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# Guinea Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2022



World Food  
Programme

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## 2020 Overview

In 2020, WFP continued to contribute towards the Strategic Development Goal (SDG) 2 for achieving Zero Hunger by providing food and nutrition assistance to **283,500 vulnerable people**, through the implementation of its Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2019-2022. As part of its contribution towards achieving SDG 17, WFP continued to **promote national ownership**, formalising multisectoral and multi-stakeholder partnerships. Collaboration with the Government was reinforced to further enhance WFP's positioning as a partner of choice for **implementing social protection** and strengthening national capacities to **address the root causes of food and nutrition insecurity**.

Despite challenges related to COVID-19 and unpredictable political environment, WFP was able to engage with the Government[1] on the possibilities for complementarity and synergies, including for addressing the needs of the most vulnerable.

Beyond the immediate effect on public health, the economic consequences of **COVID-19 rapidly affected the most vulnerable people**, particularly the poorest households, casual labourers and petty traders. Loss of income and restricted market access were among the main causes of food insecurity. The March 2020 Cadre Harmonisé [2] indicated that 113,641 persons were severely food insecure and projected that the number would rise to almost 300,000 by the end of 2020 [3].

In response to the COVID-19 crisis, WFP worked closely with the Government, including its Social and Economic Inclusion Agency (ANIES) and UN partners, **leveraging its logistics and humanitarian expertise to provide timely assistance** in and outside the capital Conakry. To respond to the scale of the crisis, WFP undertook a budget revision that was approved in July 2020 which led to the scale up of the number of crisis-affected beneficiaries targeted under strategic outcome 2 from 15,000 to 315,000, and its 2020 revised budget from USD 500,000 to USD 9.9 million. **WFP targeted 100,000 food insecure people for assistance**, providing them with emergency food and nutrition assistance in the most food insecure areas. WFP leveraged on a holistic approach favouring partnerships to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of its interventions.

Through activities implemented across five strategic outcomes, WFP aimed at providing **lifesaving assistance** while **reinforcing social safety nets through school feeding and nutrition assistance as well as resilience building interventions**.

Despite significant logistics constraints, **WFP managed to provide specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) to children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) for the treatment of acute malnutrition**. In addition, PLWGs received SNFs as part of the "1,000 days project, **to provide their children with essential nutrients for healthy growth in the critical phase of the first 1,000 days of life**[4]. Nutrition assistance to children living with disability could not be implemented due to funding constraints.

In partnership with the Ministry of Education and UNICEF, WFP was able to quickly adapt and introduce **an alternative distribution of take-home rations during schools' closure** to mitigate the COVID-19 impact on school feeding, reaching **over 152,000 boys and girls** in primary and pre-primary schools. WFP resumed the onsite school feeding when schools reopened, contributing to school retention and attendance.

WFP also **successfully adjusted its Food Assistance for Assets creation activities**, providing specific COVID-19 assistance through training and cash-based transfers for the production and distribution of local face masks, soaps and handwashing kits, the objective being to enhance skills and contribute to the well-being of the communities. The value of cash-transfers in 2020 increased by 162 percent compared to 2019. The planning and implementation of specific COVID-19 food assistance for assets activities within a few weeks after the announcement of the state of emergency demonstrated **WFP's agility and flexibility to adapt to the evolving context** and its expertise and commitment to safeguarding the food security of vulnerable communities. However, administrative constraints and funding challenges compounded by the COVID-19 measures resulted in delays in emergency cash-based assistance and prevented WFP from implementing recovery activities thus scheduled for 2021 along with development activities.

With a clear focus on the value chain, WFP contributed towards gender equality, implementing **activities promoting women entrepreneurship and economic empowerment**. In addition, WFP supported the SDG 13 achievement by taking the first steps to better understand how climate change affected food security and nutrition in Guinea, through a **joint analysis on climate change** carried out with Alliance Biodiversity.

In 2021, WFP will strengthen its advocacy for flexible funding while expanding partnerships and favouring collaboration for joint implementation of activities. Cooperating partners' capacities will also be strengthened for a strong support to FFA creation and smallholder farmers activities, to help revitalize the local economy and build resilience. The targeting



approach and tools will be enhanced to further improve the protection and accountability to affected populations.



# 283,498

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

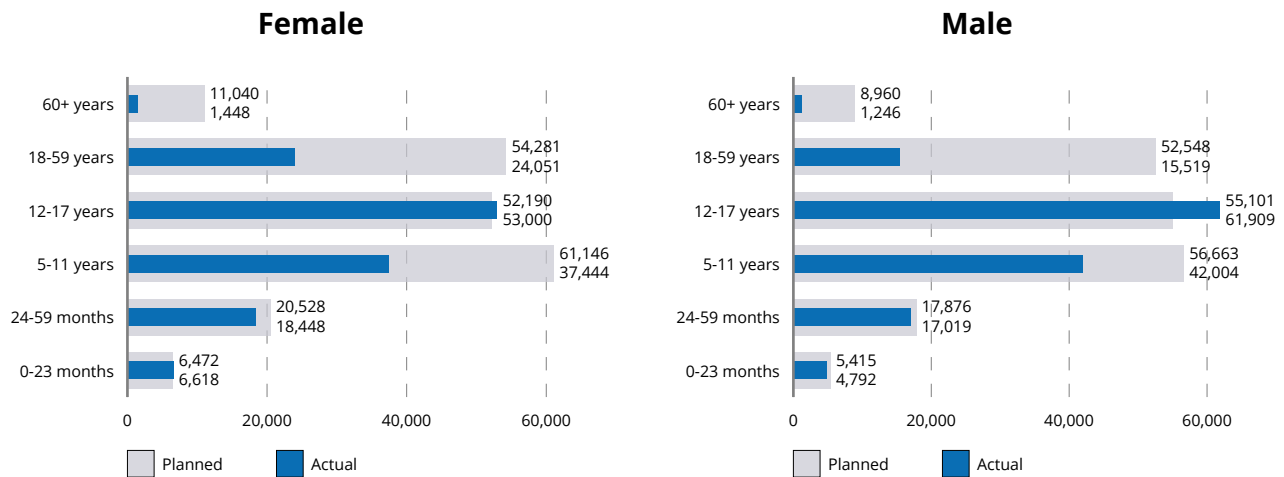


50% female

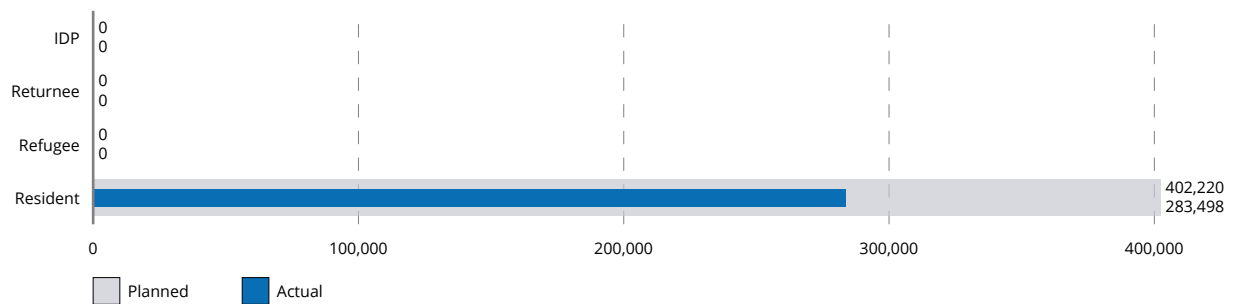


50% male

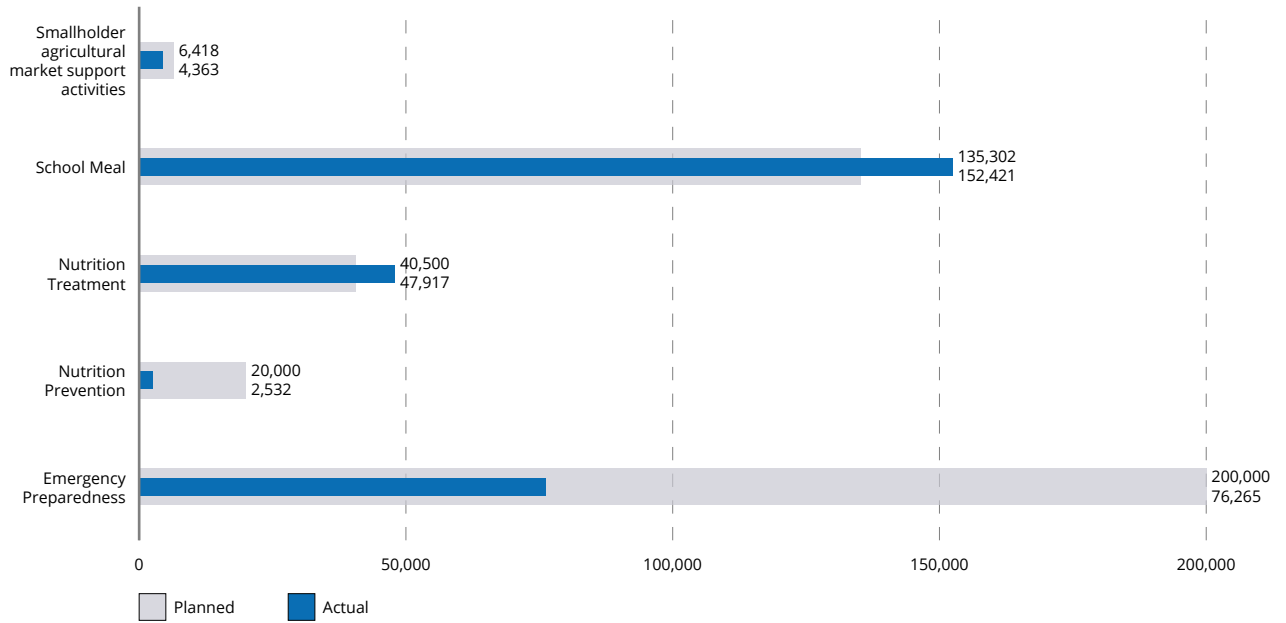
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



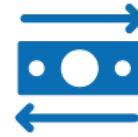
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Total Food and CBT

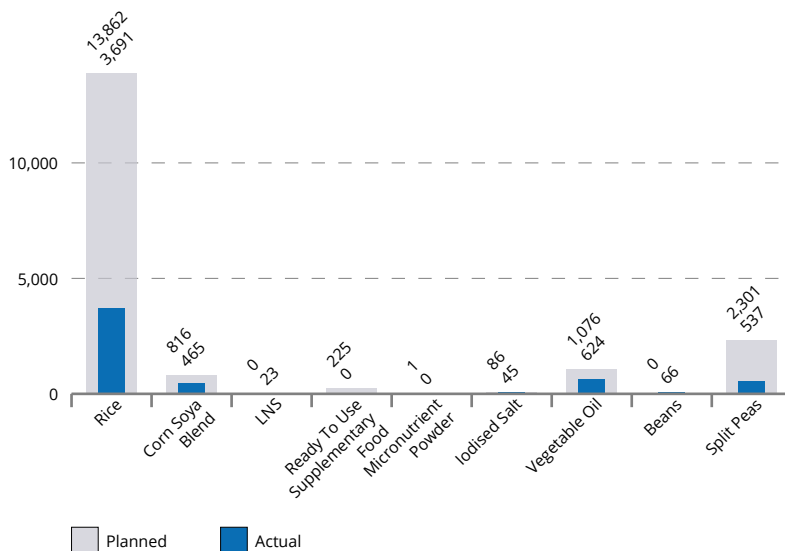


**5,450 mt**  
**total actual food transferred in 2020**  
of 18,368 mt total planned

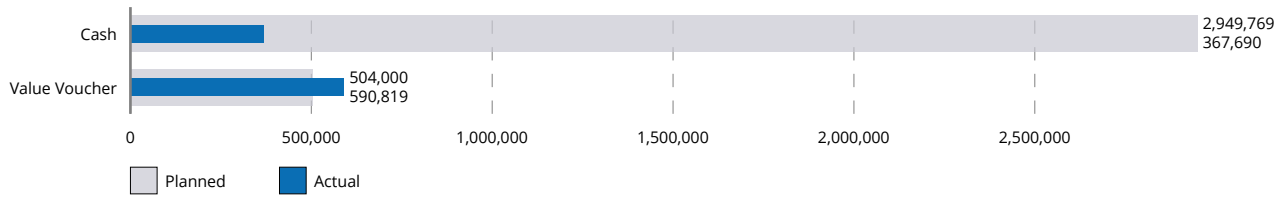


**US\$ 958,509**  
**total actual cash transferred in 2020**  
of \$US 3,453,769 total planned

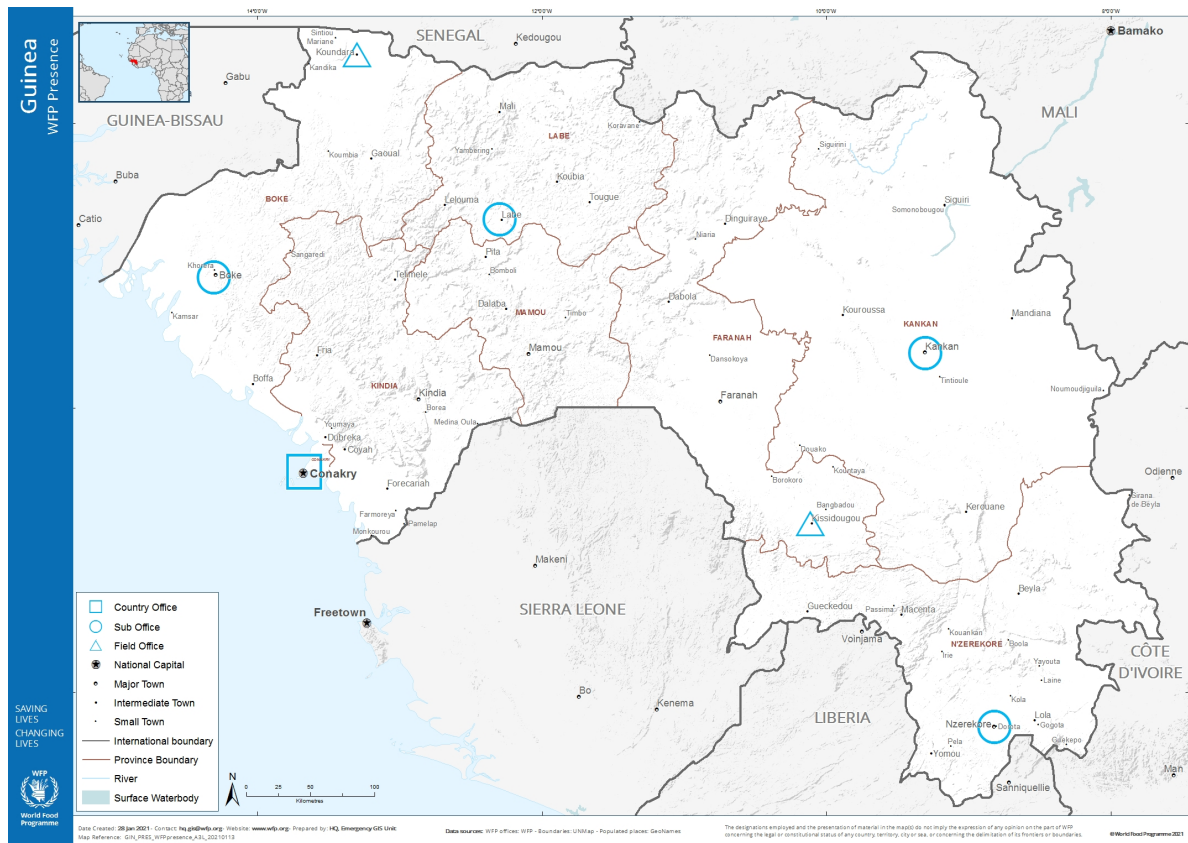
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations & COVID-19 response



## Context and Operations

The Guinean context in 2020 was characterized by serious social and political tensions following a referendum for a revision of the constitution and a third term mandate for the ruling president. **Exacerbating social tensions, the socio-economic consequences of the pandemic COVID-19**, including loss of livelihoods and income, were deeply felt by the most vulnerable populations in the country, where multidimensional and monetary poverty is stifling. More than 55 percent of the population live below the poverty line (USD 1.90 a day) and 22 percent of households are food insecure- 2.4 percent severely, particularly in rural areas.

During the post-election period, **WFP put in place a surveillance system of crisis factors and drafted a response plan** (concept of operations) addressing the risks of internal population displacement and influx of refugees from Cote d'Ivoire. WFP led the interagency coordination groups, and this contributed to strengthen its positioning in Guinea as the lead UN agency in humanitarian and logistics support.

**Chronic malnutrition affects 24 percent of the population nationally with rates exceeding 60 percent in some prefectures.** Malnutrition is the leading cause of mortality among children aged 6-59 months. Six percent are affected by global acute malnutrition and 12 percent are underweight.[1] One child in four suffers from chronic malnutrition, which has serious implications for children's cognitive development and for the overall long-term economic growth of the country.[2].

**With regard to the country's efforts to mainstream gender, a dedicated Ministry for Women's empowerment, through a restructuring in the Ministry of Social Affairs, was created in June 2020**, demonstrating Guinea's commitment to gender equality. WFP is preparing a memorandum of understanding (MoU) to collaborate with the Ministry to enhance women entrepreneurship and economic empowerment.

Despite the 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.**

Working towards SDG 2, WFP's strategic outcome 1 was able to ensure that **152,400 food-insecure populations, including pre-and primary school-aged children**, in targeted areas had access to adequate and nutritious food in 2020. Under strategic outcome 2, a total of **76,300 people affected by shocks** received unconditional resource



transfers to meet their basic food requirements. Strategic outcome 3 activities allowed WFP to address the nutritional status of over **50,400 vulnerable populations** in line with national protocols, including people living with HIV/Tuberculosis (PLHIV/TB); through strategic outcome 4, WFP provided capacity strengthening and support for productive assets to **4,400 smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities** to boost resilience with a view to strengthening the value chain. Working towards SDG 17, strategic outcome 5 focused on strengthening the capacity of national institutions to address food and nutrition insecurity and to improve food systems.

## COVID-19 Response

Guinea officially announced the first case of COVID-19 on 12 March and **the Government declared a state of emergency in Guinea on 26 March 2020** with the closure of public places, including schools, ban of gatherings of more than 20 people and borders closure.

The results of the March 2020 Cadre Harmonisé analysis[3] estimated that 300,000 people were food insecure during the lean season (August-September 2020), without taking into account the impacts of COVID-19. Women, especially those living in rural areas, children, persons with disabilities and the chronically ill, including persons living with HIV and AIDS (PWLHA), were particularly vulnerable not only to COVID-19 but also to food insecurity [4]. The emergency was expected to exceed the current capacity of the national social safety nets, leading to **higher long-term vulnerability for impoverished households**. The pandemic had an immediate and significant negative impact on education, with the schools closing for more than six months. Mitigation measures, including distance learning, did not adequately and equitably reach all children.

In June 2020, a budget revision increased WFP's emergency response operation (under strategic outcome 2 "crisis response"), adding 300,000 people in the number of beneficiaries reached (totalling 700,000 people overall) and increasing the total financial requirement for the Interim Country Strategic Plan to USD 56.4 million. The United Nations System in Guinea, including WFP, prepared a joint Contingency Plan to support and complement the government's response. WFP scaled-up its logistics support through the Food Security and Logistics Group and worked at pursuing inter-UN collaboration to increase impact through programming and geographic complementarities.

At the government's request, **WFP installed two wickhalls with a capacity of 50 beds each in a treatment centre in Conakry**, distributed food to households in vulnerable areas in Conakry under an MoU with the National Agency on Social Inclusion (ANIES) and provided food assistance to 4,600 beneficiaries (921 households) affected by COVID-19 and quarantined in Conakry as part of the national initiative "Stop COVID-19 in 60 days" under the leadership of the National Health Security Agency [5].

In partnership with UNICEF and WHO, WFP also provided food assistance to 12,500 vulnerable people, most of them informal workers with inadequate access to basic social services in the regions most affected by COVID-19 (Conakry, Boke and Kankan). Furthermore, WFP provided its expertise in food security analysis during the set up and roll out of a price-monitoring platform led by the Ministry of Agriculture. A national Cash Transfer Working Group was set up with WFP as co-chair and driving force behind this initiative for cash coordination.

To mitigate the risks of COVID-19 transmission, WFP undertook programmatic adjustments such as social distancing and distributions of hand-washing kits in community health centres, remote monitoring, temporary suspension of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and market access training (smallholder agriculture market support - SAMS) activities. FFA and SAMS activities resumed in July with a reduced number of participants. WFP set up FFA activities dedicated to facemasks and soap production for community distribution specifically targeting women.

WFP temporarily adjusted the school feeding programme from on-site school meals to alternative take-home rations, sustaining support to 152,000 targeted schoolchildren across the country. Measures including availability of handwashing kits in schools were taken to ensure a safe return to school in December 2020 when schools officially reopened.

## Risk Management

### Risk Management

The COVID-19 pandemic became a compounding factor for existing and new risks, specifically social, economic and political risks that have been exacerbated throughout the presidential campaign. In 2020, WFP faced significant risks including the complex security situation and access restrictions, food price volatility, lack of partner capacity in remote areas and insufficient funding. In addition, movement restrictions resulted in disruptions of markets and access to nutritious foods.



**Mitigation measures undertaken included redesigned protocols for beneficiary interactions, remote monitoring, repositioning of contingency stocks and advocacy for funding.** To manage key risks, WFP conducted regular reviews and risk assessments and embedded risk mitigation measures across its activities. Risk mitigation actions were incorporated in the annual performance plan and implementation progress was regularly monitored.

To ensure a strategic and pro-active approach to risk management, **WFP will set up an internal Risk Management Working Group** constituted of heads of units and chaired by the head of programme to coordinate risk management activities effectively and be responsible for periodic review of the risk register.

# Partnerships

## Beyond Zero Hunger, WFP Guinea's Transformative Partnerships

In 2020, WFP took a more strategic approach to partnerships, **focusing on transformative longer-term collaborations to accelerate progress towards SDG 2 and the 2030 agenda.**

Leveraging on WFP operational and technical expertise, the Interim Country Strategic Plan, ICSP (2019-2022) reveals **a change of focus towards a longer-term perspective with more focus on capacity strengthening** in order to build resilience and sustainable food systems, enhance food security analysis and develop social protection systems which are shock responsive through strategic partnerships.

WFP continued to position and reinforce its role as a key humanitarian-development nexus actor including during the COVID-19 response and worked towards addressing the social and economic consequences of the pandemic by focusing on the immediate response and providing longer term support for the resilience of the most vulnerable populations in Guinea.

Aligned to national, regional priorities and the ICSP strategy, and more specifically within the COVID-19 crisis response, WFP worked at strengthening partnerships with various ministries through joint implementations, and within the UN Country Team, which helped develop successful joint programming and fundraising through an integrated and holistic approach, maximizing the expertise of the different agencies in a complementary approach. This was successfully developed with FAO and UNHCR (with a funding from the Peace Building Fund). Furthermore, WFP led the cash working group launched, strengthening coordination within the cash sector.

**Government Donors:** In 2020, WFP Guinea broadened its government donor base, securing funding from new donors such as China, Korea, and Development Collaboration Partnership Fund/EU on thematic areas including women empowerment, social protection, agricultural development and integrated school feeding programmes.

Donors' increased conditionality and earmarking of contributions by activity, transfer modalities and geographical areas continued to be a persistent challenge in 2020 that affected the efficiency of interventions. WFP is working towards mobilizing multi-year and more flexible funding mostly to ensure programme continuity.

**International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and national Government:** Shifting from crisis response to the humanitarian development nexus in the Guinean context, WFP focused on positioning itself as a development partner of choice in the provision of technical assistance and implementation of government-led programmes financed by IFIs and development banks. WFP's potential role is being discussed with financial institutions to implement part of the programme.

**Non-governmental organisations (NGOs):** To achieve 2020 targets, WFP coordinated the implementation of activities with more than 20 cooperating international and local NGOs. WFP Guinea reviewed the performance of its partners to ensure effective implementation. A gaps and needs analysis was undertaken and a training plan is to be implemented in 2021.

**Private sector:** WFP established technical partnerships with a local telecommunication and banking company for cash-based transfers. WFP Guinea was selected to receive a Mastercard contribution for school feeding. In addition, WFP is exploring further partnership opportunities with the private sector and will continue seeking fundraising opportunities in 2021 through a private sector analysis and mapping that will guide future prospecting.

**UN agencies:** Active partnerships with UN agencies were significant in 2020. WFP received Peace Building Fund (PBF) in cooperation with FAO and OHCHR and developed joint project on school feeding with UNICEF and on smallholder market access support with IOM.

# CSP Financial Overview

WFP operations in Guinea were partially funded in 2020 through balances carried forward from 2019, which contributed to the total funding of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) funding slightly above the annual needs-based plan. This included a budget revision approved in July 2020 to scale up the number of crisis-affected beneficiaries targeted from 15,000 to 315,000 (strategic outcome 2). The budget planned subsequently increased from USD 0.3 million to USD 9.9 million **to address the pressing needs of beneficiaries affected by the COVID-19 and lean season effects**. Total resources received in 2020 amounted to USD 22.5 million and 2020 available resources amounted to over 100 percent of the needs-based plan. However, **most of the funding was earmarked for crisis response** under strategic outcome 2. Of the contributions received, 82 percent were direct multilateral funds mainly for activities under strategic outcomes 2 and 4; 12 percent were multilateral funds, and 6 percent were miscellaneous funds.

The strategic outcome 1 (school feeding) was resourced at 60 percent (USD 3.3 million) of its requirements. The USD 3.3 million allocated to the school feeding activities represented 15 percent of the total 2020 requirements. Due to COVID-19 and schools' closure, the strategic outcome 1 activities (assistance to food insecure populations) were interrupted for six months except in July when **WFP provided alternative take-home rations to children in WFP supported schools**. School feeding activities being significantly underfunded, WFP could only provide rations for a three-month period. Despite these challenges, WFP utilised 88 percent of resources allocated to the strategic outcome to provide take-home rations to schoolchildren.

Under strategic outcome 2 (assistance to crisis-affected populations in targeted areas), significant funding from the European Union and China contributed to 52 percent of the total ICSP funding in 2020, although funds were earmarked for providing an integrated package of food and nutrition assistance to respond to the socio-economic consequences of COVID-19.


Strategic outcome 3 (treatment of moderate acute malnutrition - MAM) was 67 percent funded compared to its requirements. However, most of the MAM activities were funded under the nutrition component of strategic outcome 2. WFP utilised 87 percent of the resources allocated to the strategic outcome to provide lifesaving assistance to **46,892 vulnerable people, including pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-59 months**, through the distribution of specialised nutritious foods.

Resources for activities under strategic outcome 4 (assistance to food insecure and climate-affected populations) amounted to 14 percent of the total budget and was funded four times more than planned for the strategic outcome. **A successful strategy integrating smallholder agricultural market support and Food Assistance for Assets activities was initiated** in 2019 and carried out in 2020, despite challenges due to COVID-19 restrictive measures. Resilience activities covered 25 sites across Boke, Labe, Kankan and N'zérékoré regions.

Institutional capacity strengthening activities (strategic outcome 5) received USD 49,000 in 2020, mostly for Information Communication Technology support and equipment, as well as for infrastructure (offices, warehouse) rehabilitation and construction.

Although the Guinea Interim Country Strategic Plan was fully funded in 2020, **the allocation of resources was unbalanced**, which was detrimental to some strategic outcomes such as those dedicated to nutrition[1] and school feeding activities[2] which have not received sufficient contributions. Furthermore, various constraints hampered the full absorption of resources during the reporting period, including restriction of movement which disrupted activities, caused stock outs and delays in food deliveries and cash distributions. In addition, donor restrictions slowed operational adjustments.

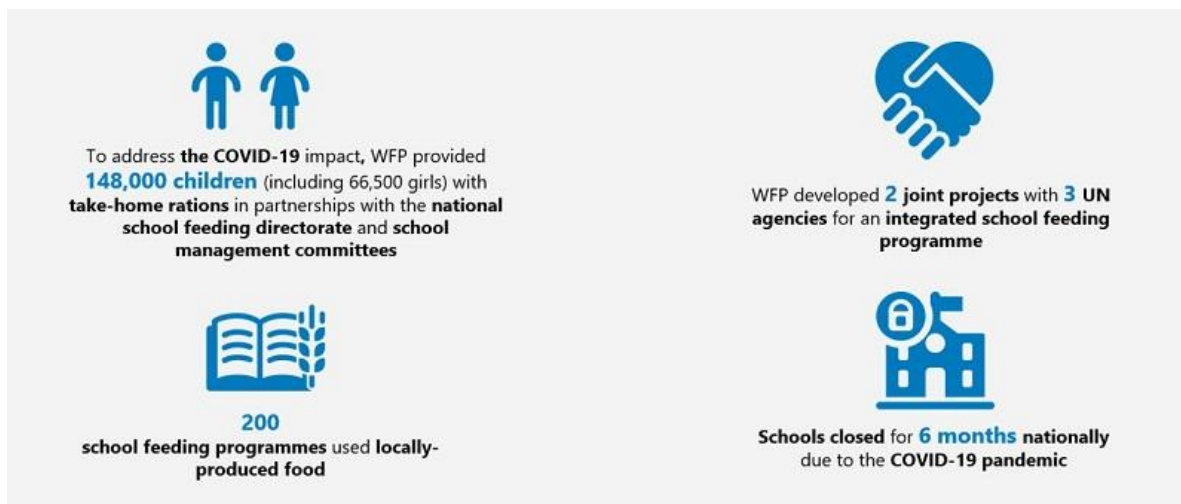
## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: - Food-insecure populations, including pre- and primary school-aged children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year round.	 5,545,257	 4,681,343	 3,352,135	 2,951,060
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	 9,994,731	 143,193	 11,637,042	 2,291,811
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.	 2,758,668	 2,063,669	 1,846,593	 1,609,098
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.	 1,242,894	 633,660	 3,153,804	 957,027
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.	 205,034	 192,262	 49,000	 36,992
Total:	 19,746,584	 7,714,127	 20,038,574	 7,845,988

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

# 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.**



Strategic outcome 1 of WFP's Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP 2019 -2022) in Guinea is aligned with the Government's priorities and incorporates the priorities outlined in the 2018 SABER[1] assessment, which ranked Guinea at "emerging" stage for its school feeding programme. This means that **the country made progress by introducing school feeding programmes and developing a specific budget line**. However, a national policy law on school feeding is yet to be put in place. Discussions with national authorities are ongoing for the development of a national school feeding programme.

The strategic outcome 1 was funded at 60 percent of its needs-based plan, of which 87 percent was utilised to provide nutritious meals to schoolchildren. WFP managed to successfully provide assistance to 90 percent of the targeted schoolchildren despite several challenges that significantly affected the implementation of activities. These included schools' closure for a period of six months due to the COVID-19 pandemic; recurring teachers' strikes that forced WFP to halt assistance in schools, and a decrease in funding for the school feeding programme.

In 2020, **WFP provided nutritious meals to 152,421 children** (45 percent of them are girls) targeted in pre-primary (4,706) and primary school (147,715). In addition, **40,605 girls enrolled in primary schools received take-home rations**.

After a state of emergency was announced in March 2020, the Ministry of National Education supported by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and other partners, set up a learning at home system through television, radio and online. In line with the government's continuity approach, WFP worked with the National Directorate of School Canteens (DNCAS) and School Canteen Management Committees (COGEST) **to distribute alternative take-home rations to 142,423 pre-primary and primary students in areas covered by WFP school canteens intervention to ensure children's access to food during school closures. A total of 2,790 mt food were distributed over three months, using existing stocks in WFP schools and warehouses** [2]. In 2020, both girls and boys received take-home rations in all classes compared to previous years where only girls in the last year of primary school received take-home rations. All delivery and distribution activities were carried out in accordance with safety measures to limit the spread of COVID-19. Despite the pandemic, the retention rate compared to 2019 remained stable, standing at 97.2 percent compared to 97 percent last year, while the dropout rate decreased by 1 percent.

**WFP provided Super Cereal Plus to 3,103 children from community support centres (CECs)** in 36 pre-schools out of 2,012 targeted children. This is 54 percent more than initially planned, as WFP expanded its support to other community support centres (pre-schools) that were not under the scope of its intervention, due to the COVID-19 outbreak. Hot meals were provided for 68 days (less than 40 percent of planned coverage). In addition, **specialized nutritious foods were provided to 20,000 children** and were distributed in areas with high rates of child malnutrition

to improve their nutritional status and reduce acute malnutrition.

Through home-grown school feeding, **WFP worked towards government ownership by 2030 and favoured local procurement**, while strengthening the capacity of national institutions, partners and communities. All home-grown school feeding activities were **nutrition-sensitive**, and WFP remained committed to continuing to support the national School Feeding programme as part of **social protection** to strengthen human capital, **support gender equality**, nutrition, and social inclusion while **promoting the local economy**.

A total of 200 schools (20 percent of WFP-supported schools) operated under the full cash-based transfer (CBT) modality and received a total value of USD 474,833 against USD 504,000 planned to purchase food directly from local producers. In 2019, only 35 schools were operating under full CBT modality and 160 schools were using a mix of cash and food. As part of home-grown school feeding, six local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) supported 200 horticultural farmer organisations, 17 women's parboilers' unions and 31 retailers. **Home-grown school feeding supported gender-based activities** providing women with entrepreneurial and leadership opportunities. Overall, WFP purchased around 238 mt of food locally, including rice and vegetable from WFP-supported smallholder farmers.

WFP strengthened partnerships with national counterparts, other UN agencies and local NGOs to enhance interventions and their impact. WFP worked closely with UNICEF for the formulation of a joint concept for an integrated approach. In addition, a social cohesion programme was designed and planned in partnership with FAO and OHCHR.

Collaboration with the private sector for local procurement is also ongoing. This approach is two-pronged and aims to establish **a reliable, healthy and environmentally friendly model of school canteens**, which encourages local purchase and uses schools as an entry point to improve education and health as well as local agriculture. At the same time, it aims to build national capacity and lays the foundation for a national programme.

Gender was integrated into the implementation of activities that contribute to strategic outcome 1 as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 4. **School feeding has proven to have positive impact on gender equality**, as take-home rations were initiated specifically for girls in the last year of primary schools to improve school retention rates, increase their access to secondary education and prevent early marriage. Supplying schools with food provides opportunity for local producers (parboiler unions and market gardening groups), of whom women account for more than 80 percent.

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



Under strategic outcome 2 (crisis response), WFP provided assistance to vulnerable food insecure people during and immediately after emergencies. Assistance targeted populations and communities affected by shocks, through the provision of food and cash based transfers.

Strategic outcome 2 was funded at 52 percent of WFP's total Interim Country Strategic Plan budget in 2020. **Due to COVID-19 impact, WFP undertook a budget revision to increase the number of crisis-affected beneficiaries from 15,000 to 315,000**, as well as the corresponding budget.

In 2020, **WFP's assistance reached 76,265 food insecure people** directly affected by the socio-economic consequences of the pandemic. Responding to the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable populations in Guinea, WFP provided integrated assistance including emergency food and nutrition assistance as well as recovery support including through Food Assistance for Assets activities.

WFP's intervention was part of a development-humanitarian nexus approach and was rolled out in eight administrative [1] districts in the country. Through the nexus approach, WFP enhanced and promoted joint interventions and partnerships to contribute towards addressing the systemic causes of vulnerability and conflicts leading to poverty and hunger, while strengthening national capacities for sustainable solutions. Geographic targeting was based on the results of the March 2020 *Cadre Harmonisé*, which showed about 3 percent of the population in food insecurity. The identification of vulnerable districts, sectors and households was carried out by local cooperating partners, under the supervision of WFP staff and in consultation with communities and local authorities. **The active participation of communities enabled to draw up an objective and consensual list of vulnerability criteria** contributing to mitigate the risks of frustration and social unrest within communities, especially during the tense political period in Guinea.

Thus, **WFP, partners and local community actors identified 100,000 vulnerable people (20,000 households) to receive assistance in the eight administrative districts** of Boké, Kankan, Siguiri, Labé, Lélouma, Nzérékoré, Guéckédou and Macenta, including undernourished pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6-23 months. Interventions included the distribution of unconditional cash based transfers and nutrition supplements. In addition, behaviour change communication activities were carried out to enhance good nutrition practices and promote the use of nutritious local products through cooking demonstrations. This activity implemented in the COVID-19 context aimed to provide food and nutrition assistance to an increased number of food insecure people during the lean season according to the March 2020 *Cadre Harmonisé* results.

**A total of 20,000 SIM cards for cash-based transfers were distributed to beneficiaries** jointly by the local cooperating partners and financial service provider with the technical support of WFP field staff. Clear information was provided to beneficiaries on their entitlements and procedures through radio spots and interpersonal communication ahead of distributions. By the end of 2020, 37 percent of the beneficiaries targeted were reached, while



distribution will continue in 2021 to reach the total targeted. This low rate of achievement is mainly due to preparatory activities including contractual processes that had to be put in place to ensure effective delivery of assistance in an accountable manner.

To strengthen national efforts in the COVID-19 response, WFP Guinea supported three main government interventions across the country, including:

1. Implementation of a joint project in collaboration with UNICEF and WHO, under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs to provide food assistance, preventive kits and radios for communication to vulnerable people, mostly those in the informal sector and with inadequate access to basic social services in the most affected regions (Conakry, Boke and Kankan), thus **reaching more than 12,500 beneficiaries**.
2. Logistical support and distribution of emergency food assistance to vulnerable people affected by COVID-19 and their families under quarantine in greater Conakry through the national strategy “*Stop COVID-19 in 60 days*” in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (*Agence Nationale de Sécurité Sanitaire - ANSS*),
3. Partnership with the National Agency for Economic and Social Inclusion (*Agence Nationale d’Inclusion Économique et Sociale- ANIES*) to provide food assistance and cash-based transfers to people affected by the socio-economic effects of COVID-19, particularly in Conakry, epicentre of the pandemic. Through this partnership with ANIES, WFP contributed to the associated cost of approximately USD 500,000 for the distribution of 1,500 mt of food provided by the Government.

This synergy and complementarity of action has demonstrated the effectiveness and accuracy of leading partnerships with state institutions.

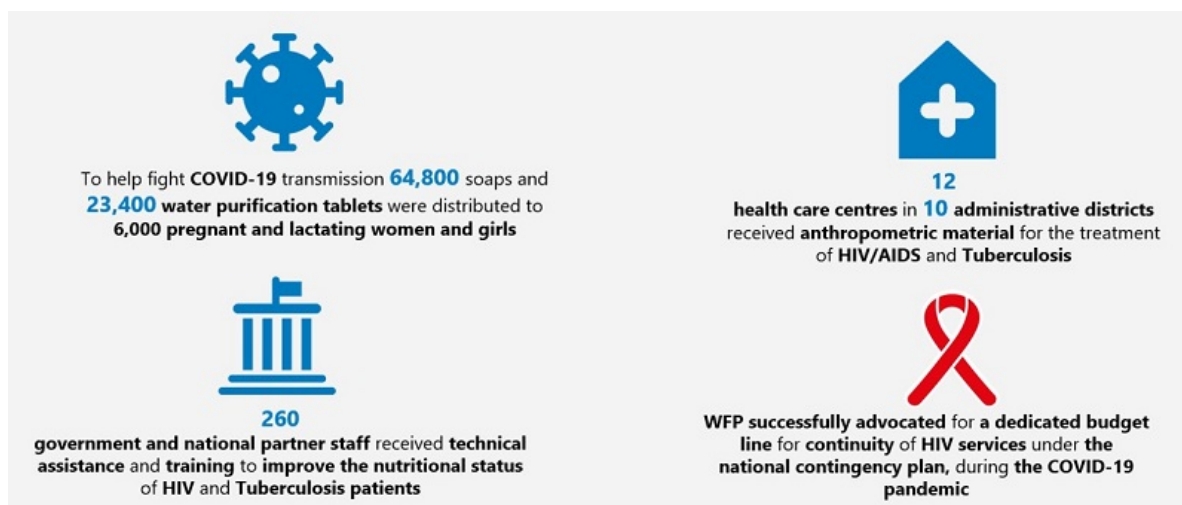
Within the United Nations Country Team in Guinea, **WFP led the food and nutrition security and logistics coordination groups**. In cooperation with partners within the United Nations and non-governmental community, 2020 was marked by the revision of the national contingency plan, in which WFP participated actively in contributing to finance the organisation of workshops. A concept of operations was developed with WFP support to cope with eventual displacement of people within the country as well as to prepare for refugee influx from Côte d'Ivoire, bordering with Guinea, given the post-electoral context.

The effectiveness and scope of WFP response under this strategic outcome was the result of successful partnerships in both planning and implementation level that WFP established with the Government, other UN agencies, and local non-governmental organisations. In addition, **WFP successfully positioned itself in food and nutrition security, supply chain and cash based transfers groups while playing a key emergency coordination role in the country**.

Gender aspects were taken into account at both planning and implementation level (during beneficiary targeting and distribution) and cooperating partners were equally sensitized on the subject to achieve targeted goals, as demonstrated by the GAM 3 score, denoting that the programme “fully integrates gender”.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide an integrated package of emergency food and nutrition assistance, that includes gender-responsive and gender /transformative social and behaviour change communications and livelihood support, for crisis-affected populations	3

**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.**



In 2020, the roll out of nutrition activities in Guinea was mainly affected by the disruption of supply of specialized nutritious foods due to delays in procurement. Furthermore, movement restrictions and bans on gatherings of people resulted in late or cancelled delivery of specialized nutritious foods and the postponement of key workshops.

Activities under strategic outcome 3 were 67 percent funded against its 2020 requirements. Based on available resources, **WFP reached 21 of the 33 administrative zones in Conakry, Boké, Labé, Kankan and Nzérékoré, which were most affected by COVID-19, global acute malnutrition and chronic malnutrition.**

COVID-19 significantly affected nutrition interventions, particularly chronic malnutrition prevention activities. A shortage of specialized nutritious food disrupted assistance in the administrative region of Labé and Kouroussa for more than three months. Activities to prevent global acute malnutrition and assistance in children with disabilities could not be implemented due to delays in food deliveries and lack of resources.

Despite the challenging context, rapid adjustment measures helped WFP Guinea to achieve satisfactory results in 2020, **reaching 46,892 beneficiaries with nutrition interventions against 57,000 planned.** Moreover, nutrition activities remained satisfactory as per WHO SPHERE standards. Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment performance indicators among children aged 6-59 months reached 95.2 percent recovery rate, default rate at 3 percent, death rate standing at 0 and non-response rate at 1.5 percent. Overall, these rates are above standard threshold demonstrating the quality of treatment provided by health workers as well as the follow-up of recommendations provided by beneficiary caregivers.

WFP Guinea provided specialised nutritious food to mothers and children aged 6-23 months participating in the '1,000 days' prevention project. In addition, sensitisation on good nutrition practice was provided to women who also received information on protective and preventive measures against COVID-19.

Through the moderate acute malnutrition treatment, children aged 6-59 months received specialized nutritious food (Super Cereal Plus) for over six months, while pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and ART and DOTS patients received fortified vegetable oil and specialized nutritious food (Super Cereal with sugar) between 120 and 180 days. In addition, household members of ART and DOTS patients were provided with rice, peas and salt.

Preventive measures were incorporated into programme implementation including the wearing of face masks, presence of hand washing kits and practice of social distancing with minor adjustments on site, although some activities were cancelled. Field level agreements signed during the state of emergency incorporated budget lines for the purchase of preventive equipment. Additionally, WFP's mitigation measures included intensifying communication on social behaviour change communication to promote good nutrition based on local food products.

In 2020, **WFP provided nutrition assistance to 3,057 patients under Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) and 500 Tuberculosis patients under directly observed treatment (TB-DOTS).** In addition, **13,674 and 3,175 people of their households received food assistance respectively.**

Nutritional support to malnourished ART patients outlined a recovery rate at 73.3 percent and a default rate at 3.4 percent. The COVID-19 restrictive measures led to a low nutritional recovery rate due to poor follow-up of patients after they received nutrition assistance to ensure whether beneficiaries are using them appropriately or not. Survival rate within the last six months of ART patients was at 99.9 percent.

A post distribution monitoring on HIV activities was undertaken and recommendations will inform planning and roll out of HIV specific activities in 2021, which included to carry out awareness raising activities on diet diversification to improve the nutritional status and food consumption scores, particularly in Macenta, Kissidougou and Labé, provide training to contracted agents to carry out survey on anthropometric measurements and the collection of food safety data.

Tuberculosis directly observed treatment (TB-DOTS) recovery rate was at 73.8 percent, and there were no default rate. Treatment success rate for Tuberculosis (TB) patients was at 99.9 percent.

An assessment of income generating activities among PLHIV/TB households in three communes in Conakry carried out by a local non-governmental organisation (NGO) partner, highlighted the need for capacity strengthening among these households to improve their nutritional status.

As a government's partner of choice in the field of nutrition, WFP provided support to the Ministry of Health, from subsidising internet connections to facilitate regular communication between partners through conference calls and radio broadcast on good nutrition practices during the pandemic. Training of trainers on the national guidance on nutrition care protocol for ART/DOTS were carried out and support was provided for the maintenance of the IT pool.

WFP worked in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (through six regional directions), eight local and one International NGOs, and UN agencies (UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS) to deliver food and nutrition activities to PLHIV/TB in 10 administrative areas (Conakry, Faranah, Boké, Gaoual, Labé, Kankan, Siguiiri, Nzérékoré, Gueckedou, Kissidougou) with the lowest adherence to antiretroviral treatment. **WFP supplied 12 health facilities with anthropometric measurement materials** providing nutritional support to people living with HIV and Tuberculosis (PLHIV/TB). In addition, WFP participated in the development of a **national contingency plan for the continuity of HIV services** in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, **successfully advocating for a dedicated HIV budget line.**

Gender was integrated into the implementation of nutrition activities through the targeting of beneficiaries based on their nutritional status, regardless of sex and age, as demonstrated by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 4.

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.**



WFP provided targeted groups with support for climate-resilient livelihoods that enabled them to sustainably increase and diversify their role along the food value chain, strengthen their access to markets including for school feeding and home-grown school feeding (HGSF) interventions, and improve food handling and processing.

WFP interventions for smallholder farmers focused on **structuring and improving the performance of farmer organisations, increasing smallholders' productivity and access to agricultural markets while promoting an enabling environment.**

By leveraging existing interventions in WFP's food assistance portfolio in 2020, WFP aimed at supporting smallholders' resilience and livelihoods through integration of programmes and supporting platforms facing smallholder farmers, including Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS), Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF), supply chain and vulnerability analysis and mapping.

Although available resources accounted for up to 254 percent of budgeted needs for the strategic outcome 4, the activity did not meet budgeted spending targets, mainly due to COVID-19 and restrictive measures. **Performance under strategic outcome 4 was successfully above targets in 2020.** Despite restrictive measures, the value of cash-based transfers for activities under strategic outcome 4 increased by 162 percent. In addition, compared to 2019, the overall number of Smallholder Agricultural Market Support beneficiaries increased from 10,000 to 16,285 and the number of Food Assistance for Assets-supported households increased from 1,104 to 3,257 (including 957 assisted on FFA activities not related to COVID-19). These smallholder farmers are linked to schools supported by WFP for the selling of their production to improve their access to markets.

WFP strengthened its Food Assistance for Assets programme through specific interventions responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, including the production of local face masks, soaps, and handwashing systems in 19 sub-regional administrative districts. Thus, **more than 2,300 households received cash-based transfers, 185,600 face masks were distributed to 23,200 people, 68,820 soaps distributed to 84,500 beneficiaries (16,900 households) and 826 hand washing systems were made available to communities.**

**Eighteen training courses in saponification and 18 training courses in the manufacturing of local fabric masks** were provided to **338 and 312 people** in 2020 respectively. WFP strengthened the capacities of its staff at country office level on national community-based participatory planning, and on-site coaching facilitated discussions on ways and means of improving the planning process at community level.

Despite COVID-19, the number of participating farmer organisations benefiting from SAMS remained stable (33 in 2019 and 2020), and **the number of ha developed for rice cultivation increased by 42 percent** (40.193 ha in 2019 and 57.16 ha in 2020). However, horticultural activities could not take place and preparatory work is ongoing to ensure

implementation in 2021.

There was also a significant increase in the number of community management committees that were set up to implement, monitor and maintain community assets created (from 33 in 2019 to 42 in 2020), with 53 percent of the committee members being women. In 2021, WFP will focus on community participation, systematically putting in place community consultations prior to implementation. In addition, **significant emphasis will be placed on the environment and biodiversity.**

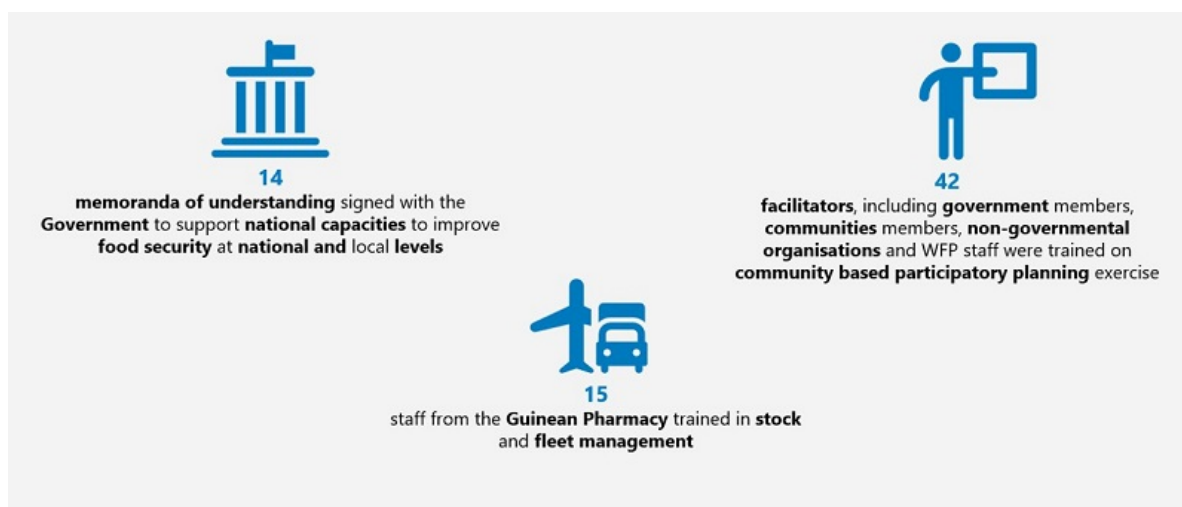
WFP continued to focus on expanding and enhancing partnerships since the launch of the Interim Country Strategic Plan, particularly with the Government. In 2020, **three memoranda of understanding defining projects in line with national agricultural and environmental policies were signed with the Ministries of Environment, Agriculture and Social Affairs.** Assessments and recommendations on the socioeconomic risks and environmental impact of WFP interventions were systematically carried out by the decentralized technical services of the state. The main findings highlighted the low capacity of some implementing partners, which led to defective agricultural engineering. WFP will focus on strengthening cooperating partners' capacities in 2021.

An agreement to disseminate a parboiling technique promoted by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is being prepared with the Ministries of Women empowerment and Tourism, and Craftsmanship and Agriculture. A training of trainers on parboiling techniques was designed to be rolled out in 2021.

Gender was integrated into the implementation of activities that contributed to strategic outcome 4 as demonstrated by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 3. WFP supported women's economic empowerment through entrepreneurship and access to training and is contributing to national priorities for the empowerment of women and girls through support for economic empowerment and access to markets education in collaboration with national partners.

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.



In 2020, WFP continued strengthening national capacities to improve food security at national and local levels. **WFP remained responsive to national stakeholder needs and continued to implement activities through partnerships to achieve national sustainable development goals (SDGs)** throughout the year. However, the state of emergency that was declared in March 2020 due to COVID-19, a tense electoral climate, and a long transition to form the new government hampered progress under strategic outcome 5. However, COVID-19 response made it possible to initiate and accelerate discussions with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Agency for social and economic inclusion on opportunities for complementarity and synergies. This preliminary approach contributed to enhance the credibility of WFP as a partner of choice to the Government.

**Under the overarching concept of 'leave no one behind', WFP mostly focused its efforts on resilience and the value chain, social protection, and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable.** WFP held consultations and open discussions with the government counterparts to identify the needs and the extent of support required. These consultations informed the formulation of a memorandum of understanding (MoUs) and annual action plans including a capacity strengthening component. MoUs were formally signed with 14 ministries, including but not limited to the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Plan, Social Affairs and the National Agency for Economic and Social Inclusion.

A total of USD 49,000 was allocated for country capacity strengthening support in 2020, which represented 24 percent of total 2020 requirements. WFP Guinea continued focusing mainly on programme design; delivery monitoring and evaluation; and community, civil society and private sector engagement.

**Capacity strengthening support at decentralised level** focused on monitoring and included primary data collection and analysis, equipment for data collection, as well as training and support on methodology, data analysis and reporting.

On-site trainings on community based participatory planning were organised by WFP as part of the framework of the COVID-19 response.

As part of its commitment to evidence base, WFP commissioned a thematic evaluation of institutional capacity strengthening. The findings and recommendations of this evaluation will be used to inform strategic and operational decision-making.

Finally, along with Niger and Côte d'Ivoire, **WFP's regional initiative, Supply Optimization through Logistics Visibility and Evolution (SOLVE)**, continued throughout 2020 for its third year in Guinea. The SOLVE initiative operated under a specific funding for logistics. The SOLVE project will end mid-2021 and a lessons learnt exercise will be initiated early 2021. WFP will be invited to contribute to clearly identify what worked well and what was more challenging. The assessment will also help measure the overall appetite of WFP Guinea to develop its supply chain capacity more strategically over the medium and long term.

Following a technical market assessment and the completion of two trainings in stock and fleet management for WFP staff at the Central Guinean Pharmacy [1], the focus was placed on operational performance and organisational capacities. **Tools and procedures to enhance efficiency, including a fleet Management Systems (FMS) were put in place.** Achievements included training on stock management and office skills (excel), provision of ITC materials, formulation and update of maintenance plans, coaching and training on the food monitoring system (FMS) and set up of a fleet monitoring and management committee.

Overall, the initiative has so far helped raise **WFP Guinea's profile and credibility as a supply chain expert**, able to provide demand-driven useful institutional support. WFP in Guinea will leverage these successful first steps to enhance its role as the Government's strategic partner of choice.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
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 management, post-harvest losses management and supply chains for food security and nutrition objectives	3



# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Guinea ranks 125 out of 153 countries on the Gender inequality index [1] and despite the Government's efforts to foster gender equality and women's empowerment, **women continue to face challenges, including low influence on decision-making**, high burden of responsibilities (particularly for agricultural, household work, and unpaid care work), limited access to information about their rights to inheritance and access to land, as well as low literacy rates, standing at 22 percent for girls over the age of 15, while men literacy rate is at 38 percent [2].

In 2020, with a view to accelerate change and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 by 2030, **the previous gender equality directorate under the Ministry of Social Affairs in Guinea was elevated to a separate Ministry of Women's Empowerment**.

Given this context, WFP continued to mainstream gender considerations as a priority throughout its programming and gender was integrated into implementation as evidenced by the GAM-3 code. However, COVID-19 and subsequent mitigation and restriction measures affected WFP activities and threatened progress towards gender equality particularly with the interruption of school feeding.

Although it is too early to assess the full impact of schools' closure from March until early December 2020, the interruption of school meals' provision may have long term negative consequences for girls, given the **importance of school feeding in breaking barriers to girls' and boys' education**. Forced and early marriage may have prevented them from returning to school in December. School closures also affected the involvement of women in schools, which usually encourages them to partake in decision making especially concerning their children's diets. With children at home all day, especially younger ones, women endured significant increased workload.

To mitigate the effect of school closure on the food security of schoolchildren and their families, **WFP provided three-month worth of alternative take-home rations targeting equally school boys and girls**, reaching over 90 percent of students in WFP-supported primary schools.

WFP Guinea facilitated participatory community planning (PCP) sessions and consistently ensured gender considerations were incorporated into the plans during preparatory work for COVID-19 response.

WFP's programmatic and operational adjustments to limit the number of persons participating in ongoing activities allowed women to continue benefiting from Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Support for Access to Markets (SAMS) activities. In 2020, **women represented on average 67 percent of the participants in FFA and 67 percent in SAMS activities**. Those women received agricultural training and technical support. WFP provided capacity strengthening to counterparts in the Ministry of Women's Empowerment on a parboiling technique (false bottom) that will be disseminated among 42 women organisations at regional and local level.

In light of the 16 days of Activism on Gender Based Violence campaign, WFP organised activities within communities to exchange culturally imposed roles of men and women. Thus, men carried out the work of women, including farm work, home chores and participation in cooking demonstrations. By the end of the day, these **men expressed their perspectives on the importance of women's roles in communities and their engagement to stop gender-based violence**.



**Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

### **Protection**

Given the COVID-19 context, **WFP ensured that activities did not increase protection risks to beneficiaries and contributed to strengthening their safety, dignity and integrity.**

WFP provided handwashing kits in each site, ensured a smaller number of 20 persons participating in Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and support for access to markets (SAMS) activities, and that a maximum of 10 persons attended health centres for nutrition interventions while running sensitisation campaigns to limit risks of transmission within communities.

**WFP helped reduce the risk of child labour and early and forced marriage** during the nine months of school closure by providing take-home rations to boys and girls equally. Additionally, WFP ensured that the correct messaging reached communities and households stressing the importance of returning to school.

WFP ensured that all food and cash distributions were coordinated with affected populations and that beneficiaries were notified of distribution points, dates and possible changes in distribution dates or rations. Information was disseminated through awareness-raising sessions organised by WFP and cooperating partners before distributions; radio spots (in local languages); field missions or meetings. Briefing notes were shared with local authorities.

For cash distributions, WFP ensured through project design that interventions did not have an impact on local markets and livelihoods, and that distributions were undertaken with the appropriate safety and to limit risks of transmission among staff and beneficiaries.

**Accessibility was identified as an important challenge**, particularly during the rainy season when poor road conditions hamper distributions or prevent beneficiaries from travelling to project locations to receive entitlements.

Specifically, there have been concerns regarding access to assistance, in the region of Labé, where post distribution monitoring (PDM) highlighted hindered access for “the 1,000 days project”. Main reasons identified included distance, high travel fare, as well as security risks due to the deterioration of the socio-political climate. To address these challenges, WFP used additional sites closer to beneficiaries.

PDM for school feeding take-home rations was conducted in May 2020 (not taking into account school closure due to COVID-19). The analysis facilitated WFP's assessments of beneficiaries' access to, use of, and satisfaction with the assistance WFP provided. Feedback informed subsequent changes to future distributions. The PDM questionnaire has also been reviewed to make sure it captures issues related to protection and accountability.

### **Accountability to affected populations**

WFP demonstrates its commitments on accountability to affected populations through the provision of reliable and accurate information, community consultations and community feedback mechanisms. Taking into account over 10 recognized languages as well as very low levels of literacy, **WFP utilised multiple communication channels: radio campaigns in local languages, posters that relied on illustrations and verbal dissemination in local languages by WFP staff, community members or partners.**

For both food and cash-based transfers activities, beneficiaries were notified prior to each distribution round of any targeting criteria and distribution dates. WFP ensured consultation with local communities as well as local government authorities in both planning and implementation of activities, particularly for food assistance for assets activities (FFA), using community-based participation (CBP) to define priorities and outline WFP's interventions. **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.

To support this consultative process in 2020, WFP provided training to eight cooperating partners (ensuring equal participation of women). Their focus was the mobilization of communities for increased ownership and to resolve implementation challenges. Additional consultation was made through post-distribution monitoring. Beneficiaries' feedback was collected through household interviews (by phone).



Preliminary consultations on the preferred mode of communication within communities led to the set-up of **Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM)** including **a complaints committee set up in each village where activities were implemented** and **a mobile number connecting callers to a trained protection focal point in each field office** who could **provide advice in local languages** and escalate if corrective action was required. Most callers requested clarifications on project implementation and more information on distribution dates. The complaints committee (composed of equal number of men and women) was the channel most beneficiaries used. Out of the 2,693 beneficiaries that responded to the CFM survey, 1,558 were women and 1,135 men.

A toll-free number will be made available once the testing phase is finalised. The number will be advertised widely, including in WFP-supported schools, health centres and professional groups.

## **Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**

Nestled on the West African coastline, **Guinea is highly vulnerable to climate shocks**. The country is facing floods, recurring drought and bush fires. The Forest region is also particularly vulnerable to landslides. Most livelihood activities are climate-based: rainfed subsistence agriculture, horticulture in the Coastal Region, coffee crops and manioc in the Forest Region, fonio and palm oil in Middle Guinea [1].

Climate variability, including irregular rainfall, requires climate adaptation actions. In 2020, **WFP interventions helped strengthen food systems through assets creation activities including land rehabilitation and stabilization of water flows**, and also **contributed to healthier eco-systems** thanks to organic agricultural practices such as composting and water management. Under its Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) initiative, WFP used mobile cash transfers as part of the digitalization of its assistance. This gives beneficiaries the opportunity and choice of using the cash they receive to meet their proper and specific needs.

In collaboration with the decentralized services of the Ministry of the Environment, WFP proceeds with environmental and social impact studies prior to FFA and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) activities in order to identify potential risks and take the necessary mitigation measures. According to WFP's Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework, and in view of aligning WFP and governmental procedure and tools, **all environmental social impact studies used a screening tool developed by the Government**. The studies involve the communities, are inclusive and aligned with the government's environmental policies and guidelines. Eight environmental and social impact studies informed assets creation planification and implementation in 2020. Final reports produced at the end of each intervention in collaboration with decentralized technical services of the Ministry of Environment enabled adjustments measures.

**An initiative to analyse climate and environmental change in Guinea in collaboration with the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)** was launched in early November 2020. With the objective to broaden and improve WFP programme design capacities in order to pursue diverse financing opportunities, WFP will support CIAT to conduct **a gap analysis of climate risk management actions in Guinea** to identify thematic funding needs and priority actions. The analysis will also include scoping of programmatic partnership opportunities. Framing the climate-related risk context, the document will inform WFP Guinea programming and the prioritization of locations and livelihood groups for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction interventions.

WFP is also exploring opportunities for collaboration with other United Nations agencies to work on **joint interventions to manage and reduce climate-related risks to food security and nutrition including through the development of green business**.

A system for climate change alert in Guinea is yet to be developed and access to such information by vulnerable men and women in communities remain challenging due to unreliable internet access.

# Data Notes

## 2020 Overview

[1] Ministry of Social Affairs and the Agency for Social and Economic Inclusion.

[2] The Cadre Harmonisé (CH - Harmonized Framework), funded by CILSS (Comité permanent inter-États de lutte contre la sécheresse dans le Sahel/Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel) member countries, USAID, the European Union and AFD, has been developed in a research-action approach since 1999 with national actors from CILSS countries and other countries from West Africa since 2012. Research, carried out in a multidisciplinary team composed of experts from the various partner institutions, contributes to the identification of systems providing information on the analysis of household vulnerability to food and nutritional insecurity, using a consensual methodology of analysis.

[3] This figure does not take into account the socio-economic consequences of the pandemic. According to the March 2020 Cadre Harmonisé results, 267,170 people were estimated to be food insecure by the end of the year without taking into account the socio-economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic.

[4] The first 1,000 days of a child are considered crucial for its physical and mental development. Poor nutrition during this period can result in stunting with irreversible damage to the child's body and brain.

## Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] Analyse globale de la vulnérabilité et de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle (AGVSAN) 2018

[2] WFP Guinea: "Focus on Nutrition: Treating and Preventing Malnutrition in Guinea", page 1

[3] Harmonized Framework, March 2020

[4] AGVSAN 2018

[5] Agence Nationale de Sécurité Sanitaire- ANSS

## CSP Financial Overview

[1] Nutrition activities were funded at 65 percent of resources planned for the strategic outcome 3 (8 percent of the 2020 total requirements).

[2] School feeding activities were funded at 60 percent of resources planned for the strategic outcome 1 (15 percent of the 2020 total requirements).

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] SABER: Systems Approach for Better Educational Results.

[2] Distributions were based on daily food rations (193g of ration per student per day) and included 150g rice, 30g vegetables, 10g vegetable oil and 3g salt.

Output results table: Planned pre-primary and primary children receiving take home rations figures are missing in the output results table as this modality of assistance was not initially planned for according to the traditional school feeding strategy. This alternative assistance was adapted due to the COVID-19 pandemic to assure continuity of food assistance provided to children.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] Boké, Labé, Lélouma, Kankan, Siguiiri, Guéckédou, Macenta and Nzérékoré

## Strategic outcome 03

Output results table: The activity "prevention of acute malnutrition" was not implemented in 2020 due to limited funding but will be pursued in 2021.

## Strategic outcome 05

[1] Pharmacie Centrale de Guinée

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] [http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_GGGR\\_2020.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2020.pdf)


[2] Institut national de la statistique. 2017. Annuaire statistique 2016. [http://www.stat-guinee.org/images/Publications/INS/annuelles/INS\\_annuaire\\_2016.pdf](http://www.stat-guinee.org/images/Publications/INS/annuelles/INS_annuaire_2016.pdf)

## Environment

[1] Integrated Context Analysis (IAC, 2020)

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	23.7	21.6	21.8	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	68,777	83,644	152,421	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	7,620	7,931	15,551	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%	3.2	2.3	2.4	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	7,620	7,931	15,551	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	17,194	14,826	32,020	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	10.6	13.6	12.1	2018	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	11,049	8,681	19,730	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	24	34	30	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	1,291	1,241	2,532	

Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number			957
					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			56.71

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	196,563	142,489	72%
	female	205,657	141,009	69%
	total	402,220	283,498	70%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	5,415	4,792	88%
	female	6,472	6,618	102%
	total	11,887	11,410	96%
24-59 months	male	17,876	17,019	95%
	female	20,528	18,448	90%
	total	38,404	35,467	92%
5-11 years	male	56,663	42,004	74%
	female	61,146	37,444	61%
	total	117,809	79,448	67%
12-17 years	male	55,101	61,909	112%
	female	52,190	53,000	102%
	total	107,291	114,909	107%
18-59 years	male	52,548	15,519	30%
	female	54,281	24,051	44%
	total	106,829	39,570	37%
60+ years	male	8,960	1,246	14%
	female	11,040	1,448	13%
	total	20,000	2,694	13%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	402,220	283,498	70%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-



Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
IDP	0	0	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Emergency Preparedness	200,000	76,265	38%
Nutrition Prevention	20,000	2,532	12%
Nutrition Treatment	40,500	47,917	118%
School Meal	135,302	152,421	112%
Smallholder agricultural market support activities	6,418	4,363	67%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	3,782	1,922	51%
Corn Soya Blend	36	81	222%
Micronutrient Powder	1	0	20%
Iodised Salt	68	35	52%
Vegetable Oil	324	270	83%
Beans	0	66	-
Split Peas	681	416	61%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	9,360	1,429	15%
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	585	222	38%
Split Peas	1,404	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Rice	720	340	47%
Corn Soya Blend	780	385	49%
LNS	0	23	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	225	0	0%
Iodised Salt	18	9	52%
Vegetable Oil	166	132	80%
Split Peas	216	120	56%
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
Everyone has access to food			
Value Voucher	504,000	474,833	94%
Cash	2,556,987	72,000	3%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	392,782	295,690	75%
Value Voucher	0	115,986	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			

# 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.					- Resilience Building	
Output Results						
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.						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	6,860 7,140 14,000	14,700 15,300 30,000
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	986 1,026 2,012	785 818 1,603
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	  0	1,520 1,583 3,103
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	  0	62,694 76,626 139,320
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	56,736 69,344 126,080	66,471 81,244 147,715
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female <b>Total</b>	7,210 7,210	40,605 40,605
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,893	2,790
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	504,000	474,833
	<b>A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>					
A: 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.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	31,396	31,396
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Children attending pre- and primary school benefit from enhanced capacities of relevant partners managing school feeding to meet their food needs.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	524	524

## Outcome Results



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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>SDG 2.1; Guinea; Capacity Strengthening, Food</b>									
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Overall</b>	27	=30	≥30	33	27		WFP programme monitoring
<b>SDG 2.1; Guinea; Food</b>									
Gender ratio	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Overall</b>	0.84	=1	=1	0.82	0.96		Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0.16	≤0.01	≤0.01	3.1	3.16		WFP survey
		Male	0.19	≤0.01	≤0.01	2.5	3		
		<b>Overall</b>	0.18	≤0.01	≤0.01	2.8	3.08		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	99.84	=99.99	≥99.99	96.9	96.84		WFP survey
		Male	99.81	=99.99	≥99.99	97.5	97		
		<b>Overall</b>	99.82	=99.99	≥99.99	97.2	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

### Output Results

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.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	Emergency preparedness activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>	47,111 49,034 96,145	846 844 1,690
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Emergency preparedness activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>	98,000 102,000 200,000	37,288 37,287 74,575
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	11,349	1,651
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,556,987	72,000

### Outcome Results

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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Support; Guinea; Food</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Emergency preparedness activities	Female	10.34	≤3.99	≤3.99	19.94			WFP survey
		Male	11.49	≤2.18	≤2.19	10.9			
		<b>Overall</b>	10.56	≤2.26	≤2.26	11.28			
Dietary Diversity Score	Emergency preparedness activities	Female	5.64	≥7	≥6	4.8			WFP survey
		Male	5.4	≥7	≥6	5.34			
		<b>Overall</b>	5	≥7	≥6	5.27			

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Emergency preparedness activities	Female				35.9		WFP survey
		Male				48.5		
		<b>Overall</b>	57.8	≤89.3	≥89.38	46.8		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Emergency preparedness activities	Female				23.4		WFP survey
		Male				18.5		
		<b>Overall</b>	33.2	≤3.82	≤3.82	19.1		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Emergency preparedness activities	Female				40.6		WFP survey
		Male				33		
		<b>Overall</b>	9	≤6.8	≤6.8	34		

<b>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.</b>	<b>- Root Causes</b>
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<b>Output Results</b>
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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

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category E\*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,820 1,680 3,500	1,589 1,468 3,057
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	10,150 7,350 17,500	9,773 7,076 16,849
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	2,550 2,450 5,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	5,100 4,900 10,000	1,291 1,241 2,532
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	6,123 4,877 11,000	11,049 8,681 19,730
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	5,000 5,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	8,000 8,000	7,781 7,781
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	260 240 500	260 240 500
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,126	1,010
	<b>A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>					
A: Malnourished people and populations at risk receive timely and adequate specialized nutritious food to prevent and treat malnutrition	A.5.31: Number of pregnant lactating women who received hygiene kits		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	1,436	1,436
A: Malnourished people and populations at risk receive timely and adequate specialized nutritious food to prevent and treat malnutrition	A.5.31: Number of pregnant lactating women who received hygiene kits		Prevention of stunting	Number	4,558	4,558
A: Malnourished people and populations at risk receive timely and adequate specialized nutritious food to prevent and treat malnutrition	A.5.32: Number of Hygiene kits distributed (soap)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	63,471	63,471

A: Malnourished people and populations at risk receive timely and adequate specialized nutritious food to prevent and treat malnutrition	A.5.32: Number of Hygiene kits distributed (soap)		Prevention of stunting	Number	1,316	1,316
A: Malnourished people and populations at risk receive timely and adequate specialized nutritious food to prevent and treat malnutrition	A.5.33: Number of Hygiene kits distributed (water purification tablets)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	22,116	22,116
A: Malnourished people and populations at risk receive timely and adequate specialized nutritious food to prevent and treat malnutrition	A.5.33: Number of Hygiene kits distributed (water purification tablets)		Prevention of stunting	Number	1,279	1,279
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Malnourished people and populations at risk benefit from enhanced government and other partners' technical capacities to improve their nutritional status	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	258	258
	<b>E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>					
E*: Malnourished people and populations at risk receive targeted SBCC to improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition.	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Number	1,875	1,875
E*: Malnourished people and populations at risk receive targeted SBCC to improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition.	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	2,940	2,940
E*: Malnourished people and populations at risk receive targeted SBCC to improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition.	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of stunting	Number	520	520
E*: Malnourished people and populations at risk receive targeted SBCC to improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition.	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Number	5,625	5,625
E*: Malnourished people and populations at risk receive targeted SBCC to improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition.	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	2,052	2,052
E*: Malnourished people and populations at risk receive targeted SBCC to improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition.	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of stunting	Number	480	480

## Outcome Results

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>2.1.17; Guinea; Capacity Strengthening, Food</b>									
ART Default rate	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	<b>Overall</b>	0	<10	<10	3.4	0		Secondary data
<b>2.1.19; Guinea; Capacity Strengthening, Food</b>									
TB Treatment Default rate	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	<b>Overall</b>	0	<10	<10	0	0		Secondary data
<b>SDG 2.2; Guinea; Capacity Strengthening, Food</b>									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	7.7	<15	<15	3.3	8.9		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	0.2	<3	<3	0	0		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	0.1	<15	<15	1.5	0		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	90	>95	>75	95.2	91.1		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	34.6	>55	>55	43	48.3		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	80	>80.42	>70	75.5	81		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	52	>66	>66	80.5	80.5		WFP programme monitoring
<b>SDG2.2; Guinea; Capacity Strengthening, Food</b>									
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	65.5	=70	≥70	27.6	73.9		WFP programme monitoring

**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

**Output Results**

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.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>	3,722 2,696 6,418	2,356 2,007 4,363
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	392,782	411,675
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
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.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Food assistance for asset	individual	1,200	1,200
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
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.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Food assistance for asset	training session	72	72
	<b>F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained</b>					
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.	F.1.3: Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	1,523	1,523
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.	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	training session	16	16



## Outcome Results

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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Smallholder farmers; Guinea; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food</b>									
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	3.2	=30	≥20		3.6		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5.64	=20	≥10		4.78		
		<b>Overall</b>	8.84	=50	≥30	77.95	8.38		
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	473,935.63	=3,289,518.4	≥1,200,000	718,041	882,657.44		Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	631.2	=4,434	≥1,500	921.49	1,350		Secondary data

**Output Results**

Activity 05: 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.

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from strengthened capacities of government and partners to meet their food and nutrition needs and improve their livelihoods.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	51	51
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from strengthened capacities of government and partners to meet their food and nutrition needs and improve their livelihoods.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	3	3
	<b>M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported</b>					
M: Food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from strengthened capacities of government and partners to meet their food and nutrition needs and improve their livelihoods.	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	14	14

**Outcome Results**

Activity 05: 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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>5.14; Guinea; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥6	≥2	2			WFP survey

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	65.70	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	38.60	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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	26.70	11.40

## Protection 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
C.2.4; LABE; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	98.50	91.10
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	99.80	99.40
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 0 0	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	98.40	90 94.40 94.40

## Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
C1 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	<b>Overall</b>	68	≥90	≥90	40.60	
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)	<b>Female</b>	68	>90	>90		30
			<b>Male</b>	68	>90	>90		43.80
			<b>Overall</b>	68	>90	>90	43.60	42.40

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
C.4.1; Guinea; Capacity Strengthening	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 HGFS interventions and improves food handling and processing.	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100	

## **World Food Programme**

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Cover page photo © WFP/Yeni SOH

WFP school feeding programme in Guinea - Schoolchildren in Koundara eating nutritious food.

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

# Financial Section

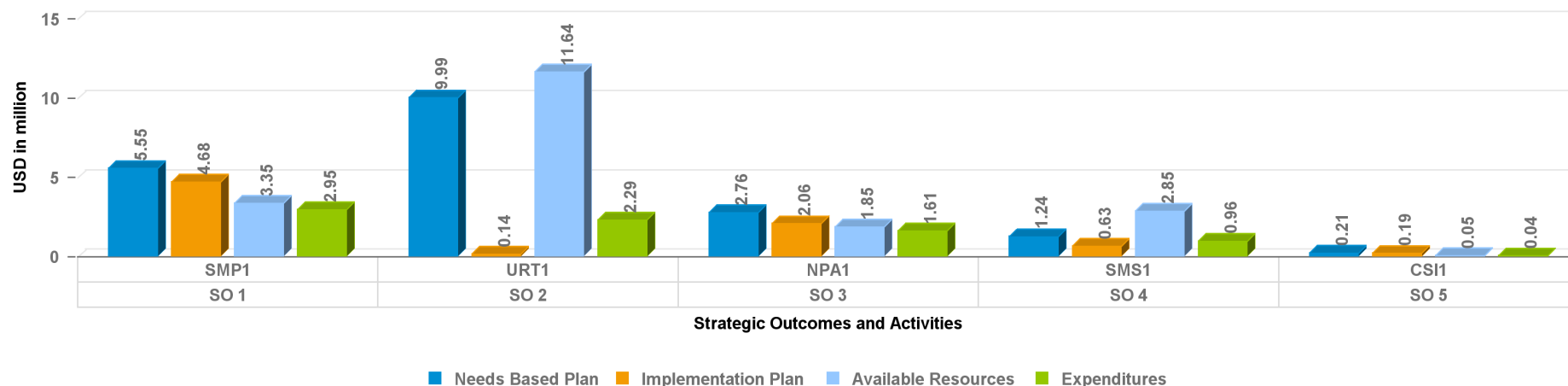
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.



# Annual Country Report

## Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

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.	9,994,731	143,194	11,637,042	2,291,811
	- 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.	5,545,257	4,681,343	3,352,135	2,951,061
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>15,539,989</b>	<b>4,824,537</b>	<b>14,989,178</b>	<b>5,242,872</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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	2,758,669	2,063,670	1,846,594	1,609,099
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>2,758,669</b>	<b>2,063,670</b>	<b>1,846,594</b>	<b>1,609,099</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.	1,242,894	633,661	2,854,596	957,028
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	299,208	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>1,242,894</b>	<b>633,661</b>	<b>3,153,804</b>	<b>957,028</b>
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.	205,034	192,263	49,000	36,992
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>205,034</b>	<b>192,263</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>36,992</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	181,392	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>181,392</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>19,746,586</b>	<b>7,714,130</b>	<b>20,219,969</b>	<b>7,845,990</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,384,298</b>	<b>675,000</b>	<b>1,395,928</b>	<b>1,094,502</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>21,130,884</b>	<b>8,389,130</b>	<b>21,615,896</b>	<b>8,940,493</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,373,507</b>	<b>545,293</b>	<b>982,982</b>	<b>982,982</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>22,504,392</b>	<b>8,934,423</b>	<b>22,598,879</b>	<b>9,923,475</b>

  
 Brian Ah Poe  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

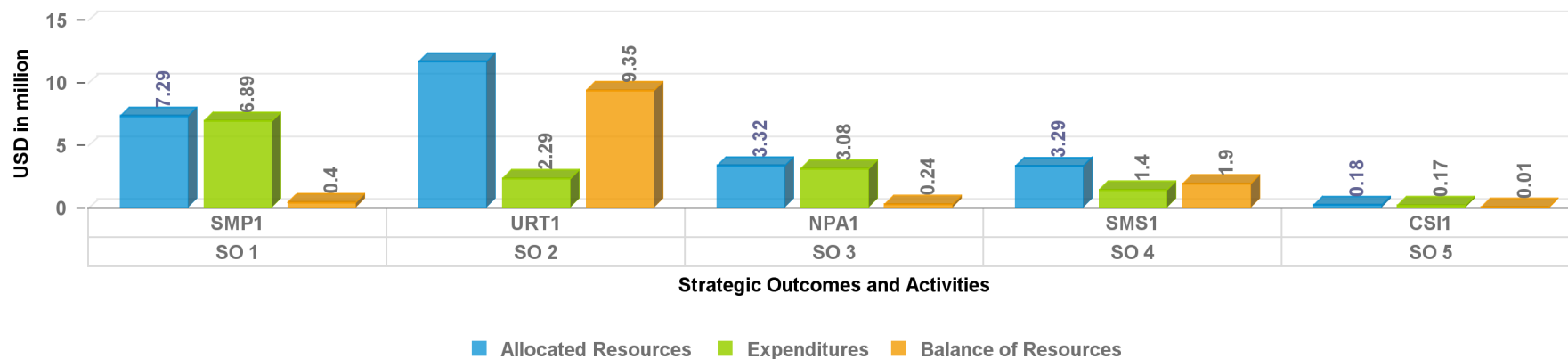
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 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.

# Annual Country Report

## Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.	10,155,368	11,637,042	0	11,637,042	2,291,811	9,345,231
	- 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.	7,737,217	7,294,853	0	7,294,853	6,893,778	401,075
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>17,892,584</b>	<b>18,931,896</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,931,896</b>	<b>9,185,590</b>	<b>9,746,306</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	4,501,444	3,322,489	0	3,322,489	3,084,993	237,495
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>4,501,444</b>	<b>3,322,489</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,322,489</b>	<b>3,084,993</b>	<b>237,495</b>



# Annual Country Report

## Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.	2,114,472	3,294,178	0	3,294,178	1,396,610	1,897,568
		Non Activity Specific	0	299,208	0	299,208	0	299,208
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>2,114,472</b>	<b>3,593,386</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,593,386</b>	<b>1,396,610</b>	<b>2,196,777</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.	491,475	177,993	0	177,993	165,985	12,008
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>491,475</b>	<b>177,993</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>177,993</b>	<b>165,985</b>	<b>12,008</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	181,392	0	181,392	0	181,392
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>181,392</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>181,392</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>181,392</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>24,999,974</b>	<b>26,207,156</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,207,156</b>	<b>13,833,178</b>	<b>12,373,978</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,834,507</b>	<b>2,008,182</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,008,182</b>	<b>1,706,757</b>	<b>301,425</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>26,834,481</b>	<b>28,215,338</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28,215,338</b>	<b>15,539,934</b>	<b>12,675,403</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,744,241</b>	<b>1,649,903</b>		<b>1,649,903</b>	<b>1,649,903</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>28,578,722</b>	<b>29,865,241</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29,865,241</b>	<b>17,189,837</b>	<b>12,675,403</b>



This donor financial report is interim  
 Brian Ah Poe  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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