



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Guinea Country Brief November 2021



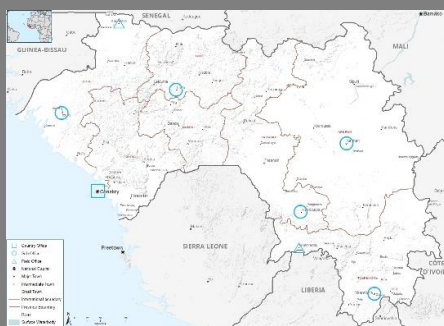
Operational Context

The Guinean economy is largely dependent on mining and agriculture. However, low productivity, poor farming techniques and significant post-harvest losses undermine the agricultural sector, while poor road infrastructure hinders access to markets. Moreover, Guinea faces major socio-economic and political challenges. Poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition rates are alarming, especially in rural areas. On average, 55 percent of the population live below the poverty line and more than 21 percent of households are food insecure (55 percent women, 51 percent men). The nutritional situation of children remains precarious with 6.1 percent of children aged 6-59 months suffering from global acute malnutrition (of whom 1.7 percent are severely affected).

WFP targets vulnerable people in the four regions of Guinea particularly in rural areas, in order to improve food security, reduce malnutrition, enhance resilience and contribute to improve education achievements, all while contributing towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17 and aligning with national priorities (*Plan national de développement économique et social 2016-2020*) with a special focus on women and youth. The approach also aims to increase national ownership through institutional capacity strengthening.

The COVID-19 pandemic, beyond its immediate effect on public health, combined with the resurgence of Ebola, is further exacerbating the food security, nutrition and livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, particularly the poorest households, casual labourers and petty traders. The november 2021 Cadre Harmonisé estimated over 564,00 people to be food acutely food insecure between October and December 2021.

WFP has been present in Guinea since 1964.



Population: **13.5 million**

2019 Human Development Index ranking: **178 out of 189**

Income Level: **Low income**

Chronic malnutrition: **24.4 % of children aged 6-59 months**

In Numbers

1,385 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 7,336 cash-based transfers made

USD 8.7 m six months (December 2021- May 2022) net funding requirements

157,050 people assisted in November 2021



Operational Updates

- In Guinea, November marked the end of the resilience phase of the RESIGUI project, providing beneficiaries with productive food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities and trainings. WFP provided training on good agricultural practices, good governance, management, simplified maintenance and storage, processing, and marketing to a total of 10,000 people. Furthermore, 807 hectares of land were developed for market gardening and rice production; 45 market gardening wells were dug; 20 storage warehouses were built; 112 km of rural roads were rehabilitated; and 5 drying areas were built by the end of the resilience phase. **WFP also provided USD 7,336 in the form of cash-based transfers to 37 households** (including 12 households headed by women) as part of WFP's crisis response, recovery and resilience building activities.
- WFP provided nutrition assistance to 1,779 children aged 6-59 months**, as well as **1,324 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG)** for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) across the country. In addition, the monitoring of food and nutrition assistance continued in the regions of Conakry, Labé, Boké, Faranah, Kissidougou, Nzerekore and Faranah. The new school year started on 21 October 2021.
- WFP food stock deliveries to 862 schools are being finalized**, with 692 metric tons (97 percent of total) already delivered for the first quarter of the school year 2021-2022. However, due to lack of funding, **WFP decreased by nearly 30 percent the number of assisted schools** from 1,216 to 862 compared to the last school year.
- Through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), WFP provided reliable air transport services to a total of 200 passengers and transported 2.9 metric tons of light cargo between N'zerekore and Kankan** for the Government and the wider humanitarian community.
- As part of the implementation of the United Nations 2021 joint plan for the fight against HIV in Guinea, WFP distributed cash to 50 people living with HIV to prevent mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT). The aim of the assistance is to improve the performance of antiretroviral (ARV) treatments through supporting patient transport, covering the cost of certain medical tests, as well as providing food assistance. Moreover, specialized nutritious foods (Super Cereal and fortified oil with vitamin A) were provided to 251 people living with HIV in Conakry, Boké, Faranah and Gueckedou.
- The Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) approved the cross-border peacebuilding project between Guinea and Sierra Leone.** The project will be implemented by WFP and IOM in partnership with the Talking Drum Studio (TDS) - the radio production house established by the international NGO Search for Common Ground.

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Main photo: Credit: WFP/ N'na Marie Fandie CISSE

Caption: Food distribution launching ceremony in Coyah

Guinea Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019-2022)

2021 Total Requirement (in USD)	2021 Available Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
31 m	23.1 m*	8.7 m

*2021 Available Contributions include a balance of USD 13 million carried over from previous years.

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Food-insecure populations, including pre- and primary school-aged children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year round.

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:

- 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 HGSP approaches.

Strategic Outcome 2: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis.

Focus area: Crisis Response

Activities:

- 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.

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 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.

Focus area: Root Causes

Activities:

- Support beneficiaries equitably - women, men, girls and boys - through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communication and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition.

Strategic Result 4: Sustainable food systems

Strategic Outcome 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.

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:

- 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.

Strategic Result 5: Countries strengthened capacities

Strategic Outcome 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.

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:

- 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 chain for food security and nutrition objectives.

- Furthermore, an agreement was signed by WFP and the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, marking the official endorsement of the project by the Government of Guinea. **The project is aimed at building cross-border peace and strengthening sustainable livelihoods of cattle herders and crop farmers in Sierra Leone and Guinea.**

- On 9 November, WFP launched the distribution process of food to support more than 45,000 food insecure people affected by the socio-economic effects of COVID-19 in the town of Kouriah, Coyah Prefecture. This project, funded by the Government of China, is implemented in 11 prefectures (Boké, Dubreka, Coyah, Kankan, Siguiri, Labé, Lélouma, Mamou, Macenta, Gueckédou, and Nzérékoré) where population is more affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, covering three months (90 days) of beneficiaries' food needs.

Partnerships

- Starting on 24 November 2021, WFP and the European Union conducted a joint three-day field visit in Nzerekore to oversee the implementation of the RESIGUI project and assess progress. The mission team visited WFP-supported FFA sites (warehouse, rice field and market gardening sites) in five villages. RESIGUI delivered emergency assistance to 20,000 households as a response to the pandemic's socio-economics impacts, a nutritional assistance to 10,000 children aged 6-23 months, and 9,000 FFA and resilience building support to communities.

Funding Gap

- The resourcing situation of WFP's school feeding programme remains dire, **the lack of resources deprived more than 45,000 vulnerable schoolchildren of their only certain hot meal during the day.** The funding gap for school feeding activities over the next six months (December 2021 - May 2022) amounts to **USD 2.4 million** in Guinea. WFP aims to provide hot meals to 150,000 schoolchildren (67,500 girls and 82,500 boys) in 1,216 primary and preschools. For the first trimester of the new school year, **WFP could only assist 862 out of the 1,216 schools** with the available funds, with a decreased number of beneficiaries from 150,729 to 117,056 students (46 percent girls and 54 percent boys). If no funding is received, WFP's school feeding programme will be disrupted as early as January 2022.
- WFP requires a total of USD 8.7 million for the next 6 months** to cover resource gaps across all its ICSP activities. The lack of funding would negatively affect 200,000 food insecure people, including 20,000 vulnerable children aged 6-23 months and cash-based transfers to 100,000 people.

Monitoring

- In Guinea, according to the **November 2021 Cadre Harmonisé** analysis, around 564,000 people are classified as being in 'crisis' (phase 3). However, almost 740,000 people are projected to be in 'crisis' during the period of June-August 2022. Without assistance, there food consumption deficits will translate into acute malnutrition levels exceeding the normal levels.

Donors

Donors to WFP Guinea ICSP (2019-2022) include Canada, China, European Commission, Germany, Government of Guinea, Japan, Norway, Private donors, Republic of Korea, Russia, Switzerland, and USAID. Additional support was provided by COVID Multi-Donor Trust Fund UN CERF, and UN Peacebuilding Fund.