



World Food
Programme

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Guinea

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

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Overview

Despite sizeable endowments of natural resources, energy potential and arable land, Guinea faced significant economic and social challenges in 2022. The poverty rate remains alarming, and a large share of the country's 13.5 million population is affected by food insecurity, malnutrition, gender inequalities and poor access to basic education and health services. The situation is exacerbated by an unstable political environment, climate-related hazards, recurrent disease outbreaks, weakly functioning food systems, and limited access to structured markets. The number of food insecure people (Phases 3 to 5) increased by 15 percent in 2022 compared to 2021. Contextual drivers included significant increases in the costs of basic commodities and agricultural inputs determined by the Ukraine crisis and the recent impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, especially in terms of loss of income.

In response to the deteriorating food security situation, **WFP pursued the implementation of its Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2019-2022, assisting the Government of Guinea in meeting the growing needs of vulnerable people.** Supporting Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), **WFP implemented a range of related activities reaching 383,099 people (including 50 percent women). These focused on emergency food and nutrition assistance, school feeding, and livelihood support for resilience building.**

WFP provided nutritious hot meals to 116,489 children (45 percent girls) in 862 primary schools nationwide. It continued incentivising girls' education by providing take-home rations to 10,728 girls. Home-grown school feeding also **benefited smallholder farmers at the local level as WFP directly purchased from them 744 metric tons of food.** In addition, 63,184 crisis-affected people were assisted through food and/or cash-based transfers under emergency response (including households headed by women). To improve nutrition outcomes, WFP provided 10,000 children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with specialised nutritious food and cash assistance to prevent and treat malnutrition.

A cornerstone of WFP's work in Guinea in 2022 was the **launch of its "Zero Hunger Village" flagship project** centred around an innovative approach integrating all its traditional programmes such as school feeding, nutrition, Food for Assets (FFA) and Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) to create a rice value chain in a village that ultimately allows it to achieve zero hunger within a two-year framework. Initially piloted in seven villages, the project uses a new high-yield rice variant that showed promising results in increased productivity.

Furthermore, **WFP scaled up its resilience programmes** to support livelihoods. It trained 299 farmer organisations in sustainable agricultural production and processing, including post-harvest loss management, and supported land rehabilitation through FFA. To promote women's economic empowerment, women were trained in leadership, entrepreneurship, and governance and provided the materials and equipment needed to support and diversify their livelihoods.

WFP strengthened its collaboration with Guinea's Government and continued promoting the national ownership of all interventions. It also broadened partnerships with more local NGOs across its activities and strengthened its operational platform, especially in delivering immediate assistance.

Sustained engagement with partners allowed for new contributions to respond to the country's growing food insecurity and support WFP's activities to build self-sufficiency and lasting resilience at the community level. Other areas of collaboration with the Government, bilateral and private donors, and International Financing Institutions were explored to achieve meaningful impact across the sustainable development agenda. WFP was chosen as a partner in implementing the new country-wide Government emergency assistance programme to support the most vulnerable food insecure population. In coordination with the FAO, it also initiated a regular food security briefing for donors in the country and pursued its advocacy for flexible funding.

Strengthening national, local and community-level capacities remained a key priority. Leveraging its expertise, WFP supported key partners in fleet management, supply chain data analytics, and emergency preparedness response. To take stock of the progress achieved, a comprehensive independent evaluation of WFP's institutional capacity-strengthening activities was finalised in 2022. Its recommendations will inform the design of the next Country Strategic Plan.

Established in Guinea in 2021 and managed by WFP, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service continued to provide crucial operations to reach crisis-affected areas for a timely response.

383,099

Total beneficiaries in 2022



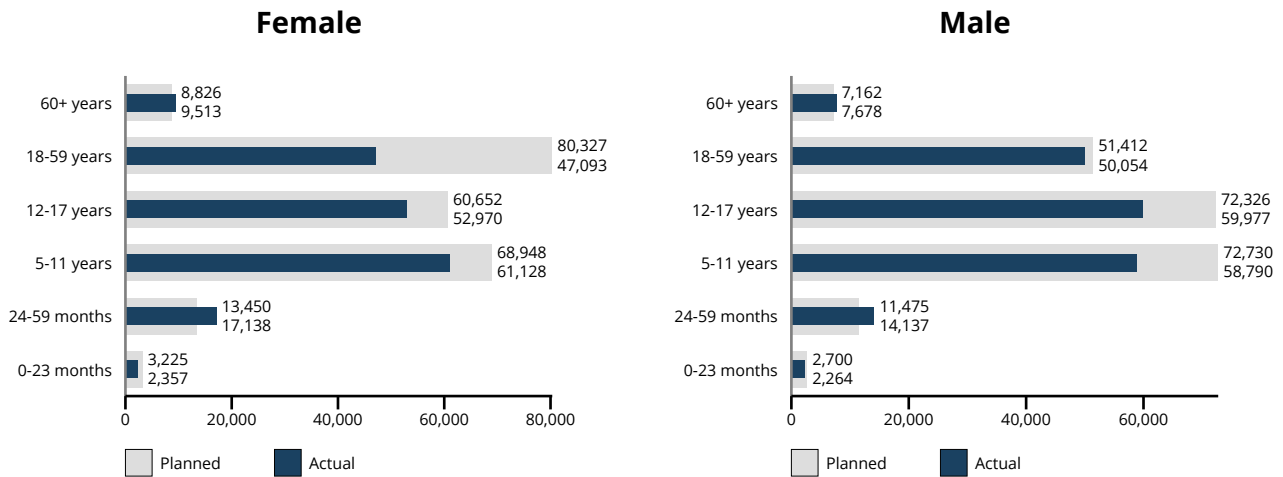
50% female



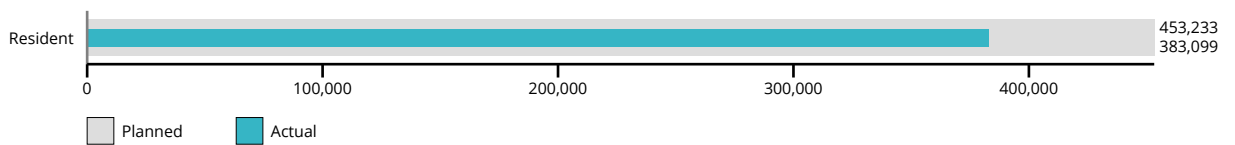
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 958 (52% Female, 48% Male)

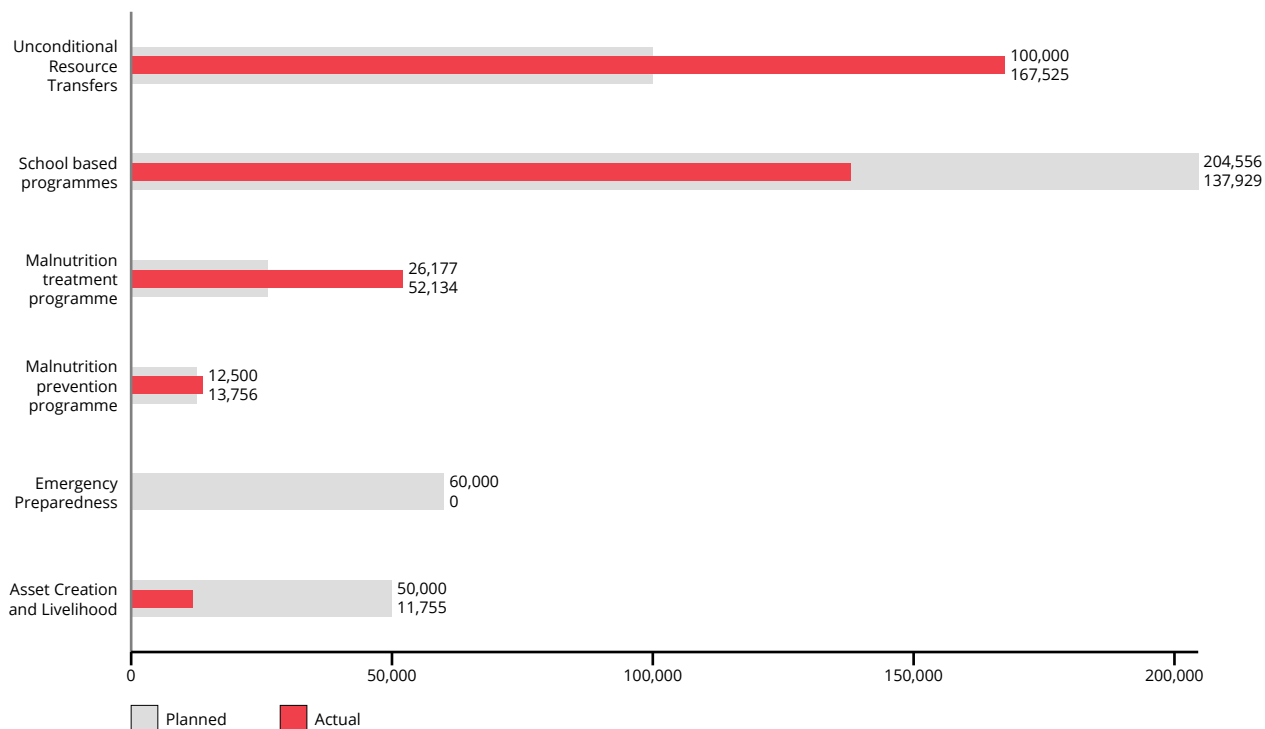
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



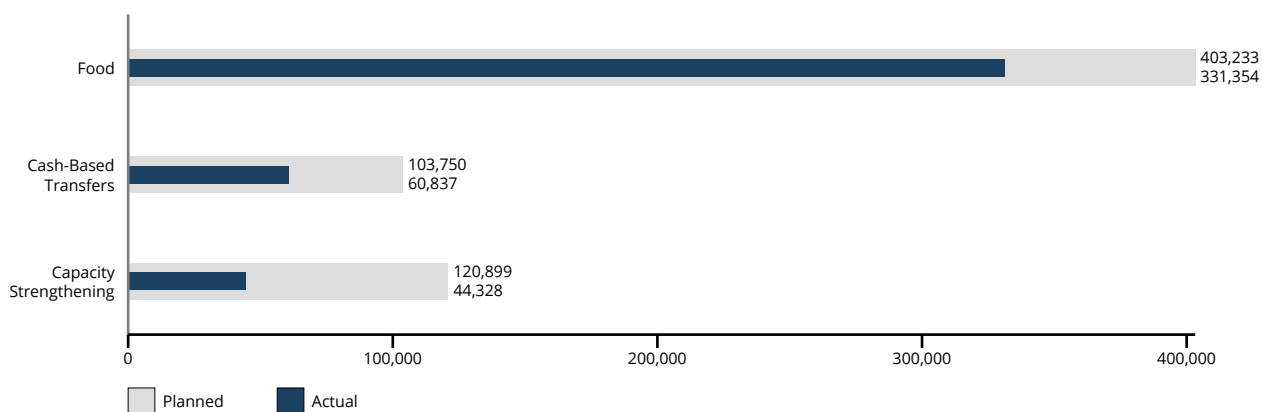
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



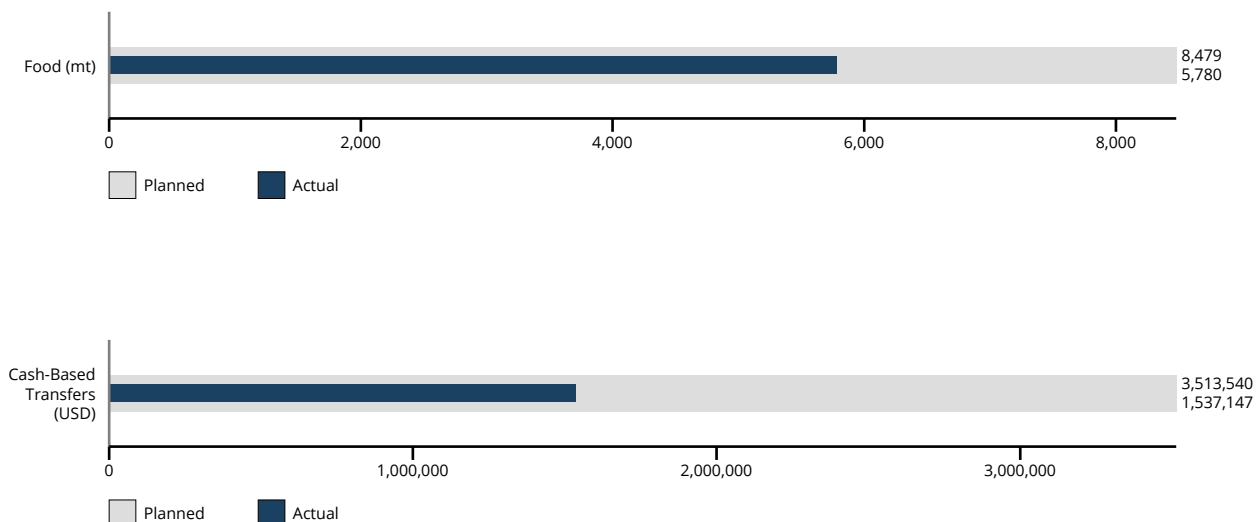
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



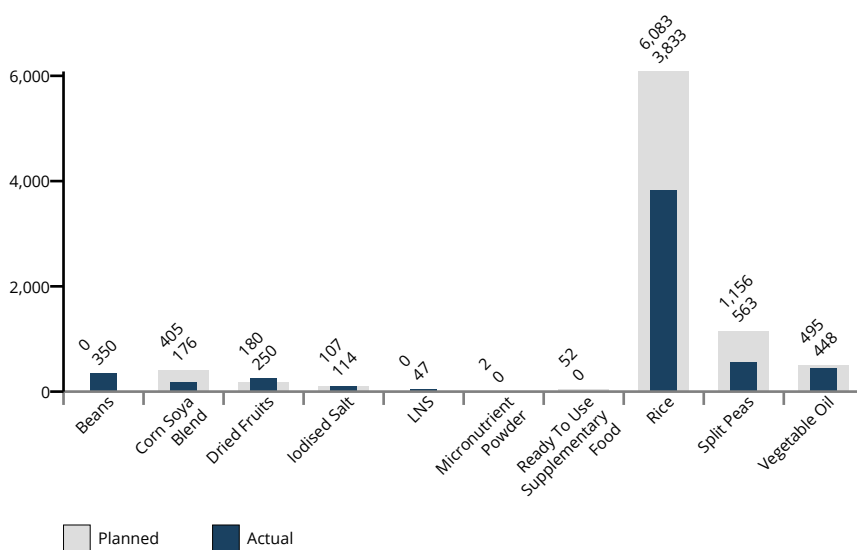
Beneficiaries by Modality



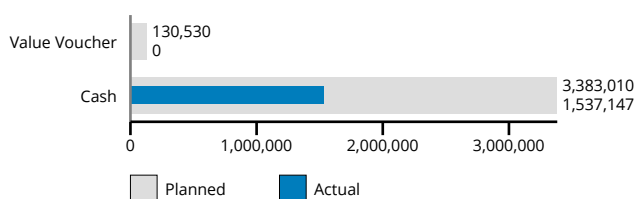
Total Transfers by Modality



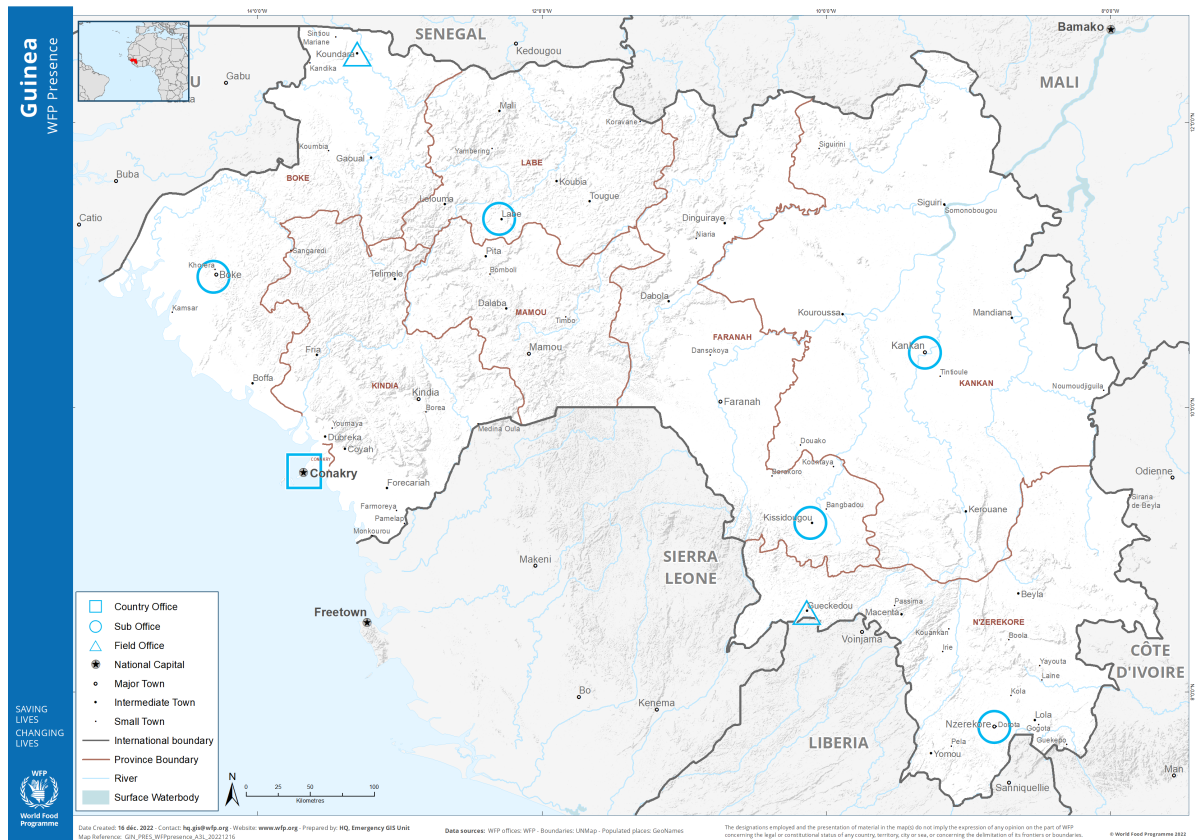
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Guinea ranked 182nd out of 191 countries in the latest Human Development Index report [1]. With a population of 13.5 million [2], 55 percent of whom live below the poverty line, Guinea's economy largely depends on mining and trade. Agriculture is underdeveloped despite the country's abundant and prosperous land. Thus, low productivity, poor farming techniques, and high post-harvest losses undermine the agricultural sector, while poor road infrastructure further hinders access to markets. 24.4 percent of children aged 6-59 months suffered from chronic malnutrition. 6.1 percent of children aged 6-59 months suffer from global acute malnutrition (of whom 1.7 percent are severely affected). According to the latest Health and Demographic Health Survey [3], HIV prevalence in Guinea is 1.7 percent. The assessment of the nutritional status of ART/DOT clients showed in 2018 that undernutrition had a prevalence of 14.8 percent among People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV), including 11.2 percent moderate undernutrition and 3.6 percent severe undernutrition.

The education system in Guinea faces multiple significant challenges in terms of access, quality, efficiency, and governance. Based on the latest MICS data [4], about 1.6 million Guinean children and young people aged 5 to 16 (i.e. 44 percent of this age group) are outside the education system, and up to 40 percent of Guineans aged 5 to 24 have never been to school. For those who are in school, school retention remains low. According to the 2021 annual performance report of the education and training sector, as of 2020, the net primary school enrolment rate is 85.8 percent (78.4 percent for girls and 93.3 percent for boys). The completion rate is 65.6 percent (56.5 percent for girls and 75 percent for boys). According to the latest statistical yearbook for primary education (2020-2021), the gross enrolment rate (GER) is 100.2 percent (92.1 percent for girls and 80.1 percent in rural areas).

In 2022, Guinea was significantly impacted by the Ukrainian crisis, which caused huge disruptions in the global supply chain. This greatly increased the price of fertilisers (by way of example, in 2021, a 50 kg bag of fertiliser was sold at a subsidised price of 15 USD, whereas at the end of 2022, this cost 58 USD if available). Resources needed for the 2022 agricultural season were insufficient. As a result, Guinea's supply patterns have been disrupted, and the agricultural season was seriously threatened. The price of local food and agricultural inputs surged tremendously. At the same time, the crisis increased the cost of transportation, which further impacted the price of fertilisers and agri-food products. To cite some examples, the price for the local parboiled rice, net corn, and net fonio increased 32.74 percent, 42.89 percent, and 74.18 percent, respectively, compared with their five-year average prices.

In addition, other factors contributed to a deteriorating situation. Climate change impacted local food production with irregular rainfall, unexpected floods, and prolonged droughts. The extended effect of Covid-19 and Guinea's

socio-political fragility have exacerbated the difficulties of vulnerable households and local communities and augmented the number of food-insecure people compared to 2021. According to the Cadre Harmonisé of March 2022 [5], 1,198,458 people were facing crisis levels of food insecurity (Phase 3), and 20,830 people were under emergency (Phase 4). Data from November 2022 [6] indicates further deterioration of the situation.

Furthermore, the political instability persisted and disincentivised some donors to further commit resources to WFP activities. In 2022, the school feeding programme had to cease funding 268 schools, dropping the number of schools assisted from 1,116 to 848. In parallel, the soaring fuel price also impacted the WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) operations. In April 2022, aircraft fuel costs surged by 26 percent compared to January 2022, resulting in unexpected costs required to maintain and run the UNHAS aircraft.

WFP targets vulnerable people in the four regions of Guinea, particularly in rural areas, to improve food security, reduce malnutrition, enhance resilience, and contribute to improving education. Through Strategic Outcomes (SO) 1, 2, 3, and 4, WFP contributed to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger).

In alignment with Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships), SO5 focused on strengthening the capacity of national institutions to address food and nutrition insecurity and increasing national ownership. WFP aligns its programming with national priorities such as the Interim Reference Programme of the Transition (PRI) 2022-2025, which strongly focuses on women and youth. Also, SO6 enabled UNHAS to transport humanitarian personnel and life-saving cargo in support of the Government and the wider humanitarian community.

In Guinea, WFP adopts an integrated approach combining 6 SOs whenever possible. Furthermore, in 2022, it launched the Zero Hunger Village pilot project, which aims to achieve zero hunger at the village level by integrating all strategic goals and activities in the same village. Initial results have demonstrated the potential to become the flagship approach to achieving zero hunger in Guinea.

Under SO1, WFP provided hot meals to elementary and preschool children. WFP also provided girls with vegetable oil rations to take home to encourage their parents to keep them in school and reduce early marriages and pregnancies. However, the budget shortage, which could only cover 53 percent of the need, led to a cut in targeted schools.

Additionally, under its SO4, WFP actively increased the local production capacity and reduced post-harvest loss through its resilience and capacity-strengthening activities. Thanks to high-yield rice seeds from South Korea, WFP was able to assist local small-holder farmers in increasing rice production by 300 percent. By increasing local production, WFP could connect locally produced food to its home-grown school feeding programme, which enabled farmers to connect with the market and increase the number of school canteens thanks to reduced transportation costs.

Risk Management

The main risks faced by WFP in its operations throughout 2022 were: socio-political instability and policy unpredictability; climate change, notably recurrent natural disasters negatively impacting agricultural activities; capacity issues among local partners; and economic fluctuations in the global market. Mitigation measures undertaken include better planning, redesign of specific programmes, effective communication with beneficiaries and donors, and enhanced resource mobilisation to mitigate the impact of some of these challenges. By way of example, due to the increasing commodity prices on international markets, WFP adapted its school feeding activities to include more hot meals prepared locally. It also encouraged using compost and local grains to counter rising fertilizer prices and trained communities accordingly.

In terms of capacity strengthening, WFP conducted "training of trainers" sessions, for instance, on post-harvest losses management.

WFP also continuously incorporates risk management in its programme design and implementation.

Partnerships

International developments such as the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and the global food crisis induced by the war in Ukraine have led to the deterioration of food security across the country. To respond to these growing needs and in close coordination with Government partners, WFP sought to widen its donor base and expand its partnerships with humanitarian and development actors. As such, regular bilateral meetings and joint field visits were organised. In addition, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations launched a joint initiative to host regular all-donor meetings to share the most recent information concerning food insecurity in Guinea and exchange on possible synergies and solutions. Perspectives for collaboration with other UN agencies were also explored to address the needs of vulnerable communities and offer integrated services.

This sustained engagement facilitated timely contributions from long-standing and new donors, especially during the lean season. This allowed WFP to address growing immediate needs thanks to improved operational capabilities. At the same time, additional multi-year support secured in Q4 2022 will enable WFP to respond to emergent needs and continue building the resilience of those most impacted by the food crisis.

Increased media engagement and coverage of WFP's efforts to respond to the worsening food security situation in the country also contributed to positioning the organisation as a partner of choice for the Government, for example, for the implementation of the International Monetary Fund emergency assistance to support the most vulnerable food insecure population under the Food Shock Window of the Rapid Credit Facility. New areas of collaboration with the Government and International Financial Institutions continue to be explored.

To diversify the funding sources and enhance the engagement of local partners, WFP initiated conversations with the private sector. As a result, in 2022, for the first time in Guinea, WFP received a contribution from the local private sector to support its home-grown school-feeding project, with additional collaboration being explored further.

Equally important, WFP strengthened its strategic partnerships with Guinea's Government. In collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, joint approaches to access climate change adaptation financing were discussed. A solid basis for collaboration was also established with the Ministry of Agriculture, which expressed interest in the innovative new rice variant 'Tongil typed Rice G' used in WFP's flagship "Zero Hunger Village" project. WFP logistics team built a strong partnership with the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene (MHPH), and a timely donation of cold chain equipment facilitated the transportation of Covid-19 vaccines to secluded local health centres and villages. The MHPH also collaborated with WFP to implement a nutrition programme to fight acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and people with HIV/TB.

Throughout 2022, WFP also engaged with local NGOs that play a crucial role at the community level. In addition to partnering with national NGOs to facilitate and implement its projects across the country, WFP also strongly emphasised comprehensive capacity strengthening and organised training sessions on implementation modalities such as commodities management and reporting. In 2022 WFP worked with 27 national NGOs across all its areas of intervention, a 50 percent increase compared to 2021.

As regards technical cooperation, WFP initiated a partnership with one of the vital agricultural companies operating in Guinea to receive technical expertise and free hybrid rice seeds. This partnership is projected to improve rice production four to eight times compared to local variants.

CSP Financial Overview

From January to December 2022, the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) inherited a carryover of USD 5.6 million following a transfer of resources from 2021. This represented 28 percent of the Need-Based Plan, amounting to USD 20.5 million. Contributions received were sealed at USD 6.2 million, which enabled WFP to cover 71 percent of the needs. The ICSP budget was increased from USD 73 million to USD 87 million due to a budget revision motivated by the extension of the project duration, the review of activities, and the increase of supply chain costs. In 2022, the ICSP was funded at 30 percent compared to the Needs-Based Plan, and overall cumulative contributions represented 14 percent.

Of the contributions received, 86 percent were direct multilateral earmarked funds mainly for School Feeding, Emergency and Resilience activities under SO1, SO2, SO4 and SO6. 14 percent were flexible multilateral miscellaneous funds (including proceeds from the sales of WFP assets).

The delay in the confirmation of some contributions, compounded with less flexibility of funds and some delays in activity implementation, caused some challenges in terms of full absorption of funds over the reporting period. This caused some stock out and delays in food deliveries and cash contributions. Expenditures were prioritised according to resource availability.

SO1 (school feeding) is the core activity of the ICSP and was funded at only 23 percent, even though it assists the largest number of beneficiaries in the country. Low funding levels typically deprive vulnerable school children of their only certain hot meal of the day and lead to an increase in school dropout rates, especially among girls. Their vulnerability status thus worsens, further exposing them to food insecurity.

Under SO2 (crisis response), emergency activities received 18 percent of the initial budget, which was dedicated to an integrated package of food and nutritional assistance during emergencies. In addition, this activity is rarely resourced because there is no large-scale emergency. Nevertheless, SO2 ultimately obtained more than 50 percent of its budget to cope with the lean season thanks to additional contributions from advance funding received to support the Ebola crisis that had not been entirely spent.

With nine percent of the total budget allocated to SO3 (nutrition), nutrition activities in 2022 allowed to assist 65,890 beneficiaries composed of pregnant and lactating women nursing, children aged 6 -59 months suffering from moderate acute malnutrition, people living with HIV/TB, and their families. SO3 also enabled the implementation of activities to prevent chronic malnutrition (First 1,000 days project).

SO4 (resilience) funding received for resilience activities enabled the implementation of the Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) and Food Assistance for asset (FFA) project. The project covers all regions of Guinea, serving SAMS and FFA beneficiaries, of which 80 percent are women. In addition, 2,351 farmer household organisations representing 11,755 beneficiaries and rice parboiling unions were supported. The purchase and distribution of agricultural, storage and transformation equipment worth over USD 0.9 million were prioritised.

Institutional capacity strengthening activities under SO5 received USD 0.4 million, mainly to support local Government institutions and infrastructure rehabilitation and construction.









The Humanitarian Air Operation (UNHAS) under SO6 received 68.6 percent of the required support. This allowed UNHAS to ensure the safe and reliable transport of humanitarian personnel and goods to intervention areas.













WFP continues to advocate for more flexible contributions. The seasonality of some activities, mainly resilience, impacts WFP Guinea's capacity to absorb funds before the expiration date as agreed with donors. The restrictions of some donors posed challenges to WFP. However, WFP remains committed to diversifying its funding sources and exploring resource mobilisation strategies beyond traditional donors.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

| | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditure |
|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| SR 1. Everyone has access to food | 7,458,870 | 4,004,823 | 10,003,274 | 4,663,840 |
| SO01: - Food-insecure populations, including pre- and primary school-aged children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year round. | 4,158,748 | 1,723,733 | 6,182,568 | 2,103,471 |
| 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. | 4,158,748 | 1,723,733 | 4,814,701 | 2,103,471 |
| Non-activity specific | 0 | 0 | 1,367,866 | 0 |
| SO02: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis | 3,300,121 | 2,281,089 | 3,820,706 | 2,560,369 |
| 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. | 3,300,121 | 2,281,089 | 3,820,706 | 2,560,369 |
| SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition | 1,696,401 | 287,872 | 2,636,899 | 1,424,182 |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| SO03: 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. |  1,696,401 |  287,872 |  2,636,899 |  1,424,182 |
| 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 |  1,696,401 |  287,872 |  1,887,591 |  1,424,182 |
| Non-activity specific |  0 |  0 |  749,308 |  0 |
| SR 4. Food systems are sustainable |  3,739,479 |  5,886,881 |  5,112,170 |  2,281,411 |
| SO04: 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. |  3,739,479 |  5,886,881 |  5,112,170 |  2,281,411 |
| 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 HGSF interventions and improves food handling and processing. |  3,739,479 |  5,886,881 |  5,112,170 |  2,281,411 |
| Non-activity specific |  0 |  0 |  0 |  0 |
| SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs |  426,654 |  54,457 |  1,475,986 |  294,994 |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| SO05: 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. |  | 426,654 | 54,457 | 1,475,986 | 294,994 |
| 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. |  | 426,654 | 54,457 | 1,475,986 | 294,994 |
| SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs |  | 3,428,852 | 996,939 | 2,506,652 | 2,053,863 |
| SO06: Humanitarian and Government partners have access to reliable transport and logistics services during crises |  | 3,428,852 | 996,939 | 2,506,652 | 2,053,863 |
| Activity 06: Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to government and other partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions |  | 3,428,852 | 996,939 | 2,506,652 | 2,053,863 |
| Non-strategic result |  | 0 | 0 | 314,004 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Costs |  | 16,750,258 | 11,230,974 | 21,734,983 | 10,718,292 |
| Direct Support Costs (DSC) |  | 2,526,847 | 539,341 | 1,613,040 | 1,018,208 |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Total Direct Costs |  19,277,105 |  11,770,315 |  23,348,024 |  11,736,501 |
| Indirect Support Costs (ISC) |  1,253,011 |  765,070 |  890,945 |  890,945 |
| Grand Total |  20,530,117 |  12,535,385 |  24,552,974 |  12,627,446 |

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.



116,489 school children (45 percent girls) received nutritious meals in schools.



USD USD 195,248 195,248 transferred to school management committees to purchase local food items for on-site school meals.



10,728 girls received take-home rations, encouraging parents to keep girls in school



1,890 MT MT of food were distributed, which is 45 percent of the plan

Despite the socio-political context and the consequences of the Ukraine crisis, WFP supported the school feeding programme in Guinea through Strategic Outcome 1, in alignment with Government priorities. The school feeding programme is integrated into several of the country's policies and programmes, for instance, the National Social Protection Policy, the National Food and Nutrition Policy, and the Ten-Year Education Programme of Guinea. Guinea has made significant progress in creating a national school feeding directorate and providing a budget line dedicated to school canteens. However, the last national school feeding policy developed in 2013 needs urgent revision considering the national and international context changes.

The school feeding programme in Guinea aims to ensure that all school-age children have good nutritional status through sustainable and safe access to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food in an environment conducive to a healthy life for every child. Through the endogenous school feeding approach (home-grown school feeding), WFP aims to facilitate national ownership and market access for smallholder farmers while building the capacity of national institutions, partners, and communities.

In the 2022 school year, WFP provided nutritious hot meals to 116,489 children (45 per cent of whom were girls) in 862 primary schools across the country, using a nutrition-sensitive approach. One thousand eight hundred eighty-two metric tons of food were thus distributed. To encourage parents to keep girls in school, 10,728 girls received take-home rations. This represents only 45 percent of the planned food because of the underfinancing of this modality. A perception study conducted among parents of beneficiary students showed that 83 percent of parents were satisfied with the take-home ration distributed to girls, and 16 percent of parents of students reported that the school meal reduced their daily family expenses by 40 percent. The reasons for children dropping out of school are lack of financial means (42 percent of parents surveyed) and fieldwork (20 percent of them). In 2022 the retention rate was 98.9 percent, up from 98.84 percent in 2021.

Under the cash transfer modality (CBT), 61 schools were supported, up from 10 schools in 2021. USD 195,248 was distributed to school canteen management committees to purchase food directly from local producers. School feeding also supports gender-responsive activities that provide entrepreneurial and leadership opportunities for women. As part of the integrated approach of its programme, WFP directly purchased 744 metric tons of food, including rice and vegetables, at the local level from smallholder farmers benefiting from its resilience activities.

WFP strengthened its partnership with the Ministry of Education through the Direction Nationale des Cantines Scolaires (DNCaS), the programme lead. It strengthened the department's capacity to draft concept notes for mobilising new funding. It also worked very closely with the DNCaS for the distribution of dates to complement meals and for the

monitoring of these activities. In addition, WFP also collaborated with other UN agencies and local NGOs to improve their interventions and impact and designed a peace-building and social cohesion programme implemented in partnership with FAO and UNHCR.

In 2022 WFP implemented a joint pilot project with EnDev/GIZ and Plan International to provide access to energy in 2 pilot schools. The objective was to improve cooking and food preservation conditions and thereby reduce deforestation, promote access to clean energy in rural areas and preserve the environment, and positively impact education and gender equality. EnDev/GIZ is responsible for the energy access component, Plan International is responsible for the kitchen and canteen infrastructure, and WFP is responsible for the training, school meals, operational plan and monitoring and evaluation plan. The kitchen and canteen infrastructure and energy equipment (improved stoves, solar systems, electric pressure cookers (EPC) and refrigerators) were installed in October 2022 and are operational.

Overall, 2022 was challenging for implementing the school feeding programme due to insufficient financial resources. The funding shortage forced the readjustment of the project, leading to mitigating measures such as reducing the number of days of assistance per month from 20 to 16 days and eliminating the preschool ration during the last quarter of the school year. Through home-grown school feeding, WFP aims to facilitate national ownership and market access while strengthening the capacity of national institutions, partners, and communities. WFP remains committed to supporting school feeding as a social protection mechanism to help build human capital and support gender equality, nutrition, and social inclusion while promoting the local economy.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|--|---------------------|
| <p>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.</p> | <p>4</p> |

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



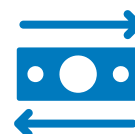
63,184 crisis-affected people assisted through food and/or CBT under emergency response.



10,000 children aged **6-23 months, 6-59 months and PLWGs** received specialised nutritious food and cash assistance to **prevent and treat malnutrition**.



1,236.90 MT of food commodities and specialized nutritious food distributed



USD USD 973,143 provided to affected populations through cash-based transfers **to meet their basic food and nutrition needs**

As part of this Strategic Outcome, WFP aims to help the most vulnerable populations affected by food and nutrition insecurity due to climatic hazards (drought, floods, and natural disasters), pandemics (Ebola, Covid-19 cholera, etc.), as well as conflicts and other forms of insecurity that limit access to land, leading to the reduction of cultivated areas, reduced agricultural production capacity, loss of household livelihoods and loss of income. In 2022, Guinea faced floods, political unrest, health emergencies and the effects of the Ukrainian crisis on the economy. The political transition affected all sectors of activity in the country, carrying the risk of crisis and socio-political instability. In addition, the Ukrainian crisis has impacted food and nutrition insecurity through rising food, import and fuel prices in a context of significant instability. The March 2022 Cadre Harmonisé analysis indicated that 1,198,458 people were food insecure (IPC3+) between June and August 2022, or 10.7 percent of the Guinean population in most parts of the country, double the March 2021 analysis. Data from November 2022 showed a worsening of the situation.

With support from its major donors, WFP prioritised emergency operations to assist vulnerable populations during the lean season from June to December, with funding covering 67 per cent of ICSP needs. WFP provided food assistance through food and cash transfers for various emergency projects.

To improve food insecurity for the most vulnerable households, WFP provided emergency food assistance worth MT 2,795 (rice, oil, beans, salt, CSB+ and Plumpy-Doz, dates) to 208,130 beneficiaries. This assistance covers the targeted food insecure population during the lean season, pregnant and lactating women and girls, children aged 6 to 59 months, family members in charge of HIV/TB care and treatment, children aged 6 to 23 months and primary school students aged 24 to 59 months in the N'Zérékoré, Faranah, Kankan, Labé, Mamou and Boké regions during the period June-December 2022.

Of the 208,130 beneficiaries, 127,585 were assisted with general food distribution in response to the worsening food and nutrition insecurity and the flood in Guéckédou in 2021. This included 5,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls and 5,000 children aged 6 to 59 months. Subsequently, 14,221 people affected by HIV/AIDS were assisted with food distribution in the framework of implementing the National Contingency Plan for the COVID-19 health crisis. In addition, 65,499 people received dates for nutritional supplementation in school canteens.

The distributions were carried out by cooperating partners with easier access to the most remote areas. Regarding cash transfer assistance, 40,660 beneficiaries representing 8,132 households (including 2,494 headed by women) in the regions of Siguiiri, N'Zérékoré, Guéckédou, Kankan, Labé and Boké received a cash transfer of USD 973,142 for the period January to September 2022.

Through the CBT, an improvement was identified in the MDD-W between 2021 and 2022. This result can be explained thanks to the awareness-raising activities conducted on good food and nutrition practices as part of the assistance package delivered to beneficiary households. Awareness-raising activities under the SBCC component (including cooking demonstrations, communication on breastfeeding and food diversification etc.) aimed to encourage beneficiaries to consume adequate nutritious foods, mainly to protect the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating

women and children aged 6 to 59 months. All cash-receiving households (CBTs) benefitted from at least one awareness session on good food and nutrition practices.

To implement cash transfers, WFP contracted with two financial partners locally to facilitate the process. As per WFP's "Choice Approach" of sending cash into pre-existing accounts, beneficiaries used their SIM cards and existing mobile money accounts. Where needed, WFP also provided SIM cards and created their accounts. Collaboration with cooperating and financial partners was crucial, especially for identifying beneficiaries, creating beneficiary accounts where needed and following up on withdrawals for beneficiaries from areas where ATMs are unavailable. Once transfers were made to the beneficiaries' accounts, WFP focused on reconciliation payments based on data extracts from the various payment platforms of the financial partners indicating the status of the payments (success or failure).

WFP ensures that the money received by beneficiaries is transferred to their accounts and that this amount is used to meet their basic needs. The cash transfer modality protects beneficiaries and respects their dignity by giving them flexibility in choosing their eating habits. It also helps expand financial inclusion among the populations in the project areas and facilitates the traceability of the amounts distributed.

Data provided by PDM through monitoring the food distributions and cash transfers revealed improvements in food consumption and nutrition on the beneficiaries' side.

As part of emergency preparedness activities, WFP also contributed to developing the National Emergency Plan, led by the National Agency for Emergency and Disaster Management (ANGUCH). This body coordinates response activities to likely crises. Various UN agencies are members according to their sectoral orientation. WFP leads on food and nutrition security and logistics.

To ensure that emergency activities are carried out in a secure environment that considers the Guinean context, the Minimum Preparedness Action (MPA) was initiated. Although CONOPS has yet to be developed, emergency personnel underwent capacity building at the end of December 2022, allowing it to be included in the planning for 2023.

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 | 4 |

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.



20,950 children aged 6 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and clients of antiretroviral and TB treatment were assisted



35 nutrition health agents trained and 197 public and one private health facilities supplied with specialized nutritional food for the treatment



5,906 children aged 6-59 months received nutrition support.



68,040 Hygiene kits distributed (soap)

Nutrition-specific interventions include providing specialised nutritious foods and social and behavioural change communications (SBCC) to promote infant and young child feeding to prevent and treat malnutrition. These Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment activities aim to reduce the risk of malnutrition-related deaths and the deterioration of the MAM condition to Severe Acute Malnutrition.

The number of beneficiaries of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevention and treatment of MAM among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and antiretroviral and tuberculosis treatment clients assisted by food modality reached 50,679 people in 2022, compared to 41,012 people in 2021.

On MAM specifically, WFP trained 35 nutrition health agents and supplied 197 public and one private health facilities with specialised nutritional food for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, i.e. super cereal plus for children aged 6 to 59 months and super cereal for pregnant and lactating women and malnourished ART and DOT clients. Beneficiaries were targeted based on the malnutrition criteria defined in the national MAM protocols and the Ministry of Health guidelines for the Nutritional Management of ARV/DOT clients. In addition to the treatment received by 1,948 ART malnourished clients, their households (28,420) were provided with food assistance to avoid ration sharing, thus facilitating nutritional recovery and ART adherence for malnourished ART/DOT clients. The coverage of the treatment programme is yet to be assessed.

Overall, SO3 had sufficient resources for 2022 (80 percent). However, the inflexibility of the funding did not allow WFP to reach the planned number of beneficiaries of MAM treatment among children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls. Five thousand nine hundred and six MAM children aged 6 to 59 months were reached in 2022 compared to 10,804 in 2021, and 1,474 pregnant and breastfeeding women in 2022 compared to 7,773 in 2021.

Through the prevention of GAM and chronic malnutrition activities, the normal nutritional status for 98 percent of children and 80 percent of pregnant and lactating women beneficiaries of the programme was preserved. Therefore, supported women no longer needed to receive nutritional food and cash transfers. However, some children continued to receive specialised nutritional foods.

These activities allowed for the nutritional status of 99.1 percent of children aged 6-59 months to be restored compared to total discharge. These rates indicate that the quality of the MAM treatment programme in children aged 6 to 59 months is satisfactory compared to the sphere indicators on the performance of the MAM treatment programme. The recovery rate for PLWG is low and can be explained by the duration of the assistance provided to the beneficiaries (i.e., on average, 90 days out of 180 days planned because financial resources are unavailable). Ninety-seven percent of ARV clients fully recovered compared to total discharges. There was a 0.1 percent dropout, explained by the awareness-raising and food assistance provided to the households of ART and DOT clients.

Regarding the prevention of chronic malnutrition for non-malnourished children aged 6 to 23 months, the 1000-day Project assisted 1,441 mother-child pairs.

Awareness-raising activities as part of the SBCC component included training 6,474 women through cooking demonstration sessions based on local products. These were also taught good nutritional practices regarding breastfeeding and food diversification. Following ten agreements signed with the Government and eight signed with seven local NGOs, these activities were carried out in 6 administrative regions through the 13 prefectures most affected by acute and chronic malnutrition among children.

In Mandiana and Conakry, WFP piloted a cash-based transfer project assisting 50 vulnerable ART clients, 70 percent of whom were women, mostly widows, orphans, and women benefitting from the prevention of mother-to-child transmission services. The project aimed to enable beneficiaries to meet their food and non-food needs, including transportation and health costs, thereby minimising treatment default among them. The project’s performance will be evaluated in 2023.

One thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight people living with HIV benefited from Social and Behaviour Change Communication activities, including four associations of people living with HIV composed of 113 ART clients who benefited from financial empowerment of people vulnerable to malnutrition thanks to financial support from the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UBRAF instrument). The associations received equipment and training on entrepreneurship and the best techniques for market gardening, animal husbandry, and saponification. WFP is yet to collect the data needed to assess these activities’ impact on improving beneficiaries’ income. However, after the support period, an evaluation was launched to determine the change in income, food consumption scores, and compliance with ARV medication appointments. The surveys were conducted in Mandiana, Labe, and Boké with the support of three local NGOs. The final evaluation will take place in 2023.

As part of its institutional capacity-strengthening approach, WFP provided financial support to the Ministry of Health for the implementation of the SMART survey, the revision of the National Strategic Framework for the Fight against HIV, and the celebration of World AIDS Day. These strategic support activities to national institutions were carried out in close collaboration with UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS, and UNFPA. Equally important, WFP initiated discussions on the convergence of activities of all UN agencies intervening in the same health centre in Kankan. A food distribution activity was conducted following the mapping of each agency’s interventions. On this occasion, WHO carried out catch-up vaccinations for Covid-19, and UNICEF carried out catch-up vaccinations of children as part of the Expanded Programme on Immunisation.

To contribute effectively to the fight against malnutrition and food insecurity, WFP initiated the revision of a high-level agreement with the Ministry of Health to respond to the significant challenges in achieving SDGs 2 and 17.

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.

In 2022 WFP initiated its "Zero Hunger Village" flagship project focusing on an innovative, comprehensive, and catalytic approach integrating all its traditional programmes such as school feeding, nutrition, Food for Assets (FFA) and Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) to create a rice value chain in a village that ultimately allows it to achieve zero hunger and become self-sufficient and self-resilient within a two-year framework. The project was initially piloted in seven villages and launched the experimentation of the Tongil-G rice. This high-yielding variety promoted by Korea's Government within its "Korea Project on International Agriculture" (KOPIA), was cultivated on 36 hectares under the supervision of the Agricultural Research Institute of Guinea (IRAG) and in close cooperation with the Rural Engineering Technical Office (BTGR) and the National Service for Rural Promotion and Agricultural Counsel (SERPROCA). The first two experimentation phases showed promising results regarding increased rice productivity. The yield square reached 4 tons per hectare, whereas local varieties rarely exceed 1.5 tons per hectare.

Overall, the contributions received for SO4 in 2022 amounted to USD 2,607,486. These contributions were down compared to 2021, when the activity received USD 3,988,023. This 35 percent decrease in funding means that the number of beneficiaries reached also decreased, as well as the number of assets compared to 2021. To achieve a real impact in the targeted areas, WFP directed approximately 60 percent of these funds towards capacity building (notably for purchasing equipment and training). We also concentrated these funds in a limited number of villages, i.e. 29 villages targeted in the regions of Boké, Labé, Faranah, Kankan and N'Zérékoré.

Fourteen percent of these funds were distributed directly in cash to 11,755 beneficiaries of the food assistance programme for asset creation (5,760 women). Within this framework, 93 hectares (ha) of agricultural land were developed, 24 improved wells were dug for market gardening, and 47 km of rural tracks were rehabilitated to facilitate access to production areas. In addition, WFP and its partners trained 299 farmer organisations (representing 11,755 beneficiaries, of which 5,760 women) in sustainable agricultural production and processing practices, good governance, and simplified management. These also benefitted from materials and equipment for producing, processing, and transporting agricultural products, with a total value of USD 932,973. Twenty-one of these farmer organisations in the rice sector were trained in post-harvest loss management. For income-generating activities specifically, WFP supported 38 associations (saponification, rice parboilers, farmers), including 16 headed by women.

To provide an economic outlet for local producers in the region of Nzérékoré, a total amount of USD 195,248 was distributed to school canteen management committees. One hundred seventy-two metric tons of food, including rice and vegetables, were thus purchased directly from 28 farmer organisations of 1331 members (57 percent of whom are women), which have also benefitted from capacity-building activities (equipment and training). USD 49 047 was used to purchase 64.4 metric tons of local products (salt and peas) from other local partners to supply school canteens.

One innovation initiated in 2022 is the support of 120 agro-pastoralists for cultivating fodder species to improve livestock nutrition and sedentarisation. Two types of grass (*Brachiaria guinenensis* and *Panicum maximum*) were tested on a pilot area of 1.5 hectares. This experimentation was carried out within the framework of a joint project financed by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund to develop social cohesion and improve conflict management between herders and farmers in the Faranah prefecture, a transhumance area bordering Sierra Leone.

WFP has supported women's economic empowerment through training opportunities and contributes to national priorities to empower women and girls through economic opportunities and market access. In 2022, 304 women among the 380 members of 38 associations WFP has worked with were trained in leadership, entrepreneurship, governance, simplified accounting, marketing, sustainable agricultural practices, transformation, and savings and credit schemes.

This Strategic Objective is aligned with the Government's national priorities. WFP works jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Ministry of Environment to implement and monitor agreed activities. For instance, training on rice processing was provided to farmer organisations through the National Service for Rural Promotion and Agricultural Counsel. In addition, deconcentrated state services benefitted from capacity building to support a favourable environment for consolidating agricultural value chains. A national workshop held in February 2022 in Conakry validated the post-harvest loss assessment report for the rice value chain produced in partnership with WFP's Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM), Help Logistics, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. In addition, 20 executives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, stakeholders in the rice sector and ten WFP staff were trained in post-harvest loss management in November 2022 during a "training of trainers" workshop in Mamou.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, joint projects with other UN agencies were also implemented, notably with FAO, OHCHR, IOM, UNDP, and UNICEF. One specific project was implemented jointly with the WFP and IOM Country Offices in Sierra

Leone. WFP also works with 12 cooperating partners and local NGOs for this implementation of SO4 activities on the ground.

Regarding approaches, WFP implements resilience activities based on an integrated context analysis (ICA) that identifies activities and targets priority geographical areas. Participatory community planning (PCP) is also conducted to establish village-level action plans. Twenty-one community action plans were developed in 2022, allowing interventions to be tailored to the community’s needs. However, WFP in Guinea has not yet had the resources needed to conduct seasonal livelihoods programming (SLP). This consultative process would allow for the development of operational, multi-year, multi-sectoral plans in partnership with communities, cooperating partners and the Government.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|--|---------------------|
| <p>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</p> | <p>1</p> |

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.

An independent thematic evaluation focusing on capacity strengthening across all WFP activities was finalised in 2022. The report [1] provided an overview of the interactions between the CO and institutional stakeholders at the national level. It recommended a series of measures to improve the approach to national capacity strengthening. These measures are currently under implementation and will feed into the next Country Strategic Plan.

Multi-year funding from Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited and the Japanese Government enabled WFP to support the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene (MHPH), the National Directorate of Pharmacy and Medicines (DNPM) and the Central Medical Store (Pharmacie Centrale de Guinée or PCG SA). WFP helped build their capacities in fleet management practices, supply chain data analytics, and emergency preparedness response per national public health strategies and priorities and in alignment with other health actors' interventions.

In 2022, WFP and PCG SA signed a Memorandum of Understanding for WFP to provide its expertise and strengthen PCG SA's fleet management capabilities. This collaboration led to the transition from a simple excel based FMS to an online WFP-developed software called the Transportation Management Operations Software (TOMS). TOMS allows for recording, centralising, analysing, and archiving transport data (e.g., trips, costs, fuel, repairs, etc.) displayed on simple, user-friendly dashboards. WFP and PCG SA trained eight central and 12 regional-level staff on TOMS to ensure the tool was functional. The training took place over two weeks. It included different PCG SA staff (head of fleet management, head of maintenance, IT, head of the programme commodities, and financial assistants).

In June 2022, as part of WFP's ongoing support to PCG SA's fleet management capacity building, the TOMS was deployed at the central level and in six regional agencies. A detailed implementation plan outlining timelines for migration and data entry into TOMS was developed during the rollout phase. Continuous coaching was provided for the PCG SA regional depots. The overall objective of this coaching exercise was to support PCG SA regional staff in data entry in TOMS to improve data quality for decision-making. During the mission, the team facilitated the migration of Q2 and Q3 data and communicated and shared data reporting timelines in TOMS. Challenges related to data entry in TOMS were resolved onsite, and unresolved ones were documented and shared with the Global Fleet team.

A Strategic Plan for the National Supply Chain of Public Health Products (2017-2024) was developed to equip the DNPM with tools and approaches for optimal decision-making and health supply chain management. WFP relies on the concept of a logistics control tower to ensure end-to-end visibility in its operations, particularly in the most complex crises. This approach navigates the supply chain and uses analytical tools that will contribute to better planning and management of the supply chain. Early in 2022, DNPM and WFP agreed to collaborate and implement such an approach in Guinea to analyse the health supply chain data.

Through this collaboration with DNPM, WFP was able to outline and achieve several milestones in 2022. First, the team mapped data-sharing processes, key meetings, and stakeholders for decision-making. The mapping of the data-sharing process provided visibility into the steps involved in resolving bottlenecks. Next, the WFP SC Planning team developed a Tableau dashboard to visualise data received from the Logistics Information Management System (e-SIGL) platform. A series of working sessions were held with the different stakeholders (PCG SA and Malaria Programme) to get their buy-in and input, which were used to improve the analysis and visualisation of the e-SIGL dashboard. Finally, in the last quarter of 2022, the e-SIGL dashboard was validated by DNPM.

WFP then provided coaching sessions to the DNPM logistics team to build their capacity to use the dashboard for analysis and decision-making. WFP and DNPM plan to perform monthly reviews in 2023, bringing together decision-makers and providing a venue for analysis, decision-making, and follow-up actions. WFP will continue to build the capacity of MHPH staff in this area to ensure sustainability.

The ANSS and WFP began discussions in 2022 to establish a long-term partnership to strengthen logistical response capacities to health crises through knowledge sharing and implementation of best practices.

An area for close collaboration between WFP and ANSS was the National Logistics Emergency Plan (CMM). This crucial first collaboration enabled the review of the 2019 CMM plan during a three-day workshop bringing together more than thirty participants from different state structures and partners involved in health crisis response, including WFP. The revised and updated CMM plan defines the guidelines for managing health emergency supply chains and implementing preparedness measures.

WFP also initiated discussions with the ANSS to develop a Memorandum of Understanding, establishing a framework for implementing joint initiatives aligned with national strategies and ANSS priorities.

WFP also supported Guinea's fight against Covid-19 by investing in additional cold chain equipment (CCE) where apparent gaps were identified. WFP's role was to procure and deliver the CCE to identified national partners such as

ANSS and PCG SA. In Guinea, the ANSS and PCG SA defined a clear need for CCE and the training of selected technical staff involved in temperature-sensitive logistics operations. The cold chain equipment (CCE) procured and delivered to the MHSP included a cold room, refrigerated trucks, freezers, refrigerators, and cold boxes, amongst other items. A training session on good practices in temperature-sensitive supply chains is planned to ensure key staff can install and operate the CCE effectively.

WFP provided capacity strengthening to PCG SA personnel at all levels by developing five technical resources to support the strengthening of practices (TOMs user manual, revision of drivers' logbook and vehicle preventive maintenance sheet, two visit reports with technical recommendations for process improvement), and by training ten staff in five regional agencies, 19 logistics staff in fleet management and five drivers in cold chain transport.

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 | 0 |

Strategic outcome 06: Humanitarian and Government partners have access to reliable transport and logistics services during crises



1,575 passengers from **35 35 organisations** and **28 28 mt** of cargo transported and **4** medical evacuations serving **5 regular destinations** and **one ad-hoc**



96 percent of users satisfied with UNHAS with a ranking (7th of 20) of bookings served and only **USD 1.2** for Cost (5th of 20).

To enhance partnerships towards achieving the SDGs, WFP supports the broader humanitarian community targeting vulnerable people in all four regions of Guinea, primarily in rural areas. Following the outbreak of the Ebola Virus crisis in 2021, UNHAS was established in Guinea at the request of the Government and humanitarian partners to facilitate access to provide a humanitarian response. UNHAS provided transportation of medical equipment, Ebola and Covid-19 vaccines, and medical and humanitarian personnel to respond to the outbreak. In a post-Ebola context, the Government and the humanitarian community in Guinea have asked WFP to maintain the UNHAS service, which provides safe and reliable air transport to overcome the long distance between rural areas and the capital Conakry as well as the inadequate road infrastructure. For example, the distance between Conakry and Nzerekore is 1,000 km, or 48 hours by road, instead of 1.5 hours by air with UNHAS. UNHAS thus continues to play its essential role in facilitating access to remote areas as per the objective of Strategic Outcome 6 of the CSP.

Between January and December 2022, UNHAS, with an 18-seat aircraft, carried 1,575 passengers and 28 tons of cargo and performed four medical evacuations serving five scheduled destinations and one ad-hoc. Thirty-five partner organisations benefited from the service.

In March 2022, the number of organisations using UNHAS reached 42, double that of the previous year. At the same time, the destinations served increased from three to five (Conakry, Nzerekore, Kankan, Labe, and Kissidougou). Faranah is the sixth destination that will be served on an ad-hoc basis.

After only nine months of operations, UNHAS has demonstrated a high level of performance. The Performance Management Tool shows its overall effectiveness and efficiency among the best in the Area Field Offices with 96 percent (7th of 20) of bookings served and only USD 1.2 for Cost Passenger per kilometre (5th of 20).

However, UNHAS faced significant operational challenges during the year, including the interruption of domestic flights during January, which reduced the number of passengers carried to 17 from the usual 150 per month. In May, the Nzerekore airstrip was closed for three months for repairs, and WFP had to find an alternative to serve the area using the Beyla airstrip, which is a two-hour drive from Nzerekore.

A quality assurance audit conducted by Aviation Safety Unit in August 2022 recommended establishing a steering committee to support the mobilisation of funds and manage cost recovery. This committee is being formed and will be composed of nine members, three donors, three UN agencies, and three NGOs.

The crisis in Ukraine, impacting fuel prices, has increased the budget for UNHAS maintenance. The funding received for 68 percent of the needs enabled the regular transport service to be provided. The funds available at the end of December 2022 could only support operations until 11 March 2023. WFP continues to advocate with the Government, donors, and partners to support this vital service to ensure the continuity of UNHAS services.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Guinea ranks 182 out of 191 countries in the 2021-2022 Gender Inequality Index. While some legislation was adopted recently to tackle gender inequalities, the policy and regulatory framework are not being implemented and adequately resourced. Significant gaps, such as laws addressing gender-based violence or integrating gender into sectoral plans, continue to exist. The new Interim Transition Reference Programme for 2022-2025, adopted in 2022, identified gender equality and the fight against gender-based violence as a human development priority.

Women in Guinea face significant challenges: little influence in decision-making, high youth unemployment, limited access to medical care and low literacy rates (32 percent for women versus 38 percent for men). Guinea has the 10th highest rate of child marriage, with one in two girls married before age 18 and a quarter of girls aged 15 to 19 already experiencing pregnancy. While the Covid-19 pandemic has had a negative impact on households in general from an economic point of view, it has also increased girls' exposure to early marriage, unwanted pregnancies and domestic or sexual violence.

As gender equality and women's empowerment are essential to ensure good nutrition and sustainable and resilient livelihoods, WFP continued integrating gender considerations into all its programming. In 2022, WFP, through agreements signed with civil society organisations and the Ministry of Women's Promotion, Childhood and Vulnerable Persons, continued supporting women's empowerment, thus contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment). To reduce inequalities and promote education, WFP provided 53,532 girls in primary schools with hot meals and 5,535 girls with take-home dry rations to pursue their schooling. To bridge the food gap, 5,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) were assisted with nutritious food. Agreements were signed in 2022 with the regional health inspectorates and directorates for the food distribution programme for people living with HIV, and 942 women were supported.

In addition, WFP contributed to women's empowerment through the professionalisation of female smallholders. It also strengthened the technical and operational capacity of 299 farmer organisations through its Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Programme. WFP has organised training on leadership, good agricultural practices, rice parboiling techniques and simplified management. Equipment and agricultural inputs (seeds) were also provided, and income-generating activities such as saponification and establishing savings and loan associations were supported. One thousand eight hundred eighty-one women also benefited from WFP support for vegetable gardening activities.

As part of its efforts to mainstream gender and meet the different needs of women and girls, WFP ensured that women were present in decision-making bodies such as complaints and asset management committees. To date, 60 women head farmer organisations WFP works with.

These effective gender mainstreaming approaches facilitated women's participation in public life and the local economy. This allows women to secure their livelihoods, preserve their dignity, build social capital, and increase confidence.

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

Efforts have been underway to establish and strengthen protection mechanisms and promote the participation of affected populations. A hotline project with a toll-free number was initiated and will be tested. Its rollout will allow beneficiaries to submit at no cost information or complaints to WFP during food or cash distribution activities and facilitate the compilation of complaints received.

In the meantime, traditional complaints committees managed by communities themselves were set up in sub-offices. Beneficiaries can thus call the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) focal points directly, who will pass on the information to the CFM manager if the complaints committee cannot resolve the complaint. The numbers of all focal points have been disseminated through posters and awareness campaigns. There is also a facilitators' network, generally made of trusted community members who can collect complaints discreetly. Site delegates are people from communities present at each distribution site and during each distribution. They collect complaints during the distribution and respond to questions and concerns spontaneously.

While funding constraints limited the CO's ability to apply systematic procedures for collecting, monitoring and responding to complaints, efforts are underway to review existing channels and strengthen complaints and feedback mechanisms. An expert mission from the Regional Bureau was organised in November 2022.

WFP continues to advocate for an inter-agency cross-cutting Protection Cluster, bringing together UN agencies operating in Guinea. An inter-agency CFM initiative was also discussed in 2022, following the example of other countries. Contributing to protecting vulnerable populations and strengthening accountability to affected people is at the heart of all WFP's activities and a fundamental pillar of its operations.

Environment

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

With significant natural resources and incredible biodiversity, Guinea is one of the wettest countries in the West African sub-region, with 1988 mm of yearly rainfall. It is considered the "*water tower of West Africa*" because of its major hydrographic network. Located at the gateway to the Sahel, Guinea has been experiencing an increase in extreme weather events (floods, droughts), the degradation of many ecosystems with the possible extinction of animal and plant species, the disruption of ecological balances that are detrimental to the maintenance of soil fertility, and population displacement. The four dimensions of household food security (reduced availability of quantities of food products, increased food prices, reduced food quality, anticipated sales of assets and instability of supplies) are all affected.

According to Guinea's National Action Plan to Fight Desertification, the country's forest cover has fallen from 14 million hectares in the 1960s to less than 700,000 hectares in the late 2010s. This is mainly caused by illegal deforestation and the expansion of certain perennial crops and leads to impoverished biodiversity, soil erosion and acidification. In this context, the country has set itself the goal of restoring 375,000 ha, or 55 percent of the surface area of degraded land and limiting the loss of non-degraded land to one percent, or 238,440 ha.

WFP applies environmental mainstreaming in its various interventions to eliminate unintended environmental damage, build community capacity to manage natural resources better, increase land fertility and biodiversity, and improve the resilience of vulnerable populations to climate shocks.

Interventions in the resilience package are subject to continuous screening for environmental and social risks at the design and implementation stages. This is done through community consultations in collaboration with the Government's decentralised technical services. In 2022, 4.5 ha of spring heads were reforested, and two agroforestry parks of 2,381 trees were created in an area of 2 ha.

WFP's resilience capacity-building sessions include dedicated modules on environment protection, such as sustainable agricultural practices.

In addition, WFP continues to implement an energy efficiency strategy, which focuses on sustainable energy solutions to reduce the use of firewood in school canteens, thereby reducing deforestation. The strategy also integrates the use of compost as a natural fertiliser in food aid activities for assets (FFA), as it can support reforestation, restore degraded soils and improve soil quality. In coordination with partners, WFP started implementing a pilot project to access solar energy in the canteens to enhance food preservation and cooking conditions. This allowed the construction of the needed infrastructure (refectories, kitchens, and storage facilities) and the installing solar equipment to access solar energy (including electric stoves and fridges).

WFP's Regional Bureau in Dakar is scaling up its Environmental Management System (EMS) to help Country Offices reduce their environmental footprint from support operations. An EMS assessment mission was completed in September 2022 to build on activities already undertaken by the Country Office while also focusing on potential improvements in energy efficiency, waste management, and staff awareness.

Data Notes

Context and Operations

[1] <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/human-development-index#/indicies/HDI>

[2] <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=GN>

[3] <https://dhsprogram.com/methodology/survey/survey-display-539.cfm>

[4] <https://mics.unicef.org/surveys>

[5] https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/ch/Fiche_comunicaion_R%C3%A9gion_SAO_MARS2022_VF_.pdf

[6] https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/ch/Resultats_Analyses_Nov2022_fichedecommunication.pdf

Strategic outcome 02

We received contributions on specific activities that were not included in our Needs-Based Plan. This is why the output table shows unplanned activities that were carried out.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000137444/download/>

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

|  SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--------|------|---------|------|---|--------|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| WFP Strategic Goal : | | | | | | 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 | 77,835 | 71,849 | 149,684 | |
| | | | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response | Number | 87,113 | 80,412 | 167,525 | |
| Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) | % wasting | 24 | 34 | 30 | 2018 | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes) | Number | 9,456 | 4,300 | 13,756 | |
| | | | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes) | Number | 30,613 | 21,521 | 52,134 | |
| Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age | % | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2018 | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes | Number | 5,760 | 5,995 | 11,755 | |
| Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture | % | | | | | Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) | Ha | | | 93 | |



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

| WFP Strategic Goal : | | | | WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support) | | | |
|--|------------------|---------|------|---|--------|------------|----------|
| SDG Indicator | National Results | | | SDG-related indicator | Direct | | Indirect |
| | Unit | Overall | Year | | Unit | Overall | |
| Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget | % | | | Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs | US\$ | 10,718,000 | |
| Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries | US\$ | | | Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation) | US\$ | 294,994 | |

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries | male | 217,805 | 192,900 | 89% |
| | female | 235,428 | 190,199 | 81% |
| | total | 453,233 | 383,099 | 85% |
| By Age Group | | | | |
| 0-23 months | male | 2,700 | 2,264 | 84% |
| | female | 3,225 | 2,357 | 73% |
| | total | 5,925 | 4,621 | 78% |
| 24-59 months | male | 11,475 | 14,137 | 123% |
| | female | 13,450 | 17,138 | 127% |
| | total | 24,925 | 31,275 | 125% |
| 5-11 years | male | 72,730 | 58,790 | 81% |
| | female | 68,948 | 61,128 | 89% |
| | total | 141,678 | 119,918 | 85% |
| 12-17 years | male | 72,326 | 59,977 | 83% |
| | female | 60,652 | 52,970 | 87% |
| | total | 132,978 | 112,947 | 85% |
| 18-59 years | male | 51,412 | 50,054 | 97% |
| | female | 80,327 | 47,093 | 59% |
| | total | 131,739 | 97,147 | 74% |
| 60+ years | male | 7,162 | 7,678 | 107% |
| | female | 8,826 | 9,513 | 108% |
| | total | 15,988 | 17,191 | 108% |

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Resident | 453,233 | 383,099 | 85% |

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

| Programme Area | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Asset Creation and Livelihood | 50,000 | 11,755 | 23% |
| Emergency Preparedness | 60,000 | 0 | 0% |
| Malnutrition prevention programme | 12,500 | 13,756 | 110% |
| Malnutrition treatment programme | 26,177 | 52,134 | 199% |
| School based programmes | 204,556 | 137,929 | 67% |
| Unconditional Resource Transfers | 100,000 | 167,525 | 167% |

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| Beans | 0 | 71 | - |
| Corn Soya Blend | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Dried Fruits | 180 | 25 | 14% |
| Iodised Salt | 62 | 37 | 60% |
| Micronutrient Powder | 2 | 0 | 0% |
| Rice | 3,093 | 1,357 | 44% |
| Split Peas | 619 | 218 | 35% |
| Vegetable Oil | 233 | 174 | 75% |
| Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| Beans | 0 | 280 | - |
| Corn Soya Blend | 0 | 16 | - |
| Dried Fruits | 0 | 225 | - |
| Iodised Salt | 30 | 29 | 96% |
| LNS | 0 | 10 | - |
| Rice | 2,400 | 1,852 | 77% |
| Split Peas | 360 | 197 | 55% |
| Vegetable Oil | 150 | 187 | 125% |
| No one suffers from malnutrition | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 03 | | | |
| Corn Soya Blend | 405 | 160 | 39% |
| Iodised Salt | 15 | 47 | 322% |
| LNS | 0 | 37 | - |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 52 | 0 | 0% |

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Rice | 590 | 624 | 106% |
| Split Peas | 177 | 148 | 84% |
| Vegetable Oil | 112 | 86 | 77% |

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

| Modality | Planned Distribution (CBT) | Actual Distribution (CBT) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| Cash | 0 | 195,248 | - |
| Value Voucher | 90,000 | 0 | 0% |
| Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| Cash | 1,320,000 | 973,142 | 74% |
| Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 03 | | | |
| Cash | 23,010 | 5,669 | 25% |
| Value Voucher | 40,530 | 0 | 0% |
| Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 04 | | | |
| Cash | 2,040,000 | 363,088 | 18% |

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. | | | | | |
| Detailed Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female | 1,225 | 4,102 |
| | | | Male | 1,275 | 4,270 |
| | | | Total | 2,500 | 8,372 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female | 51,550 | 52,420 |
| | | | Male | 63,006 | 64,069 |
| | | | Total | 114,556 | 116,489 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female | 40,500 | 10,728 |
| | | | Male | 49,500 | 0 |
| | | | Total | 90,000 | 10,728 |
| A.2: Food transfers | | | MT | 4,188 | 1,882 |
| A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 90,000 | 195,248 |

| 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. | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: SDG 2.1 - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems | Overall | 27 | ≥30 | ≥30 | 9.1 | 30 | 33 | Secondary data |
| Target Group: SDG 2.1 - Location: Guinea - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | | |
| Gender ratio | Overall | 0.84 | =1 | =1 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.82 | Secondary data |
| Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate | Female | 0.16 | ≤0.01 | ≤0.01 | 1.1 | 1.16 | 3.1 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0.19 | ≤0.01 | ≤0.01 | 1.1 | 1.16 | 2.5 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 0.18 | ≤0.01 | ≤0.01 | 1.1 | 1.16 | 2.8 | Secondary data |
| Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate | Female | 99.84 | =99.99 | =99.99 | 98.9 | 98.84 | 96.9 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 99.81 | =99.99 | =99.99 | 98.9 | 98.84 | 97.5 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 99.82 | =99.99 | =99.99 | 98.9 | 98.84 | 97.2 | Secondary data |

| Strategic Outcome 02: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis | | | | | Crisis Response | |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| 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. | | | | | | |
| Detailed Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers | Activity supporters | General Distribution | Female | 49,000 | 26,804 | |
| | | | Male | 51,000 | 6,701 | |
| | | | Total | 100,000 | 33,505 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | Activity supporters | General Distribution | Female | 24,500 | 19,924 | |
| | | | Male | 25,500 | 20,736 | |
| | | | Total | 50,000 | 40,660 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Activity supporters | Emergency preparedness activities | Female | 29,400 | 0 | |
| | | | Male | 30,600 | 0 | |
| | | | Total | 60,000 | 0 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Activity supporters | General Distribution | Female | 49,000 | 62,516 | |
| | | | Male | 51,000 | 65,069 | |
| | | | Total | 100,000 | 127,585 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Activity supporters | HIV/TB Care&treatment; | Female | 0 | 8,249 | |
| | | | Male | 0 | 5,972 | |
| | | | Total | 0 | 14,221 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Activity supporters | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 0 | 413 | |
| | | | Male | 0 | 412 | |
| | | | Total | 0 | 825 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female | 0 | 30,130 | |
| | | | Male | 0 | 35,369 | |
| | | | Total | 0 | 65,499 | |
| A.2: Food transfers | | | MT | 2,940 | 2,795 | |
| A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 1,320,000 | 973,142 | |

| 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 indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| E*: Crisis-affected people receive adequate transformative social and behavior change communication (SBCC) to improve nutrition-related practices. | | | | | |
| General Distribution | | | | | |
| E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches | E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male) | Number | 7,600 | 7,549 | |
| E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches | E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female) | Number | 8,200 | 8,181 | |

| 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. | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Support - Location: Guinea - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) | Female | 10.34 | ≤3.99 | ≤3.99 | 14.2 | 8.63 | 19.94 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 11.49 | ≤2.18 | ≤2.19 | 17 | 11.87 | 10.9 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 10.56 | ≤2.26 | ≤2.26 | 16 | 10.7 | 11.28 | WFP survey |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|--------|--------|------|------|------|------------|
| Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 5.64 | ≥7 | ≥7 | 6 | 4.94 | 4.8 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 5.4 | ≥7 | ≥7 | 6 | 5.01 | 5.34 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 5 | ≥7 | ≥7 | 6 | 4.98 | 5.27 | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 59.8 | ≥91.54 | ≥91.54 | 66.4 | 34.3 | 35.9 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 55.8 | ≥87.22 | ≥87.22 | 59.5 | 46.8 | 48.5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 57.8 | ≥89.38 | ≥89.38 | 61.7 | 42.4 | 46.8 | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 31.18 | ≤3.94 | ≤3.94 | 27.4 | 46.4 | 23.4 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 35.22 | ≤3.7 | ≤3.7 | 34.4 | 33.3 | 18.5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 33.2 | ≤3.82 | ≤3.82 | 32.2 | 37.9 | 19.1 | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 9.02 | ≤4.52 | ≤4.52 | 6.2 | 19.3 | 40.6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 8.98 | ≤9.08 | ≤9.08 | 6.1 | 19.8 | 33 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 9 | ≤6.8 | ≤6.8 | 6.1 | 19.6 | 34 | WFP survey |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women | Overall | 65.5 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 31.4 | 28.4 | | WFP survey |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet | Female | 30.5 | >55 | ≥55 | 44.8 | 44.2 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 30.5 | >55 | ≥55 | 43.9 | 43.5 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 30.5 | >55 | ≥55 | 45.6 | 43 | | WFP survey |

| Strategic Outcome 03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV or TB and receiving treatment, persons with disabilities and orphans in Guinea, have improved nutritional status by 2030. | | | | Root Causes | |
|---|------------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Output 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 | | | | | |
| Detailed Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers | ART clients | HIV/TB Care&treatment; | Female | 1,507 | 1,038 |
| | | | Male | 1,392 | 960 |
| | | | Total | 2,899 | 1,998 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers | Pregnant and lactating women | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female Total | 5,000 5,000 | 5,000 5,000 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers | Pregnant and lactating women | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Total | 3,000 3,000 | 1,474 1,474 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | ART clients | HIV/TB Care&treatment; | Female | 130 | 26 |
| | | | Male | 120 | 24 |
| | | | Total | 250 | 50 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | Children | Prevention of stunting | Female | 510 | 0 |
| | | | Male | 490 | 0 |
| | | | Total | 1,000 | 0 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | ART clients | HIV/TB Care&treatment; | Female | 1,507 | 1,012 |
| | | | Male | 1,392 | 936 |
| | | | Total | 2,899 | 1,948 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Activity supporters | HIV/TB Care&treatment; | Female | 8,700 | 16,484 |
| | | | Male | 6,300 | 11,936 |
| | | | Total | 15,000 | 28,420 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Children | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 2,550 | 3,309 |
| | | | Male | 2,450 | 3,181 |
| | | | Total | 5,000 | 6,490 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Children | Prevention of stunting | Female | 1,275 | 735 |
| | | | Male | 1,225 | 706 |
| | | | Total | 2,500 | 1,441 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Children | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 2,800 | 3,307 |
| | | | Male | 2,200 | 2,599 |
| | | | Total | 5,000 | 5,906 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Pregnant and lactating women | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female Total | 5,000 5,000 | 5,000 5,000 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Pregnant and lactating women | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Total | 3,000 3,000 | 1,474 1,474 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | TB treatment clients | HIV/TB Care&treatment; | Female | 144 | 59 |
| | | | Male | 134 | 56 |
| | | | Total | 278 | 115 |
| A.2: Food transfers | | | MT | 1,351 | 1,102 |
| A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 63,540 | 5,669 |

| Output 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 | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| A: Malnourished people and populations at risk receive timely and adequate specialized nutritious food to prevent and treat malnutrition | | | | |
| Prevention of stunting | | | | |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.31: Number of pregnant lactating women who received hygiene kits | Number | 2,000 | 1,940 |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.32: Number of Hygiene kits distributed (soap) | Number | 68,500 | 68,040 |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.33: Number of Hygiene kits distributed (water purification tablets) | Number | 23,000 | 22,680 |
| E*: Malnourished people and populations at risk receive targeted SBCC to improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition. | | | | |
| Prevention of stunting | | | | |
| E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches | E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female) | Number | 2,000 | 1,940 |

| 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 | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: 2.1.17 - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care&treatment; | | | | | | | | |
| ART Default rate | Overall | 0 | <10 | <10 | 0.1 | 0 | 3.4 | Secondary data |
| Target Group: 2.1.19 - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care&treatment; | | | | | | | | |
| TB Treatment Default rate | Overall | 0 | <10 | <10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| Target Group: SDG 2.2 - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet | Female | 34.6 | >55 | >55 | 44.3 | 44.1 | 43 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 34.6 | >55 | >55 | 43.6 | 43.9 | 43 | |
| | Overall | 34.6 | >55 | >55 | 43 | 43 | 43 | |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) | Female | 35 | >80.42 | >80.42 | 65.3 | 64 | 75.5 | WFP programme monitoring Secondary data WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 35 | >80.42 | >80.42 | | | | |
| | Overall | 35 | >80.42 | >80.42 | 65.3 | 64 | 75.5 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|--------------------------|
| Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) | Female | 52 | >66 | >66 | 100 | 100 | 80.5 | WFP |
| | Male | 52 | >66 | >66 | 100 | 100 | 80.5 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 52 | >66 | >66 | 100 | 100 | 80.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: SDG 2.2 - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| MAM Treatment Default rate | Overall | 7.7 | <15 | <15 | 0.7 | 5.5 | 3.3 | Secondary data |
| MAM Treatment Mortality rate | Overall | 0.2 | <3 | <3 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| MAM Treatment Non-response rate | Overall | 0.1 | <15 | <15 | 0 | 0.4 | 1.5 | Secondary data |
| MAM Treatment Recovery rate | Overall | 90 | >95 | >95 | 99.1 | 94 | 95.2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: SDG2.2 - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women | Overall | 65.5 | =70 | =70 | 31.4 | 31.6 | 27.6 | 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 HGSF interventions and improves food handling and processing. | | | | | | | | |
| Detailed Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | | | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers | All | Food assistance for asset | Female | 8,000 | 1,881 | | | |
| | | | Male | 2,000 | 470 | | | |
| | | | Total | 10,000 | 2,351 | | | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | Food assistance for asset | Female | 40,000 | 5,760 | | | |
| | | | Male | 10,000 | 5,995 | | | |
| | | | Total | 50,000 | 11,755 | | | |
| A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 2,040,000 | 363,088 | | | |

| 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 HGSF interventions and improves food handling and processing. | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| 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. | | | | |
| Food assistance for asset | | | | |
| C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | Individual | 400 | 375 |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized | training session | 4 | 3 |
| D: 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. | | | | |
| Food assistance for asset | | | | |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.124: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (8000-15000 cbmt) | Number | 30 | 24 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated | Km | 50 | 47 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc) | Ha | 100 | 93 |
| 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/HGSF and local food processors. | | | | |
| Food assistance for asset | | | | |
| F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained | F.1.5: Number of cooperatives societies supported | farmer group | 300 | 299 |
| F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained | F.1.69: Number of planned targeted villages | village | 25 | 25 |

| 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 HGSF interventions and improves food handling and processing. | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities | | | | | | | | |
| Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD) | Overall | 473,935.63 | ≥3,289,518.4 | ≥3,289,518.4 | 195,248 | 854,357 | 718,041 | Secondary data |
| Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT) | Overall | 631.2 | ≥4,434 | ≥4,434 | 172 | 1,069 | 921.49 | Secondary data |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|------|-----|-----|----|----|-------|--|--------------------------|
| Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems | Female | 3.2 | =30 | =30 | | | | | Secondary data |
| | Male | 5.64 | =20 | =20 | | | | | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 8.84 | =50 | =50 | 31 | 24 | 77.95 | | WFP programme monitoring |

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. - Resilience Building

| 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 indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| 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. | | | | |
| Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | |
| C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | Individual | 57 | 57 |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized | training session | 11 | 11 |
| C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed | unit | 18 | 18 |
| C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | Number | 3 | 3 |

| 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. | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: 5.14 - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | | | | | |
| Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new) | Overall | 0 | ≥6 | ≥6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | WFP programme monitoring |

| Strategic Outcome 06: Humanitarian and Government partners have access to reliable transport and logistics services during crises | | | | - Crisis Response | |
|---|--|---------------------|---------|-------------------|--|
| Output Results | | | | | |
| Activity 06: Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to government and other partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions | | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| H: Affected populations benefit from the humanitarian air services provided to national disaster management and humanitarian agencies and partners, for the safe transportation of humanitarian staff and stakeholders and the timely and effective delivery of humanitarian assistance | | | | | |
| Humanitarian Air Service | | | | | |
| H.4: Total volume of cargo transported | H.4.28: Amount of light cargo transported | MT | 20 | 28.24 | |
| H.5: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested | H.5.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested | % | 99 | 93 | |
| H.7: Total number of passengers transported | H.7.3: Number of passengers transported | Individual | 2,400 | 1,575 | |
| Activity 07: Provide on-demand supply chain services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners | | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| H: Affected populations benefit from on demand services and expertise provided to humanitarian agencies and government partners for the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance | | | | | |
| Humanitarian Air Service | | | | | |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type | H.1.12: Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services | agency/organization | 10 | 8 | |

| Outcome Results | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Activity 06: Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to government and other partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: All - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service | | | | | | | | |
| User satisfaction rate | Overall | 0 | =100 | =100 | 95 | 91.98 | | Joint survey |

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

| Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 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. | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: C.3.2 - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - - | Overall | 45 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 68.9 | 65.7 | 65.7 | Secondary data |
| 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. | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Support - Location: Guinea - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - - | Overall | 34.5 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 72 | 69.7 | | Secondary data |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 18 | ≥20 | ≤20 | 50 | 8 | | Secondary data |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men | Overall | 70 | ≥20 | ≤20 | 19 | 32 | | Secondary data |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women | Overall | 12 | ≥18 | ≥18 | 31 | 60 | | Secondary data |
| 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 | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: C.3.1 - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 18 | ≥20 | ≥20 | 27.5 | 27 | 26.7 | Secondary data |

| Target Group: C.3.2 - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|-----|-----|----|----|------|----------------|
| Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women -- | Overall | 34.21 | ≤50 | ≤50 | 39 | 39 | 38.6 | Secondary data |

Protection indicators

| Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 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. | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Support - Location: Guinea - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - - | Female | 0 | =100 | =100 | 100 | 100 | | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | =100 | =100 | 100 | 100 | | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 0 | =100 | =100 | 100 | 100 | | Secondary data |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 90 | =100 | =100 | 100 | 100 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 90 | =100 | =100 | 100 | 100 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 90 | =100 | =100 | 100 | 100 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 80 | >90 | >90 | 100 | 100 | | Secondary data |
| | Male | 80 | >90 | >90 | 100 | 100 | | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 80 | >90 | >90 | 100 | 100 | | Secondary data |
| 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 | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: C.2.2 - Location: Labe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 0 | =100 | =100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | =100 | =100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 0 | =100 | =100 | 100 | 100 | 99.8 | Secondary data |
| Target Group: C.2.3 - Location: Labe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 0 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 98.4 | | 98.4 | Joint survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 98.4 | | 100 | Joint survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.4 | Joint survey |
| Target Group: C.2.4 - Location: Labe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - - | Female | 0 | =100 | =100 | 100 | 100 | 98.5 | Joint survey |
| | Male | 0 | =100 | =100 | 100 | 100 | 98.5 | Joint survey |
| | Overall | 0 | =100 | =100 | 100 | 100 | 98.5 | Joint survey |

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

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.

| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Target Group: C1 - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - - | Female | 68 | >90 | >90 | 43.2 | | | Secondary data |
| | Male | 68 | >90 | >90 | 44.1 | | | |
| | Overall | 68 | >90 | >90 | 43.6 | 43.6 | 43.6 | - |

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.

| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Target Group: Support - Location: Guinea - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - - | Female | 0 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 47 | 60 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 47 | 60 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 47 | 60 | | WFP survey |

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

| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: C1 1 - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - - | Female | 68 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 42.3 | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 68 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 43.6 | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 68 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 41.5 | 40.6 | 40.6 | WFP programme monitoring |

Environment indicators

| Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 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 HGSF interventions and improves food handling and processing. | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: C.4.1 - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - - | Overall | 0 | =100 | =100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Secondary data |

Cover page photo © wfp Guinea

WFP piloted Tongil G rice in 7 zero hunger villages. It can produce 5MT/ha or more per harvest and up to 3 times per year.

World Food Programme

<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 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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. |
| SO 6 | Humanitarian and Government partners have access to reliable transport and logistics services during crises |
| Code | Country Activity Long Description |
| CPA1 | Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to government and other partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions |
| 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 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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. | 3,300,122 | 2,281,089 | 3,820,707 | 2,560,370 |
| | - 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. | 4,158,748 | 1,723,734 | 4,814,701 | 2,103,471 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 1,367,867 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 7,458,870 | 4,004,823 | 10,003,275 | 4,663,841 |

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|---|---|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 2 | Nutritionally vulnerable populations including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV or TB and receiving treatment, persons with disabilities and orphans in Guinea, have improved nutritional status by 2030. | Support beneficiaries equitably- women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition | 1,696,402 | 287,872 | 1,887,591 | 1,424,182 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 749,308 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 1,696,402 | 287,872 | 2,636,900 | 1,424,182 |

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 HGSI interventions and improves food handling and processing. | 3,739,480 | 5,886,881 | 5,112,171 | 2,281,412 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | | | 0 | |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4) | | | 3,739,480 | 5,886,881 | 5,112,171 | 2,281,412 |
| 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. | 426,654 | 54,458 | 1,475,986 | 294,994 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 426,654 | 54,458 | 1,475,986 | 294,994 |

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Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--|---|--|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 8 | Humanitarian and Government partners have access to reliable transport and logistics services during crises | Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to government and other partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions | 3,428,852 | 996,940 | 2,506,652 | 2,053,863 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16) | | | 3,428,852 | 996,940 | 2,506,652 | 2,053,863 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 314,005 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 0 | 314,005 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 16,750,258 | 11,230,974 | 22,048,989 | 10,718,293 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 2,526,847 | 539,341 | 1,613,040 | 1,018,209 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 19,277,105 | 11,770,315 | 23,662,029 | 11,736,501 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 1,253,012 | 765,071 | 890,945 | 890,945 |
| Grand Total | | | 20,530,117 | 12,535,386 | 24,552,974 | 12,627,447 |



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

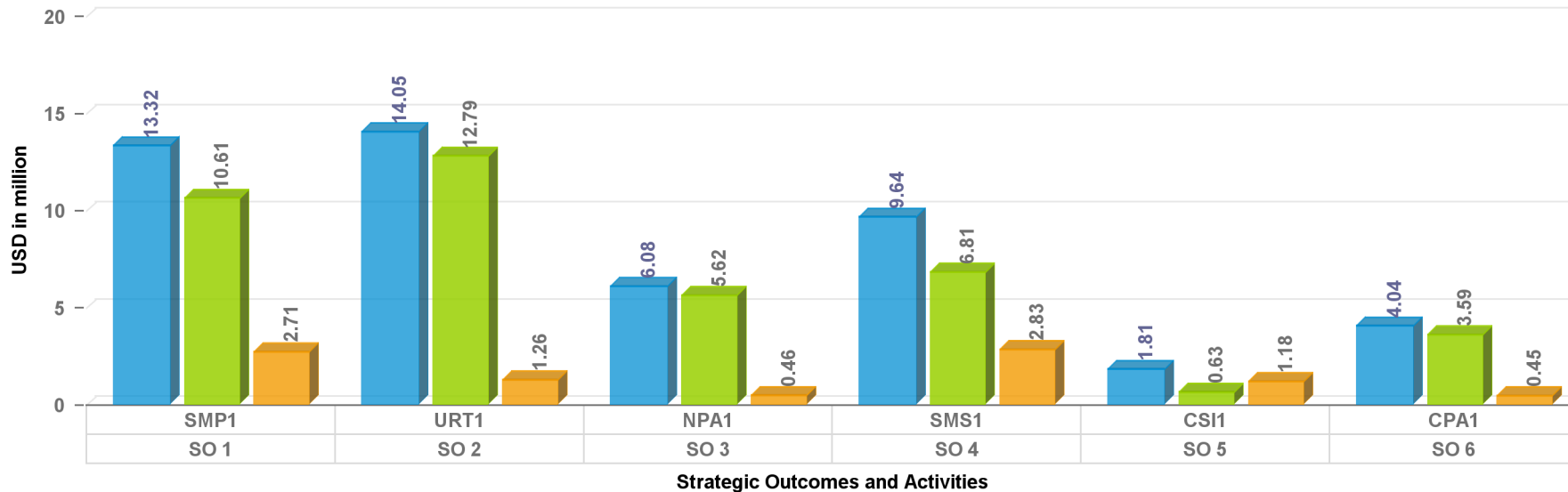
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

| 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. |
| SO 6 | Humanitarian and Government partners have access to reliable transport and logistics services during crises |
| Code | Country Activity - Long Description |
| CPA1 | Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to government and other partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions |
| 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. |

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| Code | Country Activity - Long Description |
|------|---|
| 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 HGSF interventions and improves food handling and processing. |
| URT1 | Provide an integrated package of emergency food and nutrition assistance, that includes gender-responsive and gender /transformative social and behaviour change communication and livelihood support, for crisis-affected populations. |

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| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | 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. | 24,083,276 | 13,848,212 | 197,610 | 14,045,822 | 12,785,485 | 1,260,337 |
| | - 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. | 18,451,817 | 13,324,714 | 0 | 13,324,714 | 10,613,483 | 2,711,230 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 1,367,867 | 0 | 1,367,867 | 0 | 1,367,867 |

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| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|---|---|--|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 42,535,093 | 28,540,793 | 197,610 | 28,738,402 | 23,398,968 | 5,339,434 |
| 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 | 9,123,008 | 6,080,896 | 0 | 6,080,896 | 5,617,487 | 463,409 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 749,308 | 0 | 749,308 | 0 | 749,308 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 9,123,008 | 6,830,204 | 0 | 6,830,204 | 5,617,487 | 1,212,717 |

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| 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. | 9,531,239 | 9,644,180 | 0 | 9,644,180 | 6,813,421 | 2,830,759 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4) | | | 9,531,239 | 9,644,180 | 0 | 9,644,180 | 6,813,421 | 2,830,759 |

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| 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. | 1,167,628 | 1,810,819 | 0 | 1,810,819 | 629,827 | 1,180,992 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 1,167,628 | 1,810,819 | 0 | 1,810,819 | 629,827 | 1,180,992 |

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| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|--|---|--|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 8 | Humanitarian and Government partners have access to reliable transport and logistics services during crises | Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to government and other partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions | 6,496,473 | 4,041,928 | 0 | 4,041,928 | 3,589,139 | 452,789 |
| | | Provide on-demand supply chain services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners | 871,200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16) | | | 7,367,673 | 4,041,928 | 0 | 4,041,928 | 3,589,139 | 452,789 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 314,005 | 0 | 314,005 | 0 | 314,005 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 314,005 | 0 | 314,005 | 0 | 314,005 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 69,724,641 | 51,181,929 | 197,610 | 51,379,539 | 40,048,843 | 11,330,696 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 5,578,678 | 4,673,608 | 29,298 | 4,702,906 | 4,108,075 | 594,832 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 75,303,319 | 55,855,537 | 226,908 | 56,082,445 | 44,156,918 | 11,925,527 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 4,835,624 | 2,900,165 | | 2,900,165 | 2,900,165 | 0 |
| Grand Total | | | 80,138,943 | 58,755,702 | 226,908 | 58,982,610 | 47,057,083 | 11,925,527 |

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures