production capacity, official registration as a cooperative, work experience and their capacity to handle equipment.

## **Results**

### **Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger**

Due to financial constraints, WFP transferred 713 of its school canteens to the *Direction Nationale des Cantines Scolaires* (DNCaS), which has taken over full responsibility for their proper operation. Adding 26 new schools to the list, WFP is left with 896 schools in the 2017/18 school year, compared with 1,583 in the 2016/17 school year. To avoid duplication, the following analysis considers the figures from the school year 2016/17 [1].

Providing school meals and take-home rations for girls aims at increasing enrolment and retention rates in primary schools, particularly for girls, and providing a vital safety net for children in terms of nutrition. All schools targeted were reached, contributing to the increase in retention rates for boys and girls which reached almost 100 percent. The annual rate of change in enrolment of girls almost doubled, from 9 percent to 16 percent. However, the same rate for boys decreased substantially, from 14 percent to 6 percent. The decrease was to be expected after several years of high increases and indicates that most boys of eligible age are enrolled in primary education. This figure might decrease further until universal net enrolment is achieved, which currently stands at 84 percent for boys and 72 percent for girls on a national level. The increase for girls can be attributed to WFP's decision to distribute take-home rations of vegetable oil to all girls enrolled in targeted schools. In previous years, only girls enrolled in the final year of primary education were eligible. This decision was taken to increase girls' enrolment in targeted schools to eventually achieve gender parity. It was made possible by a surplus stock transfer from EMOP 200716 which closed in 2015. As a result, part of surplus stocks was transferred to the school meals programme to counter the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak's negative impact on school attendance, enrolment, and food security. The transfer enabled WFP to reach more schools and provide considerably more take-home rations for girls than was anticipated under the Country Programme. Despite this considerable increase, however, the gender ratio in assisted schools remains below parity, highlighting the need for increased outreach to encourage families to send their girls to school.

WFP works together with the Government to strengthen its capacity to monitor and manage the school meals activities with the aim that the DNCaS eventually takes over all school canteens. To achieve this goal, WFP carried out activities with the DNCaS to strengthen their managerial capacities through trainings and field visits. This continuous support enabled the DNCaS to take over a considerable number of WFP's school canteens at the beginning of the school year 2017/18, thus contributing to the programme's national ownership. To adequately assess the DNCaS managerial capacity, it was planned to conduct the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER), an assessment aiming at identifying gaps and developing appropriate capacity strengthening roadmaps with the Government and other stakeholders. However, after close consultation with the WFP regional bureau in Dakar, WFP and the Government decided to postpone the exercise to 2018. This decision was taken to give all parties involved additional time for preparations to ensure the assessment's adequate implementation. Consequently, the School Feeding National Capacity Index was not assessed in 2017.

Lack of a diversified diet has been identified as a major cause for the rise of children's acute malnutrition in the region of Kouroussa, which is further exacerbated by recurrent episodes of widespread diarrhoea disease, acute respiratory infections and parasitosis. To counter this trend, WFP decided to implement its prevention of acute malnutrition programme in the prefecture, by ensuring a general distribution of nutritionally enriched food for children. In previous years, the programme was carried out in two prefectures of the Kankan region with similarly high acute malnutrition rates, usually accompanied by a rise of the child mortality rate. The Country Programme did not foresee the project's implementation in 2017, however, the previously mentioned EMOP surplus stock transfer allowed the country office to respond to government needs. The project proved effective in previous years and was therefore adopted in Kouroussa, where its objective is to prevent further deterioration of the nutritional state. The project's first evaluation will be carried out in 2018.

Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) aims at improving the nutritional situation of targeted vulnerable people, namely children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women. In 2017, the transfer of surplus stock from the EMOP allowed WFP to reach more beneficiaries than anticipated. MAM recovery, default and non-response rates overachieved, continuing the trend of previous years. This success highlights the importance of the continuous outreach and follow-up made by WFP and cooperating partners in the communities to encourage participation in the programme. Despite these positive achievements, WFP assisted fewer health centres than planned due to resource constraints. Similarly, figures for coverage and children consuming a minimum acceptable diet are not available because the necessary monitoring activities could not be carried out due to a lack of resources.

To break the intergenerational cycle of stunting and malnutrition, WFP carried out its 1,000 days project in the prefecture of Labé, where malnutrition and stunting rates are high. Under the programme, children received nutritional support for the first 1,000 days of their life, a crucial time for their cognitive and physical development. Due to the surplus resource transfer from EMOP 200716, WFP could reach more beneficiaries than initially planned. Learning from past experiences, food distribution was firmly connected to the health centres' hygiene and nutrition education activities. In previous years, food entitlements were often distributed separately, while in 2017 they were distributed along with other activities, giving further incentive to beneficiaries to attend classes and workshops. As a result, the health centres' activities were followed more regularly by beneficiaries and the number of women exposed to nutrition messaging increased to 100 percent of planned. The project ended in June 2017.

WFP provides nutritional support to malnourished people living with HIV (PLHIV) under anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and their families to increase PLHIV's adherence rate and to provide a nutritional safety net for affected families. In 2017, ART default rate was zero while adherence rates remained far above the target. At the same time, the ART nutritional recovery rate tripled and reached 100 percent. This increase is mainly due to a better follow-up mechanism. Learning from experience, WFP closely cooperated with its partners and sensitised them on the use of appropriate follow-up procedures. As a result, partners increasingly encouraged patients to follow instructions on food consumption and medication, and to return regularly over the course of their treatment which usually lasts six months. Additionally, the 2016 distribution partly took place during Ramadan, the Muslim fasting month, which deterred beneficiaries from returning to receive their treatment. This was not the case in 2017, which led to beneficiaries returning more regularly. This increased the programme's effectiveness while allowing WFP and its partners to better monitor the results, contributing to the increase in the recovery rate. However, funding shortages forced WFP to reduce the number of beneficiaries. In 2017, only 901 PLHIV and 8,784 family members received nutritional support. For the same reason, the number of health centres supported had to be reduced to five.

### **Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs**

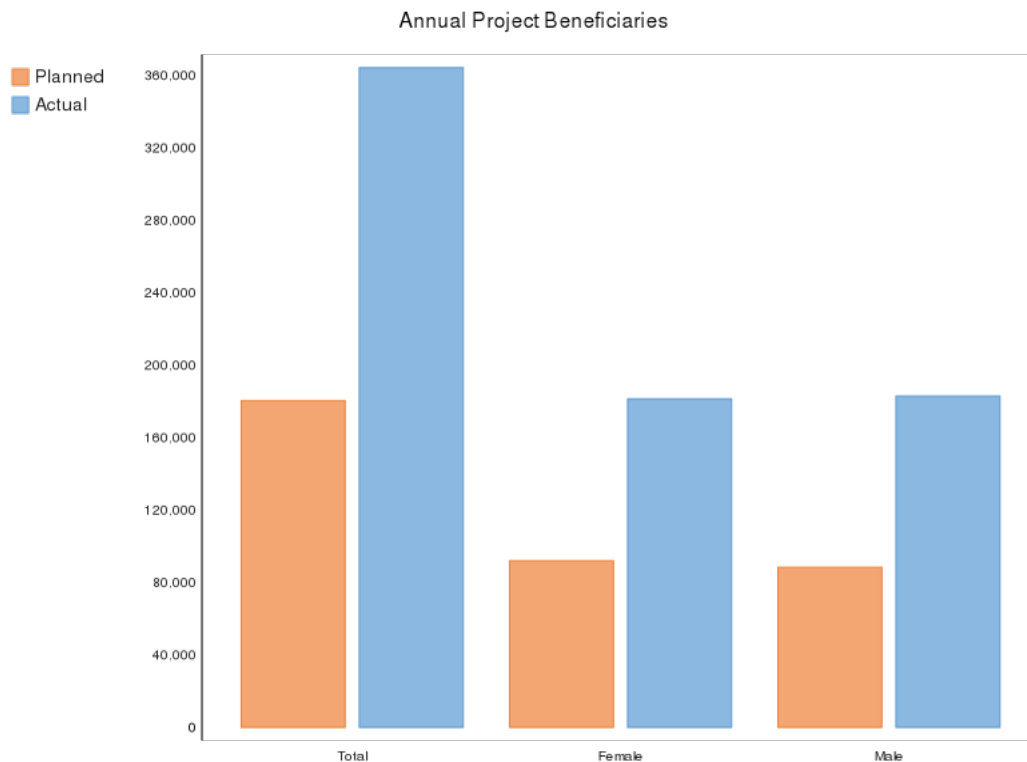
WFP's food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activity aims at increasing rural communities' resilience to external shocks and augmenting their food security. The project particularly targets vulnerable women to improve their situation while increasing gender equality. FFA implemented through cash-based transfers had a significant impact on household's food consumption score (FCS) and diet diversity score (DDS). The increase in diet diversity is

explained by two changes introduced under the FFA programme: (i) the food basket households received contained local dried fish whereas in previous years it only consisted of vegetables; and (ii) women market gardeners benefited from training and received equipment to strengthen their cultivation capacity, consequently increasing their output of home-grown vegetables. WFP encouraged households to supply part of their surplus to its school canteens, and sell the rest for profit, while the main objective was to increase production for their own consumption. To conclude, a stable supply of fresh vegetables and the food basket, including dried fish, ameliorated beneficiaries' food diversity profoundly.

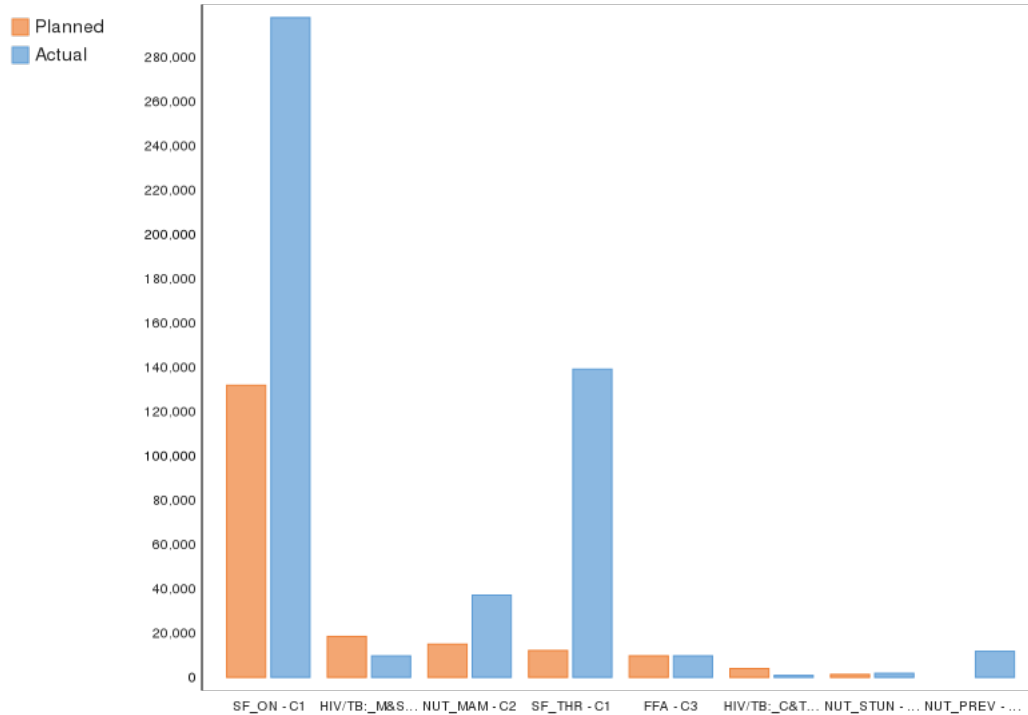
Progress made regarding households' FCS can be explained along similar lines. Increased capacity to sustain oneself while selling surplus produce for profit ensures a household's increased resilience to food insecurity, for instance during the lean season. WFP's food basket helped to achieve this goal. Importantly, households headed by women no longer lag behind those headed by men in FCS and DDS. This can be attributed to WFP consistently targeting vulnerable women farmers, ameliorating their position *vis-à-vis* men. Overall, activities were carried out as planned and reached the intended beneficiaries. This can be attributed to WFP's good cooperation with its partners who were chosen based on a thorough capacity assessment.

WFP increasingly buys its school meals locally with the aim of supporting the local economy while providing an effective safety net for children, farmers and communities. In 2017, local rice purchases almost doubled compared with 2016. As a consequence, the percentage of local purchases of all food distributed increased significantly as did the percentage of smallholder farmer produced food of all locally procured food. Both achievements surpass initial targets and highlight WFP's ambition to strengthen the local economy by creating synergies between its school meals and smallholder programmes. All activities were carried out as planned, because of the good cooperation between WFP, *La Maison Guinéenne de l'Entrepreneur* (MGE) and women cooperatives.

[1] The school year 2017/18 began in October 2017 and will be evaluated in 2018 Standard Project Report (SPR).

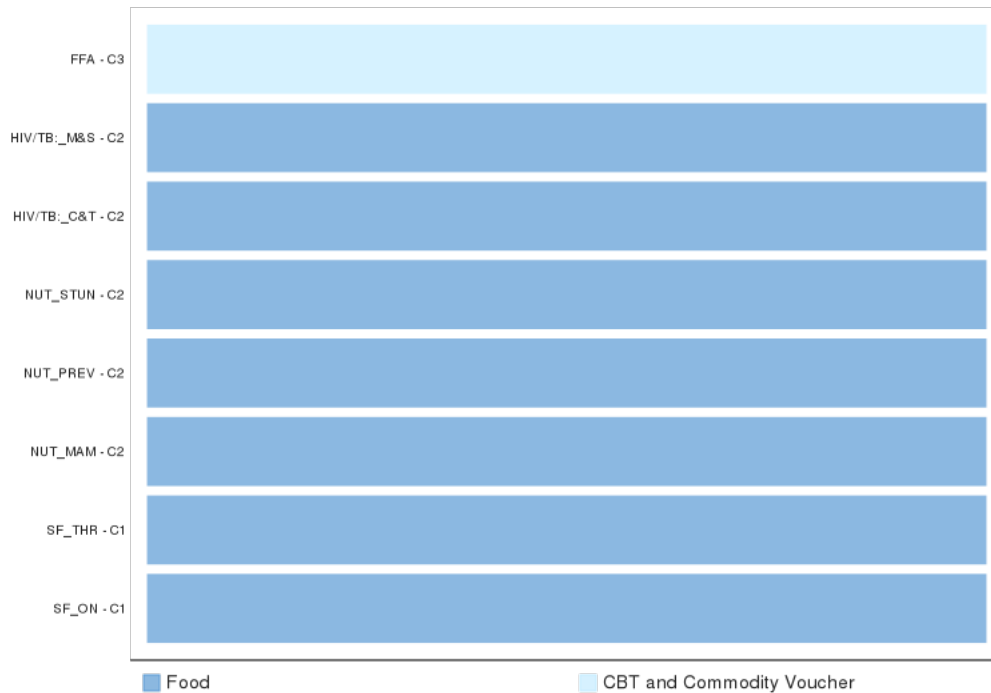


### Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



**SF\_ON:** School Feeding (on-site)  
**HIV/TB: \_M&S:** HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety Nets  
**NUT\_MAM:** Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
**SF\_THR:** School Feeding (take-home rations)  
**FFA:** Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
**HIV/TB: \_C&T:** HIV/TB: Care&Treatment  
**NUT\_STUN:** Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting  
**NUT\_PREV:** Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition

### Modality of Transfer by Activity





SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 SF\_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting  
 HIV/TB: \_C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment  
 HIV/TB: \_M&S: HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety Nets  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Comp.1-Education</b>			
Beans	-	369	-
Canned Pulses	-	46	-
Iodised Salt	71	68	95.3%
Micronutrient Powder	1	-	-
Olive Oil	179	2	1.3%
Peas	-	68	-
Rice	3,561	2,747	77.1%
Split Peas	712	165	23.1%
Vegetable Oil	237	1,030	433.7%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,762</b>	<b>4,494</b>	<b>94.4%</b>
<b>Comp.2-Nutrition</b>			
Beans	-	2	-
Canned Pulses	-	1	-
Corn Soya Blend	557	586	105.1%
Iodised Salt	17	1	5.4%
Peas	-	73	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	10	64	672.1%
Rice	666	304	45.7%
Rice Soya Blend	-	3	-
Split Peas	200	-	-
Vegetable Oil	124	80	64.7%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>70.8%</b>
<b>Comp.3-Food Security</b>			
Rice	-	553	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Comp.4-Ebola</b>			

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Rice	-	24	-
Vegetable Oil	-	102	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	<b>127</b>	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,335</b>	<b>6,288</b>	<b>99.3%</b>

## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Comp.3-Food Security</b>			
Value Voucher	437,895	437,740	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>437,895</b>	<b>437,740</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Performance Monitoring

WFP monitors its activities regularly and closely. The field and monitoring units make monthly field visits to collect information, through tablets, allowing them to directly upload collected data to WFP's server. This enables the collection, sharing, and analysis of data in real time and at reduced costs. Furthermore, field officers compile quarterly evaluation reports about all of WFP activities. Based on these reports, WFP identifies possible performance gaps and can react swiftly. Monthly performance reports are submitted by WFP's cooperating partners, including non-governmental organizations, school directors and heads of health centres. These partners closely cooperate with the field and monitoring units and WFP's monitoring assistants and receive support and trainings to increase their monitoring and managerial capacities. This close cooperation ensures that eventual performance gaps are quickly identified and addressed. Furthermore, WFP entered a cooperation with the Peace Corps for its monitoring activities. Peace Corps volunteers are firmly integrated into local communities and able to assist WFP in its data collection at a very low cost. This new partnership increases WFP's monitoring capacities while mitigating the current funding shortage. Peace Corps volunteers receive regular monitoring training at the beginning of each year and additional trainings on an ad hoc basis. For instance, 32 volunteers were trained in food security data collection techniques in October 2017. The training was carried out in cooperation with WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit based in the WFP Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa in Dakar.

WFP carried out distribution monitoring, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and an after-action review in 2017. The after-action review was carried out by an external consultant, while PDM was conducted under the new partnership with the Peace Corps. Due to the funding shortage, WFP carried out fewer PDM than in previous years. It decided to focus monitoring activities on its pilot and recently adjusted projects, namely local purchases under the home-grown school feeding concept and food assistance-for-assets (FFA) pilot project implemented through cash-based transfer. This decision was taken because of the lack of experience with new projects, and close monitoring could help WFP to adjust quickly if necessary. Distribution monitoring was carried out for the prevention of malnutrition activities to ensure beneficiaries' satisfaction and to collect their feedback. A close cooperation with the WFP regional bureau was initiated to set up a database for the collection and analysis of data about the 1,000 days project which finished in June 2017. The purpose of this database is to enable the project's thorough evaluation to ascertain its significance in the long-run. WFP will relaunch the project in 2018.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

In 2017, WFP and partners continued to strengthen gender mainstreaming throughout all programmes. In the school meals programme, WFP keeps encouraging women's participation in school committees, which are responsible for food distribution. Committees are supposed to include two pupils, a girl and a boy, a woman and a

man from the community, the school director, and a woman and man teacher. To meet this target, WFP sensitises communities about the committees' importance. Although women are encouraged to participate, they are often reluctant. Currently, women make up 25 percent of committee members. Nevertheless, their inclusion in leadership positions and presence at distribution sites encourage mothers to send their girls to school. Women were at the frontline in mobilizing local communities to supply school canteens with one meal a week which became necessary due to the funding shortage. They are in charge of preparing children's school meals. Overall, women have a considerable degree of ownership over the school meals programme.

WFP's home-grown school feeding programme explicitly targets women. In 2017, WFP cooperated with eight women parboiled rice steamer cooperatives to purchase their produce for its school canteens. Eighty-eight percent of their members are women. Simultaneously, *La Maison Guinéenne de l'Entrepreneur* (MGE) carried out capacity strengthening activities including training on women leadership. WFP support leads to the increase of women in leadership roles, contributing to gender equality.

Under its food assistance-for-assets (FFA) pilot, WFP is targeting women market gardening groups, sustaining them through the lean season and strengthening their production capacities. This led to a significantly better food consumption score and diet diversity score for households headed by women *vis-à-vis* those headed by men. Additionally, decisions regarding food in targeted households are taken increasingly jointly by women and men. Augmenting women's production capacity further enables them to sell a part of their surplus produce to generate income which in turn, contributes to their autonomy.

WFP actively participated in the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence by giving workshops and holding presentations at the Kankan University and several schools in Conakry. In Kankan, WFP organized and participated in a gender march to raise awareness for the need for gender equality.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

The principal risks for beneficiaries in Guinea stem from possible attacks and harassment from people trying to steal their rations. The following mitigation measures were implemented to avoid exposing beneficiaries to additional risks through participation in WFP activities:

- Before implementing cash-based transfers in a community, WFP informed all stakeholders including local authorities and non-beneficiaries about the activity, including its targeting criteria, delivery mechanism and purpose of entitlement.
- WFP ensured that distance between distribution sites and beneficiaries' homes did not expose people to security risks and that distributions were completed on time, for beneficiaries to return home in the daylight.
- WFP ensured that beneficiaries were adequately sensitised about the activities, possible risks and how to mitigate them.
- WFP is in the process of setting up a hotline for beneficiaries to call in case they have questions or encountered problems, and to provide WFP with feedback about its activities. WFP will compile regular feedback reports to be included in its evaluation and lessons learned. To this end, WFP is partnering with two mobile companies to set up an adequate platform.
- For its food assistance-for-assets (FFA) pilot project, WFP conducted post-distribution monitoring (PDM) to receive beneficiaries' feedback. For instance, the PDM conducted in December 2017 highlighted that 6 percent of beneficiaries believed that access to food is insufficient and 3 percent said that assistance delivered did not correspond to their expectations, indicating the need for better information.
- WFP is cooperating with the Peace Corps, employing their volunteers to follow up on WFP projects by conducting interviews with beneficiaries and compiling feedback reports.

The above mitigation measures, as outlined by the December 2017 PDM, ensured that 97 percent of people benefiting from WFP's FFA activities felt that they were adequately informed about the project's inclusion criteria, what beneficiaries will receive, and where they can file complaints or give feedback. All participants in the project reported not having experienced safety problems when travelling from their homes to WFP distribution sites and back. Conducting PDM to adequately assess beneficiaries' protection status is pivotal. WFP is aware of the need to increase its efforts to conduct PDM for all its activities to ensure adequate protection and accountability.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

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A girl receiving a take-home ration of oil as part of the school meals programme, Labé.

### Explanatory notes:

#### Beneficiary tables

As part of the launch of the recovery efforts in support of national priorities through the Guinean Government's Post Ebola Crisis Cell, at the end of Emergency Operation 200761 on 31 December 2015, WFP Guinea pre-positioned food in Ebola-affected areas to ensure food assistance to Ebola survivors and orphans under the component 4 of the Country Programme 200326, for a period of six months (January to June 2016). However, surplus food remained undistributed at the end of this assistance.

In addition, technical difficulties related to the reallocation of these surpluses in WFP's Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) were encountered. These difficulties were due to the fact that these surpluses had already been subject to a first reallocation from Emergency Operation 200761 to component 4 of Country programme 200326. As a result, it was impossible to carry out a second reallocation from component 4 to component 1 (both under Country Programme 200326).

With the above background and to avoid the perishing and loss of food (rice and vegetable oil), WFP distributed the food through the school canteen component, which had the capacity to absorb this surplus. For technical reasons, the 2017 SPR for Country Programme 200326 outlines that foods were distributed under component 4, whereas they should be integrated as part of component 1. To enable the use of these food items, one beneficiary was added under component 4. Nonetheless, actual number of beneficiaries for 2017 Country Programme activities is 364,316 in lieu of 364,317.

#### Indicators

As no activity has taken place for Component 4 – Ebola, no indicator was monitored for 2017 activities.

Additional missing indicators, under components, were not tracked as the country office did not have adequate resources to carry out relevant assessments monitoring these indicators.

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	88,399	92,077	180,476	182,900	181,417	364,317	206.9%	197.0%	201.9%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-Education)	71,223	60,672	131,895	158,758	139,166	297,924	222.9%	229.4%	225.9%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2-Nutrition)	15,230	23,620	38,850	22,682	33,980	56,662	148.9%	143.9%	145.8%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3-Food Security)	1,946	7,785	9,731	1,460	8,270	9,730	75.0%	106.2%	100.0%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.4-Ebola)	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<b>Comp.1-Education</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (5-18 years)	71,223	60,672	131,895	158,758	139,166	297,924	222.9%	229.4%	225.9%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	71,223	60,672	131,895	158,758	139,166	297,924	222.9%	229.4%	225.9%
<b>Comp.2-Nutrition</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	2,176	3,147	5,323	9,098	11,372	20,470	418.1%	361.4%	384.6%
Children (24-59 months)	3,108	4,040	7,148	5,199	6,823	12,022	167.3%	168.9%	168.2%
Children (5-18 years)	2,448	4,312	6,760	1,510	846	2,356	61.7%	19.6%	34.9%
Adults (18 years plus)	7,498	12,121	19,619	6,875	14,939	21,814	91.7%	123.2%	111.2%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	15,229	23,621	38,850	23,417	33,245	56,662	153.8%	140.7%	145.8%
<b>Comp.3-Food Security</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Adults (18 years plus)	1,946	7,785	9,731	1,460	8,270	9,730	75.0%	106.2%	100.0%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	1,946	7,785	9,731	1,460	8,270	9,730	75.0%	106.2%	100.0%
<b>Comp.4-Ebola</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (5-18 years)	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Comp.1-Education</b>									

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding (on-site)	131,895	-	131,895	297,924	-	297,924	225.9%	-	225.9%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	12,155	-	12,155	139,166	-	139,166	1,144.9%	-	1,144.9%
<b>Comp.2-Nutrition</b>									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	15,000	-	15,000	37,123	-	37,123	247.5%	-	247.5%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	-	-	-	11,791	-	11,791	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	1,350	-	1,350	1,874	-	1,874	138.8%	-	138.8%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	4,000	-	4,000	901	-	901	22.5%	-	22.5%
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets	18,500	-	18,500	9,685	-	9,685	52.4%	-	52.4%
<b>Comp.3-Food Security</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	9,731	9,731	-	9,730	9,730	-	100.0%	100.0%
<b>Comp.4-Ebola</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Comp.1-Education</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	131,895	-	131,895	297,924	-	297,924	225.9%	-	225.9%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	12,155	-	12,155	139,166	-	139,166	1,144.9%	-	1,144.9%
<b>Comp.2-Nutrition</b>									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	15,000	-	15,000	37,123	-	37,123	247.5%	-	247.5%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	-	-	-	11,791	-	11,791	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	1,350	-	1,350	1,874	-	1,874	138.8%	-	138.8%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	4,000	-	4,000	901	-	901	22.5%	-	22.5%
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets	18,500	-	18,500	1,237	-	1,237	6.7%	-	6.7%
<b>Comp.3-Food Security</b>									

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding (on-site)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	9,731	9,731	-	9,730	9,730	-	100.0%	100.0%
<b>Comp.4-Ebola</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Comp.1-Education</b>									
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	71,223	60,672	131,895	158,758	139,166	297,924	222.9%	229.4%	225.9%
Total participants	71,223	60,672	131,895	158,758	139,166	297,924	222.9%	229.4%	225.9%
Total beneficiaries	71,223	60,672	131,895	158,758	139,166	297,924	222.9%	229.4%	225.9%
<b>School Feeding (take-home rations)</b>									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	-	12,155	12,155	-	139,166	139,166	-	1,144.9%	1,144.9%
Total participants	-	12,155	12,155	-	139,166	139,166	-	1,144.9%	1,144.9%
Total beneficiaries	-	12,155	12,155	-	139,166	139,166	-	1,144.9%	1,144.9%
<b>Comp.2-Nutrition</b>									
<b>HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment;</b>									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	1,320	2,680	4,000	311	590	901	23.6%	22.0%	22.5%
TB Clients receiving food assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity supporters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	1,320	2,680	4,000	311	590	901	23.6%	22.0%	22.5%
Total beneficiaries	1,320	2,680	4,000	311	590	901	23.6%	22.0%	22.5%
<b>HIV/TB: Mitigation&amp;Safety; Nets</b>									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	8,820	9,180	18,000	594	643	1,237	6.7%	7.0%	6.9%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
TB Clients receiving food assistance	245	255	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	9,065	9,435	18,500	594	643	1,237	6.6%	6.8%	6.7%
Total beneficiaries	9,065	9,435	18,500	4,455	5,230	9,685	49.1%	55.4%	52.4%
<b>Comp.3-Food Security</b>									
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
Activity supporters (Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion))	1,946	7,785	9,731	1,460	8,270	9,730	75.0%	106.2%	100.0%
Total participants	1,946	7,785	9,731	1,460	8,270	9,730	75.0%	106.2%	100.0%
Total beneficiaries	1,946	7,785	9,731	1,460	8,270	9,730	75.0%	106.2%	100.0%
<b>Comp.4-Ebola</b>									
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Nutrition Beneficiaries

### Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Comp.2-Nutrition</b>									
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	2,800	3,500	6,300	5,926	7,407	13,333	211.6%	211.6%	211.6%
Children (24-59 months)	1,600	2,100	3,700	3,386	4,444	7,830	211.6%	211.6%	211.6%



Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	5,000	5,000	-	15,960	15,960	-	319.2%	319.2%
Total beneficiaries	4,400	10,600	15,000	9,312	27,811	37,123	211.6%	262.4%	247.5%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	-	-	-	3,302	4,126	7,428	-	-	-
Children (24-59 months)	-	-	-	1,887	2,476	4,363	-	-	-
Children (6-59 months)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	-	-	5,189	6,602	11,791	-	-	-
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	648	702	1,350	927	947	1,874	143.1%	134.9%	138.8%
Total beneficiaries	648	702	1,350	927	947	1,874	143.1%	134.9%	138.8%

## Project Indicators

## Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.1-Education</b>				
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</b>				
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>GUINEA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM survey, Base value: 2015.07, WFP survey, Retroactive baseline survey on data from 2012/2013 school year, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP monitoring</i>	=85.00	65.31	94.00	99.82
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>GUINEA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.07, WFP survey, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP monitoring</i>	=85.00	65.10	93.50	99.84

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
GUINEA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Retroactive baseline survey on data from 2012/2013 school year, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM survey, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP monitoring	=85.00	65.45	94.99	99.81
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
GUINEA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Follow-up survey, WFP survey, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Follow-up survey, WFP survey, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	=6.00	1.08	11.00	10.00
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
GUINEA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Retroactive baseline survey on data from 2012/2013 school year., <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Follow-up survey, WFP survey, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Follow-up survey, WFP	=6.00	0.93	9.00	16.00
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
GUINEA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Retroactive baseline survey on data from 2012/2013 school year, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Follow-up survey, WFP survey., <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Follow-up survey, WFP	=6.00	1.08	14.00	6.00
<b>Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
GUINEA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, WFP monitoring, <b>Base value:</b> 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP monthly report, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP monitoring	=1.00	0.87	0.84	0.84
<b>Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</b>				
<b>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</b>				
SF-GUINEA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, Consultation , <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, Consultation, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Evaluation of the SABER Action Plan	=2.60	1.60	1.70	-
<b>Comp.2-Nutrition</b>				
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>ART Default Rate (%)</b>				
200326.C2 LOCATIONS OF HIV CLIENTS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, 200326.C2 Locations of HIV clients , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, 200326.C2 Locations of HIV clients , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating partner , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP and Cooperating partner monitoring	<10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>ART Adherence Rate (%)</b>				
200326.C2 LOCATIONS OF HIV CLIENTS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, UBRAF Report, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP and Cooperating partner monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP and Cooperating partner monitoring	>75.00	70.00	91.63	89.90
<b>ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)</b>				
200326.C2 LOCATIONS OF HIV CLIENTS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, UBRAF Report, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Partner monthly report, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP and Cooperating partner monitoring	>75.00	49.00	32.92	100.00
<b>TB Treatment Default Rate (%)</b>				
200326.C2 LOCATIONS OF TB PATIENTS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12, 200326.C2 Locations of TB patients, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, 200326.C2 Locations of TB patients, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating partner monthly report , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP and Cooperating partner monitoring	<10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TB Treatment Adherence Rate (%)</b>				
200326.C2 LOCATIONS OF TB PATIENTS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, UBRAF Report, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating partner monthly report, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP and Cooperating partner monitoring	>75.00	50.00	91.67	0.00
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
200326.C2 MAM LOCATIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP and Cooperating partner monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP and Cooperating partner monitoring	>75.00	88.30	98.96	91.50
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
200326.C2 MAM LOCATIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP and Cooperating partner monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP and Cooperating Partner monitoring	<3.00	0.20	0.01	0.00
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
200326.C2 MAM LOCATIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP and Cooperating partner monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP nd Cooperating partner	<15.00	10.40	1.03	0.10
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
200326.C2 MAM LOCATIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP and Cooperating partner monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP and Cooperating partener monitoring	<15.00	1.60	0.00	0.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
LABE REGION , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12, Institutional target, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.04, Secondary data, document review, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, WFP survey	>70.00	0.00	21.00	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
<i>LABE REGION, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Mid-term review of project</i>	>70.00	18.70	40.00	-
<b>Comp.3-Food Security</b>				
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>FOREST GUINEA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Institutional Target, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey, FSOM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	<1.00	7.00	3.00	0.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>FOREST GUINEA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Institutional Target, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey, FSOM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	<3.52	17.60	21.70	1.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>FOREST GUINEA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Institutional Target, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey, FSOM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	<3.10	15.50	6.30	0.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>FOREST GUINEA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Institutional Target, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey, FSOM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	<0.20	1.00	1.30	0.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>FOREST GUINEA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Institutional Target, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey, FSOM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	<4.28	21.40	27.10	1.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>FOREST GUINEA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Institutional Target, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey, FSOM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	<2.92	14.60	18.30	1.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>FOREST GUINEA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Institutional Target, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey, FSOM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	>5.19	5.19	5.00	6.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>FOREST GUINEA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Institutional Target, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey, FSOM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	>5.12	5.12	4.84	6.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>FOREST GUINEA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Institutional Target, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey, FSOM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	>5.24	5.24	5.10	6.00
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>FOREST GUINEA, Project End Target: 2017.06, Institutional Target, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey, FSOM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	<14.02	14.02	17.96	-
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>FOREST GUINEA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Institutional Target, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey, FSOM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	<15.67	15.67	14.65	-
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>FOREST GUINEA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Institutional Target, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey, FSOM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	<17.51	17.51	12.55	-
<b>Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels</b>				
<b>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</b>				
<i>GUINEA, Project End Target: 2017.12, WFP monitoring, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Patners contract document, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, wfp monitoring</i>	=10.00	0.36	6.91	27.00
<b>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</b>				
<i>GUINEA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Document review, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Patners contract document, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Document review, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, wfp report</i>	>10.00	0.20	3.80	77.00
<b>Comp.4-Ebola</b>				
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</b>				
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>ALL HOUSEHOLDS - FOREST GUINEA, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM survey, Base value: 2015.07, WFP survey, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	<18.89	18.89	19.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>FOREST GUINEA, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM survey, Base value: 2015.07, WFP survey, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, PDM Survey</i>	<0.78	3.90	2.50	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>FOREST GUINEA, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM survey, Base value: 2015.07, WFP survey, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	<0.94	4.70	2.50	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>FOREST GUINEA, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM survey, Base value: 2015.07, WFP survey, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	<0.70	3.50	2.60	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>FOREST GUINEA, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM survey, Base value: 2015.07, WFP survey, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	>4.88	4.88	5.25	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>FOREST GUINEA, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM survey, Base value: 2015.07, WFP survey, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	>4.94	4.94	5.18	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>GUINEA, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM survey, Base value: 2015.07, WFP survey, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, PDM Survey</i>	>4.73	4.73	5.32	-
<b>Project-specific</b>				
<b>Percentage of assisted communities that reported reduced unnecessary movements thanks to WFP food assistance in period of widespread and intense transmission</b>				
<i>GUINEA, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM-Survey, Base value: 2015.07, WFP survey, PDM-Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, Activity implementation Monitoring</i>	>80.00	83.00	81.00	-

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Comp.1-Education</b>				
<b>SO4: School Feeding (on-site) and School Feeding (take-home rations)</b>				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,583	1,583	100.0%
<b>Comp.2-Nutrition</b>				
<b>SO4: HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment;</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	8	2	25.0%
<b>SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>				
Number of Hygiene kits distributed (soap)	Kits	1,829	1,829	100.0%
Number of Hygiene kits distributed (water purification tablets)	Kits	1,829	1,829	100.0%
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	27	27	100.0%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	1,829	1,829	100.0%
<b>SO4: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	65	45	69.2%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	7,197	7,197	100.0%
<b>Comp.3-Food Security</b>				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of land cultivated	Ha	67	62	93.3%
Number of Farmers trained in productivity improvement	farmer	1,942	1,946	100.2%
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	1,942	1,976	101.8%
<b>SO3: Local Purchases</b>				
Number of Farmers trained in productivity improvement	farmer	891	891	100.0%
Number of farmers trained in leadership roles and responsibilities	individual	560	560	100.0%
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	item	303	303	100.0%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.1-Education</b>				
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>GUINEA, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	43.00	-	39.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>GUINEA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>43.00	26.43	-	70.50
<b>Comp.2-Nutrition</b>				
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SIGUIRI, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.03</i>	=50.00	18.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SIGUIRI, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.03</i>	=30.00	7.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SIGUIRI, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.03</i>	=20.00	75.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>SIGUIRI, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2014.12, Base value: 2016.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	27.58	-	45.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>LABE, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.01</i>	=50.00	37.00	-	-
<b>Comp.3-Food Security</b>				
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>GUINEA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.02, Base value: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>30.00	21.00	-	52.83
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>GUINEA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.02, Base value: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	52.00	-	24.57
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>GUINEA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.02, Base value: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=20.00	27.00	-	22.60
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>GUINEA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2014.12, Base value: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	60.00	-	67.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>GUINEA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2014.12, Base value: 2016.06</i>	>60.00	65.00	-	-
<b>Comp.4-Ebola</b>				
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>GUINEA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.07, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07</i>	=30.00	4.00	15.05	-
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>GUINEA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07</i>	=50.00	19.00	61.13	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>GUINEA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07</i>	=20.00	77.00	23.82	-
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>GUINEA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.07</i>	>50.00	66.67	-	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>GUINEA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.07</i>	=60.00	66.67	-	-



## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.1-Education</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>GUINEA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2016.07</i>	>90.00	68.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>GUINEA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	99.00	-	-
<b>Comp.2-Nutrition</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>LABE, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.01</i>	>90.00	92.20	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>SIGUIRI, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.03</i>	>100.00	98.50	-	-
<b>Comp.3-Food Security</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>GUINEA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2014.12, Base value: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	67.00	-	97.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>GUINEA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2014.02, Base value: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>100.00	99.45	-	100.00
<b>Comp.4-Ebola</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>GUINEA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07</i>	>90.00	79.00	67.00	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>GUINEA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.07, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07</i>	=100.00	99.60	95.00	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>GUINEA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.07, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07</i>	>90.00	79.00	100.00	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>GUINEA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.07, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07</i>	=100.00	79.00	95.00	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>GUINEA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.07, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07</i>	>90.00	79.00	100.00	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>GUINEA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07</i>	=100.00	99.60	99.45	-

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.1-Education</b>		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>GUINEA, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>130,327.00	130,327.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>GUINEA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=3.00	2.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>GUINEA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Comp.2-Nutrition</b>		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>GUINEA, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>175,921.97	134,432.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>GUINEA, HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>3.00	2.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>GUINEA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>3.00	3.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>LABE, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>1.00	1.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>SIGUIRI, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>2.00	2.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>GUINEA, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Comp.3-Food Security</b>		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>GUINEA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>8,097.00	24,085.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>GUINEA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>11.00	7.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>GUINEA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Comp.4-Ebola</b>		
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>GUINEA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.07</i>	=3.00	-
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>GUINEA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	-

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
France	FRA-C-00275-03	Corn Soya Blend	-	217
France	FRA-C-00275-03	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	25
France	FRA-C-00275-03	Rice	-	125
France	FRA-C-00275-03	Vegetable Oil	-	29
Japan	JPN-C-00506-01	Iodised Salt	-	30
Japan	JPN-C-00506-01	Micronutrient Powder	-	1
Japan	JPN-C-00506-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	154
Japan	JPN-C-00506-01	Rice	-	1,404
Japan	JPN-C-00506-01	Split Peas	-	282
Japan	JPN-C-00506-01	Vegetable Oil	-	475
Japan	JPN-C-00553-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	343
Japan	JPN-C-00553-01	Rice	-	891
Japan	JPN-C-00553-01	Vegetable Oil	-	26
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	426

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-04013-02	Corn Soya Blend	-	43
Private Donors	WPD-C-04013-02	Rice	-	100
Private Donors	WPD-C-04013-02	Split Peas	-	49
Private Donors	WPD-C-04013-02	Vegetable Oil	-	14
		<b>Total</b>	-	<b>4,636</b>