

SAVING
LIVES

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Guinea Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2022



World Food
Programme

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Summary

Since the launch of the interim country strategic plan (ICSP 2019-2022) in July 2019, WFP Guinea has continuously strengthened collaboration and synergies with the Government and other stakeholders to reinforce and complement activities in the areas of school feeding, malnutrition prevention and nutritional treatment, livelihoods, resilience programmes and food systems. Two new strategic outcomes were added in 2019, contingency for emergency (strategic outcome 2) and country capacity strengthening (strategic outcome 5).

From July to December 2019, under these 5 pillars, WFP has been targeting the most food-insecure regions in the country and assisted 128,898 school children, of whom 45 percent were girls, reached more than 2,579 beneficiaries in the children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) target groups, through activities of acute malnutrition prevention, while 4,347 PLWG received specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) and sensitisation activities to help fight chronic malnutrition through the “1,000 days project”. WFP continued capacity strengthening activities with the school canteen management committees, focusing on efficient management driven by the communities in order to maintain ownership and sustainability.

Furthermore, WFP supported the National Directorate of School Feeding with targeting and monitoring missions in rural areas, provided financial and technical support to 13 farmers' organizations involved in horticulture, 34 rice producer organisations, and parboiler unions. Through its interventions, the WFP fostered gender equality and women's empowerment, creating employment opportunities and enhanced resilience to shocks. Under strategic outcome 5, WFP Guinea began to formalise multi-sectoral, multi-actor partnerships and took the first steps, to put in place, in close collaboration with the Government, a holistic capacity strengthening approach.

Available resources throughout the period were higher than planned, with actual resourcing standing at 204 percent of the needs-based plan. However, various constraints hampered the full absorption of the funds over the 6-month period and slowed down progress. These included administrative challenges linked to the migration from the T-ICSP to the ICSP, donors restrictions that do not allow re-allocation of funds, and the short time span, bearing in mind that School Feeding activities were at a standstill during school holidays (from July to October) and that the actual period of implementation for the most highly resourced activity was halved.

One of the main operational achievements for the period was the introduction of nutrition-sensitive activities across the ICSP, specifically School Feeding and smallholders' resilience support. This is an important first step for nutrition, which will continue providing transversal support for the duration of the ICSP. Another important achievement was the formulation of an innovative, integrated, gender transformative smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) and food assistance for assets (FFA) strategy. The approach aims for a more holistic approach of the value chain from production, through transformation, to access to markets, with a current focus on home-grown school feeding. Implementation began successfully in October 2019, and as at end December 1,768 smallholders, of whom 80 percent were women, have been trained and supported. A total of 5,520 people were engaged in FFA activities and school feeding does now include 200 schools as recipients of cash-based transfers (in mobile money) for their local purchases.

Working towards sustainability and national ownership, WFP continued to provide institutional technical and capacity-strengthening support, focusing particularly on school feeding, providing support for the drafting of the national law on school feeding, and on supply chain management through SOLVE (Supply Optimization through Logistics Visibility and Evolution) initiative launched in early 2018. Support to both national law and supply chain helped raise WFP's visibility and credibility with national partners and helped WFP Guinea with a progressive strategic shift from direct implementer to enabler.

WFP continued building and nurturing strategic partnerships with various ministries including, Education, Health, Agriculture, Commerce, Environment, Plan, Decentralisation, and Social Affairs, as well as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Population Funds (UNFPA), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

WFP will further develop this multisectoral, multi-actor response to contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to poverty (SDG 1), hunger (SDG 2), health (SDG 3), education (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5), economic growth (SDG 8), climate change (SDG 13), reduced inequalities (SDG 10) and strengthened partnerships (SDG17).

153,347

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

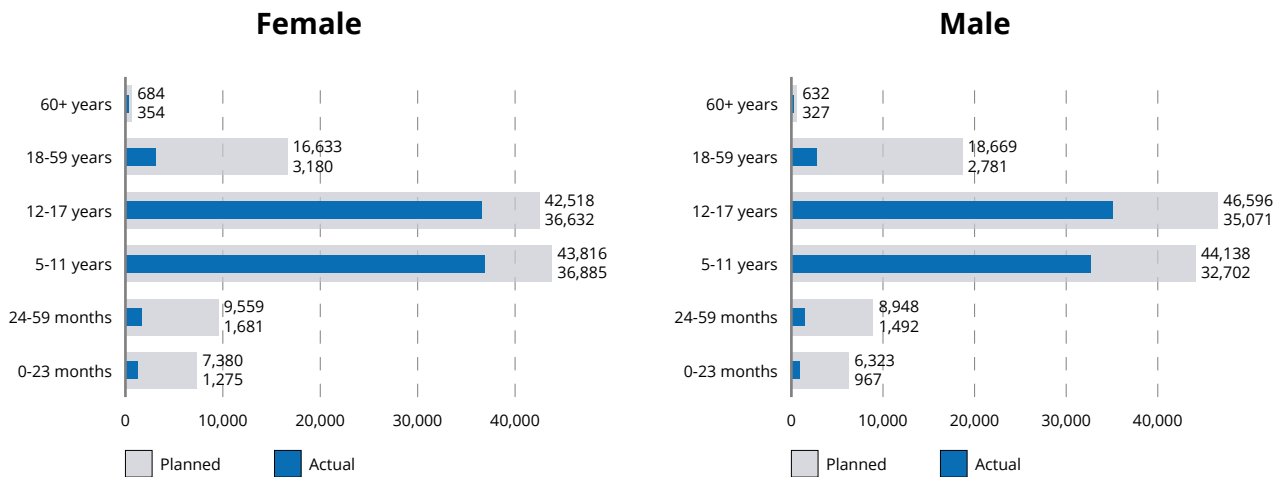


52% female

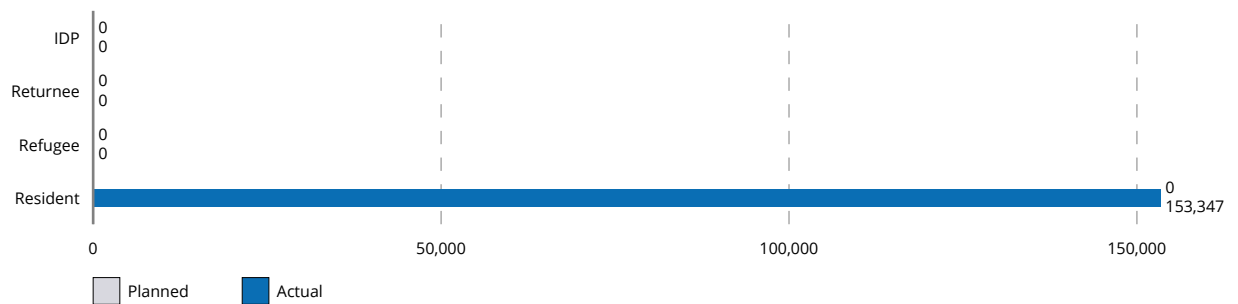


48% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status

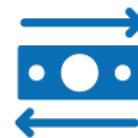


Total Food and CBT



1,654 mt

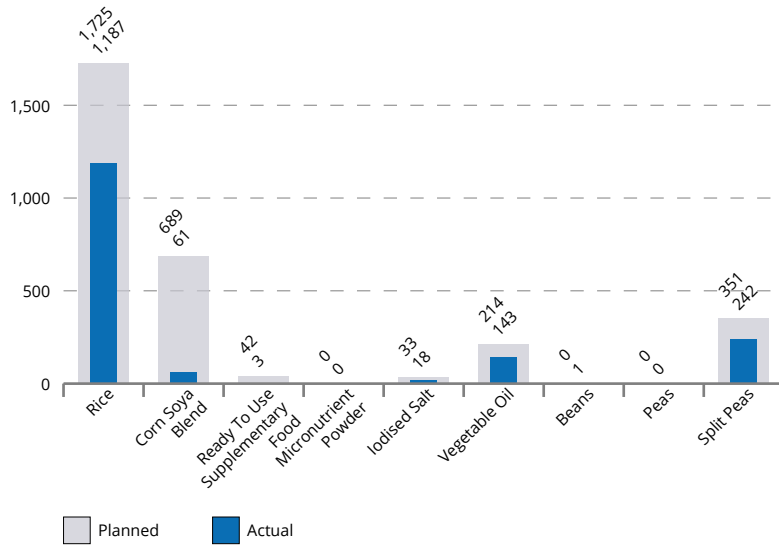
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 3,055 mt total planned



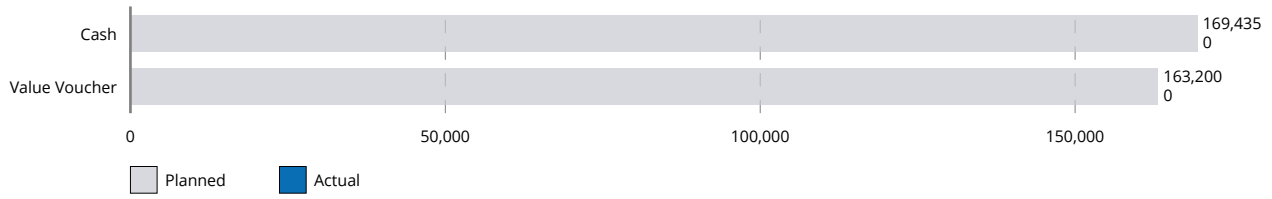
US\$ 0

total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 332,635 total planned

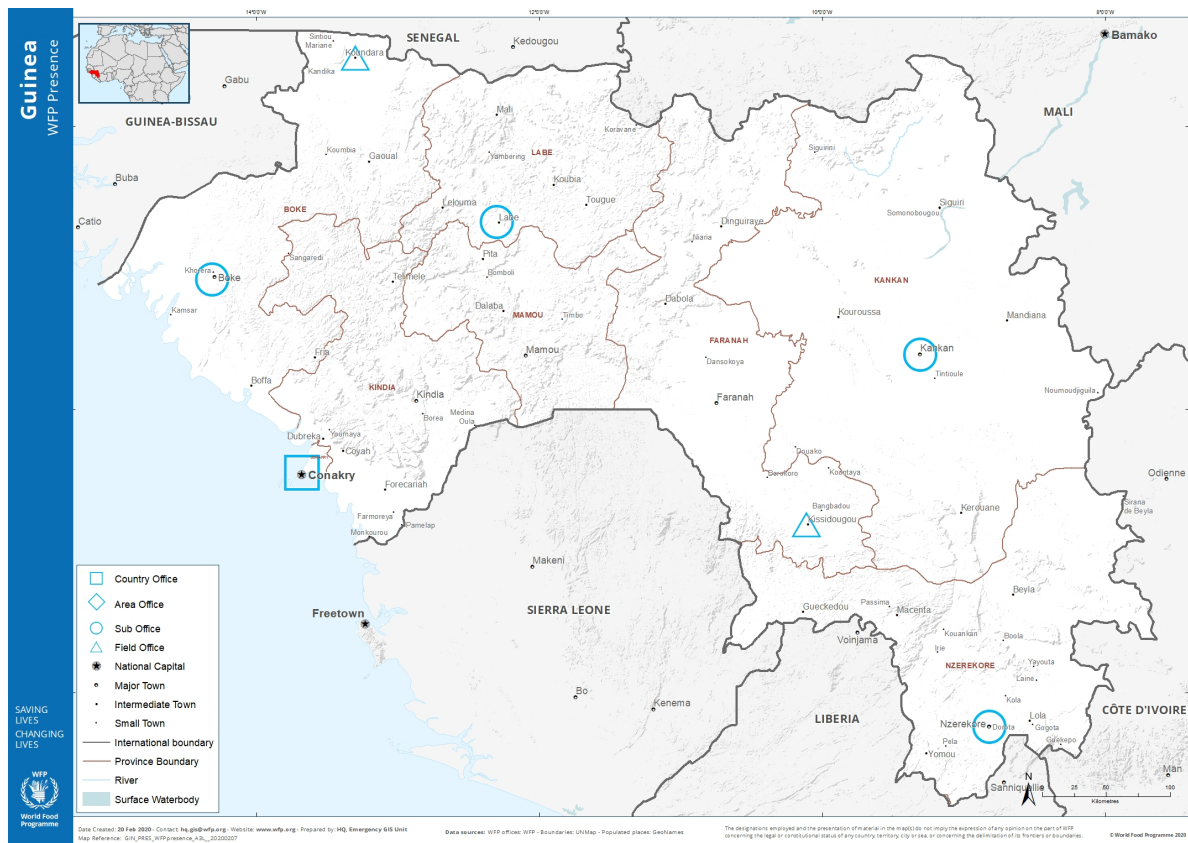
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Guinea continued to face numerous socio-economic and political challenges in the second half of 2019. Social unrest, including demonstrations against changes in the constitution that would allow a third presidential mandate and strikes in several mining towns, particularly in the regions of Boke, (Lower Guinea) and Kankan (Upper Guinea) against inequalities, the lack of basic social services and job opportunities, have weighed heavily on the Guinean people.

Exacerbating social tensions in the country, poverty is stifling: more than 55 percent of the population lives below the poverty line (USD 1.25 a day); women and girls, who make up 67 percent of the working population continue to face major challenges that reinforce inequalities between men and women. These include challenges related to access to land and assets, livelihoods, primary health care and education as well as decision making position at all levels. Net primary school enrolment rates among schoolchildren aged 6 to 14 years old are higher among boys than girls, standing respectively at 72 percent and 66 percent.

Food insecurity remains high (at 22 percent) with 3 percent of the population affected by severe food insecurity. Two major environmental factors - drought and flooding –impact food security, which is further compounded by the effect of deforestation, particularly in the southern region, recurrent bush fires and unregulated mining. Despite Government's and partners' efforts to strengthen the agricultural sector, including its capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change, millions of smallholder farmers across Guinea remain vulnerable to recurring shocks.

The latest AGVSAN (Analyse Globale de la Vulnérabilité, de la Sécurité Alimentaire et de la Nutrition, 2018) highlighted alarming levels of chronic malnutrition in Nzérékoré, in the South of the country and in the central region of Faranah with a prevalence higher than 40 percent, above WHO critical threshold, in 2 administrative districts in Nzérékoré. Strongly correlated with poverty, malnutrition remained a problem among children and women in the localised area as a result of poor access to safe and nutritious food, inadequate knowledge and feeding practices as well as limited access to basic health services. Stunting rates stood at 24 percent nationally.

A survey on food and nutrition vulnerability among people living with HIV and Tuberculosis (PLHIV/TB) revealed global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence at 14.8 percent with 3.6 percent of severe cases [1].

Following the transitional interim country strategic plan (T-ICSP) (2017- June 2019), Guinea interim strategic plan, (I-CSP July 2019-2022) focuses on resilience, while addressing root causes of food and nutrition insecurity. It is aligned with Government priorities and the UNDAF (2018-2022) and is working towards SDG2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG17 (Partnerships). Furthermore, it does contribute to SDG 4 (inclusive and equitable Education), SDG1 (eradication of poverty) and supports SDG 5 (Women's empowerment), SDG 8 (economic development) and SDG 10 (the reduction of Inequalities).

The 3-year budget amounts to USD 40 million and was approved last June 2019. The I-CSP was officially launched in Conakry on 16th October 2019 and was attended by the Minister of African Cooperation and Integration. Regional

launches (in all four regions) took place throughout November 2019.

The I-CSP is articulated under five mutually reinforcing strategic outcomes. The plan builds on the success of its school feeding programme (strategic outcome 1) as a channel for the promotion of education, good nutrition (strategic outcome 3), including nutritional support including rice, oil and pulse, as well as specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) provided to people living with HIV/TB under ARV/DOT's and their households, gender equality and local livelihood opportunities, as well as an opportunity for strengthening household and community resilience. Addressing low literacy and school attendance rates, especially among girls, strategic outcome 1 focuses on ensuring that food-insecure populations, particularly schoolchildren, in targeted areas in Guinea have access to safe and nutritious food throughout the year. It provides a roadmap for addressing governance and technical gaps to enhance support to smallholders, especially women, by increasing locally produced food, enhancing post-harvest processing, ensuring access to markets, and providing livelihood options for women and men with a view to establishing resilient and sustainable food systems (strategic outcome 4). WFP Guinea maintains its emergency response capacity and leading role in meeting the immediate food and nutrition needs of people affected by sudden shocks (strategic outcome 2). Addressing weak national capacities, fragmented programming and slow implementation of national programmes, the I-CSP emphasizes demand-driven country capacity strengthening, with a view to gradually shifting programmes to national ownership during the course of the next CSP. Across all its activities, WFP worked closely with cooperating partners to ensure a timely, harmonised and comprehensive response.

[1] Indice de Développement Humain - Education Index 2018

CSP financial overview

For strategic outcome 1 and as part of resource prioritisation, 54 percent of the budget was allocated to activity 1, considering the fact that the strategic outcome provides assistance to the largest number of the overall beneficiaries across the country with the number of beneficiaries under strategic outcome 1 representing 60 percent of the overall number of beneficiaries.

Expenses under the strategic outcome 2 account for 2 percent of the total budget earmarked for providing an integrated package of food and nutrition assistance during crises. Moreover, this activity was not funded based on the fact that during the reporting period, no major crisis occurred. However, it should be noted that in August 2019, WFP Guinea provided in-kind food (rice) assistance to the flood-affected populations in the prefecture of Gueckedou.

Strategic outcome 3 accounts for 24 percent of the total budget. The beneficiaries reached under the activities dedicated to this strategic outcome were mainly pregnant and lactating women, children aged 24-59 months affected by moderate acute malnutrition, people living with HIV and Tuberculosis and their households. It also enabled the implementation of activities aimed at preventing chronic malnutrition (under the 1,000 days programme).

The activities under strategic outcome 4 amounted up to 13 percent of the total budget. A pilot project integrating Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) and food assistance for assets (FFA) activities for the period October 2019-January 2020 was launched. The project covers 25 sites across the regions of Boke, Labe, Kankan and N'zérékoré, reaching 5,520 SAMS and FFA beneficiaries, 80 percent of whom are women, over the course of 4 months. In addition, the needs of 15 supported farmers organizations and rice-parboiling unions were assessed, prioritising the purchase and distribution of farming, storage and providing equipment for a value of more than USD 70,000.

Under strategic outcome 5, Country Capacity Strengthening (CCS) accounted for 6 percent of the overall Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) budget. After the official launch of the ICSP, multi-sectoral partnerships were formalised through MoUs with various Ministries, including the Ministry of Cooperation and African Integration, who has been playing a lead role in the coordination of the ICSP, the Ministries of Health, Education, Agriculture and the Institute of National Statistics (INS) framing WFP's technical support on the Food Security Monitoring Survey (FSMS). Leveraging WFP's experience in food security, value chain and social safety nets, a long term Capacity Strengthening Strategy will be designed in 2020.

Available resources throughout the period were higher than planned, actual resourcing standing at 204 percent of the Needs Based Plan. However, various constraints hampered full absorption of the funds over the 6-month period, including administrative challenges linked to the migration from the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) to the ICSP, donors restrictions that do not allow re-allocation of funds, and short time span, bearing in mind that School Feeding activities are at a standstill during school holidays (from July to October) and that the actual period of implementation for the most highly resourced activity was halved.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

- Food-insecure populations, including pre- and primary school-aged children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year round.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,191,959	\$2,013,850	\$6,806,974	\$3,942,718

Strategic outcome 1, within the interim country strategic plan (ICSP) (2019-2022) is dedicated to school feeding activities and fully aligned with government priorities and the last SABER 2018 assessment (Systems Approach for Better Education Results), which ranked Guinea as an "emerging" country, meaning the country made progress by introducing school feeding programmes and developed a specific budget line. However, there is still no policy nor national law on school feeding.

The purpose of strategic outcome 1 is to provide nutritious meals to pre-primary and primary school children including take-home rations for girls, with a special focus on local purchases, partner capacity strengthening, and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC). All home-grown school feeding activities are also nutrition-sensitive.

The approach is twofold, including an implementation service in place from July to December 2019. Through food assistance, WFP reached 128,898 schoolchildren including pre-primary school children - of whom 58,013 are girls- in 916 schools. WFP worked in collaboration with pre-primary and primary school administrations, schoolchildren and their families, in partnership with the National Directorate for School Feeding (Direction Nationale des Cantines Scolaires (DNCaS)), other UN agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the private sector.

WFP has been working closely with the Ministry of National Education and Literacy as well as DNCaS to develop a nutrition-sensitive national policy and to overall strengthen capacity. Simultaneously, WFP has been collaborating with local NGOs implementing activities in the country, to strengthen the capacities and resilience of local communities while ensuring that schoolchildren in targeted schools receive nutritious daily meals. WFP is committed to continuing supporting the national School Feeding Programme as a component of social protection action to strengthen human capital, support gender equality, nutrition, and social inclusion while fostering the local economy.

Overall performance is below target, one of the main reason is connected to the transition from the transitional interim country strategic plan (T-ICSP) to the ICSP with a difficult migration process that put implementation to a halt for a while. Furthermore reporting over a 6-month period with a 3 months school holiday included may give a distorted picture of the situation, considering that enrolment and drop out statistics were not finalised at the time of reporting and that quarterly take-home ration distribution usually starts in January. Detailed analysis of retention and dropout rates is not available at the time of reporting.

Over the period reported, WFP reached 90 percent of the 150,000 schoolchildren originally planned and a total of 1,165 tons of food were delivered. Because of the close expiry date of oil, WFP started quarterly take-home rations early, reaching 20 percent of the 7,000 girls targeted, and distributing a total 44.9 mt.

Pre-school activities for the ICSP included mostly targeting and preparation involving meetings, sensitisations, and consultations: 200 pre-school children aged 23-59 months out of the 2,000 children targeted, are currently receiving food and assistance amounting to 100 grams of specialised nutritious food (Super-Cereal Plus) per day and per child. The delivery of food assistance for the 1,800 children remaining is due mid-February 2020.

Planned food rations include 150g of rice, 30g of legumes, 10g of oil and 3g of salt amounting to a total ration of 193g per student on a daily basis. Although only rice and oil accounting for 83 percent of the planned rations were delivered during the first quarter of the school year.

Specialized nutritious food (0.4g of Micronutrient Powder- MNP) was integrated into areas with high rates of child malnutrition reaching 22,000 students (14 percent) to improve their nutritional status and reduce malnutrition.

From the initial 30 schools that were selected for the cash-based transfers (CBT) project, for local purchases over the last 6 months of the T-ICSP, WFP expanded to 200 schools during the six first months of the implementation of the ICSP. This is a great opportunity for smallholder farmers to provide schools with their local production and for schools to provide diversified local nutritious meals including vegetables and proteins to 29,900 primary schoolchildren. So far, six local NGOs have been identified to support 200 market gardening groups, 17 women rice parboiler unions and 31 retailers in collaboration with a telecommunication service provider through its mobile money system.

In terms of resources management, only 58 percent (USD 3.9 million) of the total available resources were spent during the ICSP, which is still higher than the initial plan that foresaw expenses amounting to USD 2.2 million). As the first school trimester is usually slow to start, the remaining balance will be absorbed over the course of the present school year.



Through home-grown school feeding, WFP's collaboration with the private sector is growing. Partners include rice producers and cooperatives of salt producers. The procurement of 250 mt of parboiled rice, 60 tons of salt and 150 tons of cowpeas is currently ongoing. WFP has also successfully negotiated a multi-partner contract of pre-funding of over USD 480,000 mobile money for farmers and unions to deliver directly to school canteens.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide nutritious school feeding to pre- and primary school children including take home rations for girls prioritizing local purchase and strengthening partners' capacities, including through social and behaviour change communications and nutrition-sensitive activities within the framework of HGFS approaches.	4

Strategic outcome 02

Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$160,636	\$159,586	\$0	\$0

Activities planned under the strategic outcome 2 are intended at assisting crisis-affected populations in targeted areas, helping them to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during the aftermath of the crisis. These activities include food assistance to crisis-affected populations by providing adequate and timely food assistance; strengthening government capacity in emergency preparedness and response activities, through strengthening inter-collaboration between humanitarian organisations and working towards empowering the government to take leadership during emergencies while improving the early warning system in place.

Within the national emergency framework, activities under strategic outcome 2 respond to the Guinean challenges and context and aimed to provide crisis-affected populations with timely and adequate assistance in order to meet their food and nutrition needs during crises and to maintain the most vulnerable households above severe poverty and food insecurity in case of shocks. Strengthening the Government's capacity aimed to improve the quality of assistance provided to beneficiaries.

During crises, WFP provided emergency food assistance when the number of people affected exceeds 5,000 people or when the Guinean Government directly calls for support to provide assistance. The latter case occurred in August 2019 when floods affected the prefecture of Guéckédou. This was the only intervention made by WFP in 2019 under strategic outcome 2. In 2019, USD 160,636 was budgeted for the programme's implementation; however, no funds were allocated to it, nor spent.

WFP provided logistics support to the Service National des Affaires Humanitaires (SENAH) during the intervention, thus enabling a needs assessment of Guéckédou-affected households. WFP Guinea provided 58.5 tons of food assistance (rice) for USD 21,486 to 3,000 people, which was adequate to meet their immediate needs. Food stock under strategic outcome 1 was urgently mobilised for emergency food assistance filling the assistance gap. This assistance reached 2,070 men and 930 women.

Based on informal feedback from humanitarian organisations during the emergency food assistance last August, strengthening Government's capacity to respond is a priority despite progress achieved during and after the Ebola crisis: indeed, the Government of Guinea immediately adopted measures to improve the legislative, institutional and operational framework for emergency prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. Yet, lack of financial and technical resources as well as poor implementation capacity remain a challenge to ensure an effective operational framework.

WFP and the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD) established a framework through a signed partnership to improve collaboration between humanitarian organisations and empower the Government to take leadership during emergencies. This partnership aims to improve coordination between the Service National des Affaires Humanitaires (SENAH) and decentralized services in the design, implementation and coordination of intervention programmes in order to ensure an effective and efficient emergency response to crisis-affected populations and the safety of beneficiaries across the country. An action plan aligned with the priorities of the Sendai Action Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) was developed with a budget of USD 59,000 over 3 years

depending on resource availability.

Often, populations affected by crises such as flooding are already vulnerable to food insecurity. Disasters lead to immediate loss of food and of livelihood making these populations severely food- insecure. WFP is committed to working proactively on the shift of its focus towards a more prevention, long term and resilience strengthening approach.

The quality of emergency food assistance to be provided to beneficiaries will be improved with a focus on safety and accountability. Cross-functional collaboration will also be strengthened. Under cash-based transfers (CBT), WFP aims to provide emergency food assistance using CBT modalities; and in relation to finance and procurement, WFP aims to identify local partners as soon as possible to facilitate distributions during emergencies. These exercise will primarily be undertaken in areas identified as high-risk.

Strategic outcome 03

Nutritionally vulnerable populations including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV or TB and receiving treatment, persons with disabilities and orphans in Guinea, have improved nutritional status by 2030.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,742,775	\$1,597,434	\$2,640,654	\$1,475,895

Overall, while most planned activities were successfully achieved and despite satisfactory funding, the number of targeted beneficiaries including children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls and people under anti-retroviral treatment (ART) were not fully reached due to the disruption of specialized nutritious food supply during the transition from the transitional interim country strategic plan (T-ICSP) to Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP). Furthermore, complete disruption of ready-to-use supplementary food (plumpy'doz) over the last 4 months of 2019, put to complete standstill the implementation of the 1,000 days project, while preventing children aged 6-23 months from receiving the necessary assistance to meet their nutritional status.

Mitigating measures were taken, including the implementation of a relay strategy focused on active screening to identify new cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children aged 6 to 59 months by community health workers, awareness-raising activities on hygiene practices, breastfeeding, as well as cooking demonstrations to carers of malnourished children in health centres treating MAM. Strengthened nutrition and health awareness activities, as well as cooking demonstrations at the 1,000 days project sites, were also among these mitigating measures.

Although no food assistance was provided through this strategy and no local food products used by health workers during cooking demonstrations, was handed out to parents, the programme reached approximately 700 children aged 6 to 59 months and 29 percent of them recovered their normal nutritional status, as assessed bi-monthly by anthropometric parameters, during cooking sessions or super cereal distribution. This highlights the need for in-depth analysis to identify contributing factors to the recovery of normal nutritional status.

The average of performance indicators for MAM treatment in children aged 6 to 59 months are above normal thresholds, due to strengthened awareness and cooking demonstration activities.

To strengthen the capacity of national agents at the Ministry of Health, WFP Guinea supported the survey on Food and Nutrition vulnerability of people living with HIV and Tuberculosis (PLWHIV/TB). The survey highlighted that global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence among them stood at 14.8 percent, including 3.6 percent severe cases. Strategic outcome 3 targeted 11,878 People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) of whom, 6,796 were women and 592 were children aged 6-59 months. Undernourished people under ART/ directly observed treatment (DOT) received Super Cereal and a family ration made of rice, oil, and pulses. It also provided assistance including information communication technology (ICT) equipment to the nutrition focal point appointed in 2019 by the national programme dedicated to the fight against AIDS (CNLS) and financial support to the Government through them for the organisation of World AIDS Day (WAD). The country office put in place a database used by Prefectural and Regional Health Departments focal points in the regions and Conakry for MAM treatment data management. In line with the revised National Protocol for the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (PCIMA), WFP Guinea contributed to the training of 360 nutrition health workers and focal points on MAM treatment in 150 health centres in 6 administrative regions.

These activities were undertaken in partnership with the Ministry of Health (DAN, National Programme of fighting against AIDS), the National committee of fighting against AIDS and eight other NGOs, including an international NGO based in Boké, Conakry, Kankan, Labé and Nzérékoré.

To improve nutrition activities in 2020, priority will be given to, the prevention and mitigation of disruptions of specialized nutritious foods, which will enable beneficiaries to recover their normal nutritional status, the strengthening

of the monitoring capacities of partner's nutrition focal points (Ministry of Health, CNLS and partner NGOs) and of capacities in management and statistical data analysis to improve appropriate decision-making; as well as in ensuring that all ICSP activities are nutrition-sensitive.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Support beneficiaries equitably- women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition	4

Strategic outcome 04

Food insecure and climate-affected populations including smallholder farmers, youth and women in targeted areas have improved livelihood sources, more efficient and inclusive value chains by 2030.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$871,577	\$791,520	\$1,150,110	\$439,582

Strategic outcome 4 aims at improving smallholders' livelihoods and enhancing the performance and sustainability of food systems. The smallholder agricultural market Support (SAMS) and food assistance for assets (FFA) programmes are layered and sequenced to cover the regions of Boké, Faranah, Kankan, Labé and Nzérékoré, supporting 15 rice-producing Farmers organisations, 15 rice-parboiling unions, and 30 farmers' organizations involved in horticulture.

WFP's pro-smallholder interventions focused on four impact pathways, namely increasing smallholders' productivity, structuring and improving the performance of farmer organisations (FOs), increasing smallholders' access to profitable agricultural markets and improving the enabling environment.

Under the first pathway, WFP worked with partners to identify activities to increase yields for rural households built farmers' capacities through training on good agricultural practices and the provision of production equipment and agricultural inputs.

Under the second pathway, efforts to strengthen inclusive farmers' organisations empowered farmers to work together to build collective businesses, increasing their bargaining power and access to markets.

The beneficiaries, mainly women and youth, received processing, handling and storage equipment and were trained in business and management of farms, marketing, post-harvest loss reduction and rice parboiling.

A foundational component of the third pathway was WFP's role as a patient buyer to act as an incentive for farmers, aggregators to participate in formal agricultural markets. By sourcing food directly from smallholder farmers and connecting them to the demand of the home-grown school feeding program, WFP provided smallholders with improved access to WFP-led markets and other formal markets, from which smallholders have typically been excluded. WFP offered and facilitated predictable contracts tailored to the capacity of FOs and promoted the respect of quality standards.

The fourth pathway recognizes the need for sustained political commitment, policies and legal frameworks, and institutional reforms, as well as public and private investments to promote inclusive agricultural transformation. Therefore, WFP developed an action plan to reinforce the capacities of national and decentralised sections and agencies within the Ministry of Agriculture to achieve wider gains within local food systems.

Under activity 4, in August 2019, a new 3-year pro-smallholder strategy to guide programme formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation for the period of 2019-2022 was finalized. By leveraging existing interventions in WFP's food assistance portfolio, this strategy aims at supporting smallholders' resilience and livelihoods through deliberate integration of programmes and supporting platforms facing smallholder farmers, including SAMS, FFA, HGSE, Supply Chain and VAM.

In September 2019, a training on community-based participatory planning (CBPP) was organised in the village of Touri, in the Labé region, as part of the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) to programming kick-started in May 2019. CBPP is a community exercise aimed at addressing real community problems and assisting them to find their own solutions. CBPP is conducted together by communities, partners and local Government staff who discuss and agree on priority

activities to significantly improve the food security of the most vulnerable households. The CBPP training strengthened the capacities of 65 WFP staff, local NGOs and Government officials, allowing them to identify the specific needs of local communities, and develop community-based plans to foster agricultural development and strengthen resilience to natural shocks.

A total of 5,520 beneficiaries were targeted for SAMS/FFA interventions focusing on agricultural development. The targeting followed the 3PA – in particular of the results of the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) for Guinea- and country office-specific targeting criteria, including women and youth participation and farm landholding size.

In October 2019, the strategic outcome 4 integrated project plan, operationalising the new pro-smallholder strategy for 2019-2022, was developed to guide implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The plan is aligned with the seasonal calendar and follows a “smallholder graduation model” aiming to support smallholders to move from food insecurity to profitable market engagement.

Subsequently, a competitive tender was launched to select implementing partners for a pilot project integrating SAMS and FFA activities for the period October 2019-January 2020. WFP selected eight proposals and signed FLAs with eight local NGOs for a value of USD 287,006. The pilot project covers 25 sites across the regions of Boke, Labe, Kankan and N’zérékoré, serving all SAMS and FFA beneficiaries, 80 percent of whom are women, over the course of 4 months. Implementation started in November 2019.

In addition, the needs of 15 supported Farmers Organizations and rice-parboiling unions have been re-assessed, prioritising the purchase and distribution of farming, storage and processing equipment for a value of more than USD 70,000.

In December 2019, in an effort to substitute imported beans within its school feeding programme, WFP extended the scope of its pro-smallholder programmes beyond rice and vegetable value chains, to include locally-produced beans.

From July through December 2019, WFP facilitated the access to markets of its beneficiary Farmers Organizations by linking them to the demand for food expressed by the Home Grown School Feeding programme. This resulted in the local purchase of 1,543 mt of rice and vegetables for a value of USD 882,657 from 14 unions of women parboilers of rice, 30 horticultural farmer unions and 3 bean farmer unions. Rice samples were tested and an external cooperating partner certified their quality.

In terms of resource management in the period covered from July through December 2019, expenditures totalled USD 435 615, covering 49.98 percent of the budget identified by the Needs-based plan. Although the available resources accounted for up to 132 percent of budgeted needs, the activity did not meet budgeted spending targets for two main reasons. The first being the restructuring of the strategy for activity 4 ended in September 2019, while programme formulation ended in October 2019. This is why, activity 4 started as a smaller and brief pilot project to fine-tune all the programme components, before scaling up the operations in March 2020.

Secondly, the low funding forecasts for 2020 and the risk of disruptions in the implementation of activity 4 during the course of the year induced WFP in Guinea to save the 50 percent of the available funds in order to allocate them to future operations.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide targeted groups with climate-resilient livelihood support that enables them to sustainably increase and diversify their role along the food value chain, strengthens their access to markets including school feeding and HGSF interventions and improves food handling and processing	3

Strategic outcome 05

National institutions have enhanced capacities in the design and use of management systems for food security and nutrition, social protection and disaster risk by 2030.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$286,441	\$283,577	\$128,993	\$128,993

The second half of 2019 was an important transition for WFP Guinea with the introduction of Country Capacity Strengthening as a key pillar in the new 3-year strategic plan. To fulfil its own mission to end global hunger, WFP increasingly facilitated the national capacity to improve food security and support national hunger governance capacity both at the national and local levels.

However, as revealed from formal and informal consultations with various partners in a post-Ebola context, WFP Guinea is mainly perceived as a direct implementer and a humanitarian agency. The shift to being more responsive to national stakeholder needs, and the need to operate through partnerships to achieve national sustainable development goal (SDG) targets will require time and concerted efforts.

WFP initiated this process in October 2019, after the official launch of the interim country strategic plan (ICSP) official launch, various memoranda of understanding (MoUs) were drafted with relevant ministries. Since then, agreements and action plans with Ministries of Cooperation, (lead coordinator), Health, Decentralisation, Plan and Commerce have been formally signed. MoUs with Ministries of Social Affairs, Agriculture, Environment and Education are still under formulation. The overall formalisation stage should be finalised by March 2020. In parallel, WFP has initiated consultations and open discussions with Government counterparts to identify the needs and scope of support required, before a full-blown capacity strengthening strategy is formulated and implemented (scheduled for the first half of 2020).

Since June 2019, a total of USD 85,000 was allocated for country capacity strengthening support to the National Institute of Statistics (INS), the National Directorate of School Canteens (DNCaS) and the Ministry of Cooperation (MCIA). Over this period, WFP Guinea has focused mostly on the fourth and the fifth country capacity strengthening (CCS) pathway framework: programme design, delivery and monitoring and evaluation, specifically, the country office provided materials and technical support to horticultural unions, school principals and members of the management committee and supported INS to conduct a Food Security Monitoring Survey in seven regions. The capacity strengthening support for the survey focused on primary data collection and analysis, equipment for data collection, as well as training and support on methodology, data analysis and reporting. Support for MCIA included Information Communication Technology (ICT) support and equipment.

During their first mission in Guinea last year, the Supply Optimization through Logistics Visibility and Evolution (SOLVE) initiative carried out landscaping of health supply chains with a focus on family planning (FP). This mission gave WFP the opportunity to get a good understanding of public and private sector health supply chains in Guinea, connect with key stakeholders involved and learn about their work in health supply chains and identify main gaps, and get inputs required to start designing capacity strengthening interventions. Along with Niger and Cote d'Ivoire, the initiative is now in its second year in Guinea and has made significant progress, including the following milestones the finalisation of a technical market assessment (TMA) and the completion of two trainings in stock and fleet management for the staff at the Central Guinean Pharmacy (Pharmacie Centrale de Guinée (PCG)).

Discussions with the SOLVE team on the possibility to provide internal capacity strengthening support are ongoing and regarded as a great opportunity among WFP staff in the country. Overall, the initiative, so far, has helped raise WFP Guinea's profile and credibility as a supply chain expert, able to provide demand-driven useful institutional support. The country office will leverage this successful first steps to enhance its role as the Government's strategic partner of choice.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

The Government of Guinea had made efforts to foster gender equality and women's empowerment in line with the African Union's Agenda 2063 and Guinea's strategic Vision 2040, which incorporates the National Gender Policy into the socio-economic development of the country. However, Guinean women continue to face challenges, including low influence on decision-making, high burden of responsibilities (particularly for agricultural, household work, and unpaid care work), and low literacy rates. School drop-out rates are twice higher among girls than boys, literacy rate stands at 22 percent for girls over the age of 15, while male literacy rate is at 38 percent [1]. The National Gender Policy Framework does require reinforcement in order to improve women's access to education, employment, land, agricultural inputs and services.

WFP and the Government have continued working together to achieve SDG5 : under strategic outcome 1, the school feeding programme aims to encourage girls school enrolment and retention by providing take-home rations (vegetable oil) to girls with an attendance rate at, or above 80 percent, the programme also works to increase the proportion of women members in the school management committee, currently standing at 37 percent. As most school meals are usually cooked on open fires with high levels of exposure to hazardous smoke, the programme encourages schools to oversee the construction of more efficient cookstoves, which also contributes to improving the working conditions of women.

Throughout 2019, WFP has continuously made efforts to ensure that women smallholder farmers had equal access to technical support and information on more productive agricultural techniques. For example, WFP's efforts to strengthen farmers' organisations (FO) encouraged farmers (of whom 83 percent are women and 35 percent are under 25) to work together to build collective businesses, increasing their bargaining power. In 2019, 1,222 women received training in processing, handling and storage equipment and were trained as well, in bookkeeping and farm management, post-harvest loss reduction and rice parboiling.

Protection

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

WFP ensures that programme design meets the needs of affected populations and makes sure that no harm to vulnerable populations occurs at the implementation stage.

Recurrent risks due to either natural or man-made disasters, including floods, landslides and industrial pollution are most likely to affect the most vulnerable, and lead to severe poverty and food insecurity, particularly in rural areas, where 83 percent of households are living in multi-dimensional poverty. Food insecurity disproportionately affects the poorest and most vulnerable groups of the community, creating a significant gap between rural and urban populations. During programme design and targeting, special attention has been given to urban versus rural issues, safety, discrimination and marginalization based on gender, ethnicity, social status and disabilities among households or communities targeted and non-targeted. Through a safe, secure and dignified approach in programme design, WFP's humanitarian assistance continues to focus on meeting the needs of those populations. Within the school feeding initiatives, women play a key role in school canteens management committees, participating in the decision-making process including finance and choice of food. School meals also help increase the number of children coming back to school after lunch break, especially among those living far from school.

Small agriculture market support (SAMS) and food for assets (FFA) programmes have been using community based participatory approach) in the design and implementation of activities. Furthermore, close communication with beneficiaries has enabled WFP to adjust its approach and maintain an appropriate level of protection throughout the year.

Through WFP participatory approach, WFP ensures that both men and women's participation in community work does not cause any harm. Discussions with beneficiaries are carried out in order to determine what a fair workload entails for men and women including vulnerable people, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and elderly people, depending on their individual physical capacity. Within that framework, pregnant or lactating women and girls (PLWG) can provide non-physical tasks including childcare for mothers working in the field or fetching water for the workers. Participants are allowed to go to medical appointments with no cut to their pay.

Inclusive targeting, beneficiaries and institutional participation as well as a clear focus on dignity and safety were key criteria in the design and roll-out of Cash Based Transfer (CBT). While no post distribution monitoring (PDM) took place in 2019, no protection issue has been reported during monitoring activities throughout implementation. Beneficiaries' protection and safety are carefully taken into account, including registration, an individual password at cash-out and information and guidance on procedures.

However, concerns over access were raised in the region of Labe, during PDM. While full analysis was not available at the time of reporting, several issues included distance, high travel fare, as well as security risks due to the deterioration of the socio-political climate.

Location of distribution sites will be reassessed and new security measures will be designed and put in place in collaboration with the implementing partner.

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 Guinea runs its operations responsibly and engages communities throughout the process, from design, through implementation to evaluation. Ongoing discussions with stakeholders including local leaders, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) and implementing partners enable a better understanding of local customs, languages and preferences. In 2019, WFP's commitment to communities' inclusive participation helped design tailored assistance responding to the specific needs and concerns of the various targeted groups including pregnant and lactating women and girls and people living with HIV/AIDS – Tuberculosis.

Due to inequality, illiteracy disproportionately affects women, therefore WFP Guinea ensures women beneficiaries, are targeted with relevant training and communication materials through the use of communication toolbox, which ensures they have equal access to information.

Through its monitoring platform ONA, WFP Guinea identified how lack of clarity on roles and responsibilities in school canteens 'management committees' (COGEST) affected daily operations and caused tensions among members. Therefore, trainings were provided to cooperating partners assisting the WFP-supported schools across the country. Visual charts outlining good practices for COGEST contributed to a significant improvement in school canteens 'management, while improved clarity on roles and responsibilities resulted in a better use of school canteens infrastructure and equipment, improved management of non-food items and in significant reduction in tensions among staff as revealed by anecdotal evidence.

WFP fosters community-based participation (CBPP) for its Food for Assets (FFA) and SAMS (Smallholder Agricultural Market Support) programmes, both at design and implementation stage, which ensures the effective involvement of participating communities under the projects by identifying and addressing their concerns. Consultations to define priorities and outline WFP's interventions have been organised by cooperating partners throughout 2019. Local partners and WFP staff members speak local languages for a more nuanced understanding of the context and specific issues, always working towards community's involvement and eventual ownership. This is further achieved through the choice of sites for community assets and the targeting of beneficiaries taking into account contextualized criteria of vulnerability. Participatory management of FFA/SAMS activities through committees have also been put in place in participating village. This greatly helps with the maintenance of the assets. Help and feedback desks "management committee of distribution", namely on-site support and feedback point, are systematically set up prior distributions. In addition, pre and post distribution monitoring is carried out to inform management decision.

WFP Guinea is looking into the set up and management of a call centre. If communities confirm the need to such CFM, the call centre will be fully operation by mid 2020.

Environment

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

Despite significant efforts by the government, UN agencies and NGOs to improve the environmental sustainability of agricultural value chains, many challenges remain. The increased adoption of chemical fertilizers and phytosanitary products, such as herbicides and pesticides, is the main cause behind water pollution. Crop intensification and the temporary rain-fed cultivation of rice on hilly terrains are provoking increased soil erosion. The overexploitation of agricultural lands not compensated by the application of nutrients to the soil increases the duration of the fallow. Finally, bush fires, the practice of tree cutting to produce charcoal, and slash-and-burn methods to clear land for crop cultivation are additional drivers of soil degradation.

Climate change and environmental degradation have a greater impact on the livelihoods of the most vulnerable groups, particularly women. The reduced capacity of forests, savannahs and mangroves to regenerate the national stocks of wood is a major cause of energy deficits, especially at the household level, and of price increases for wood-derived products. Rural communities, particularly smallholder farmers, are the social group the most affected by the impact of climate change and environmental degradation. The economic impacts of such phenomena include rising farm maintenance costs, reduced incomes for farmers and increasing risks of food insecurity. To respond to these challenges, WFP, with the support of decentralized government structures and local NGOs, has developed a portfolio of interventions that aim at mitigating the impact of climate change, reverse environmental degradation and enhance the

resilience of rural communities.

In 2019, the smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) activities strengthened farmers' capacities in environmentally sustainable agricultural practices, such as compost making, to maintain healthy soils and manage water wisely.

food assistance for assets (FFA) interventions were leveraged to strengthen the resilience of communities to the effects of climate change, by rehabilitating the natural resource base of vulnerable communities and building assets that protect them against climate-related shocks. To this end, 73,192 ha of cultivable space were rehabilitated, including through soil conservation, the creation of water management systems and vegetative enclosures to protect areas from overuse and to create a microclimate favourable to plant growth and animal fodder. In addition, fish-paddy ponds were created to incorporate aquaculture within rice production systems, favouring the conservation of aquatic ecosystems and local aquatic species and reducing intensive fishing in backwaters and rivers. Finally, socio-economic and environmental impact studies were carried out to plan for the implementation of the reforestation of bare spaces and river banks to improve the vegetation cover and reduce erosion and landslides.

Additional impact was generated through the school feeding programme, where the distribution of improved cooking stoves to school management committees has substantially reduced the use of firewood and harmful emissions. According to the school cooks, while ordinary stoves used up to 150 kg of wood, improved stoves only consume 60 kg, resulting in a net saving of 90 kg.

Empowering beneficiary women

The economy of Guinea is largely dependent on mining and agriculture. Despite rich and fertile soils and favourable climate conditions, agricultural production remains undermined by inadequate access to productive inputs, post-harvest management capacities and lack of infrastructure and credit facilities. About 80 percent [1] of the population in rural areas live on subsistence farming.

Smallholder farmers generally face many challenges. However, women smallholder farmers face multiple constraints beyond those of men farmers. Women are expected to provide unpaid farm work and bear the burden of family care and reproductive roles, yet their contributions remain undervalued. They farm on a small piece of land, which is usually a portion of their husband's farmland to grow specific crops, such as groundnuts as they are deprived of key assets and resources including lands, credits and are frequently excluded from decision-making.

In Guinea, WFP introduced an integrated package of pro-smallholder food assistance initiatives, layering the smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) and the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme. The programme aims at supporting women smallholder farmers across the country to improve their productivity, market access and revenues.

Through the integrated approach, WFP started providing access to credits and training on farming and local food processing techniques, post-harvest handling, storage techniques and equipment including tricycle bikes, wheelbarrows, barrels, basins, rakes, tarpaulins, shovels, weighing scales, husking machines and bag sewing machines to Unions of women rice parboilers. Furthermore, WFP began to purchase directly rice and vegetables from these Unions. This helped them secure access to a stable market while providing diversified and nutritious school meals to children, based on locally grown food.

The programme is promising, it will lead to an increase in productivity and access to financial opportunities, improved revenues, as well as enhanced women's decision-making power. Furthermore, knowing that their children in schools are the direct beneficiaries of their production is a key motivator for women parboilers.

Mrs Mariama Djouldé Sour, President of Serima Women's rice parboiler union receiving WFP assistance in Labe (Middle Guinea) shares her experience:

"Our union of rice parboilers in Labé was trained in farming techniques. This enabled us to produce and sell 30 metric tones of rice to WFP this year compared to last year when we could only produce and sell 15 metric tones. Through WFP, we could also access agricultural training, bank loans, equipment and transportation facilities to easily get to our farms. Moreover, WFP helps us in selling our products to schools where our children are studying. This approach encourages local development. We would like WFP to assist other unions, as this will help increase agricultural profitability in Guinea.

WFP assistance helps us to plan for our future and build sustainable projects for our children and ourselves."

Data notes

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The actual CBT "primary school" beneficiaries are encoded in the COMET CBT report but are not imported into the ACR table.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] The "2019 Target" and "End-CSP Target" values are the same, which is why the "2019 targets column" is empty.


[2] The TB and ART client beneficiaries are included in "all".

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Actual beneficiaries « Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers» are included in the actual beneficiaries of school feeding.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall				Female	Male	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	23.7	21.6	21.8	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	1,500	1,500	3,000	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	58,004	70,894	128,898	4,480
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%	3.2	2.3	2.4	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	10,296	10,716	21,012	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	10.6	13.6	12.1	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	11,740	14,350	26,090	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	8,323	8,662	16,985	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	24	34	30	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	2,054	1,973	4,027	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$				Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	1,906	354	2,260	



SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs			WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results		SDG-related indicator		Direct	Indirect
		Overall			Overall	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$		Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	128,993	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	125,306	73,340	59%
	female	120,590	80,007	66%
	total	245,896	153,347	62%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	6,323	967	15%
	female	7,380	1,275	17%
	total	13,703	2,242	16%
24-59 months	male	8,948	1,492	17%
	female	9,559	1,681	18%
	total	18,507	3,173	17%
5-11 years	male	44,138	32,702	74%
	female	43,816	36,885	84%
	total	87,954	69,587	79%
12-17 years	male	46,596	35,071	75%
	female	42,518	36,632	86%
	total	89,114	71,703	80%
18-59 years	male	18,669	2,781	15%
	female	16,633	3,180	19%
	total	35,302	5,961	17%
60+ years	male	632	327	52%
	female	684	354	52%
	total	1,316	681	52%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	0	153,347	-
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	1,224	906	74%
Corn Soya Blend	12	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Micronutrient Powder	0	0	4%
Iodised Salt	22	18	80%
Vegetable Oil	105	106	101%
Beans	0	1	-
Split Peas	220	194	88%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	130	59	45%
Corn Soya Blend	20	0	0%
Iodised Salt	2	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	8	0	0%
Split Peas	19	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Rice	371	223	60%
Corn Soya Blend	657	61	9%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	42	3	7%
Iodised Salt	9	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	101	36	36%
Peas	0	0	0%
Split Peas	111	49	44%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Everyone has access to food			
Value Voucher	163,200	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	169,435	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	- Food-insecure populations, including pre- and primary school-aged children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year round.	- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building						
Activity 01	Provide nutritious school feeding to pre- and primary school children including take home rations for girls prioritizing local purchase and strengthening partners' capacities, including through social and behaviour change communication and nutrition-sensitive activities within the framework of HGFS approaches.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Girls attending primary school receive take home entitlements to support school attendance and retention.							
Output A, N*	Children attending pre- and primary school receive timely and adequate nutritious meals, including locally sourced food, to meet their food and nutrition needs and support school attendance and retention.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total		2,926 2,594 5,520		
		Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	7,000 0 7,000	17,891 0 17,891		
			School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	70,200 85,800 156,000	57,915 70,783 128,698		
		Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	980 1,020 2,000	98 102 200		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	6,120 7,480 13,600			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	1,582	1,224		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	163,200			
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of boarding schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	40	20		
N*.2	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)							
	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (on-site)	Days	20	19		

Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
SDG 2.1; Guinea; Capacity Strengthening, Food								
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems								
	Act 01: Provide nutritious school feeding to pre- and primary school children including take home rations for girls prioritizing local purchase and strengthening partners' capacities, including through social and behaviour change communication and nutrition-sensitive activities within the framework of HGFS approaches.	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	27	=30	=30	27	
SDG 2.1; Guinea; Food								
Gender ratio								
	Act 01: Provide nutritious school feeding to pre- and primary school children including take home rations for girls prioritizing local purchase and strengthening partners' capacities, including through social and behaviour change communication and nutrition-sensitive activities within the framework of HGFS approaches.	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	0.84	=1	=1	0.96	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)								
Drop-out rate	Act 01: Provide nutritious school feeding to pre- and primary school children including take home rations for girls prioritizing local purchase and strengthening partners' capacities, including through social and behaviour change communication and nutrition-sensitive activities within the framework of HGFS approaches.	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0.16	≤0.01	≤0.01	3.16	
			Male	0.19	≤0.01	≤0.01	3	
			Overall	0.18	≤0.01	≤0.01	3.08	
Retention rate	Act 01: Provide nutritious school feeding to pre- and primary school children including take home rations for girls prioritizing local purchase and strengthening partners' capacities, including through social and behaviour change communication and nutrition-sensitive activities within the framework of HGFS approaches.	School feeding (on-site)	Female	99.84	=99.99	=99.99	96.84	
			Male	99.81	=99.99	=99.99	97	
			Overall	99.82	=99.99	=99.99	96.92	

Strategic Outcome 02	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis	- Crisis Response
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Activity 02	Provide an integrated package of emergency food and nutrition assistance, that includes gender-responsive and gender /transformative social and behaviour change communication and livelihood support, for crisis-affected populations.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Crisis-affected populations receive timely and adequate food and nutrition assistance to meet their food and nutrition needs.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Emergency preparedness activities	Female Male Total	0 15,000 15,000	1,500 1,500 3,000		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	179	58		

Strategic Outcome 03	Nutritionally vulnerable populations including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV or TB and receiving treatment, persons with disabilities and orphans in Guinea, have improved nutritional status by 2030.	- Root Causes						
Activity 03	Support beneficiaries equitably- women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Malnourished people and populations at risk receive timely and adequate specialized nutritious food to prevent and treat malnutrition							
Output E*	Malnourished people and populations at risk receive targeted SBCC to improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	5,983 4,332 10,315	4,901 3,550 8,451		
		Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	4,740 3,760 8,500	2,032 1,596 3,628		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	2,550 2,450 5,000	906 870 1,776		
			Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	5,100 4,900 10,000			
		All	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total		234 171 405		

		ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	813 750 1,563	790 730 1,520		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	5,000 0 5,000	149 0 149		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	5,000 0 5,000			
		TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	260 240 500			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	0 0 0			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	1,290	372		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of stunting	Number	20,000	22,313		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of stunting	Number	5,000	4,347		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
2.1.17; Guinea; Capacity Strengthening, Food								
ART Default rate								
	Act 03: Support beneficiaries equitably- women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition	HIV/TB Care &treatment;	Overall		0	<10	<10	0
2.1.19; Guinea; Capacity Strengthening, Food								
TB Treatment Default rate								
	Act 03: Support beneficiaries equitably- women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition	HIV/TB Care &treatment;	Overall		0	<10	<10	0
SDG 2.2; Guinea; Capacity Strengthening, Food								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								

	Act 03: Support beneficiaries equitably-women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	80 80 80	>80.42 >80.42 >80.42	>80.42 >80.42 >80.42	81 81 81
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)							
	Act 03: Support beneficiaries equitably-women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	52 52 52	>66 >66 >66	>66 >66 >66	80.50 80.50 80.50
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet							
	Act 03: Support beneficiaries equitably-women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	34.60 34.60 34.60	>55 >55 >55	>55 >55 >55	48.30 43.50 43.50
MAM Treatment Recovery rate							
	Act 03: Support beneficiaries equitably-women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	90	>95	>95	91.10
MAM Treatment Mortality rate							
	Act 03: Support beneficiaries equitably-women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0.20	<3	<3	0
MAM Treatment Non-response rate							

	Act 03: Support beneficiaries equitably-women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0.10	<15	<15	0
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MAM Treatment Default rate

	Act 03: Support beneficiaries equitably-women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	7.70	<15	<15	8.90
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SDG2.2; Guinea; Capacity Strengthening, Food

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women

	Act 03: Support beneficiaries equitably-women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	65.50	=70	=70	73.90
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Strategic Outcome 04	Food insecure and climate-affected populations including smallholder farmers, youth and women in targeted areas have improved livelihood sources, more efficient and inclusive value chains by 2030.	- Resilience Building						
Activity 04	Provide targeted groups with climate-resilient livelihood support that enables them to sustainably increase and diversify their role along the food value chain, strengthens their access to markets including school feeding and HGSP interventions and improves food handling and processing.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Targeted smallholder women and men farmers receive technical support to preserve and restore assets and have access to financial services for improved livelihoods and strengthened climate-resilient food systems.							
Output F	Targeted smallholder women and men farmers receive technical support to improve food handling and processing and access market opportunities including in relation to school feeding/HGSP and local food processors.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female Male Total	3,722 2,696 6,418			

A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	169,435			
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual		5,520		
			Food assistance for asset	individual	5,875			
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Food assistance for asset	training session	3	3		
F.1	Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained							
	Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	4,550	3,380		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Smallholder farmers; Guinea; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food								
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems								
	Act 04: Provide targeted groups with climate-resilient livelihood support that enables them to sustainably increase and diversify their role along the food value chain, strengthens their access to markets including school feeding and HGSP interventions and improves food handling and processing.	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	3.20	=30	=4	3.60	
			Male	5.64	=20	=6	4.78	
			Overall	8.84	=50	=10	8.38	
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems								
Value (USD)	Act 04: Provide targeted groups with climate-resilient livelihood support that enables them to sustainably increase and diversify their role along the food value chain, strengthens their access to markets including school feeding and HGSP interventions and improves food handling and processing.	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	473,935.63	=3,289,518.40	=1,096,508.61	882,657.44	

Volume (MT)	Act 04: Provide targeted groups with climate-resilient livelihood support that enables them to sustainably increase and diversify their role along the food value chain, strengthens their access to markets including school feeding and HGSF interventions and improves food handling and processing.	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	631.20	=4434	=1478	1350	
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity									
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
C.2.4; LABE; Capacity Strengthening, Food	Act 03: Support beneficiaries equitably- women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	90 91.20 91.10		
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
C.2.2; LABE; Capacity Strengthening, Food	Act 03: Support beneficiaries equitably- women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	99.10 99.60 99.40		
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
C.2.3; LABE; Capacity Strengthening, Food	Act 03: Support beneficiaries equitably- women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	90 94.40 94.40		

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

C.3.2; Guinea; Capacity Strengthening, Food	Act 01: Provide nutritious school feeding to pre- and primary school children including take home rations for girls prioritizing local purchase and strengthening partners' capacities, including through social and behaviour change communication and nutrition-sensitive activities within the framework of HGFS approaches.	School feeding (on-site)		Overall	45	≥50	≥50	59.40	
	Act 03: Support beneficiaries equitably- women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition		Overall	34.21	≤50	≤50	34.21	

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
C.3.1; Guinea; Capacity Strengthening, Food	Act 03: Support beneficiaries equitably- women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	18	≥20	≥20	11.40	

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag		Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
C1; Guinea; Capacity Strengthening, Food	Act 01: Provide nutritious school feeding to pre- and primary school children including take home rations for girls prioritizing local purchase and strengthening partners' capacities, including through social and behaviour change communication and nutrition-sensitive activities within the framework of HGFS approaches.	School feeding (on-site)		Female Male Overall	68 68 68	>90 >90 >90	>90 >90 >90	30 43.80 42.40	

World Food Programme

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Women smallholder farmers in Labé

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

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	- Food-insecure populations, including pre- and primary school-aged children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year round.
SO 2	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable populations including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV or TB and receiving treatment, persons with disabilities and orphans in Guinea, have improved nutritional status by 2030.
SO 4	Food insecure and climate-affected populations including smallholder farmers, youth and women in targeted areas have improved livelihood sources, more efficient and inclusive value chains by 2030.
SO 5	National institutions have enhanced capacities in the design and use of management systems for food security and nutrition, social protection and disaster risk by 2030.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CSI1	Deliver capacity-strengthening support to national institutions and other partners including through South-South Cooperation in the design and use of systems for the management of social protection, emergency preparedness and response, disaster risk, post-harvest losses and supply chains for food security and nutrition objectives.
NPA1	Support beneficiaries equitably- women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition
SMP1	Provide nutritious school feeding to pre- and primary school children including take home rations for girls prioritizing local purchase and strengthening partners' capacities, including through social and behaviour change communication and nutrition-sensitive activities within the framework of HGFS approaches.
SMS1	Provide targeted groups with climate-resilient livelihood support that enables them to sustainably increase and diversify their role along the food value chain, strengthens their access to markets including school feeding and HGFS interventions and improves food handling and processing.
URT1	Provide an integrated package of emergency food and nutrition assistance, that includes gender-responsive and gender /transformative social and behaviour change communication and livelihood support, for crisis-affected populations.

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis	Provide an integrated package of emergency food and nutrition assistance, that includes gender-responsive and gender /transformative social and behaviour change communication and livelihood support, for crisis-affected populations.	160,636	159,586	0	0
	- Food-insecure populations, including pre- and primary school-aged children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year round.	Provide nutritious school feeding to pre- and primary school children including take home rations for girls prioritizing local purchase and strengthening partners' capacities, including through social and behaviour change communication and nutrition-sensitive activities within the framework of HGFS approaches.	2,191,959	2,013,850	6,806,974	3,942,718
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,352,596	2,173,436	6,806,974	3,942,718

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Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV or TB and receiving treatment, persons with disabilities and orphans in Guinea, have improved nutritional status by 2030.	Support beneficiaries equitably- women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition	1,742,775	1,597,434	2,420,569	1,475,895
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	220,085	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,742,775	1,597,434	2,640,653	1,475,895

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Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	Food insecure and climate-affected populations including smallholder farmers, youth and women in targeted areas have improved livelihood sources, more efficient and inclusive value chains by 2030.	Provide targeted groups with climate-resilient livelihood support that enables them to sustainably increase and diversify their role along the food value chain, strengthens their access to markets including school feeding and HGSF interventions and improves food handling and processing.	871,577	791,520	996,814	439,582
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	153,296	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			871,577	791,520	1,150,111	439,582
5	National institutions have enhanced capacities in the design and use of management systems for food security and nutrition, social protection and disaster risk by 2030.	Deliver capacity-strengthening support to national institutions and other partners including through South-South Cooperation in the design and use of systems for the management of social protection, emergency preparedness and response, disaster risk, post-harvest losses and supply chains for food security and nutrition objectives.	286,441	283,577	128,993	128,993
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			286,441	283,577	128,993	128,993

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Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	223,821	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	223,821	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			5,253,388	4,845,967	10,950,552	5,987,187
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			450,209	450,209	1,020,886	612,254
Total Direct Costs			5,703,597	5,296,175	11,971,438	6,599,442
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			370,734	344,251	666,920	666,920
Grand Total			6,074,331	5,640,427	12,638,358	7,266,362



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

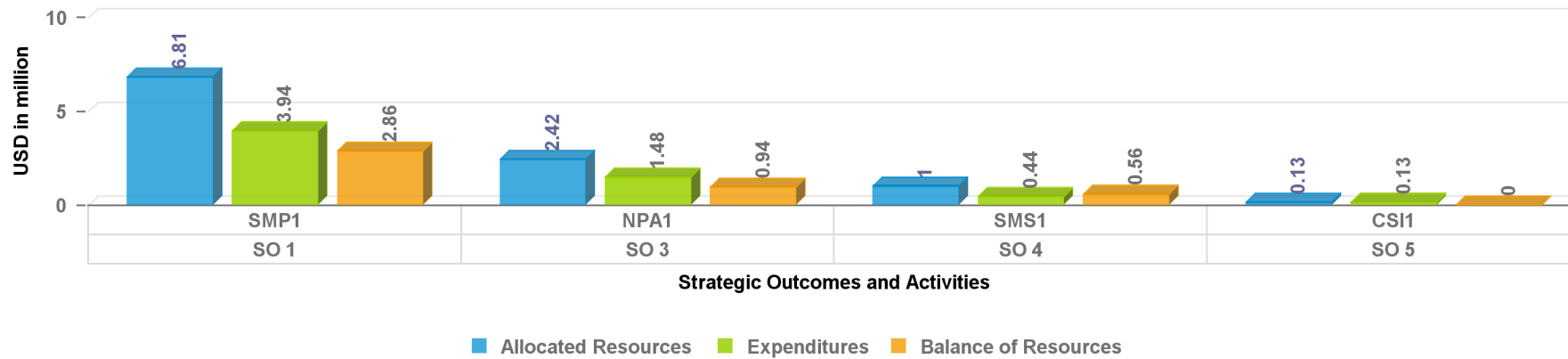
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	- Food-insecure populations, including pre- and primary school-aged children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year round.
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable populations including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV or TB and receiving treatment, persons with disabilities and orphans in Guinea, have improved nutritional status by 2030.
SO 4	Food insecure and climate-affected populations including smallholder farmers, youth and women in targeted areas have improved livelihood sources, more efficient and inclusive value chains by 2030.
SO 5	National institutions have enhanced capacities in the design and use of management systems for food security and nutrition, social protection and disaster risk by 2030.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	Deliver capacity-strengthening support to national institutions and other partners including through South-South Cooperation in the design and use of systems for the management of social protection, emergency preparedness and response, disaster risk, post-harvest losses and supply chains for food security and nutrition objectives.
NPA1	Support beneficiaries equitably- women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition
SMP1	Provide nutritious school feeding to pre- and primary school children including take home rations for girls prioritizing local purchase and strengthening partners' capacities, including through social and behaviour change communication and nutrition-sensitive activities within the framework of HGFS approaches.
SMS1	Provide targeted groups with climate-resilient livelihood support that enables them to sustainably increase and diversify their role along the food value chain, strengthens their access to markets including school feeding and HGFS interventions and improves food handling and processing.

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis	Provide an integrated package of emergency food and nutrition assistance, that includes gender-responsive and gender /transformative social and behaviour change communication and livelihood support, for crisis-affected populations.	160,636	0	0	0	0	0
	- Food-insecure populations, including pre- and primary school-aged children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year round.	Provide nutritious school feeding to pre- and primary school children including take home rations for girls prioritizing local purchase and strengthening partners' capacities, including through social and behaviour change communication and nutrition-sensitive activities within the framework of HGFS approaches.	2,191,959	6,806,974	0	6,806,974	3,942,718	2,864,257
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,352,596	6,806,974	0	6,806,974	3,942,718	2,864,257

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Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV or TB and receiving treatment, persons with disabilities and orphans in Guinea, have improved nutritional status by 2030.	Support beneficiaries equitably- women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition	1,742,775	2,420,569	0	2,420,569	1,475,895	944,674
		Non Activity Specific	0	220,085	0	220,085	0	220,085
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,742,775	2,640,653	0	2,640,653	1,475,895	1,164,759

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Food insecure and climate-affected populations including smallholder farmers, youth and women in targeted areas have improved livelihood sources, more efficient and inclusive value chains by 2030.	Provide targeted groups with climate-resilient livelihood support that enables them to sustainably increase and diversify their role along the food value chain, strengthens their access to markets including school feeding and HGSF interventions and improves food handling and processing.	871,577	996,814	0	996,814	439,582	557,232
		Non Activity Specific	0	153,296	0	153,296	0	153,296
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			871,577	1,150,111	0	1,150,111	439,582	710,529

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Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National institutions have enhanced capacities in the design and use of management systems for food security and nutrition, social protection and disaster risk by 2030.	Deliver capacity-strengthening support to national institutions and other partners including through South-South Cooperation in the design and use of systems for the management of social protection, emergency preparedness and response, disaster risk, post-harvest losses and supply chains for food security and nutrition objectives.	286,441	128,993	0	128,993	128,993	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			286,441	128,993	0	128,993	128,993	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	223,821	0	223,821	0	223,821
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	223,821	0	223,821	0	223,821
Total Direct Operational Cost			5,253,388	10,950,552	0	10,950,552	5,987,187	4,963,364
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			450,209	1,020,886	0	1,020,886	612,254	408,632
Total Direct Costs			5,703,597	11,971,438	0	11,971,438	6,599,442	5,371,996
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			370,734	666,920		666,920	666,920	0
Grand Total			6,074,331	12,638,358	0	12,638,358	7,266,362	5,371,996

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures