

SAVING  
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LIVES



# Guinea Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2019

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

In January 2018, WFP launched a transitional interim country strategic plan (ICSP) that would be implemented in the Republic of Guinea until June 2019. Through the transitional ICSP, WFP established synergies with the government and other stakeholders to carry out various activities under its school feeding programme; nutrition prevention and treatment programmes; and livelihood and resilience programmes targeting smallholder farmers.

In 2018, under the school feeding programme, WFP's assisted 130,345 students of which 45,397 were girls in 896 schools in the most food-insecure regions of the country – Forested Guinea, upper, lower and central Guinea. However, 90 percent of WFP-supported schools were shut down for most of the year due to a teachers' strike resulting in only 64 percent of the planned school rations being distributed.

WFP supported the Ministry of Education and Literacy to draft a national policy for the school feeding programme and also engaged stakeholders to analyse and use the System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) which is planned to be implemented in 2019 under the country strategic plan (CSP) (2019-2023).

Through the school feeding activities, WFP and partners saw stable enrolment and attendance rates and a reduction in the drop-out rates for primary schoolchildren, particularly girls. In parallel, WFP carried out various activities aimed to strengthen the government's capacity to manage and own school feeding activities.

In 2018, more than 39,000 children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) benefited from WFP's prevention of acute malnutrition activities to prevent global acute malnutrition (GAM). Through the 1,000 days project 23,973 PLWs benefited from specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) and educational interventions to help fight chronic malnutrition. WFP also screened 4,372 PLW and their children to assess their nutritional status and found that 26 percent were at risk of malnutrition.

WFP continued to build strategic partnerships with the government, Ministries of Education, Health, Agriculture and Social Affairs, as well as other stakeholders, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Population Funds (UNFPA), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

WFP continued to provide technical and financial support to both market gardening groups and parboiled rice unions in 2018 which aimed to support the empowerment of women, create employment opportunities; and to increase the resilience to seasonal shocks and to the socio-economic effects of Ebola virus disease (EVD) that had affected the community in 2017. In 2018, WFP provided specific training on climate smart agriculture as well as post-harvest processing

to both associations.

Lastly, WFP continued capacity strengthening activities with school canteen management committees. In 2018, a total of 195 schools were identified to participate in the innovative cash-based transfers (CBTs) pilot programme with the plan to start actual implementation in 2019. Thirty canteen management committees will receive e-vouchers to purchase all the provisions for school feeding directly from the retailers and the remaining 165 schools will receive e-money to purchase local rice from the parboiling unions with the remaining other commodities to be provided by WFP.



**204,529**  
total beneficiaries  
in 2018

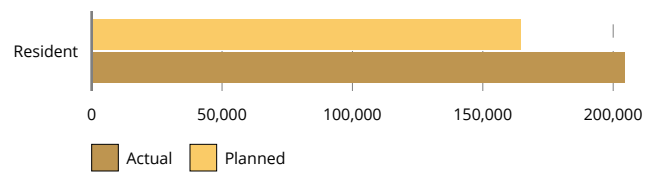


50%  
female

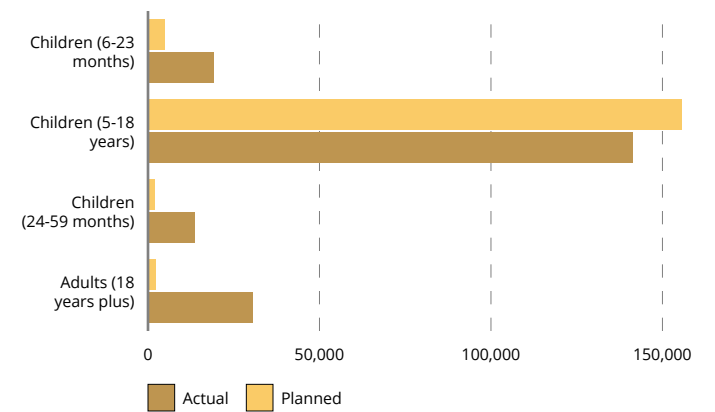


50%  
male

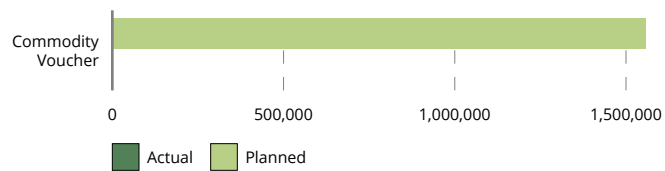
**Beneficiaries by Residence Status**

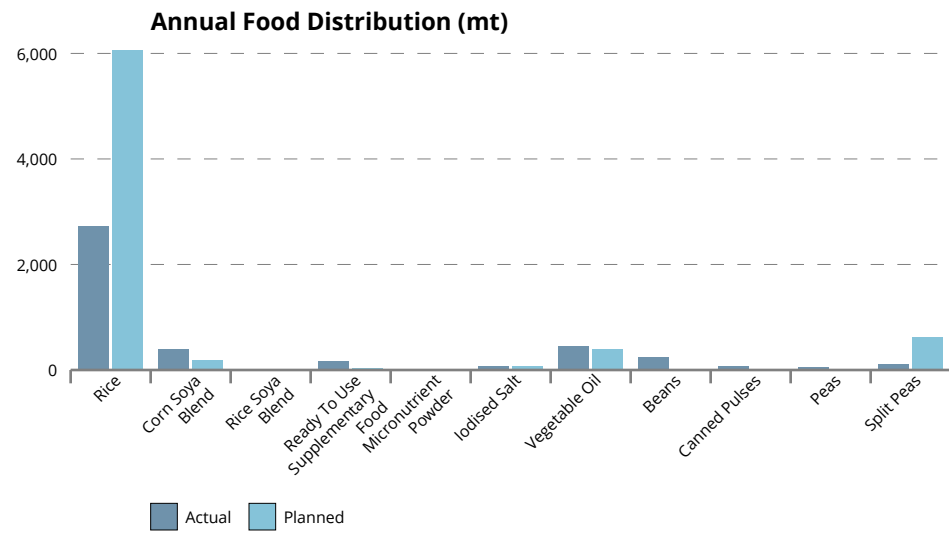


**Beneficiaries by Age Group**

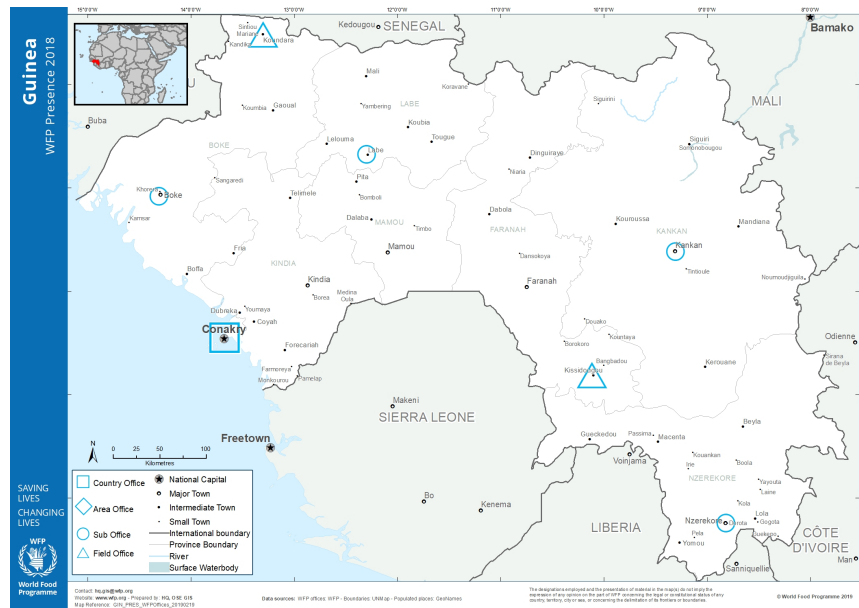


**Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)**





# Context and Operations



WFP operations in Guinea falls under the resilience building and root causes focus area, linked with the key objectives of providing access to food for school-aged children, improving the nutritional status of the most vulnerable populations, providing treatment to children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and enhancing livelihoods through capacity strengthening for parboiled rice unions and market garden groups. WFP's new strategic direction further supports the government in its efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17 targets.

In contribution to SDG 2, strategic outcome 1 focuses on ensuring that food-insecure populations, particularly school-aged children, in targeted areas in Guinea have adequate access to safe and nutritious food throughout the year. Girls are more likely to dropout than boys, with 22 percent of women over the age of 15 are literate, whilst 38 percent for men [1]. Working towards SDG 2 and 17, strategic outcome 2 focuses on improving the nutritional status of vulnerable children aged 6-59 months, malnourished, HIV/TB clients, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) country-wide by 2020. Strategic outcome 3 focuses on reinforcing smallholder farmers' capacity, particularly women, to provide food to school feeding programmes and create a sustainable model for institutional purchases and create linkages between smallholder farmers and market outlets to stimulate local availability of foods and increase household incomes.

Guinea continued to make progress recovering from the impacts of the Ebola virus disease (EVD), however, 2018 marked an increase in civil unrest and political tension. Riots erupted following the elections in February and March and ongoing strikes and street demonstrations by teachers, students, workers unions, and political opposition parties continued to disrupt economic activity and socio-ethnic sensitivities. Further, civil servants and residents of mining towns frequently disrupted operations to voice their discontent that the rich mineral deposits have not translated into improved public services or job opportunities. A lack of basic services, inequalities between men and women in terms of education and access to resources, and rapid population growth all exacerbate the situation.

In addition to the instability and tensions, poverty continued to stifle with more than 55 percent of the population living below the poverty line of USD 1.25 per day and 60 percent of Guineans live in poverty [2]. Agriculture employed more than 51 percent of the population. Women and girls represented 67 percent of the population that were economically active, however, continued to lack access and control of productive resources, livelihoods, health services, and decision-making roles at all levels [3]. Further, the social expectation that only men will inherit land perpetuates lack of access to resources and the belief that women need not pursue higher education reinforces the inequalities between men and women.

In 2018, access to food remained a major concern for 21.8 percent of the population, (19 percent men and 20 percent women), with 2.4 percent of the population affected by severe food insecurity. More than half, 51 percent, of households in Guinea had limited food security, which lead to becoming food insecure. Food insecurity occurred in rural areas, with a rate of 26 percent compared to 13 percent in urban areas, and disproportionately affected the poorest of the population [4]. At the national level, 6 percent of children aged 6-59 months suffered from global acute malnutrition (GAM) and 24 percent were stunted or chronically malnourished. Inland regions Faranah and Nzerekore had higher chronic malnutrition rates, at 31 and 30.9 percent [4].



# Programme Performance - Resources for Results

WFP received 100 percent of the funding requirements for 2018 operations through various donor contributions (89 percent) and carryover from 2017 (11 percent). A remaining balance of USD 3 million will be carried over for operations under the interim country strategic plan (ICSP) for 2019. In 2018, WFP undertook a decentralized evaluation of the Country Programme which contributed to the implementation strategy of the programme and which will be highlighted in the ICSP in 2019.

Under the school feeding programme response, the government contributed 1,000 mt of rice meeting the needs of the first two quarters for strategic outcome 1. Strategic outcome 1 covered 51 percent of the budget for the school feeding programme, which distributed school meals to 130,345 students. Fifty percent of output indicators met annual targets and 50 percent of indicators made good progress. However, a prolonged teacher's union strike created a surplus of food that could not be used in the school canteens before the expiry date. WFP worked with donors and the government to reallocate these resources for asset creation activities. These activities will be implemented in 2019 and strengthen the agricultural production capacity of communities to contribute to locally grown food to the school feeding programme and to resilience building for food insecure communities.

Under strategic outcome 2, 80 percent of output indicators met annual targets and 90 percent of indicators made good progress. Twenty-three percent of the budget was allocated towards enabling the provision of nutritional supplements and support for 38,898 children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). WFP and the Ministry of Health implemented a treatment of acute malnutrition programme to prevent acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and PLW in the food insecure forest region of Guinea.

WFP did not receive funding in 2018 for people living with HIV/AIDS and TB patients. Thus, after a seven-month break in the funds shortages, WFP partnered with the *Comité National de Lutte Contre le SIDA (CNLS)* and DREAM Sant'Egidio an international NGO to cover the costs of processing and delivering food from the Global Fund, and to ensure that 6,144 malnourished people living with HIV/AIDS and TB patients in the Conakry region received nutritional support.

Strategic outcome 3 contributed to 28 percent of the budget and 50 percent of output indicators that met annual targets and 50 percent of indicators made good progress. The funding was allocated to conduct a comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) as well as building resilience and improving livelihoods of women and communities. In 2017, WFP supported 11 women's rice unions, with a total of 1,782 smallholder farmers, resulting in the production and purchase, by WFP, of 1,145 mt for USD 724,692 of locally grown rice. The home-grown school feeding (HGSF) approach supplied schools with

locally procured rice, cutting down on logistical costs and building up the production capacity and resilience of local communities.

In 2017, the HGSF pilot was successful and a second round of funding for 2018 was approved to cover 195 schools and to participate in an innovative cash-based transfer (CBT) project, to be implemented in early 2019.

All monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities were conducted using internal, except for the post distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise, which was carried out with the help of externally recruited by external enumerators. Tablets were used by enumerators to electronically insert data in real-time tablets to electronically submit data in real-time. This enabled data to be used immediately by WFP and any quality issues to be addressed efficiently and effectively.



# Programme Performance

## Strategic Outcome 01

Vulnerable populations including school-aged children in Guinea have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round

In 2018, activities under this strategic objective focused on improving strategic outcome 1 focuses on improving access to nutritious food for vulnerable school-aged children in Guinea as well as supporting the transfer of ownership of the school feeding programme to the government. Working closely with the Ministry of Education and Literacy and the National Directorate of School Canteens (DNCaS), WFP employed a home-grown, nutrition-sensitive approach to the school feeding programme, ensuring that schoolchildren received at least one nutritious meal a day while applying a nutrition lens to national policies and helping strengthen capacity and resilience of local communities.

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

WFP assisted 100 percent of the targeted primary schools, providing meals to 130,345 students, of which 45,397 were girls. A total of 2,708 mt of food products were distributed, consisting of a daily ration per person of 150 g of rice, 10 g of oil, 30 g of legumes, 3 g of iodized salt. Whilst schoolchildren at the 146 pilot schools in the most-food insecure areas, received 47 g of micro nutrient powder (MNP). Twenty-three percent of the rice was locally grown, and 60 percent of the fresh vegetables used towards the school meals which came from local market gardening activities. Further, 45,397 girls received quarterly take-home rations amounting to 235 mt of fortified vegetable oil, which contributed to the household's food security and reached 99 percent retention rate for girls in the targeted schools.

Eighty-five percent of school canteen management committees reported that the school meals encouraged parents to register their children. This resulted in the increase in enrollment, at an average of 7 percent at WFP-supported schools, compared to the national target of 6 percent. The retention rates in schools that implemented the school feeding programme averaged 97 percent.

Due to the national teachers' strike, which began in February and ended in December 2018, 90 percent of the schools covered by the WFP school feeding programme were closed for weeks at a time. Given the circumstances of the schools' closure, only 64 percent of the planned school rations were distributed. Thus, of the 144 rations planned per student, only 92 meals were provided per child over the course of the school year. The rations that were not distributed in the 2018 school year will be transferred over to asset creation activities in early 2019.

In 2018, challenged by the efforts to transition the provision of weekly food meals to school canteens management for ownership, sourcing and supply of the meals. The committees will continue working with WFP in 2019.

Early in 2018, due to delays in receipt of funding, WFP experienced shortage of micronutrient powder for distributions and there were several delays in regarding the funding, which created a fund shortage for micronutrient powder (MNP) distributions. Once funding was secured, WFP was able to provide nutritional supplement to 19,393 schoolchildren, including 8,727 girls, in 146 of the most food-insecure schools.

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

WFP provided both technical and financial assistance to the DNCaS and began to take ownership over implementing the school feeding programme through the System Assessment and Benchmarking for Education Results (SABER) method. The DNCaS team evaluated the government's capacity to manage a national school feeding programme and identified the strengths and weaknesses of the current school feeding policy. Based on the findings, WFP supported the drafting of a new school feeding policy. In December 2018, a first draft of the policy was circulated for comments. WFP will organize a national workshop during the first quarter of 2019 to further develop the policy document. WFP trained 25 regional DNCaS focal points on the school feeding programme and procured both vehicles and computers equipment for the DNCaS to facilitate their increased role in implementing and monitoring the programme. WFP aims to strengthen capacity within DNCaS and within the policy environment to have 100 percent of the school feeding programme handed over to the government by 2030.

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

WFP partnered with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Guinea and continued to provide high-quality, locally produced parboiled rice. FAO supports paddy rice farmers in the Boké region, providing agricultural inputs, technical assistance, and quality assurance. WFP and FAO supported the purchase of locally-grown rice to supply the school feeding programme, which contributed to the market linkages created between the rice producers and the rice steaming groups.

Continuing to strengthen the partnerships built with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) implementing partners, WFP trained 59 field agents from 11 partner NGOs. Through a Training-of-Trainers (ToT) method, to focus on training school principals and school canteen management committees on

procurement, provisioning, and financial management for the 896 WFP-supported schools. As well as, the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) officers from the WFP sub-offices conducted site visits to the schools to follow up on the training provided and assess if the capacity of the committees had improved.

Further, WFP engaged key partners and stakeholders, including the government, in a needs mapping exercise throughout 2018. The results of the ongoing mapping exercise will contribute the transition from WFP's transitional interim country strategic plan (ICSP) to the ICSP in 2019.

## Strategic Outcome 02

The most vulnerable populations in Guinea, namely pregnant and lactating women, children under 5, and malnourished HIV/TB clients, have improved nutritional status by 2020

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP worked closely with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), *Médecins Sans Frontières* (MSF), the *Comité National de Lutte Contre le SIDA* (CNLS), and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). WFP aimed to improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable populations in Guinea through capacity strengthening, treating acute malnutrition, and contributing to the prevention of chronic malnutrition. A mid-year and annual review exercise was conducted in coordination with the Ministry of Cooperation and the government helped ensure activities were integrated.

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

WFP strengthened partnership with the National Statistics Institute (NIS) and the Ministries of Health and Agriculture and provided the technical expertise and financing for a national survey and vulnerability analysis on food security and nutrition in Guinea.

As a key part of monitoring nutrition indicators across the country, the Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA+N) was conducted from April to May 2018 and disseminated to partners in August 2018. Before conducting the survey, WFP facilitated a training on survey methodology, data collection, and reporting for 34 supervisors from the NIS and 173 investigators from the various ministries. The results of these surveys were used for the harmonized framework, which WFP provided technical and logistical support as well as in collecting data via mobile phones (mVAM).

WFP played a key role in coordinating and implementing meetings for the scaling up nutrition (SUN) movement in Guinea, which aimed to integrate nutrition into policies across sectors and promote cooperation and coordination across partners. WFP ensured nutrition was applied through policy discussions,

particularly to the CNLS for the creation of a national protocol for the management of food and nutrition for persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV). WFP helped convene 19 technicians from the Ministry of Health to contribute to the document and finalize the protocol.

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

In 2018, 100 percent of the targets for the moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme were covered. WFP provided 399 mt of food products to 8,369 children aged 6 – 59 months and received weekly rations of Super Cereal Plus and 8,671 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received rations composed of Super Cereal and cooking oil.

Ninety-two percent of beneficiaries met their nutritional status over the course of their two-month intervention. This was largely due to the community-based MAM screening strategy employed by local NGOs and implementing partners, which engaged the local community in identifying signs of acute malnutrition before they become chronic.

WFP in 2018 provided 206 mt of food products to 6,144 malnourished PLHIV and TB patients. Combined with home monitoring visits, conducted in partnership with local implementing partners, adherence rates of the targeted beneficiaries to anti-retroviral treatment increased from 89 percent in 2017 to 100 percent in 2018. However, during the seven-month break in the funds shortages, resulted in a nutritional recovery rate of only 69 percent, compared to the 75 percent targeted.

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

WFP in 2018 targeted 24 percent of children in Guinea suffering from chronic malnutrition and focused on providing specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) to the most vulnerable populations, through capacity strengthening of PLW to contribute to the prevention of chronic and global acute malnutrition (GAM).

WFP implemented the prevention of acute malnutrition in Beyla and Siguiri, and distributed 158 mt of rice, beans, and iodized salt for 39,055 people 7,811 households, including 6,675 pregnant and 8,530 lactating women. Additionally, 148 mt of SNFs were distributed to 12,500 children aged 6-59 months, providing a nutritious boost to their caloric intake. The MAM treatment provided a significant incentive for beneficiaries to come together, therefore community health centres and NGO partners participated in the distribution to conduct vaccination campaigns and other initiatives.

WFP launched the 1,000 Days Project which distributed 14 mt of SNFs to 2,801 children aged 6 – 23 months. Further, 23,263 beneficiaries, which included 21,172 PLW, received training on infant and young child feeding (IYCF), thereby assisting women with the decision making about nutrition and assistance options.

WFP, along with implementing partners, conducted 877 awareness raising sessions, of which 91 percent of the participants were women. As well as, 6,667 beneficiaries, 84 percent of which were women, participated in a hands-on cooking demonstration. The cooking demonstration sessions used locally available food to model for beneficiaries how to prepare more nutritious meals. Lastly, 1,146 PLW in Labe and 1,228 women in Kouroussa received hygiene kits.

WFP screened 4,372 PLW to assess their level of nutrition and of their children. Twenty-six percent of the women were at risk of malnutrition and, were recommended for the follow-up home visits. WFP conducted a total of 628 home visits and of the children screened, 348 were moderately malnourished and 90 were severely malnourished. The most serious cases were referred to UNICEF for treatment and the more moderate cases were supported by MSF for follow up assistance.

WFP and local implementing partners conducted 42 training sessions to help build capacity strengthening of community health workers assisted with identifying cases of malnutrition early. The training held 112 community health workers, including 37 women and 75 men, around malnutrition, how to identify it, and appropriate follow up actions.

### Strategic Outcome 03

Smallholders in targeted areas, namely women and young people, have enhanced livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs throughout the year

Strategic outcome 3 focused on enhancing livelihoods of small-scale food producers. WFP provided support to strengthen the technical and organizational capacity of smallholder farmers, women and youth groups. The market access model helped facilitate opportunities for local parboiling unions and gardening groups to sell local produce for the WFP-assisted school canteens, helping diversify student's diets and improve household incomes. Lessons learned included the necessity of involving actors from across the value chain and respecting the local preferences and eating habits of beneficiaries.

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

WFP, in partnership with FAO and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), provided technical training and financial support on the climate change smart agriculture which empowered smallholder farmers to increase income general on, knowledge sharing and capacity in agriculture practices that strengthened market gardening groups and parboiled rice unions. In 2018, 16 groups, 735 beneficiaries of which 66 percent were women, received gardening starter kits which increased the resilience of the market gardening to seasonal shocks and contributed to the lasting socio-economic effects of Ebola virus disease (EVD) that had affected the communities in 2017. The harvest season in Guinea demonstrated an increase in consumption of sales at the household level. The training further assisted farmer cooperatives, individual smallholder farmers capacities and institutional procurement markets to meet the demands for the commodities. WFP distributed vegetable processing kits to the 16 groups which enabled the groups to dry and store food for the upcoming harvesting season. As part of food security monitoring, WFP conducted a Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA+N) in coordination with several Ministries and United Nations agencies and organized a yearly mobile VAM (mVAM) exercise to follow-up on food security indicators periodically. The findings of these surveys were key for the upcoming interim country strategic plan (ICSP) targeting strategy for national and regional partners including CILSS.

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

In 2018, WFP partnered with specialized partners and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide market access, local purchases, food quality assurance, and financial inclusion for small holder farmers. More specifically, women small holder farmers received equipment which increased access to the market mainly on local purchases, through parboiling unions which included 1,782 members, of which were 80 percent women and strengthened the management skills and food quality of the rice unions. The financial management capacity of the rice unions improved in 2018 and promoted access to the market and encouraged local purchases instead of borrowing, lending, and managing the money amongst themselves and avoided the high interest rates at the bank. WFP supported 11 rice unions and allowed their rice production to go through an agency that tested and validated the quality of rice. The high quality of the locally grown rice enabled WFP to purchase 1,144 mt of local parboiled rice at a competitive price. WFP established partnerships with the FAO and the Charente Maritime for procuring paddy rice and iodized salt and continued to diversify local purchases of other commodities in 2019, such as cowpeas. The partnerships will continue to promote the creation of market



outlets for local produce and increase the incomes and overall resilience of the rural communities and will be captured in the ICSP.

In 2018, a total of 195 schools were identified to participate in the cash-based transfers (CBTs) pilot programme. Thirty school canteen management committees received e-vouchers to purchase local parboiled rice from the rice unions, as well as the market gardening groups producing beans, cowpeas, salt, oil, tomatoes, onions, eggplants, and chili pepper. In 2019, the remaining 165 schools will also receive e-money to purchase local parboiled rice from the parboiling unions. The CBT pilot project that was established in 2018 built on the lessons learned from the school feeding programme and allowed opportunities for the private sector on dehusking corn, transporting local produce, and transforming products into higher-value items. In the past years, WFP purchased the rice and produce directly from the producers. Therefore, the mobile money will be transferred to the school management committees and will take responsibility for provisioning the school feeding programme, strengthening value chain linkages and providing a multiplier effect on the local economy, benefiting the whole community. WFP will remain active in monitoring and facilitating the CBT project and continue to strengthen capacity and resilience of rural communities.

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Despite the Government of Guinea's efforts to comply with the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Decade for the Empowerment of African Women and the adoption at the national-level of "Guinea Vision 2040," which incorporates the National Gender Policy into the socio-economic development of Guinea. Through access to education, health and nutrition, and rural development opportunities exist between women, men, girls and boys. Girls are almost twice as likely to drop out of school in comparison to boys and the literacy rate for girls accounted up to 22 percent of girls over the age of 15, while the male literacy rate is 38 percent [1].

WFP and the Government of Guinea continue to work together to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 by integrating gender dimensions and equality under strategic outcome 1 WFP's school feeding programme. The programme was designed to improve and reduce the gender gap and encourage girls school enrolment and retention, and receive quarterly take home rations of vegetable oil are additionally offered to girls who have a 80 percent attendance rate. The programme further targeted 50 percent of the management committee and supported schools to oversee the construction of more efficient cook stoves and more importantly strengthen conditions for women who prepared the school lunches.

Despite lack of statistical data, gender inequalities in Guinea have decreased overall but remain significant in some sectors. In Guinea, 23.7 percent of households headed by women were food insecure compared with 21 percent of households headed by men [2]. Further, more than 24 percent of children aged 6 – 59 months were chronically malnourished [3].

In 2018, WFP allocated 13 percent of the transitional interim country strategic plan (ICSP) towards gender equality activities. WFP supported 11 rice unions through the innovative "home-grown" approach to the school feeding programme and provided women small holder farmers with parboiling equipment, which strengthened women's knowledge and empowerment.

The training provided on administration and bookkeeping empowered and guided women to make more informed decisions. Through the continuous improvement in strengthening capacity resulted in *Société Générale des Banques de Guinée* offering a line of credit to the women-run cooperatives. As a result, enabled women to purchase the required equipment with credit. The president of the Tinameni Women's Rice Cooperative noted, "Before, we could not purchase equipment because the bank wouldn't allow access to a line of credit. Therefore, members were able to support their families and send their children

to school."

As Guinea was under a transitional ICSP, no Gender Age Marker (GaM) Monitoring is required. Once a final ICSP will be approved, the codes will be calculated. The planned ICSP will continue to focus on advancing gender equality and contribute to achieving zero hunger by 2030 (SDG 2).

## Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

WFP and implementing partners ensured programmes were designed to fully integrate assistance to affected and assisted population's needs, rights, and capacities. In Guinea, rural populations were more likely to experience protection constraints, such as deprivation, gender-based violence, and lack of decision making, with 83 percent of rural households living in multidimensional poverty, compared to 18.6 percent of urban households [1]. Food insecurity disproportionately affected the poorest, least resilient segments of society. The rural-urban divide was taken into consideration during the design and implementation of activities, as were the issues of people's safety; discrimination and marginalization of individuals or groups based on gender, ethnicity, social status and persons with disability between targeted and excluded households or communities.

WFP has in place protection policies and guidance that were applied to ensure activities were implemented in a manner that does not put the safety of beneficiaries at risk or jeopardize their dignity, safety, or integrity. All activities were implemented with local NGOs and partners were aware of WFP protection policies and practices. The post distribution monitoring (PDM) questionnaire was used to understand the beneficiaries' experience to ensure they did not encounter any aggression or protection concerns while en route or while receiving assistance. The PDM questionnaire was further used as a tool to help raise awareness surrounding human rights. Due to cultural constraints on protection risks, Guinea continued to encourage vulnerable populations to address protection.

Further, WFP established a committee to settle disputes during food distribution activities. The committee was composed of respected community leaders and WFP staff provided conflict mitigation training to ensure and address protection concerns.

WFP's innovative cash-based transfers (CBTs) programme contributed to the safety of vulnerable populations, particularly women farmers and school canteen committees. By receiving the cash transfers through e mobile money account,





women and committees were empowered to contributing to financial decisions and dietary choices.

Further, the take-home rations given to girls at school helped prevent girls from dropping out of school and early marriages.

For children who lived far from school, going home for lunch often resulted in not returning to school for the afternoon; thus, providing school lunches contributed to increase the number of children staying in school in the afternoon. Lastly, the promotion of gardening groups within mining communities helped offer an alternative economic activity for the targeted populations and helping contribute to better nutrition and food security.

### Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP remains committed to conducting activities in an accountable manner to the communities and beneficiaries receiving support. Therefore, strengthening beneficiaries' awareness of and participation in selecting activities that respond to the needs, design, and delivery. WFP programming in Guinea was based through an adaptive management approach which ensured programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes were informed and reflected the views of affected people.

WFP engaged in discussions with various stakeholders including local officials, community leaders, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and implementing partners to strengthen knowledge of local customs, language, and preferences and identified the needs of men, women, boys and girls. WFP further strived to ensure the concerns of specific groups were represented, such as persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities. The participatory approach enabled WFP to provide a tailored and adapted assistance package to each targeted group.

To ensure that the assisted people were informed about the programme prior to project implementation, WFP and implementing partners informed targeted beneficiaries on regular sensitization regarding the awareness on the programme, entitlements, distribution timelines, and expected contribution. All project stakeholders were involved, including implementing partners, government partners, schoolchildren's parents, school management committees, smallholder farmer group members, and community members. Communities were engaged by WFP through site visits, community meetings, and in public gathering spaces.

WFP and partners supported in developing pictorial communication materials targeting different beneficiaries. Moreover, selected field officers were appointed to share their experiences and become familiar with the culture, thus avoiding translation or cultural misunderstandings.

The school feeding programme, through beneficiary schools were selected by WFP and the National Directorate of School Canteens (DNCaS), to ensure a wide geographic distribution and assistance in the areas with the highest food insecurity. Each school canteen management committee included two schoolchildren that were responsible for sharing pertinent information to the other students as well as two parents that were responsible for sharing information to the parents.

For malnutrition prevention programmes, prior to beneficiary selection, the implementing partner organizes an awareness meeting on selection criteria and ensures that one member from each household is present at the meeting. This family member, considered as an ambassador of his household, is responsible for relaying the information received to other members of the family.

During implementation, local implementing partners are responsible for completing the post distribution monitoring (PDM) checklist, which helps flag potential concerns and also helps reinforce the importance of community engagement. The PDM feedback was shared through confidential online system to assist and inform future decisions, as well as with beneficiaries, to close the feedback loop. In 2019, a national hotline will further provide a confidential way for individuals to report concerns.

### Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Guinea's total land area is made up of 28 percent of tropical forests and houses a quarter of West Africa's total mangrove wetlands [1], indicating the world's largest reserves of bauxite and largest untapped high-grade iron ore reserves, as well as gold and diamonds [2]. Guinea is geographically positioned in between several major African rivers, providing fish breeding grounds benefiting the populations. The natural resources, and the ecosystem goods and services, continue to play a significant role in the economic and social development for Guinea.

Laws and policies were established on the protection of environmental resources, however, due to the lack of awareness, the environmental factors affected Guinea's ability to ensure permanent food systems and food security. Therefore, communities were affected through livelihood and employment

opportunities and were more importantly were not informed of the governance tools or laws that were put in place [3].

Key environmental issues for Guinea, included pollution of soil, groundwater, surface water, and coastal water resources which threatened to the overall well-being and livelihood of humans, animals, and food systems. Directly affecting the sustainability of livelihoods dependent on agricultural, pastoral, timber, and non-timber forest products. Population growth, estimated at 2.75 percent [5], and pervasive poverty, resulted in forests and wetlands being converted into arable land, increased animal grazing, unsustainable harvesting methods of timber and non-timber goods, and the destruction of mangrove forests.

WFP recognized the importance of targeted populations on ecosystem goods and services for their livelihoods and works with the communities and partners to mitigate environmental impacts during WFP-supported activities. The WFP-led school feeding programme partnered with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to further promote the use of more efficient cookstoves thus, reduced the use of firewood and fuel-efficient negative effects of deforestation and aimed to replace all cookstoves in the community. The strongest school canteen management committee was selected to share best practices with other communities to reinforce environmental and health benefits of clean cookstoves.

WFP partnered with Charente Maritime to protect coastal mangroves, through solar salt production activities. Working with local women's cooperatives, Charente Maritime encouraged women to use natural sunlight to produce salt, rather than cutting down mangroves to supply firewood for drying the salt. A portion of the salt WFP distributed in 2018 derived from sustainable cooperatives.

Focusing on sustainable rural development, the vegetable farming groups received capacity strengthening on composting, mulching, and crop rotation. All three techniques assisted the soil moisture during the dry season, reduced erosion during the rainy season, restored fallow soil, replenished micronutrients in the soil, and helped increase yields. Further, regarding women's rice unions, WFP distributed fuel efficient cookstoves to reduce the consumption of firewood during the parboiling process.

Lastly, WFP participated in decreasing the carbon footprint for Guinea. The administration team ensured and monitored all official trip requests were feasible and provided the most environmentally sensitive route. Further, generators from the office remained switched off over the weekends and official holidays. Lastly, WFP vehicles were regularly maintained and were replaced with more fuel-efficient options.



# A Better Future

The mines in Guinea was a difficult place to work, the hours were long, the temperatures were high, and the income low. Working conditions were unsafe and there were no safety nets, except the charity of neighbours. When an accident would occur, the gruelling conditions would no longer be endured. For many, there was limited options, resulting in either working in the mines or not working at all.

Fatoumata Keita was born in the Kouroussa region of Kankan on the high plains of Upper Guinea. She worked in the local gold mines to support herself and her four children. "The work was indeed taxing and dangerous, but I would do it for another 40 years if it would keep my daughter from such a cruel burden". However, now 52 years old, Fatoumata can no longer bear the physical burden of working in the mines and has lost her source of income. Her village is one of the most impoverished in the region, thus, while her neighbours shared what they can, there is never enough to go around.

Fatoumata's youngest child, and only daughter, Saran, is almost 1 years old. Before the 1,000 Days Project - which focuses on combatting chronic malnutrition during 6 - 23 months of a baby's life, she was chronically malnourished, a condition that affected one in four children aged 6 - 59 months in Guinea and impaired a child's physical growth and cognitive development for the rest of his or her life.

Fatoumata and Saran enrolled in the 1,000 Days Project, Saran received a serving of the ready to use supplementary food, every day. The medium quantity lipid-based supplement is a ready-to-use soy-based nutrient supplement composed of approximately 27 essential multivitamins, micronutrients, fatty acids, and high-quality protein needed to compensate for the deficiencies of the traditional diet of infants and young children like Saran. Additionally, Fatoumata received support on disease prevention and good hygiene from the local health center, where she checked in regularly to pick-up Saran's supplement. She also attended training on how to prepare and incorporate nutritiously local foods that will take the place of the ready to use supplementary food once Saran ages out of the programme. Today, because of this assistance and daily consumption of the ready to use supplementary food with balanced meals, Saran has put on weight and gained back the exuberant energy exhibited by most well-nourished toddlers.

Furthermore, Saran's recovery has motivated her mother to actively share her experiences and knowledge with the other mothers in her village, educating them on the importance a nutrition filled diet, proper meal preparation, maternity care during and after pregnancy, and routine visits to the local health center.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

### Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Rein Skullerud  
Schoolchildren

### Context and operations

- [1] Annuaire Statistique de l'Enseignement Primaire 2015/2016, Ministry of Education.
- [2] Enquête légère pour l'évaluation de la pauvreté (ELEP), 2012.
- [3] Guinea is not included in the Gender Inequality Index.
- [4] Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Security and Vulnerability Analysis 2018 (CFSVA+N).

### Strategic outcome 01

- Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least four food groups were provided: five days out of 16 per month;
- Number of people trained: WFP trained 24 school canteen focal points;
- Number of technical support activities provided: Four capacities strengthening were provided as planned;
- Number of partners supported: WFP trained 59 field agents from 11 partner NGOs.

### Strategic outcome 02

- Number of technical assistance activities provided: 2 out of 2 planned;
- Number of capacity development activities provided on food safety and quality: 1 out of 2 planned;
- Number of institutional sites assisted: 164 out of 164 planned;
- Number of people trained: 319 out of 322 planned;

### Strategic outcome 03

Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained: 735 participants received training on agricultural technical itineraries, and on the use and managing of equipments for the transformation and preservation of vegetables.

### Progress towards gender equality

- [1] World Factbook, 2018.
- [2] Enquête nationale sur les violences basées sur le genre en Guinée, 2017.
- [3] Enquête par grappes à indicateurs multiples (MICS), 2016.

## Protection

[1] Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat 3 (RGPH3), 2014.

## Environment

[1] USAID Biodiversity and Forest Assessment, 2007

[2] World Factbook, 2018

[3] USAID Guinea Environmental Threats and Opportunities Assessment, 2012

[4] USAID Biodiversity and Forest Assessment, 2007

[5] World Factbook, 2018

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	89,406	103,000	115.2%
	female	75,126	101,529	135.1%
	total	164,532	204,529	124.3%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	834	9,899	1,186.9%
	female	1,491	20,617	1,382.8%
	total	2,325	30,516	1,312.5%
Children (24-59 months)	male	766	6,524	851.7%
	female	1,005	7,179	714.3%
	total	1,771	13,703	773.7%
Children (5-18 years)	male	85,528	77,496	90.6%
	female	69,978	63,772	91.1%
	total	155,506	141,268	90.8%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Children (6-23 months)	male	2,278	9,081	398.6%
	female	2,652	9,961	375.6%
	total	4,930	19,042	386.2%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	164,532	204,529	-

## Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable populations including school-aged children in Guinea have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round			
Rice	6,065	2,151	35.5%
Micronutrient Powder	1	0	30.0%
Iodised Salt	61	52	85.6%
Vegetable Oil	385	385	99.8%
Beans	0	177	-
Canned Pulses	0	52	-
Peas	0	25	-
Split Peas	609	102	16.7%
<b>Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition</b>			
Strategic Outcome: The most vulnerable populations in Guinea, namely pregnant and lactating women, children under 5, and malnourished HIV/TB clients, have improved nutritional status by 2020			
Rice	0	575	-
Corn Soya Blend	171	394	229.9%
Rice Soya Blend	0	4	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	25	153	602.3%
Iodised Salt	0	5	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Vegetable Oil	12	60	513.2%
Beans	0	52	-
Canned Pulses	0	6	-
Peas	0	21	-
Split Peas	0	5	-

## Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: The most vulnerable populations in Guinea, namely pregnant and lactating women, children under 5, and malnourished HIV/TB clients, have improved nutritional status by 2020			
Commodity Voucher	1,557,414	0	-

# Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Vulnerable populations including school-aged children in Guinea have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round				
Output A: Food insecure people and school-aged children in WFP supported schools receive quality food rations in sufficient quantities in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs and increase school enrolment				
Act 01. Provide hot meals to all school-aged children and dry rations to school-aged girls in WFP assisted schools.				
Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary micronutrient supplementation	school	896.0	896.0	100.0
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 02: The most vulnerable populations in Guinea, namely pregnant and lactating women, children under 5, and malnourished HIV/TB clients, have improved nutritional status by 2020				
Output A: Vulnerable populations attending health centres benefit from food and nutritional intake during critical periods in order to contribute to the prevention of malnutrition				
Act 06. Provide food and capacity strengthening to pregnant and lactating women and girls and children from 6 to 23 months to contribute to the prevention of malnutrition.				
Number of Hygiene kits distributed (soap)	Number	131822.0	105158.0	79.8
Number of Hygiene kits distributed (water purification tablets)	Number	31584.0	23376.0	74.0
Number of jerrycans (20 litres) distributed	non-food item	10250.0	7480.0	73.0

# Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Vulnerable populations including school-aged children in Guinea have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round								
Outcome Indicator: Attendance rate								
Guinea	SMP: Provide hot meals to all school-aged children and dry rations to school-aged girls in WFP assisted schools.	Food	male	90.05	90.20	=90.00	=90.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	91.88	90.26	=90.00	=90.00	
			overall	92.22	90.26	=90.00	=90.00	
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								
Guinea	SMP: Provide hot meals to all school-aged children and dry rations to school-aged girls in WFP assisted schools.	Food	male	6	6	≥6	≥6	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	16.00	8	≥6	≥6	
			overall	10.00	7	≥6	≥6	
Outcome Indicator: National Capacity Index (School Meals)								



Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Guinea	CSI: Provide technical support to the Government to contribute to the national school meals policy implementation and the progressive transfer of management to the Government	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	1.70	2.11	=3	=3	
<b>Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition</b>								
Strategic Outcome 02: The most vulnerable populations in Guinea, namely pregnant and lactating women, children under 5, and malnourished HIV/TB clients, have improved nutritional status by 2020								
<b>Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate</b>								
Guinea	NTA: Provide nutritious food / CBT to children from 6 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV or TB to treat acute malnutrition	Food	male	0.10	7.70	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0.10	7.70	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	0.10	7.70	<15.00	<15.00	
<b>Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate</b>								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Guinea	NTA: Provide nutritious food / CBT to children from 6 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV or TB to treat acute malnutrition	Food	male	0	0.20	<3	<3	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	0.20	<3	<3	
			overall	0	0.20	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
Guinea	NTA: Provide nutritious food / CBT to children from 6 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV or TB to treat acute malnutrition	Food	male	0	0.10	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	0.10	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	0	0.10	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Guinea	NTA: Provide nutritious food / CBT to children from 6 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV or TB to treat acute malnutrition	Food	male	91.50	92.00	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	91.50	92.00	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	91.50	92.00	>75.00	>75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
Guinea	NPA: Provide food and capacity strengthening to pregnant and lactating women and girls and children from 6 to 23 months to contribute to the prevention of malnutrition.	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	50.00	65.50	=70.00	=70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Guinea	NPA: Provide food and capacity strengthening to pregnant and lactating women and girls and children from 6 to 23 months to contribute to the prevention of malnutrition.	Food	male	29.50	34.60	>55.00	>55.00	Base Value: 2016.12, WFP survey, CFSAM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	29.50	34.60	>55.00	>55.00	
			overall	29.50	34.60	>55.00	>55.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
Guinea	NPA: Provide food and capacity strengthening to pregnant and lactating women and girls and children from 6 to 23 months to contribute to the prevention of malnutrition.	Food	male	70.42	81.50	>80.42	>80.42	Base Value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	80.42	81.50	>80.42	>80.42	
			overall	80.42	81.50	>80.42	>80.42	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Guinea	NPA: Provide food and capacity strengthening to pregnant and lactating women and girls and children from 6 to 23 months to contribute to the prevention of malnutrition.	Food	male	81.70	82.00	>66.00	>66.00	Base Value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	81.70	82.00	>66.00	>66.00	
			overall	81.70	82.00	>66.00	>66.00	
	NTA: Provide nutritious food / CBT to children from 6 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV or TB to treat acute malnutrition	Food	male	81.70	99.60	>66.00	>66.00	
			female	81.70	99.60	>66.00	>66.00	
			overall	81.70	99.60	>66.00	>66.00	

Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition

Strategic Outcome 03: Smallholders in targeted areas, namely women and young people, have enhanced livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs throughout the year

Outcome Indicator: Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Guinea	SMS: Provide technical support to smallholder farmers to promote the creation of market outlets for their commodities (local purchases, private sector – institutional and private sector demand)	Capacity Strengthening	male	0	4.80	=5	=5	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	1.40	=5	=5	
			overall	0	6.30	=10.00	=10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of WFP food procured from pro-smallholder farmer aggregation systems								
Guinea	SMS: Provide technical support to smallholder farmers to promote the creation of market outlets for their commodities (local purchases, private sector – institutional and private sector demand)	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	27.00	27.13	=30.00	=30.00	
Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Value (USD)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection	
Guinea	CSB: Provide integrated livelihood support to food insecure populations and smallholder farmers especially women's groups, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA)	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06	
			female	-	-	-	-		
			overall	-	3235316.89	=382888.00	=382888.00		
		Food	male	-	-	-	-		Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Records
			female	-	-	-	-		
			overall	2748618.51	-	-	-		
Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Volume (MT)									
Guinea	CSB: Provide integrated livelihood support to food insecure populations and smallholder farmers especially women's groups, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA)	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06	
			female	-	-	-	-		
			overall	-	5203.00	=5500.00	=5500.00		
		Food	male	-	-	-	-		Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Records
			female	-	-	-	-		
			overall	4503.88	-	-	-		



## Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
Guinea	Food	NPA: 6. Provide food and capacity strengthening to pregnant and lactating women and girls and children from 6 to 23 months to contribute to the prevention of chronic malnutrition.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	45.00	34.21	≥50.00	≥50.00	
		SMP: 1. Provide hot meals to all school-aged children and dry rations to school-aged girls in WFP assisted schools.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	39.00	39.01	≥43.00	≥43.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
Guinea	Food	NPA: 6. Provide food and capacity strengthening to pregnant and lactating women and girls and children from 6 to 23 months to contribute to the prevention of chronic malnutrition., NTA: 5. Provide nutritious food / CBT to children from 6 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV or TB to treat acute malnutrition	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2016.03 Latest Follow-up: 2016.03 Year end Target: 2016.03 CSP end Target: 2016.03
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	18.00	10.35	≥20.00	≥20.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Guinea	Food	NPA: 6.Provide food and capacity strengthening to pregnant and lactating women and girls and children from 6 to 23 months to contribute to the prevention of chronic malnutrition., NTA: 5.Provide nutritious food / CBT to children from 6 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV or TB to treat acute malnutrition	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2016.03 Latest Follow-up: 2016.03 Year end Target: 2016.03 CSP end Target: 2016.03
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	75.00	48.10	≤50.00	≤50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								
Guinea	Food	NPA: 6.Provide food and capacity strengthening to pregnant and lactating women and girls and children from 6 to 23 months to contribute to the prevention of chronic malnutrition., NTA: 5.Provide nutritious food / CBT to children from 6 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV or TB to treat acute malnutrition	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2016.03 Latest Follow-up: 2016.03 Year end Target: 2016.03 CSP end Target: 2016.03
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	7	41.55	≥30.00	≥30.00	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Guinea	Food	NPA: 6. Provide food and capacity strengthening to pregnant and lactating women and girls and children from 6 to 23 months to contribute to the prevention of chronic malnutrition., NTA: 5. Provide nutritious food / CBT to children from 6 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV or TB to treat acute malnutrition	male	98.50	99.80	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2016.03 Latest Follow-up: 2016.03 Year end Target: 2016.03 CSP end Target: 2016.03
			female	98.50	99.80	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	98.50	99.80	=100.00	=100.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Guinea	Capacity Strengthening, Food	CSI: 2. Provide technical support to the Government to contribute to the national school meals policy implementation and the progressive transfer of management to the Government, CSI: 3. Forge partnerships with the Government, UN agencies and NGOs to foster a quality learning environment in WFP supported schools, SMP: 1. Provide hot meals to all school-aged children and dry rations to school-aged girls in WFP assisted schools.	male	68.00	85.00	≥100.00	≥100.00	Base Value: 2016.07 Latest Follow-up: 2016.07 Year end Target: 2016.07 CSP end Target: 2016.07
			female	68.00	85.00	≥100.00	≥100.00	
			overall	68.00	85.00	≥100.00	≥100.00	
		CSI: 4. Provide technical support to national institutions and communities to promote and implement nutrition-sensitive activities and policies, NPA: 6. Provide food and capacity strengthening to pregnant and lactating women and girls and children from 6 to 23 months to contribute to the prevention of chronic malnutrition., NTA: 5. Provide nutritious food / CBT to children from 6 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV or TB to treat acute malnutrition	male	92.20	73.30	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2016.01 Latest Follow-up: 2016.01 Year end Target: 2016.01 CSP end Target: 2016.01
			female	92.20	73.30	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	92.20	73.30	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Guinea	Capacity Strengthening, Food	CSI: 2. Provide technical support to the Government to contribute to the national school meals policy implementation and the progressive transfer of management to the Government, CSI: 3. Forge partnerships with the Government, UN agencies and NGOs to foster a quality learning environment in WFP supported schools, SMP: 1. Provide hot meals to all school-aged children and dry rations to school-aged girls in WFP assisted schools.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	66.66	80.00	=100.00	=100.00	
		CSI: 4. Provide technical support to national institutions and communities to promote and implement nutrition-sensitive activities and policies, NPA: 6. Provide food and capacity strengthening to pregnant and lactating women and girls and children from 6 to 23 months to contribute to the prevention of chronic malnutrition., NTA: 5. Provide nutritious food / CBT to children from 6 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV or TB to treat acute malnutrition	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	75.00	85.00	=100.00	=100.00	

## **World Food Programme**

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### **Country director**

Edouard Nizeyimana

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Schoolchildren

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/guinea>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Vulnerable populations including school-aged children in Guinea have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round	2. Provide technical support to the Government to contribute to the national school meals policy implementation and the progressive transfer of management to the Government	80,018	197,142	0	197,142	197,142	0
		3. Forge partnerships with the Government, UN agencies and NGOs to foster a quality learning environment in WFP supported schools	37,146	0	0	0	0	0
		1. Provide hot meals to all school-aged children and dry rations to school-aged girls in WFP assisted schools.	4,584,409	6,779,591	0	6,779,591	4,449,515	2,330,076
		Non Activity Specific	0	564,863	0	564,863	0	564,863
		Non Activity Specific	0	54	0	54	0	54
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>4,701,573</b>	<b>7,541,651</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,541,651</b>	<b>4,646,657</b>	<b>2,894,993</b>

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# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	The most vulnerable populations in Guinea, namely pregnant and lactating women, children under 5, and malnourished HIV/TB clients, have improved nutritional status by 2020	4. Provide technical support to national institutions and communities to promote and implement nutrition-sensitive activities and policies	22,690	231,608	0	231,608	144,238	87,370
		6. Provide food and capacity strengthening to pregnant and lactating women and girls and children from 6 to 23 months to contribute to the prevention of chronic malnutrition.	185,254	1,049,281	0	1,049,281	1,031,867	17,414
		5. Provide nutritious food / CBT to children from 6 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV or TB to treat acute malnutrition	2,061,936	2,421,487	0	2,421,487	1,912,883	508,605
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>2,269,880</b>	<b>3,702,376</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,702,376</b>	<b>3,088,987</b>	<b>613,389</b>
3	Smallholders in targeted areas, namely women and young people, have enhanced livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs throughout the year	7. Provide integrated livelihood support to food insecure populations and smallholder farmers especially women's groups, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA)	103,251	515,120	0	515,120	221,074	294,046
		8. Provide technical support to smallholder farmers to promote the creation of market outlets for their commodities (local purchases, private sector – institutional and private sector demand)	2,639,690	740,193	0	740,193	504,140	236,053
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,528,059	0	1,528,059	0	1,528,059
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>2,742,941</b>	<b>2,783,372</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,783,372</b>	<b>725,214</b>	<b>2,058,158</b>
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,744,884	0	3,744,884	0	3,744,884
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>3,744,884</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,744,884</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,744,884</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>9,714,394</b>	<b>17,772,283</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,772,283</b>	<b>8,460,859</b>	<b>9,311,424</b>

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# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			864,435	998,491	0	998,491	615,627	382,864
			10,578,829	18,770,774	0	18,770,774	9,076,485	9,694,289
			687,624	940,621		940,621	940,621	0
			11,266,453	19,711,395	0	19,711,395	10,017,106	9,694,289

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

### Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Guinea	11,266,453	10,151,777	9,743,208
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			