

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

Guinea country strategic plan, revision 05

Gender and age marker code: 3

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	July 2019- June 2023	July 2023- June 2024	July 2019- June 2024
Beneficiaries	358,373	1,073,227	1,431.600
Total cost (USD)	93,004,616	26 356 081	119 360 696
Transfer	72,980,707	19 654 538	92 635 244
Implementation	7,795,442	1 989 143	9 784 585
Direct support costs	6,607,615	3 103 813	9 711 428
Subtotal	87,383,763	24 747 493	112 131 257
Indirect support costs	5,620,852	1 608 587	7 229 439

1. RATIONALE

1. This Budget Revision (BR5) aims to extend the ICSP duration by one year from July 1 2023 to June 30 2024, to align with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). It will allow WFP to reflect several adjustments and expand the budget ceiling within strategic outcomes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 including Direct Support Costs and also adjust the supply chain matrix.
2. The UNCT in Guinea decided to postpone the UNSDCF due to political developments in the country. The implementation period of the new UNSCDF will start in January 2024. As such, the ICSP extension-in-time would place the new CSP start date within the 1-year grace period from the start of the UNSDCF and will allow sufficient time to align with the new UNSDCF and accommodate the changing operational context for a full CSP to begin in July 2024.
3. WFP Guinea has been selected by the Government as the implementing partner of an IMF financed project “*Guichet Choc Alimentaire*”, that has a budget of USD 20 million. This project aims to reach one million beneficiaries mainly through in-kind food assistance during the lean season 2023. This budget revision takes these funds and increases in beneficiaries into account.
4. Guinea suffers from increasing food insecurity, limited and unequal access to basic social services and recurrent shocks. Women, adolescent girls, and poor households without access to productive assets are particularly affected. According to the November 2022 *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis, 649,159 people in Guinea are currently in acute food insecurity. It is also projected that over 923,028 persons will be food insecure (IPC phase 3) during the June - August 2023 lean season.
5. High food prices, unstable climate and the socioeconomic impact of the recent increase of fuel prices are the key drivers in the deterioration of food security among rural households. Rising prices of the main food staples is observed for imported food products such as wheat flour, rice and for locally produced foods, impacting vulnerable households’ access to food.

6. With regards to the supply chain matrix, freight rates in Guinea have been increasing amid macroeconomic instability and a weakening local currency thus the transport rates in the supply chain matrix need to be updated to reflect the increased costs.

2. CHANGES

Strategic orientation

7. There is no change in strategic orientation.

Strategic outcomes

8. There are 7 factors triggering this budget revision, in addition to the extension in time:
 - i. A substantial increase of overall budget due to extension in time of the ICSP.
 - ii. An increase in budget under SO1: increase in the number of initially targeted beneficiaries with the 80 new schools for school feeding programme, including 10 000 girls, who will receive vegetable oil as take-home ration. Besides the 80 additional WFP schools, the 142,144 beneficiaries will include children in 401 schools that are benefitting from the government's school feeding programme. Those schools will receive rice and oil from WFP for the period from October 2023 to March 2024, while the government will provide beans and salt.
 - iii. A significant scale-up in the number of initially targeted beneficiaries under SO2, as a result of the Government financed IMF project, to support additional vulnerable food-insecure population during the lean season.
 - iv. An increase in budget and planned beneficiaries under SO3 to expand nutritional assistance to children and mothers.
 - v. Expansion of targeted zones and increase of beneficiaries for SO4 by the end of 2023.
 - vi. An increase in budget for institutional capacity strengthening activities under SO5 mostly to support local government institutions and infrastructure rehabilitation and construction.
 - vii. Scale up in SO5 (ICSP activity 6) requirements due to increasing interest from users, donors interest and foreseen funding opportunities.

Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis

9. Substantial changes have been made to the strategy for targeting beneficiary and intervention areas under SO 4 with the implementation of the "Zero Hunger Village" since 2022. Selection criteria were revised to include accessibility, presence, and agriculture potential.

Transfer modalities

10. In planning for CBT introduction and expansion, with CBT Assurance Work Plan, WFP will conduct a Market Functionality Index and Multi-Sectoral Assessment in the selected

locations, in addition to the regular price monitoring. This will help to determine the most appropriate and effective assistance modalities and mechanisms as well as contribute to a comprehensive understanding of broader food systems issues to inform response to future crises and build sustainability in the long term.

11. A Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) evaluation will be done during this year to determine the transfer value.
12. For the in-kind distributions during the lean season, the beneficiaries in the “Guichet choc alimentaire” project will receive an adjusted food basket, consisting of rice only. The adjusted food basket is being provided to meet the requirement of the Government. For all other beneficiaries, the existing food basket will be provided.

Partnerships

13. WFP will continue to work closely with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, to support the implementation of the “Guichet choc alimentaire” project. Close collaboration will also be ensured with technical services for a successful implementation of the project.

Country office capacity

14. WFP has revised its staffing and associated costs to sustain increased operational requirements in 2023 and 2024. New staff will be recruited in key functions such as programme, supply chain, and finance.
15. WFP Guinea has signed new Field Level Agreements (FLA) with six new implementing partners. These partners will help ensure the implementation of the lean season response in 2023 including targeting and distribution.

Supply chain challenges

16. In Guinea, the main transit point for international food purchases is the port of Conakry. From there, stocks are transported and stored 3 km away, in the central warehouse from which distribution trucks are deployed countrywide. Privatization of the containers yard resulted in timely receipt of WFP cargoes: discharge and reception are now faster, with no delay due to port congestion. However, frequent changes in customs procedures cause delays in clearance, resulting in demurrage costs for WFP cargoes. Therefore, the CO adopted a new transportation option ground transportation namely from the Port of Lomé to the Kankan Hub in Upper Guinea, pending the relaunch of the Las Palmas GCMF Hub.

Monitoring and evaluation

17. WFP will continue with the monitoring and evaluation arrangements as per the ICSP document. In addition to the recent decentralized evaluation, the Office of Evaluation will

manage an independent Interim Country Strategic Plan Evaluation (I-CSPE) in 2023 to enable the country office to use the evidence on past and current performance in the design of the new country strategic plan. In order to enhance monitoring and evaluation of asset creation activities, the country office is putting in place geospatial data collection through the Asset Impact Monitoring System.

18. mVAM (Mobile Vulnerability Analysis Mapping) and FSMS (Food Security Monitoring System) evaluations are planned to be conducted in 2023 to determine the prevalence of food insecurity and the intensity of coping strategies. The results will feed into the *Cadre Harmonise* analysis which aims to estimate the number of food insecure or vulnerable people country wide. The assessment plan will reach a sample of 1440 households countrywide.
19. WFP will implement the SCOPE as well as more integrated usage of MoDA in 2023, which will be accompanied by a series of mission from RBD further to CBT Oversight and Audit recommendation and unrestricted cash assistance.

Beneficiary analysis

20. WFP will target areas with high levels of food insecurity, with the highest proportions of persons in IPC phase 3, as per the November 2022 edition of the *Cadre Harmonise*, for unconditional assistance during the lean season. The poorest and most food-insecure households will be targeted based on vulnerability criteria and in collaboration with communities, cooperating and local authorities. For resilience building activities, the country office will continue to use the three-pronged approach.

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

Strategic Outcome	Activity ¹	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
1	1) Food	Current	0	0	58,424	56,132	114,556
		Increase			72,494	69,650	142,144
		Revised			130,917	125,783	256,700
	1) CBT	Current	0	0	1,225	1,275	2,500
		Increase			8,925	8,575	17,500
		Revised			10,200	9,800	20,000
2	2) Food	Current	19,000	36,000	22,000	23,000	100,000
		Increase	171,000	324,000	198,000	207,000	900,000
		Revised	107,150	154,400	220,000	230,000	1,000,000
	2) CBT	Current	13,000	11,500	14,000	11,500	50,000
		Increase	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised total	13,000	11,500	14,000	11,500	50,000
3	3) Food	Current	11,619	10,017	9,215	9,215	40,067
		Increase	1,024	883	813	813	3,533
		Revised	12,643	10,901	10,028	10,028	43,600
	3) CBT	Current	111	74	554	511	1,250
		Increase	5	3	22	20	50
		Revised	106	71	532	491	1,300
4	4) Food	Current	0	0	0	0	0
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	0	0	0	0	0
	4) CBT	Current	29,000	21,000	0	0	50,000
		Increase	5,800	4,200	0	0	10,000
		Revised	34,800	25,200	0	0	60,000
TOTAL (without overlap)	Current	72,730	78,591	105,468	101,583	358,373	
	Increase	177,829	329,086	280,254	286,058	1,073,227	
	Revised	237,549	396,172	371,677	376,102	1,431,600	

Transfers

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

Food type / cash-based transfer	Current budget		Increase		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	38,178	16,901,056	9,652	5,760,663	47,830	22,661,719
Pulses	6,628	4,384,206	345	251,139	6,973	4,635,346
Oil and Fats	3,086	3,047,414	246	452,176	3,332	3,499,590
Mixed and blended foods	3,514	3,457,471	684	955,775	4,198	4,413,246
Other	664	400,773	786	740,688	1,449	1,141,461
TOTAL (food)	52,069	28,190 920	11,713	8,160,441	63,782	36,351,361
Cash-based transfers (USD)		13,159,173		4,038,673		17,197,846
TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)	52,069	41,350,092	11,713	12,199,114	63,782	53,549,206

21. COST BREAKDOWN

SDG targets/ WFP Strategic outcomes	SDG Target 2.1 - WFP Strategic Outcome 2	SDG Target 2.1 - WFP Strategic Outcome 1	SDG Target 2.2 - WFP Strategic Outcome 2	SDG Target 2.4 - WFP Strategic Outcome 3	SDG Target 17.9 - WFP Strategic Outcome 4	SDG Target 17.16 - WFP Strategic Outcome 5	Total
Strategic outcome	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Focus area	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	
Transfer	5 627 142	5 971 284	2 534 159	2 513 579	1 233 541	1 774 832	19 654 538
Implementation	674 646	364 591	358 579	248 832	154 884	187 611	1 989 143
Direct support costs							3 103 813
Subtotal							24 747 493
Indirect support costs							1 608 587
TOTAL							26 356 081

TABLE 5: OVERALL ICSP COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)

SDG targets/ WFP Strategic outcomes	SDG Target 2.1 - WFP Strategic Outcome 2	SDG Target 2.1 - WFP Strategic Outcome 1	SDG Target 2.2 - WFP Strategic Outcome 2	SDG Target 2.4 - WFP Strategic Outcome 3	SDG Target 17.9 - WFP Strategic Outcome 4	SDG Target 17.16 - WFP Strategic Outcome 5	Total
Strategic outcome	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Focus area	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	
Transfer	22 994 110	33 356 214	11 086 842	12 705 949	2 229 854	10 262 275	92 635 244
Implementation	4 029 597	913 065	2 102 747	1 905 390	474 455	359 330	9 784 585
Direct support costs	2 523 868	3 057 258	1 212 348	1 497 570	304 997	1 115 386	9 711 428
Subtotal	29 547 575	37 326 537	14 401 938	16 108 909	3 009 307	11 736 991	112 131 257
Indirect support costs	1 920 592	2 426 225	936 126	1 047 079	195 605	703 812	7 229 439
TOTAL	31 468 168	39 752 762	15 338 064	17 155 988	3 204 911	12 440 803	119 360 696