

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

Guinea country strategic plan, revision 04

Gender and age marker code: 3

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	July 2019–June 2022	July 2022- June 2023	July 2019– June 2023
Beneficiaries	839,603	(481,230)	358,373
	<i>(USD)</i>		
Total cost	77,890,533,	15,114,082	93,004,616
Transfers	61,272,774,	11,707,933	72,980,707
Implementation	8,327,839,	-532,397	7,795,442
Adjusted direct support costs	3,591,524,	3,016,090	6,607,615
Subtotal	73,192,137,	14,191,627	87,383,763
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	4,698,397,	922,456	5,620,852

1.Rationale

1. This Budget Revision (BR4) aims to extend the CSP duration from July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023 to allow for adequate alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). It will also allow WFP to reflect several adjustments, namely under strategic outcomes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 to expand Direct Support Cost (DSC) by increasing the budget ceiling and reflect the supply chain matrix actual costs.
2. The UNCT in Guinea is moving forward with plans to have a new UNSDCF in 2022 to align with the national development plan cycle. However, the recent political developments may potentially impact on the development timeline and content of the UNSDCF. The UNSDCF is put on hold and the UNDAF extension to 2023 is in process. The ICSP extension-in-time would place the new CSP start date within the 1-year grace period from the start of the UNSDCF, and will allow sufficient time to align with the new UNSDCF and take into account the changing operational context for a full CSP to begin in July 2023.
3. Guinea suffers from increasing food insecurity, limited and unequal access to basic social services and recurrent shocks. Women and adolescent girls, and poor households with no access to productive assets are particularly affected. According to the results of the November 2021 *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis 564,458 people in Guinea are currently in acute food insecurity. It is also projected that over 739,384 persons will be food insecure (IPC phase 3) during the learn season from June to August 2022.
4. High food prices and the socioeconomic impact of the recent increase of fuel are the key drivers in the deterioration of food security among rural households. An increase in prices of the main food staples is observed for the exported food products such as wheat flour, rice and for locally produced foods, impacting vulnerable households' access to food.

5. The prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months was at 30% in 2018, classified as very high according to WHO threshold. The prevalence reached 60 percent¹ of children under five in the prefectures of Beyla and Lola in Forest Guinea.²
6. With regards to the supply chain matrix, freight rates in Guinea have been increasing amid macroeconomic instability and a weakening local currency and the transport rates in the supply chain matrix need to be updated to reflect actual costs.
7. Overall, the revision covers the period from July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023.

2. Changes

Strategic orientation

8. There is no change in strategic orientation.

Strategic outcomes

9. There are six factors triggering this budget revision, in addition to the extension in time:
 - i. an increase in the overall budget due to the extension in time of the ICSP and to reflect requirements with the introduction of new commodity in the food basket.
 - ii. a significant decrease in the budget and planned beneficiaries under SO 2 due to a limited food caseload following the health authorities' declaring the end of the Ebola virus disease (EVD) outbreak.
 - iii. a decrease in budget under SO1 due to funding constraints, which has led to the inability to cover the planned 1,216 primary and preschools children, including some 60,000 girls, who were to receive vegetable oil as take-home ration.
 - iv. a decrease in budget under SO3 is mainly due to lack of funding opportunities.
 - v. Additional budget is required to continue supporting beneficiaries' equitability (women, man, girls and boys) through the provision of specialised food and integrated programme including social and behaviour change communication and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition.
 - vi. An increase in budget under SO6 is also required due the UNHAS' high level of performance with an increased passenger attendance and cargo, coupled with donor interest to continue supporting the flight operations.

Transfer modalities

10. In addition to regular price monitoring, WFP will conduct a Market Functionality Index and multi sectoral assessment in selected locations to determine the most appropriate and effective modalities and mechanism for the response. This will contribute to a holistic understanding of the broader food systems issues required to inform potential future interventions during crises and build sustainability in the long term.

Partnerships

11. WFP will continue to closely work with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forestry through government technical decentralized services.

¹ Analyse Globale de la Vulnérabilité, de la Sécurité Alimentaire et de la Nutrition (AGVSAN)_2018

² Enquête Démographique et de Santé en Guinée (EDSG) EDSG IV et EDSG V 2018

WFP will also work with the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) on enhancing the rice value chain with a particular focus on post-harvest losses that reach 30 to 40 percent for fruits and vegetables and 10 to 20 percent for rice.

12. Strengthening the partnership with existing government donors, exploring new collaboration with emerging donors and reinforcing the South-South Triangular Collaboration (SSTC) is a priority for 2022. WFP is also improving engagements with IFIs and the national government through better planned meetings and more regular contacts. Deep diving into the private sector and collaboration with other UN agencies through the framework of “One UN” will open new funding streams.

Country office capacity

13. WFP has revised its staffing capacity and costs to sustain operational requirements in 2022 and 2023.

Monitoring and evaluation

14. WFP will continue with the monitoring and evaluation arrangements as per the ICSP document with no amendment of the planned decentralized evaluation. In order to enhance monitoring and evaluation of asset creation activities, the country office is putting in place geospatial data collection through the Asset Impact Monitoring System.
15. Mvam (Mobile vulnerability analysis mapping) and FSMS (Food Security Monitoring System) evaluations are planned to be conducted in 2022 to determine the prevalence of food insecurity, estimate the number of food insecure or vulnerable households and coping strategy country wide. The assessment plan will target 7,000 households countrywide.
16. There will be no change in the strategy related to accountability to affected populations, gender, disability and protection throughout the programme cycle.

Risk management

17. In view of the volatility of prices, price monitoring will be an integral part of WFP activities. WFP will adapt the modality according to the security context and market functionality. The security context in Guinea is marked by a political transition phase; the country office will monitor potential risks and is also looking to strengthen its security team through a temporary duty assignment deployment of an experienced security associate.

Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis

18. WFP will target areas with elevated levels of food insecurity, with the highest proportions of persons in IPC phase 3, as per the March 2022 edition of the *Cadre Harmonisé* for unconditional assistance during the lean season. Other stress factors, such as the resurgence of the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact will be given consideration. The poorest and most food-insecure households will be targeted based on vulnerability criteria and in collaboration with communities, cooperating partners and local authorities. For resilience building activities, the country office will continue to use the three-pronged approach with the support of the Regional Bureau for Western Africa resilience team.

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY AND MODALITY

Strategic outcome	Activity and modality	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0–18 years)	Boys (0–18 years)	Total
1	1 (food)	Current*	0	0	92,927	88,758	181,685
		Decrease	0	0	(34,236)	(32,893)	(67,129)
		Revised	0	0	58,424	56,132	114,556
	1 (CBTs)	Current	0	0	7,350	7,650	15,000
		Decrease	0	0	(6,125)	(6,375)	(12,500)
		Revised	0	0	1,225	1,275	2,500
2	2 (food)	Current	47,239	87,311	54,406	55,148	244,104
		Decrease	(27,380)	(51,877)	(31,703)	(33,144)	(144,104)
		Revised	19,000	36,000	22,000	23,000	100,000
	2 (CBTs)	Current	49,400	43,700	53,200	43,700	190,000
		Decrease	(36,400)	(32,200)	(39,200)	(32,200)	(140,000)
		Revised	13,000	11,500	14,000	11,500	50,000
3	3 (food)	Current	43,156	37,204	34,227	34,227	148,814
		Decrease	(31,537)	(27,187)	(25,012)	(25,012)	(108,747)
		Revised	11,619	10,017	9,215	9,215	40,067
	3 (CBTs)	Current	0	0	5,100	4,900	10,000
		Decrease	0	0	(4,463)	(4,288)	(8,750)
		Revised	111	74	554	511	1,250
4	4 (CBTs/capacity strengthening)	Current (no change)	29,000	21,000	0	0	50000
Total (without overlap)		Current	168,795	189,215	247,210	234,383	839,603
		Decrease	(95,317)	(111,264)	(140,738)	(133,911)	(481,230)
		Revised	43,730	57,591	105,418	101,633	358,373

Transfers

	Strategic outcome 2						Strategic outcome 4
	Activity 2						Activity 4
Beneficiary type	GFD	BSF-children	BSF-PLWG	MAM children under 5	MAM PLWG	Beneficiaries/CBTs	Beneficiaries/CBTs
Modality	Food and CBT	Food	Food	Food	Food	CBT	CBT
Cereals	400						
Pulses	60						
Oil	25		25		25		
Salt	5						
Sugar							
Super Cereal			200		200		
Super Cereal Plus				200			
LNS mq		50					
RUSF							
Micronutrient powder							
Date	100						
Total kcal/day	1 710	255	984	787	984		
% kcal from protein	6.9	10	12.6	16.7	12.6		
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)	0.21						0.51
Number of feeding days per year	90	90	90	60	180		180

Abbreviations: BSF = blanket supplementary feeding; GFD = general food distribution; MAM = moderate acute malnutrition; PLWG = pregnant and lactating women and girls

Food type/ cash-based transfer	Current budget		Increase		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	34,556	15,393,725	3,622	1,507,330	38,178	16,901,056
Pulses	5,845	3,880,886	783	503,320	6,628	4,384,206
Oil and fats	2,812	2,512,997	274	534,417	3,086	3,047,414
Mixed and blended foods	3,139	3,001,874	375	455,597	3,514	3,457,471
Other	409	161,491	254	239,283	664	400,773
Total (food)	46,760	24,950,973	5,309	3,239,946	52,069	28,190,920
Cash-based transfers		10,516,306		2,642,867		13,159,173
Total (food and CBT value)	46,760	35,467,279	5,309	5,882,813	52,069	41,350,092

3. Cost breakdown

	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 2/ SDG Target 2.2	Strategic Result 4/ SDG Target 2.4	Strategic Result 5/ SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 8/ SDG Target 17.16	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	Strategic outcome 4	Strategic outcome 5	Strategic outcome 6	
Focus area	Resilience building	Crisis response	Root causes	Resilience building	Resilience building	Crisis response	
Transfers	2,535,259	375,497	1,349,472	3,196,964	360,410	3,890,331	11,707,933
Implementation	-580,034	-98,019	-156,649	93,248	77,039	132,019	-532,397
Adjusted direct support costs							3,016,090
Subtotal							14,191,627
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)							922,456
Total							15,114,082

Abbreviations: SDG = Sustainable Development Goal.

	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 2/ SDG Target 2.2	Strategic Result 4/ SDG Target 2.4	Strategic Result 5/ SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 8/ SDG Target 17.16	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	Strategic outcome 4	Strategic outcome 5	Strategic outcome 6	
Focus area	Resilience building	Crisis response	Root causes	Resilience building	Resilience building	Crisis response	
Transfers	17,366,968	27,384,929	8,552,683	10,192,371	996,313	8,487,442	72,980,707
Implementation	3,354,951	548,474	1,744,169	1,656,558	319,572	171,719	7,795,442
Adjusted direct support costs	1,700,590	2,033,202	835,234	1,101,745	127,944	808,900	6,607,615
Subtotal	22,422,509	29,966,605	11,132,085	12,950,674	1,443,829	9,468,060	87,383,763
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	1,457,463	1,947,829	723,586	841,794	93,849	556,332	5,620,852
Total	23,879,972	31,914,435	11,855,671	13,792,468	1,537,678	10,024,392	93,004,616