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 (among whom 1.7 percent are severely affected).

The COVID-19 pandemic, beyond its immediate effect on public health, combined with the resurgence of Ebola negatively affected the local livelihoods with movement restrictions and market closures, which led to food price inflation, 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 which represents 5 percent of the total population, shows that the number of people in Phase 3 has increased from 454,000 to 564,400 between February and December 2021, an increase of 11.8 percent. Moreover, the outlook remains worrying; projections indicate that 739,000 persons are expected to face crisis levels of food insecurity during the 2022 lean season (June-August 2022).

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.

WFP has been present in Guinea since 1964.

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Photo credit: WFP Guinea
Caption: Rice parboiling activities in Forest Region

In Numbers

- 1,365 mt of food assistance distributed
- USD 486,000 cash-based transfers made
- USD 12.6 m six months (January 2022- June 2022) net funding requirements
- 182,437 people assisted in December 2021

Operational Updates

- In December, WFP completed the last phase of its food assistance by distributing 1,955 metric tons of food including rice, peas, oil, salt, and Super Cereal Plus to 45,885 (including 3,159 children) food-insecure populations in Guinea affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in the prefectures of Boké, Dubreka, Coyah, Kankan, Siguiri, Labé, Lélouma, Mamou, Macenta, Guéckédou, and Nzérékoré.
- WFP provided USD 76,021 cash-based transfers to 727 beneficiaries (including 323 women) affected by flood in Guéckédou. Additionally, as part of WFP’s COVID-19 pandemic response, recovery and resilience building activities, 4,213 households (including 846 households headed by women) received USD 401,523 in the form of cash-based transfers in Siguiri.
- WFP’s school feeding programme is ongoing in the 862 schools covered for the current school year providing hot meals to 117,056 children (46 percent girls and 54 percent boys). Operational planning for the second quarter of the school year 2021-2022 is being finalised.
- WFP continued to assist 50 people living with HIV through cash transfer to prevent mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) as part of the implementation of the United Nations 2021 joint plan for the fight against HIV in Guinea. Moreover, specialized nutritious foods (Super Cereal and fortified oil with vitamin A) were provided to 158 malnourished ARV patients in Conakry.
- The nine public health centres supported by WFP continued the chronic malnutrition prevention activities (1,000 days project) whereby 610 mother-child pairs were assisted through the distribution of specialized nutritious foods, benefiting 400 children aged 6-24 months in the prefectures of Labé and Kouroussa. Additionally, hygiene kits were distributed to 610 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs), coupled with sensitization on good nutritional practices. Moreover, due to lack of funding, up to 80 percent of the health centres for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) were out of medical stock in Guinea, only 167 children aged 6-59 months were assisted.
- WFP continues its food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities and trainings to its beneficiaries. Tools and training on rice parboiling techniques (false bottom technology) were provided in Boké and Forest regions to 3,146 farmers (parboilers) including women’s cooperatives. Introduced by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the false bottom technology is easily adopted by beneficiaries, helping them to improve the quality of their production.
**WFP Country Strategy**

**Guinea Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019-2022)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Result</th>
<th>Strategic Outcome</th>
<th>Focus area</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td>1: Food insecure populations, including pre- and primary school-aged children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year round.</td>
<td>Resilience Building</td>
<td>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 HGSF approaches.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td>2: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis.</td>
<td>Crisis Response</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Root Causes</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Resilience Building</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td>5: Countries strengthened capacities</td>
<td>Resilience Building</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2021 Total Requirement (in USD)** | **2021 Available Contributions (in USD)** | **Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)** |
<table>
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<tr>
<td>24.2 m</td>
<td>20.6 m*</td>
<td>12.6 m</td>
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</table>

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

**Partnerships**

- On 1 December, a joint technical mission to the Kankan region was conducted with the Embassy of Japan. The mission team visited three schools in Kouroussa which benefited from the contributions of Japan.

**Funding Gap**

- 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 targeted 1,216 schools. The funding gap for school feeding activities over the next six months (January 2022 - June 2022) remains dire and amounts to USD 1.7 million. If no funding is received, WFP’s school feeding programme will be disrupted as early as March 2022.

**Monitoring**

- In December, food prices of certain commodities increased in some prefectures: dry cassava by 28 percent in Beyla, fonio by 13 percent in Conakry and 22 percent in Lola. In N’zérékoré market, the price of rice increased by 9.7 percent, with 5 percent in Guékédou. The rise of commodity prices is due to poor road conditions from the production areas to the markets and the scarcity of certain agricultural crops on the market.

**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.