



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

Guinea

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	8
Country Office Stories	10
Programme performance	12
Strategic outcome 01	12
Strategic outcome 02	14
Strategic outcome 03	16
Strategic outcome 04	18
Strategic outcome 05	20
Strategic outcome 06	22
Cross-cutting results	23
Gender equality and women's empowerment	23
Protection and accountability to affected populations	25
Environmental sustainability	26
Nutrition integration	27
Partnerships	28
Financial Overview	30
Data Notes	34
Annex	35
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	35
Figures and Indicators	36
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	36
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	36
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	36
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	37
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	37
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	38
Cross-cutting Indicators	47

Overview

Although rich in natural resources, Guinea faces significant socioeconomic challenges. Its natural endowments do not guarantee the sustainable development of the country. The poverty rate is alarming and a large share of the country's 13.9 million inhabitants [1] remain food insecure and malnourished [2], with limited access to basic education and health services, especially in rural areas. These issues are exacerbated by persistent gender inequalities, political instability, restricted market access, and fragile food systems that are increasingly affected by climate-related shocks. Guinea is one of the most vulnerable countries to the climate crisis in West Africa [3]. Communities face multiple risks, such as droughts, deforestation, soil degradation, and flooding compounded by informal mining activities and unsustainable agricultural practices. To overcome the paradox of a resource-rich nation struggling with widespread poverty and systemic fragility, the country needs to develop infrastructure services to unlock sustainable development and offer a new window of opportunity to build efficient food systems that allow farmers to produce qualitatively diversified food accessible in adequate quantity to vulnerable populations.

WFP has been active in Guinea since 1964, improving food and nutrition security, while boosting sustainable agricultural development. In response to a deteriorating food security situation - with 6 percent of the population facing crisis levels of food insecurity in the June to August 2023 lean season period [4] - WFP continues to implement its Interim Country Strategic Plan (I-CSP) 2019-2024, supporting the Government in meeting the growing needs of vulnerable people, particularly in rural areas.

In line with Sustainable Development Goals 2: Zero Hunger (SDG 2) and 17: Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17), WFP continued to successfully deliver lifesaving emergency food assistance in 2023. This promoted education through school feeding, strengthened malnutrition prevention and treatment, enhanced emergency preparedness and supply chain management programmes, and supported smallholder farmers (both women and men) in building resilient livelihoods through community-based multi-sectoral and integrated packages. Overall, WFP assisted 1.1 million people (49 percent women), a significant increase compared to 383,099 people reached in 2022. Additional funds received explain this variance, as they allowed WFP to scale up operations. In 2023, WFP continued to drive its active collaboration with the Government of Guinea to foster national ownership of all interventions. Benefitting from this close collaboration, WFP was chosen as the implementing partner for the Food Shock Window project [5] (financed by the International Monetary Fund) to help countries address food insecurity. The project guaranteed a budget of USD 20 million which enabled WFP to scale up and reach one million food-insecure people in the most vulnerable areas in Guinea, primarily through in-kind food assistance during the 2023 lean season. A budget revision was undertaken in July 2023 to include these funds in the I-CSP.

Through WFP's active engagement with the Government, a range of activities that advanced SDG 2 implementation were accomplished. This included Guinea signing up for the Global School Meals Coalition, which seeks to urgently improve and scale up school meal programmes to ensure every child's opportunity to receive a healthy, nutritious meal in school by 2030. WFP supported a total of 57,933 children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G), and clients requiring antiretroviral therapy (ART) and Tuberculosis (TB) treatment with specialized nutritious foods under the Malnutrition Treatment and Prevention Program in 2023.

The "Zero Hunger Village" project is a cornerstone of WFP's work in Guinea and comes from a collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. The initiative, launched in 2022, offers an innovative approach to reinforce rice value chains, aiming to achieve zero hunger within a two-year framework. The project uses a high-yield rice variant imported from South Korea and developed in Senegal, showing promising results in increased local productivity. Initially piloted in 7 villages, it expanded to 13 in 2023. WFP also collaborated with United Nations agencies and grassroots organizations for peace consolidation among communities in 2023.

Throughout the year, WFP made considerable progress toward digitalizing beneficiaries' information. Registrations on the corporate, personal information, and transfer management platform (SCOPE) ensured better management of individuals' identities and secure delivery of assistance. Through three financial service providers, WFP scaled up its cash-based transfer (CBT) operations via mobile money.

In line with SDG 17, WFP has managed the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) in Guinea since 2021. In 2023, this has supported the efficient transportation of 1,665 humanitarian personnel and 16,5 mt of essential goods to crisis-affected areas for the delivery of effective responses. Moreover, WFP continued to provide on-demand services, which included logistics, engineering, and information technology.

Furthermore, WFP focused on broadening partnership opportunities with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private resource partners to enhance its operational portfolio of activities especially in delivering immediate assistance. Strengthening national, local, and community-level capacities remained a priority. Leveraging its expertise, WFP supported partners in fleet management, supply chain data analytics, and emergency preparedness

response.

In 2024, WFP will leverage its successful and long-lasting partnerships with the Government of Guinea and other national and international partners to ensure multiple objectives are met, including providing nutrition support to crisis-affected populations, PBW/G, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition. WFP also aims to build the resilience of communities whose livelihoods are at risk - including smallholder farmers, strengthen national systems and institutions capacity and provide logistics services to effectively and efficiently support vulnerable populations.

To take stock of the progress achieved and improve future programming, an independent evaluation of the I-CSP was commissioned by the WFP Office of Evaluation in 2023. It covered all activities carried out from 2018 to 2023. The evaluation report will be published in early 2024. The findings and recommendations informed the design of the new CSP 2024-2029.

1,142,674

Total beneficiaries in 2023



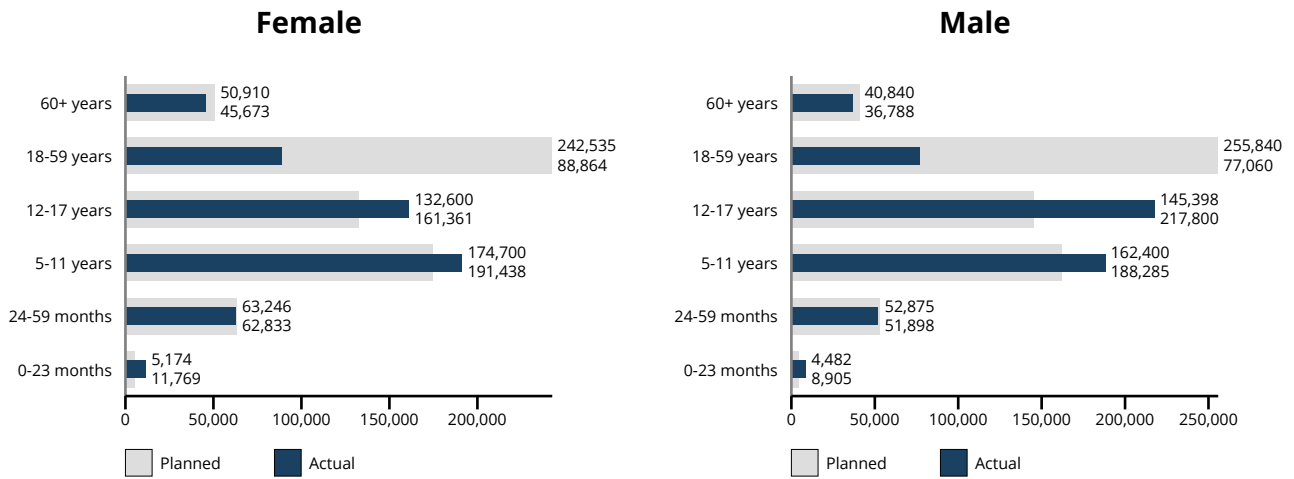
49% female



51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,845 (52% Female, 48% Male)

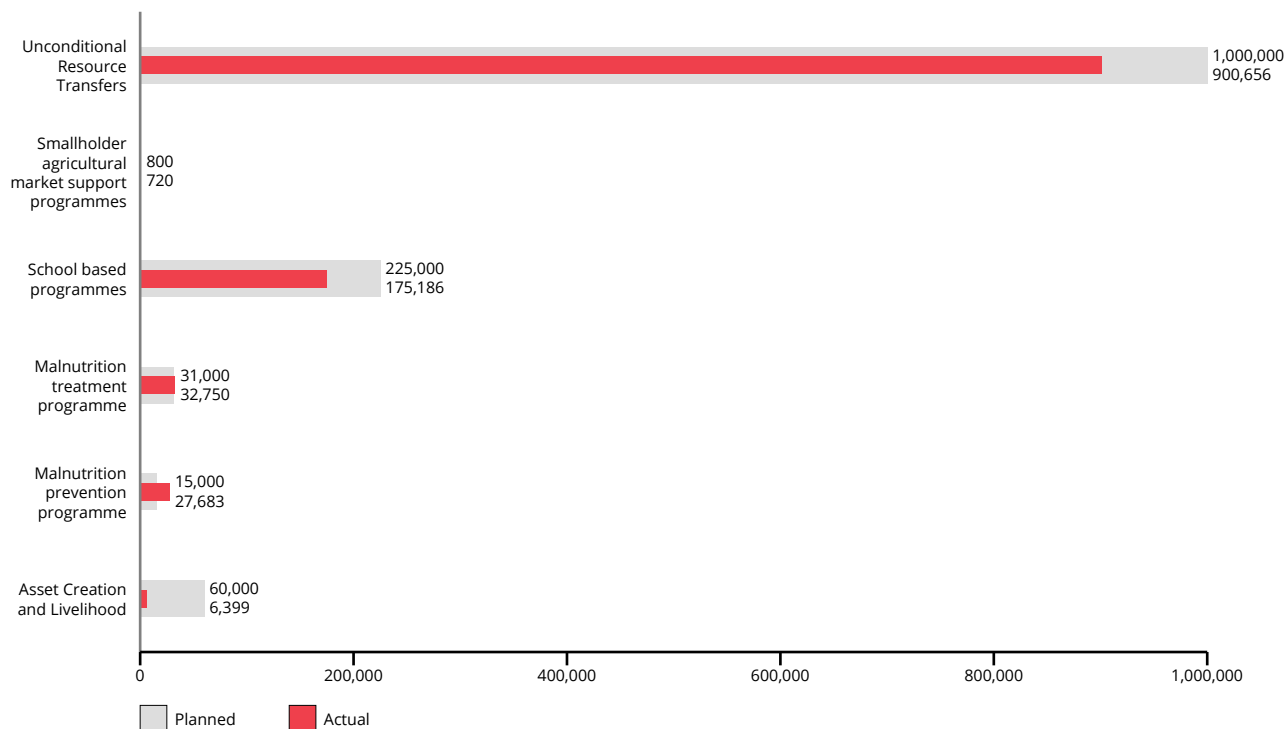
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



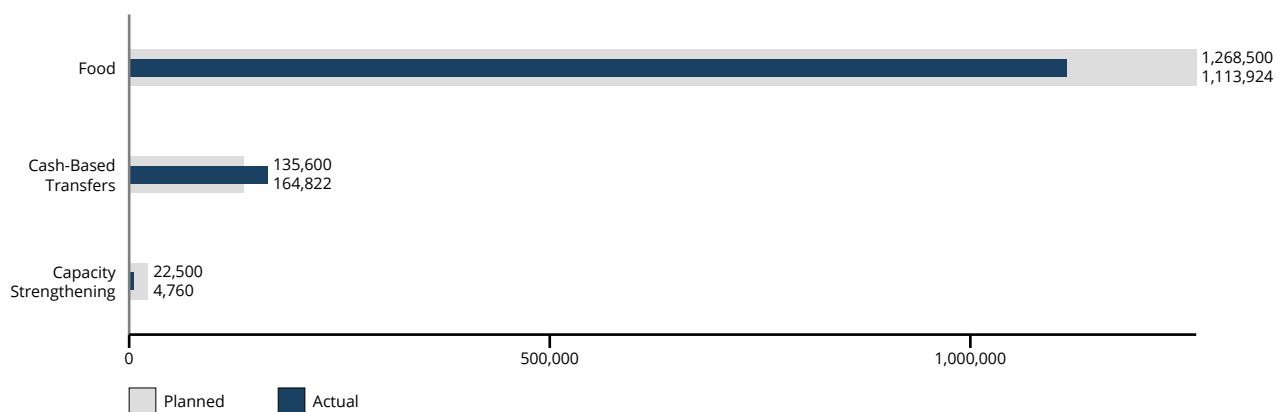
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



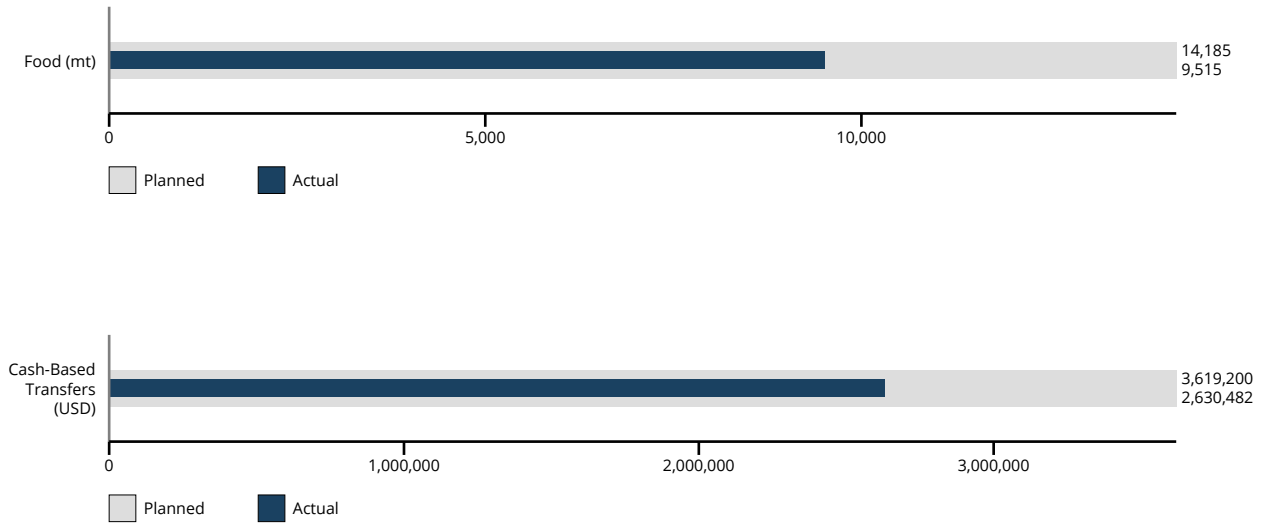
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



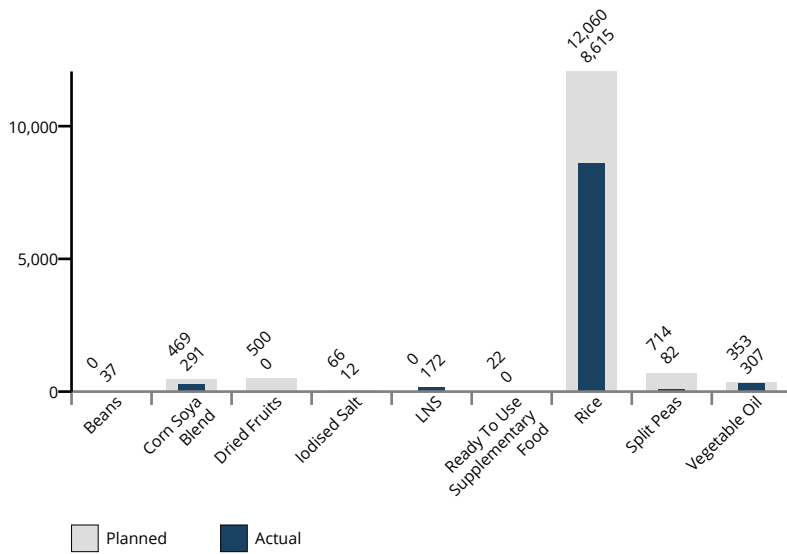
Beneficiaries by Modality



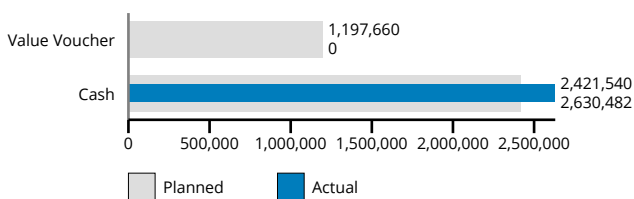
Total Transfers by Modality



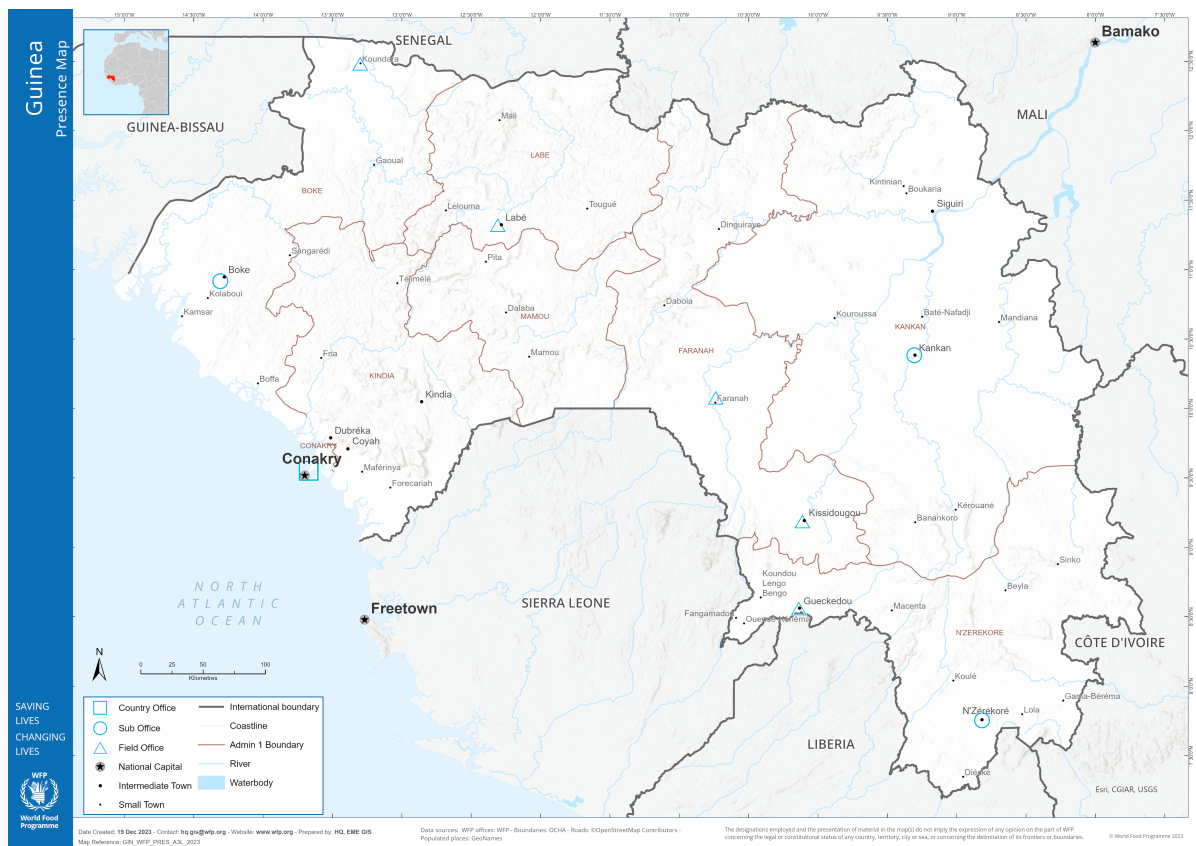
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



In 2023, WFP focused on addressing the needs of the most vulnerable populations in Guinea. As a lower-middle-income country of 13.9 million people, Guinea is comprised of a large youth population, while 62 percent of people live in rural areas [1]. In 2021, its Human Development Index (HDI) value was 0.465, ranking 182 out of 191 countries and territories [2], and classifying it in the 'low human development' category. The economy largely depends on mining and trade, with agriculture being underdeveloped despite the country's fertile land. This results in low productivity, poor farming techniques, and high post-harvest losses, undermining the agricultural sector, while inadequate road infrastructure further hinders access to markets.

Guinea's agriculture is heavily dependent on rainfall, making it vulnerable to impacts of the climate crisis, including those from droughts, deforestation, soil degradation and flooding. Guinea is the 24th most vulnerable country to climate change and ranks 148th in readiness to improve resilience [3]. The country also relies heavily on imports; 17 percent of food is imported, with rice accounting for a high percentage [4]. Other major constraints include a lack of water management, weaknesses in the supply system for inputs, and difficulties for people to access credit.

Malnutrition remains a pressing concern in Guinea and the main underlying cause of infant and child mortality. The nutrition situation is classified as medium, with 6.7 percent of children aged 6 to 59 months suffering from global acute malnutrition (GAM). Of this number, 1.7 percent are severely affected. Chronic malnutrition is at 25.6 percent. For people living with HIV/AIDS, the prevalence of malnutrition is 14.8 percent, of which 11.2 percent are moderately malnourished and 3.6 percent are severely malnourished [5].

In 2023, WFP prioritized its response to food insecurity and malnutrition severity, targeting individuals at 'crisis' (IPC 3) and 'emergency' levels (IPC 4) [6]. The November 2023 *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis indicated an improvement in the food and nutrition situation of Guinea. The number of people classified as 'under pressure' reduced by 2.1 percent, while those in 'crisis' reduced by 53.6 percent. As per the latest analysis, this equated to 2,000,428 people (14.5 percent of the population) being 'under pressure', and 404,196 people (2.5 percent) being in 'crisis'. This was in comparison to 2022 data, which showed 2,043,744 people as 'under pressure', 870,659 people in 'crisis', and 166,081 people in 'emergency'. However, the anticipated shift of 65,085 people (4.2 percent of the population) to 'emergency' status in the 2024 June-August lean season calls for attention [7].

In support of the country's development of a comprehensive national school feeding policy and to reduce significant gender gaps that persist in primary schools, along with low enrolment and completion rates, WFP continued its

implementation of school feeding under **strategic outcome 1**. The homegrown school feeding (HGSF) initiative has been integrated into several of the country's policies and programmes, such as the National Social Protection Policy, the National Food and Nutrition Policy, and the Ten-Year Education Programme of Guinea. As HGSF effectively augments the impact of regular school feeding programmes and economically benefits local communities, the Government has identified HGSF as a strategy to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty and hunger, facilitate inclusive and equitable quality education, sustainable economic growth, to reduce inequality and to help forge partnerships for sustainable development.

Under **strategic outcome 2**, WFP aimed to ensure that people affected by crises could adequately meet their immediate food and nutritional needs during and after crises, by providing lifesaving food, cash, and nutritional support to the most vulnerable people, including women, men, girls, and boys. In 2023 these groups were particularly affected by hardships during the lean season, while food insecurity continued to worsen throughout the year. The results of the November 2023 *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis indicated new geographical areas where people were in food insecurity Phase 3 from October to December. As a result, WFP will have to anticipate the need to prevent any escalation during the 2024 lean season, by scaling up emergency response and community resilience to address humanitarian needs, particularly in the short to medium term, while simultaneously working towards reducing dependence on emergency assistance through the Changing Lives agenda.

Advancing the implementation of **strategic outcome 3**, WFP intensified nutrition-specific interventions by providing specialized nutritious foods to promote the feeding of infants and young children for the prevention of malnutrition and MAM treatment. The timely signing of partnership agreements with the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene allowed the continuation of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment activities without difficulties, with higher numbers of children aged 6 to 59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G), and anti-retroviral and tuberculosis treatment clients reached through the malnutrition treatment and prevention programme in 2023. Training sessions were successfully held for nutritional health agents and PBW/G, alongside the distribution of hygiene kits.

In 2023, WFP took active measures under the Resilience Programme in line with **strategic outcome 4** to increase local production capacity and reduce post-harvest losses through resilience and capacity-strengthening activities. Zero Hunger Village's inclusive and transformative rice production using the high-yield Tong-II G rice created a sustainable, self-sufficient, and autonomous value chain. Since the plantation began in 2022, the rice variant has been generating an average of 100 percent increase in productivity. WFP also collaborated with other United Nations agencies and grassroots organizations for peace consolidation between farmers and herders, taking significant steps towards consolidated and lasting peace within the community.

Under **strategic outcome 5** in 2023, WFP concentrated on enhancing the capacity of national institutions to tackle food and nutrition insecurity and foster national ownership. WFP's programming aligned with national priorities identified in the National Plan for Socioeconomic Development 2016-2020 and the Interim Reference Programme of the Transition (PRI) 2022-2025.

Advancing **strategic outcome 6**, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) continued to transport humanitarian personnel and lifesaving cargo in support of the wider humanitarian community to ensure timely humanitarian interventions across project implementation sites.

Risk management

WFP faced multiple risks throughout its 2023 operations. These included political instability and the associated civil unrest resulting from an uncertain transition from the interim military Government to a functional democracy through a peaceful electoral process. Extreme weather events created considerable challenges for food security, with reduced productivity, rising food prices, decreased food quality, anticipated asset sales, and unstable supplies. The country also experienced unexpected torrential rains in August 2023, causing severe flooding and making major roads in certain areas impassable. This climate-related disaster affected vulnerable communities and their already fragile food systems. Risk mitigation measures undertaken by WFP included a redesign of protocols for interactions with people WFP assists, remote monitoring in targeted areas, the repositioning of contingency stocks, and advocacy for funding.

In 2023, WFP set up an internal Risk Management Working Group consisting of Heads of Units and chaired by the Country Director. This ensured a strategic and proactive approach to risk management, effective coordination of activities, and responsibility for periodic risk register reviews.

Country Office Stories

Saving and Changing Lives through WFP's Zero Hunger Village



© WFP/Maimouna Camara
Konaté family members at the Zero Hunger Village of Farabana

WFP Zero Hunger Village project fosters transformative rice production in several villages, aiming to reduce hunger within two years.

Reinforced rice value chains contribute to securing livelihoods in Guinea. Enabling local smallholder farmers to increase rice production by 100 percent since its launch in 2022, the initiative, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, is a promising solution using natural resources to reduce poverty and build resilience to a growing climate crisis [1].

A climate-resilient high-yield rice variant, Tong-II G, was introduced in food-insecure communities to accelerate greening and secure livelihoods. This is especially important in Guinea, where up to 65 percent of productive land is degraded. Developed in Senegal as part of the Korea-Africa Food and Agricultural Cooperation Initiative (KAFACI) and adapted for the West African climate, these rice seeds have been tested for several years. Thanks to the WFP initiative, Zero Hunger Village, the seeds have taken root in seven villages in Guinea since 2022, offering promising, scalable results and leading to expansion in more villages.

"Before the project arrived, the village faced difficulties. The plains were not developed, there was little yield, and the village experienced hunger. Now, 28 hectares of land have been restored, and seven kilometres of roads have been developed to transport the harvest from production areas thanks to this project," said Mamadi Tounkara, Sector Chief of Pampako.

Zero Hunger Village is a meaningful opportunity that makes financial sense to deliver long-term results and economic and environmental success.

The abundance of natural resources in Guinea is no guarantee of socioeconomic development. In 2023, a significant portion of its 13.9 million inhabitants remained food insecure, with limited access to basic education and health

services, especially in rural areas. These issues were exacerbated by the predominance of fragile food systems that have been increasingly affected by climate-related shocks. Guinea is a food importer despite its agricultural potential. Seventeen percent of imports are food commodities, with rice accounting for a high percentage of this figure. Significant constraints include a lack of water control, weaknesses in the supply system for inputs, and difficulties for people accessing credit, especially women, who appear to be more disadvantaged in terms of access to and ownership of productive assets and finance [1].

Nafadima Traore, a woman farmer: "Zero Hunger Village encouraged us to unite and collaborate. Thanks to this project, we no longer suffer from water scarcity regardless of the season."

How will WFP reduce hunger within two years, cushioning Guinea communities against the impact of the climate crisis and related low productivity?

Integrating all traditional WFP programmes, including school feeding, nutrition, Food for Assets (FFA), and Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS), Zero Hunger Village's inclusive and transformative rice production uses the Tong-II G rice, creating a sustainable, self-sufficient, and autonomous value chain. The rice variant has been generating a much higher productivity than local rice. Additionally, farmers, especially women, receive training to improve their skills and are supported through the overall process of creating productive assets. This reduces post-harvest losses and facilitates market access, ideally boosting their income. With higher income, people can diversify into other activities, such as gardening and livestock farming. Seeding and transplanting are in progress in Nzerekoré, Kissidougou, Gueckedou, Boke, Labe, Koundara, and Kankan regions and are expected to be replicated in other villages, keeping the same promise.

A family In the Zero Hunger Village of Farabana shares their life-changing experience

As part of its mission to save lives and change lives, WFP Guinea implemented activities to address food insecurity in the Zero Hunger village of Farabana. And it began to pay off, especially in the lives of the Konaté family members [2].

Bintou, a mother in her twenties, was pregnant with her third child and suffering from severe malnutrition when WFP, in partnership with USAID, launched its cash-based transfer (CBT) activity for food-insecure people in the locality. This financial assistance has enabled her to cover health expenses and meet her daily needs. In addition, she received nutritional monitoring provided by WFP at her village health centre. Kaba, the family's father, also received financial and technical support. In addition to cash transfers, he has received training in rice cultivation techniques. This allowed him to increase his yields and generate significant revenue.

"Thanks to this new variety of rice that WFP gave us, my harvest exceeded what I expected. My family and I are now safe from hunger," says Kaba.

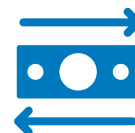
Koulako, the Konaté family's eldest 11-year-old daughter, also benefited from WFP's assistance. Thanks to the school meals programme, she receives nutritious meals free of charge from WFP at the village school canteen. Beyond meals, the WFP initiative aims to improve school attendance and encourage parents to send their children, especially girls, to school. This is the case of Koulako, who dreams of becoming a doctor.

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.



175,186 school children; 45 percent girls, received **nutritious meals** in **schools**



USD 2,117,905 transferred to **school management committees** to purchase **local food** items for on-site **school meals**



8,429 girls received **take-home rations**, encouraging parents to **keep girls in school**



1,890 metric tons of **food** was distributed - **45 percent** of the intended goal

In 2023, WFP continued to deliver school meal programmes in Guinea under strategic outcome 1, in alignment with government priorities. Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) is integrated into several of the country's policies and programmes, such as the National Social Protection Policy, the National Food and Nutrition Policy, and the Ten-Year Education Programme of Guinea. Through school meals, WFP aims to nurture children, improve their health, and facilitate access to education, increasing school enrolment, attendance, and completion. In addition, the programme facilitates market access for smallholder farmers while building the capacity of national institutions, partners, and communities and fostering their ownership. As HGSF effectively augments the impact of regular school meal programmes with economic benefits for local communities, the Government has identified HGSF as a strategy to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty and hunger, facilitate inclusive and equitable quality education, sustainable economic growth, reduction of inequality and help forge partnerships for sustainable development.

Overall, this strategic outcome had sufficient resources for 2023 (funded at 140 percent of the funding needs). However, some donations remained restrictive to specific commodities. Negotiating a better plan through the funding process to secure flexible resources to provide the recommended food baskets is essential. The evaluation of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (I-CSP), in 2023, highlighted a need to bolster fundraising to expand school canteens, to collaborate with the Government in formulating a comprehensive national school feeding strategy, and to diversify donors rather than solely rely on traditional contributors. Overall, the activity's funding level remained satisfactory, given the contributions received from various donors and the country's authorities' strong involvement in advocacy. Compared with last year, where a reduction in the number of feeding days from 20 to 16 was necessary, this year's funding enabled WFP to cover almost all needs. The cash-based transfers (CBT) modality has been generalized in all schools to reinforce the local purchasing policy initiated more than five years ago.

In 2023, 175,186 school-aged children (45 percent of girls) benefited from the school feeding program; representing 75,186 more beneficiaries than the initial target of 100,000 and a 50.4 percent increase compared to 2022, thanks to the availability of sufficient funds to reach beyond the target. The number of schools reached has increased from 886 in 2022 to 1,287 in 2023, as WFP provided additional food assistance to 401 schools as part of the national school feeding programmes. WFP has transferred USD 2.1 million to school management committees to purchase local food items for on-site school meals.

The number of beneficiaries receiving hot and nutritious meals through CBT has risen sharply compared with 2022, when 116,489 children were reached. This evolution is in line with WFP's strategy to progressively shift from direct food

assistance to CBT modalities to ensure an uninterrupted sustainable food supply as well as capacity building of key players in the cereal value chain on the one hand and local market dynamization on the other. Indeed, WFP has provided women with entrepreneurial and leadership opportunities by linking smallholder farmers with school canteens, creating win-win partnerships that promote school feeding and agricultural development.

This year, 8,429 female students, received 82,5 mt of vegetable oil as a take-home ration to provide a stronger incentive for parents to send their girls to school, promoting gender equality and deterring child marriage. These girls are living in the rural areas of the country where gender-specific barriers to completing education are more evident, and the roles attributed to girls and women as mothers and caregivers legitimize and encourage early family formation and put most of the burden of household and family care on them.

WFP could significantly increase the share of food products purchased from smallholder farmer aggregation systems thanks to flexible donations, directed towards the development of HGFS. As a result, the total quantity supplied to school-aged children rose sharply with the CBT modality, with 1,117 mt distributed during the year, compared to 744 mt in 2022 .

WFP showed progress in increasing the retention rate in primary schools that received hot and nutritious meals to school-aged children, recording a 99,1 percent rate in 2023, while the rate was 98.9 in 2022. Moreover, the retention rate of girls has significantly increased from 96.9 percent in 2022 to 99.1 percent in 2023, almost meeting the ICSP target of 99.99 percent. This proved once more that the school feeding programme and take-home ration activities effectively and efficiently incentivize parents and girls to continue their education. Additionally, HGFS offered economic opportunities for local producers, of whom 80 percent were women who saw an income generation improvement, especially in the Zero Hunger Villages.

WFP maintained its strong partnership with the Ministry of Education through the National Directorate of School Canteens (DNCaS, in French), Guinea's lead authority for school feeding. Through initiatives relevant to the Global School Meals Coalition, WFP supports the Ministry of Education in Guinea to develop the national school feeding strategy further to collaborative discussions held in May 2023. However, challenges remain, notably in finalizing the national school feeding policy. Despite the formulation of the Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Education, delayed validations have caused a slowdown in the document approval process.

For 2024 WFP is planning to focus its efforts on expanding collaboration with other UN agencies to enhance intersectoral interventions. There is an urgent need to lay down a comprehensive gap analysis and a nationwide survey on nutritive and resilient school meal programmes, reflecting their impacts on the most vulnerable populations.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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.	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

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



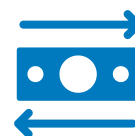
900,656 crisis-affected people were assisted through **food** and/or **cash-based transfers** under **emergency response**; **49 percent women**



14,471 children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received **specialized nutritious food** and **cash assistance** to prevent and treat malnutrition



7,438 metric tons of **food commodities** and **specialized nutritious food** distributed



USD 335,472 provided to **affected populations** through **cash-based transfers** to meet their basic **food** and **nutrition needs**

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP aimed to ensure that people affected by crises could adequately meet their immediate food and nutritional needs during and after crises. In 2023, thanks to the generous assistance received by donors, WFP could prioritize emergency operations to assist vulnerable populations during the lean season. The funding enabled a response to food insecurity in the most vulnerable areas defined by the *Cadre Harmonisé*. In 2023, Guinea faced risks that have negatively impacted socioeconomic development and food and nutrition security. This included political instability and civil unrest, fuel shortages with associated transport and business disruptions, limitations in ground shipping, and extreme weather events, including flooding. The November 2023 *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis indicated that 2,000,428 people (14.5 percent of the population) were classified as being 'under pressure' (2.1 percent reduction from 2022), while those in 'crisis' reduced by 53.6 percent, equating to 404,196 people. However, the potential shift of 65,085 people (4.2 percent of the population) to 'emergency' status in the 2024 June-August lean season calls for attention. In response, WFP prioritized providing lifesaving food, cash, and nutritional support to the most vulnerable people who were particularly affected by hardships during the lean season. This was achieved through a multi-sectoral approach that included unconditional food assistance, emergency cash transfers, and emergency nutritional support to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G). The targeting of the most vulnerable areas was based on the results from the *Cadre Harmonisé*, focusing on levels 3 and 4, and the targeting of villages was based on the integrated community approach.

In 2023, WFP significantly expanded its assistance, reaching 900,656 beneficiaries (of which 49 percent were women), equivalent to 150,986 households assisted through food and/or unrestricted assistance through mobile money, under emergency response. A total of USD 335,472 was distributed to 2,243 households, benefiting 11,215 individuals. WFP successfully distributed 7,438 mt of food and specialized nutritious food, achieving 75 percent of the planned distribution. Additionally, 14,471 children aged 6-59 months and PBW/G received specialized nutritious food and cash assistance to prevent and treat malnutrition. Most of the beneficiaries, 99 percent, received food assistance for a 21-day ration. Although funds received enabled WFP to meet the increased needs, food insecurity continued to worsen throughout 2023, with new geographical areas identified in which people were in food insecurity Phase 3 from October to December. Moreover, despite the increase in resources, the cash transfer component of the assistance fell short of the target due to the lengthy process for contracting financial service providers to deliver cash-based assistance.

Furthermore, as part of WFP's strategy to integrate nutrition and HIV in its programming,, 600 clients requiring antiretroviral therapy (ART), of whom 312 were women, received a monetary transfer for 120 days. This initiative aimed to enhance financial accessibility for beneficiaries, thereby promoting ART clients' retention, adherence to medical appointments, and improved survival rates.

The results of the *Cadre Harmonisé* 2023 show that the assisted populations in the areas in Phase 4 have improved their nutritional status even if it remains fragile in the most impacted areas. This assistance during the lean period of 2023 is

the largest food aid operation in Guinea since the emergency response to the Ebola virus epidemic.

WFP signed a partnership agreement with the National Agency for Emergency and Humanitarian Disaster Management (ANGUCH, in French) under the Ministry of Territorial Administrations (MATD, in French) supervision to ensure an effective and efficient emergency response. In addition, WFP has cultivated a robust working collaboration with the Ministry of Health, extending its cooperative actions to engage with other United Nations agencies.

As a lesson learned, reducing the food ration in line with the WFP strategy in 2023 did not have a significant negative impact; however, it facilitated reaching a larger number of beneficiaries in response to food insecurity. The areas that received assistance through cash based transfers (CBT) experienced a delay due to negotiating a contractual procedure with a new service provider. Nonetheless, WFP's assistance through CBT, which covers 90 days of rations, allowed the beneficiaries to meet their nutritional and basic essential needs in 2023.

Throughout the year, WFP made considerable progress towards digitizing the information of people supported by the organization. Registrations on the corporate, personal information, and transfer management platform (SCOPE) ensured better management of individuals' identities and the delivery of assistance. Through three financial service providers, WFP scaled up its CBT operations via mobile money. To better determine the ratio in monetary transfer for the ICSP, WFP plans to update the evaluation of the minimum expenditure basket (MEB), to effectively meet the population's food security needs.

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	3 - Fully integrates gender

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.



57,933 children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls as well as **clients of anti-retroviral and tuberculosis treatment** were assisted



58 nutrition health agents trained and **41 public health facilities** supplied with **specialized nutritional food** for treatments



9,833 children, 4,638 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received **treatment for moderate acute malnutrition**



1,484 hygiene kits distributed, including **soap**, and **614 boxes of chlorine** to make **drinking water safe**

In 2023, WFP intensified nutrition-specific interventions by providing specialized nutritious food to promote infant and young child feeding (IYCF) to prevent and treat malnutrition. The main objective of this strategic outcome is to prevent malnutrition by focusing on improving the diets of the most vulnerable people (children aged 6 to 59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G), and clients of antiretroviral (ART) and Tuberculosis (TB) treatment, including those facing crises.

In this context, WFP Guinea has intensified the malnutrition prevention programme and the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) to strengthen human capital by providing assistance to PBW/G, children aged 6 - 59 months, and ART/TB clients. Specifically, MAM treatment aims to reduce the risk of malnutrition-related deaths and the deterioration of the MAM condition to severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

The timely signing of partnership agreements with the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene has allowed the continuation of MAM treatment activities without difficulties. However, the lack of funding to support income-generating activities for ART clients has impacted the correct implementation period of the activity, as it was necessary to make several revisions to the beneficiaries' needs before moving on with the selection of cooperating NGOs. It remains essential to sign timely partnership agreements and organize supervision of income-generating activities for ART clients.

WFP supported a total of 57,933 children aged 6-59 months, PBW/G, and clients on ART and TB treatment with specialized nutritious foods under the Malnutrition Treatment and Prevention Program in 2023, a significant increase compared to 20,950 people reached in 2022. The number of MAM treatment beneficiaries among children aged 6 to 59 months increased by 67 percent in 2023, with 9,833 compared to 5,906 in 2022, also significantly surpassing the target of 5,000, thanks to the timely availability of funds, the prompt arrival of the commodities and the establishment of a community screening system by the community health workers, which has helped in facilitating the process. Meanwhile, 4,638 PBW/G received assistance in 2023 compared to 1,474 in 2022. As for ART and TB treatment clients, 3,299 (3,147 ART clients and 152 TB clients) malnourished people received treatment. An increase of 56 percent compared to 2022.

To prevent chronic malnutrition, WFP trained 58 nutritional health agents and provided 41 public health facilities with specialized nutritious food for children aged 6-23 months. In addition, 9,537 PBW/G attended awareness sessions on IYCF, good hygiene practices, sanitation, the importance of prenatal and postnatal consultations, the use of health care for childbirth, adherence to children's vaccination appointments, and the use of drinking water. Parallel to these activities, 237 cooking demonstration sessions were organized monthly in health centres, 472 awareness sessions, and 1,615 home visits. Alongside these activities, women received monthly hygiene kits, including 1,484 boxes of soap and 614 boxes of chlorine to make water safe for drinking.

A noticeable 99.62 percent MAM treatment recovery rate suggests positive outcomes in terms of treatment and full achievement of the year-end target of >95 percent. The analysis of monthly follow-up data for children aged 0 to 24 months showed that, on average, 80 percent of children maintained a normal nutritional status. On average, 91 percent of women and girls maintained their normal nutritional status.

Nutrition activities were carried out in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene through 217 public health structures, alongside 12 local NGOs and one international NGO acting as cooperating partners in providing assistance to ART/DOT clients and households. In 2023, WFP contributed to building the capacity and resilience of ART clients through income-generating activities. These activities aim to improve the income of ART clients so that they can have easy financial access to nutritious food and non-free health care in the country. They have been financed thanks to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) country envelope.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

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.



7,245 people; 52 percent women, received **monetary transfers** worth **USD 176,830** for the creation of **community assets** and **capacity-strengthening**



120 agro-pastoralists trained in **fodder production**

WFP creates productive assets and provides financial and technical support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities through its integrated Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) programmes, with the aim to improve smallholders' agricultural productivity and revenues, build their resilience to shocks including climate change, and increase their access to profitable and stable agricultural markets by linking them to the school feeding programmes. WFP works closely with the Government, UN sister agencies and national NGOs to build sustainable food systems and further strengthen national resilience capacities. Additionally, the innovative Zero Hunger Village project, launched in 2022, integrates all WFP traditional programmes such as school meals, nutrition, FFA, and SAMS to create rice value chains, allowing them to achieve zero hunger within a two-year framework.

In 2023, the scale-up of the Zero Hunger Village project, focusing on innovative, global, and comprehensive integrated activities, and the expansion of the Tong-II rice short-cycle variety was a priority for the resilience-building programme. In 2023, there were seven active Zero Hunger Villages and 67 sites for the planting of Tong-II G-type seeds, which are very receptive and high-yielding. Most sites are former WFP project sites, ensuring optimal impact and sustainability of the intervention. The beneficiaries of this project are vulnerable people who do not have access to productive assets that can improve their food security.

WFP has also collaborated with other United Nations agencies to improve relations between farmers and herders, mainly through the project "Building cross border peace and strengthening sustainable livelihoods of cattle herders and crop farmers in Sierra Leone and Guinea," funded by the United Nations Peace Building Fund. The project aims to enhance conflict mediation and communication between cattle herders and farmers in six villages of the Faranah prefecture in Guinea and Falaba district in Sierra Leone and to strengthen the mechanisms for dialogue and community conflict management between Guinea and Sierra Leone, promoting cross-border cooperation for the creation of a safe space. With the establishment of a self-built and self-managed community school, health centre, and youth centre, made possible thanks to the project's cash transfers, the villages of Djibendo, Manikolia, and Tinterba are taking a significant step towards resilience and the consolidation of lasting peace within and between the communities by strengthening the mechanisms for dialogue and creating a safe space to promote peaceful co-existence.

In 2023, strategic outcome 4 received a contribution of USD 7.3 million, which is 266 percent of the required amount. However, only USD 1.9 million was spent, a 27 percent spending rate because the funds were received late. Despite the low disbursement rate under this strategic outcome, WFP is working towards ensuring long-term results for 2024; 13 percent of the funds received have already been committed to the purchase of equipment, and these are expected to be delivered soon to communities. WFP is also carrying out geographical targeting to lay down a list of communities eligible for immediate assistance.

In 2023, 7,245 beneficiaries, of which 52 percent were women, received monetary transfers worth USD 176,830 for the creation of community assets and capacity-strengthening (training, purchase of agricultural materials and equipment, including two power tillers, one tricycle and two locally made mobile sprinkler systems with a 30-meter watering radius, seeds and phytosanitary products).

WFP Guinea has supported the development of 174 ha of lowland rice fields, 50 ha of which have been fenced with hedges and barbed wire. Among the sites developed, two have been integrated with fish farming, and production is underway. WFP Guinea has carried out the cultivation of Tong-II G Rice in 80 villages over an area of 310 hectares of lowlands. More than 1,110 mt were harvested with an average yield of 3.6 mt per hectare (2 mt more per hectare than the average yield of local varieties). Through the Zero Hunger Village project, local productivity increased by 100 percent in 2023. Initially piloted in seven villages, it has expanded to 13 villages in 2023.

In addition, WFP has supported the rehabilitation of 2 km of rural roads and the revegetation of 4.5 ha of degraded water catchment areas. Furthermore, 120 agro-pastoralists were trained in fodder production, and fast-growing nutritious grass (*Brachiaria guinenensis* and *Panicum maximum*) was planted on 60 ha of fenced community grazing areas. The same group was trained in producing multi-nutritional blocks and urea-treated straw, which promotes collaboration between farmers and herders, as production requires crop residues (rice and corn bran).

WFP has established partnerships with NGOs for the implementation of activities, as well as with technical schools, including the National School of Agriculture and Livestock (ENAE, in French), and research institutes, including the Guinean Agricultural Research Institute (IRAG, in French), and The Rural Promotion and Agricultural Advisory Service (SERPROCA, in French) to conduct studies on high-yield, short-cycle varieties of Tong-II G rice. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock consistently monitored activities to provide technical advice. The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development has been called upon to pilot agroforestry and for consultations for socioenvironmental studies for the development of the adaptation funds.

WFP intends to conduct a decentralized evaluation of the integrated approach of the Zero Hunger Villages pilot project in 2024. This evaluation aims to learn the lessons from the ZHV pilot before extending it on a large scale.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

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.



66 humanitarian actors trained for enhanced **preparedness** and **response** to disasters



19 semi-automated dashboards developed for the Malaria programme for optimal decision-making and **health supply chain management**

WFP continued to strengthen the capacity of the national Government and stakeholder partners in the design and use of systems for the management of emergency preparedness and response, disaster risks, post-harvest losses, and supply chains for food and nutrition security, as planned under the strategic outcome 5 of WFP's Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2019-2024.

To ensure sustainability and national ownership of programmes, WFP provided technical support and training to the Government and partners at all levels, including through South-South cooperation, including the participation of government officials in seminars in China and Ivory Coast. Within this framework, particular focus was given to strengthening partnerships with the Government and partners, boosting national emergency preparedness and response capacity, and supply chain optimization. Emphasis was laid on the essential pillars of governance, procedures, tools, and competencies to enable the population's food, nutrition, and health security.

Over the year, WFP developed and signed three memorandums of understanding (MoUs) with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD, in French), the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD, in French), and the National Agency for Health Security (ANSS, in French) under the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene. Through these partnerships, WFP aims to position itself as a strategic partner of choice by leveraging its expertise and competency in emergency response while strengthening the national capacity to achieve health, food, and nutrition security and build the resilience of communities in Guinea.

This country capacity strengthening (CCS) strategic outcome was funded at 114 percent against the funding needs, which enabled WFP to provide consistent support to the Government throughout the year, particularly to the National Emergency and Humanitarian Disaster Management Agency (ANGUCH, in French), the Ministry of Health, and the National Agency for Health Security to strengthen national emergency preparedness and response, and to build a robust health supply chain response system. However, the expenditure rate against the available funds for 2023 was low mainly due to operational constraints, resulting in programmatic delays, which limited WFP Guinea's capacity to provide additional capacity-strengthening support to the Government.

WFP continued to align with the National Directorate of Pharmacy and Medicines (DNPM, in French) to put in place tools and approaches for optimal decision-making and health supply chain management. The control tower approach, which began in 2022, witnessed considerable progress. In 2023, WFP supported building a culture of performing routine analysis and decision-making through coaching sessions and monthly supply chain meetings regrouping nine different health programmes. Through this intervention, 19 semiautomated dashboards were developed for the Malaria programme.

WFP built on the expertise developed through its multi-year collaboration with the central medical store on technical assistance and capacity strengthening in fleet management. WFP rolled out an improved version of the Transportation Operations Management Software (TOMS), marking a significant milestone in the phased approach for transferring the tool to the Central Medical Store (PCG SA, in French) by the end of 2023.

In collaboration with the office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRCO) as well as ANGUCH, WFP organized a training workshop registering 66 humanitarian actors to strengthen their capacity for enhanced preparedness and response to disasters across the country.

WFP supported the participation of government and stakeholder partners in a seminar in Wuxi, China, and in a training in Côte d'Ivoire. Participants included a technical agent of IRAG, personnel of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD) and four representatives of WFP supporting farmer organisations with the aim to improve national capacity for adapting improved rice farming techniques and production mechanisms in the country, hence improving the food security of the population.

The health supply chain intervention has developed a monitoring and evaluation framework aligned with generic supply chain indicators, focusing on strengthening health supply chains and adhering to WFP's indicators. These indicators are defined per the strategic priorities of selected government partners, available data sources, and the initial assessment conducted during the launch of each project.

Furthermore, WFP and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) have fostered a longstanding partnership, particularly in the domain of supply chain and logistics. Presently, they are collaborating to expand the control tower approach to family planning commodities, aiming for effective health programme management.

In 2023, the health supply chain outcome indicator baseline was zero, as the implementation plan for the Monitoring & Evaluation framework specifies that the calculation and evaluation of output indicators will be undertaken in 2024.

In 2023, WFP has cultivated a robust working collaboration with the Ministry of Health, extending its cooperative actions to engage with other United Nations agencies. Additionally, WFP actively coordinated with primary stakeholders, including the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), to convene subject experts and support emergency preparedness activities. This collaboration resulted in the revision of the country's emergency preparedness plan and successfully secured the Minister of Health's signature for the dissemination of the plan.

The fleet management tool deployed to the central medical store (CMS) is an easy-to-use software package. Still, its technical functionalities sometimes can go beyond the level of maturity of the CMS logistics operations. In addition, the deployment of such a technical solution requires significant management capacity to ensure effective coordination of activities. Strengthening the needs assessment phase and the management capacity of the Government stakeholders would ensure greater consistency with the project strategy. These elements should guide WFP's support strategy, for example, by identifying the most suitable approach between developing in-house software or supporting deploying an existing solution on the market.

To facilitate a seamless transition and effective handover of tools to the Government, WFP actively supported the revision of existing SOPs to ensure their practical implementation and enhance fleet management practices. In addition, WFP produced guides video tutorials and supporting documentation to guarantee the transfer of skills and competencies for new staff and refresher training.

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 - Does not integrate gender or age

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



1,665 passengers from **39 organizations** and **16.5 metric tons** of cargo transported, with **5 medical evacuations** conducted



97 percent of users satisfied the **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)**

To enhance partnerships towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), WFP supports the broader humanitarian community, targeting vulnerable people in all four regions of Guinea, primarily in rural areas. Following the resurgence of the Ebola Virus in Guinea in 2014, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) was established at the request of the Government and humanitarian partners to facilitate access to humanitarian personnel and essential goods, including vaccines and medical equipment, for immediate response. Seven years after the declaration of the first epidemic of Ebola Virus Disease in Guinea, the country faced a new outbreak between 14 February and 19 June 2021. In a post-Ebola context, the Government and the humanitarian community in Guinea have asked WFP to maintain the UNHAS service active to provide safe and reliable air transport to overcome the long distance between rural areas and the capital, Conakry, as well as the inadequate road infrastructure.

In 2023, the number of organizations using UNHAS reached 39, serving five scheduled destinations and one ad hoc. UNHAS, with an 18-seat aircraft, transported 1,665 passengers, a 16 percent increase compared to 2022, carried 16.5 mt of cargo, and performed five medical evacuations.

The funds received for UNHAS enabled regular transport services in 2023 and will support operations until June 2024. Urgent additional funds are needed to ensure the continuity of UNHAS services beyond that date to enable safe and reliable transportation of goods and humanitarian personnel to critical intervention areas, ensuring access to isolated destinations not served by commercial flights and not accessible via surface transport. UNHAS has supported a response to the diphtheria crisis in the Kankan and Siguiri areas by transporting health workers, medicines, and vaccines. UNHAS users and the whole humanitarian community in the country have continued to express their appreciation for UNHAS services and requested the continuation of the operation, which in 2023 registered a 97 percent user satisfaction rate, according to the latest integrated results from the Passenger Satisfaction Survey (PSS) and the Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey (PASS).

The Steering Committee in 2023 decided to reduce the cost of seats per person from USD 300 to USD 200 for main destinations to ensure an optimal occupancy rate in 2024.

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Guinea is one of the most gender-unequal countries in the world [1]. In 2021, the country ranked 182 out of 191 countries in the United Nations Development Programme's Gender Inequality Index, putting it in the bottom 5 percent worldwide [2]. Women and girls in Guinea face significant barriers to accessing the same opportunities as men [3]. Challenges include little influence in decision-making, high youth unemployment, limited access to medical care, and concerning low literacy rates (31 percent of adult females above 15 years old cannot read) and school completion rates. Enrolment rates are systematically lower for girls than boys at both primary (62 percent versus 67 percent) and secondary levels (22 percent versus 32.2 percent, respectively) [4]. Gender-specific barriers to completing education include the risk of sexual harassment and violence in schools, early family formation, and the lack of adequate water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities. Almost half of the schools in Guinea have no drinking water supply, with that proportion exceptionally high in rural areas, at 74 percent [5]. Customary practices related to the roles attributed to girls and women as mothers and caregivers legitimize and encourage early family formation and put most of the burden of household and family care on them. Moreover, 19.4 percent of girls aged 7 to 12 and 26.3 percent aged 13 to 18 do not attend school because families are reluctant or not able to send them to school [6].

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 [7]. 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.

The country has the 13th highest maternal mortality rate in the world and one of the highest rates in sub-Saharan Africa (534 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births). Maternal mortality accounts for 41 percent of all deaths among women aged 15 to 19 [8].

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 2023, identified gender equality and the fight against gender-based violence as a priority for human development [9].

In 2023, WFP strived to reduce inequalities by increasing retention in schools through its school meal programme and economically empowering women smallholders through Home Grown School Feeding (HGFS). More specifically, WFP distributed 82.5 mt of food as a take-home ration to 8,429 girls to incentivize parents to send their girls to school, promoting gender equality and deterring child marriage and unwanted pregnancies. HGFS offered economic opportunities for local producers, of whom more than 80 percent were women who saw an income generation improvement, especially in Zero Hunger Villages. Meanwhile, 4,638 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) were assisted with nutritious food, and 9,537 PBW/G attended awareness sessions on infant and young child feeding (IYCF), good hygiene practices, sanitation, the importance of prenatal and postnatal consultations, the use of health care for childbirth, adherence to children's vaccination appointments, and the use of drinking water while receiving monthly hygiene kits.

In addition, WFP contributed to women's empowerment through the professionalization of women smallholders. WFP has organized 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. Also, WFP supported 1,881 women in performing vegetable gardening activities to enhance food and nutritional security.

As part of its interventions to mainstream gender and meet the unique needs of women and girls, WFP ensured that women were present in decision-making bodies such as complaints and asset management committees. To date, WFP works with 35 farmer organizations headed by women. These effective gender mainstreaming approaches facilitated

women's participation in public life and the local economy. This allows women to secure their livelihoods, preserve dignity, build social capital, and increase confidence. Finally, trends show positive results in gender-responsive and transformative social behaviour change, with 55.3 percent of women making decisions on the use of food, cash, and vouchers distributed by WFP.

In terms of results, these gender-related activities have produced significant outcomes against the gender-related Interim Country Strategic Plan commitments. For example, the WFP's Gender Policy (2022) goals are accomplished by implementing gender-targeted actions that address policy objectives such as achieving equitable access to and control over food security and nutrition for women and girls, through implementing activities integrated within WFP's school feeding, nutrition, and resilience programs.

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

To apply accountability to affected populations principles into WFP programmes, different segments of the community (leaders, men, women, persons with disabilities, elderly) were met on different sites of a total of seven localities covered by the Sub Offices Kankan, Boke, Nzerekore and the antenna in Gueckedou in November 2023 where the Zero Hunger Villages program is implemented. It was found that community priorities identified during participatory community planning (PCP) need to be more clearly translated into resilience programming, avoiding implementation of a standardized "one size fits all" model, given the regional differences (climatic, geographic) in areas covered by WFP. WFP has initiated, in December 2023, outreach activities with communities to update PCPs and inform the design of resilience projects in the Zero Hunger Villages. During these consultations, it emerged that information on programmatic decisions (such as eligibility criteria and calendar of activities) must be more systematically shared with communities to ensure their meaningful participation and empowerment. Nonetheless, positive feedback has been received from the communities. An increased sense of empowerment was observed through the Zero Hunger Village communities of Nieh and Farabanah, along with the communities' progress in supporting their children's education, the nutrition of breastfeeding women, and improvements in household food security. Additionally, communities expressed gratitude for WFP's support and felt they could collaborate well with WFP representatives.

Limited provision of information was also confirmed during post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercises conducted in December 2023, in which over 72 percent of beneficiaries mentioned not being aware of their rights. Only 51 percent of beneficiaries were aware of their entitlements and mentioned that they were displayed on the distribution site, except for Gueckedou, Faranah, and Yamou, where 100 percent of beneficiaries confirmed that the information was available on signposts. Sixty-three percent of beneficiaries were informed in advance of the time and place of distribution. Regarding participation and empowerment, only 44 percent mentioned being consulted on the choice of distribution site.

To address some of the gaps related to accountability to affected populations in general and information provision in particular, at the end of 2023, WFP set up a call centre with a Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) Manager and three men and women operators who speak different local languages to attend the hotline calls. This is part of a comprehensive CFM to ensure accountability to affected populations. The hotline, one of the three channels being established (community-based committees and helpdesks), is expected to be fully operational by early 2024. This will foster two-way communication with affected communities in general and with beneficiaries in particular and promote informed programme decisions. Finally, trends show positive results in gender-responsive and transformative social behaviour change, with 99.9 percent of beneficiaries reporting no safety concern experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes and 99.8 percent of beneficiaries reporting being treated with respect through the engagement.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

WFP applies environmental mainstreaming to its various interventions to eliminate unintended environmental damage, strengthen the capacity of communities to better manage natural resources, enhance land fertility and biodiversity, and improve the resilience of vulnerable populations to climate shocks. Interventions in the resilience package are subject to ongoing environmental and social risk assessment at the design and implementation stages. In 2023, the WFP office carried out seven environmental and social assessments in accordance with the partnership agreements signed with non-governmental organizations and government technical departments. As part of the preparation of the entire proposal for the Adaptation Fund project, the office recruited a consultant to carry out an environmental and social impact study in ten villages, together with an environmental and social management plan. In addition, the office strengthened its capacity in WFP's environmental and social standards and frameworks, as well as in environmental and social screening and monitoring and the use of the safeguard checklist for all program activities.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP launched its Environmental Management System (EMS) in 2023. Regarding environmental sustainability in operations, experts evaluated and explored how the office in Guinea manages the environmental risks associated with operational activities. As a result, WFP is planning initiatives to improve the sustainability of internal operations in energy, waste, water, sustainable purchasing, awareness-raising, and training.

In October 2023, the WFP environmental focal point participated in the inaugural Regional Environmental Retreat & Workshop in Dakar. Some of the activities during the workshop included site visits with waste recyclers and strategic discussions surrounding the region's Environmental Management System (EMS). A set of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) was established to guide the implementation of the EMS. The KPIs reflect the desire to improve the environmental footprint and drive meaningful change by addressing waste management and energy efficiency, including initiating recycling efforts and replacing energy-consuming equipment while reducing costs.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

WFP focuses on delivering nutrition-specific interventions and providing specialized nutritious foods and Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) to promote infant and young child feeding to prevent and treat malnutrition.

In 2023, WFP contributed to building the capacity and resilience of art antiretroviral therapy (ART) clients through income-generating activities. These activities aim to improve the income of ART clients so that they can have easy financial access to nutritious food and non-free health care in the country. They have been financed thanks to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) country envelope.

Expanded child immunisation programmes and prenatal consultation services in the 47 health facilities benefiting from the 1000-day chronic malnutrition prevention project have been strengthened thanks to the incentive effect of the monthly distribution of specialised nutritional food and hygiene kits targeting children aged 6 to 24 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G).

As part of the diversification of agricultural production in communities benefiting from integrated nutrition, resilience and school feeding activities in the Zero Hunger Villages, WFP has introduced awareness-raising practices among beneficiaries of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS) activities on food groups and their nutritional values, intending to promote crop diversification and the purchase of nutritious foods on the market with part of the cash transferred by the resilience-building programme.

Advancing the implementation of the Guinea-Support Project for the transformation of Guinean agriculture and youth agricultural entrepreneurship (PATAG EAJ) [1], WFP Guinea has supported the implementation of capacity-strengthening activities to improve the diet in schools with school canteens in the Boké prefecture across two sub-prefectures. The food basket consisted of rice, beans, fish (fresh/dry), fresh tomatoes, eggplant, oil, and salt. All these commodities were purchased from small producers and traders in the beneficiary sub-prefectures. This project aimed to improve the diet of schoolchildren. It also engaged training members of the school management committees in the sub-prefectures benefiting from the agricultural production support activities, as well as health workers from two health centres. The training courses reinforced their knowledge of vegetable-growing groups. At the same time, the members of the school canteen management committees, including the cooks, could learn about nutritious food groups, their roles, and their sources. The two health structures also benefited from culinary demonstration materials, recipe booklets and Information Education and Communication (IEC) material, enabling them to sensitize and advise communities on good infant and young child feeding practices. The community health workers could learn about the nutritional management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) as well as awareness-raising techniques on the use of picture boxes and nutritious recipe booklets based on local foods to promote SBCC.

Partnerships

Throughout 2023, WFP continued implementing resource mobilization activities to nurture the relationship with traditional donors and broaden the base of resource mobilization partners. The rate of contributions received in 2023 is above the levels recorded in 2022 (USD 18.3 million excluding carry forward) and in 2021 (USD 10.8 million excluding carry forward). Contributions from government donors remained the principal lifeline for resourcing until 2023. As a crucial partner of the Government of Guinea, WFP has been instrumental in implementing programmes funded by the Government through International Financial Institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The implementation of the IMF Food Shock Window enabled WFP to raise USD 20 million and scale up the response to the escalating food security deterioration in the country.

WFP strengthened its collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and embarked on the joint formulation of an Adaptation Fund proposal. The process is underway.

Several field missions have been conducted to showcase the actions taken to support vulnerable communities and their positive impact as part of the activities aimed at enhancing communication best practices and cultivating the relationship with WFP's prominent donors in Guinea.

In 2023, WFP actively advocated for the establishment of a National School Meal Programme in collaboration with the Government and supported its admission as a member of the School Meals Coalition, which seeks to improve and scale up school meal programmes to ensure that every child has the opportunity to receive a healthy, nutritious meal in school by 2030.

WFP has played a pivotal role in the development of the rice value chain in Guinea through south-south and triangular collaboration, including supporting Guinea's participation in high-level forums on food and nutrition security through raising awareness, generating consensus and collective actions on policy alignment to sustain resilient food systems, in support of government entities, including the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock.

WFP implementation of the Zero Hunger Village project has produced promising results, with a 100 percent increase in production in seven villages. The positive results helped WFP build a strong partnership with the Republic of Korea based on mutual trust and performance, which set the basis for more contributions in other countries. The Republic of South Korea launched its "K-rice belt" initiative with eight African nations, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, Ghana, Cameroon, Uganda, Kenya, and Guinea Bissau, to provide them with quality rice varieties and share its farming expertise, ensuring their sustainable food security.

WFP signed a partnership agreement with the National Agency for Emergency and Humanitarian Disaster Management (ANGUCH, in French) under the Ministry of Territorial Administration (MATD) supervision to ensure an effective and efficient emergency response.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, WFP has begun developing the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2024-2029. This plan takes stock of the findings, conclusions, and recommendations from the evaluation of the previous Interim CSP. It aligns with the vision of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2024-2028 and Guinea's Interim Reference Programme 2022-2025 along with national sectoral policies.

WFP continuously explores opportunities to embrace innovative ways to expand fundraising efforts with the critical urgency to plan and prioritize as needs continue to rise. In 2023, WFP actively advocated to empower and engage local private sector entities; as they have a long-term local presence in the country, they can act quickly as they have a deep community understanding and can rely on local networks.

In 2023, WFP started a project funded by a private sector donor, Ecobank, providing school meals to improve students' retention rate and academic performance in selected schools. Thanks to Ecobank's contribution, WFP supported 1,424 students from seven primary schools in the Nzérékoré and Faranah regions. Among these students, 660 were girls, representing 46 percent. In addition, 84 girls in 6th grade also received takeaway oil rations, an initiative to encourage their families to keep them in school. To achieve this, WFP collaborated with the School Canteen Management Committees (COGEST, in French), which received cash-based transfer for local food purchases to prepare school meals and takeaway rations for girls. Ecobank expressed its desire to continue the partnership in 2024 to develop HGSF-relevant projects.

Focus on localization

In 2023, WFP collaborated with 16 cooperating partners, primarily national NGOs, and signed 34 field-level agreements (FLAs) in various areas, such as food distribution, livelihood resilience, and data collection. This collaboration has enabled WFP to enhance the complementarity of actions and concentrate efforts on avoiding duplication, thereby saving resources. WFP fostered a collaborative knowledge exchange by facilitating a best practice sharing session with agricultural technical services and local associations to enhance the understanding and adoption of farming techniques within the Zero Hunger Village model. Initiating the digitalization process, WFP organized comprehensive SCOPE training sessions for field staff and partners, enabling identity verification via QR codes received by beneficiaries and enhancing accuracy, transparency, and WFP's impact.

WFP adopted the United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP) to manage cooperating partners and organized an online capacity-strengthening session for more than 70 NGO representatives to better plan its actions. This session allowed participants to familiarize themselves with the new procedure for launching calls for tenders via UNPP and the fundamental humanitarian principles of WFP, particularly those related to gender, responsibility towards affected populations, and protection against sexual exploitation and abuse.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Capitalizing on the unique strengths of United Nations agencies in Guinea, WFP has broadened its collaboration network by initiating pilot projects with UNICEF, WHO, and UNFPA. It also hosted a donor briefing on food and nutritional security in close cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Striving to enhance the synergy of actions on the ground to achieve Zero Hunger in Guinea, WFP is leveraging the overarching framework of Rome-based agencies to establish a memorandum of understanding with FAO.

Financial Overview

In 2023, WFP had USD 45 million of available funds to support its operations, comprising a carry-over of USD 11.9 million from previous years and USD 33 million direct contributions and multilateral allocations mobilized during the year, compared to USD 17 million mobilized in 2022. These resources met 168 percent of its funding requirements. Moreover, as WFP started implementing its activities with a high carry forward from 2022, this triggered an upward budget revision in June to expand the budget ceiling from USD 12.8 million to 26.7 million, allowing WFP to scale up significantly the number of beneficiaries and duration of its emergency operation (activity 2) under its strategic outcome 2. Duration was extended from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024.

With USD 19 million of available resources, strategic outcome 1 had sufficient resources for 2023. However, some contributions remained restrictive to specific commodities. Negotiating a better plan through the funding process to secure flexible school feeding resources to provide the recommended food baskets is essential. The evaluation of the Interim Country Strategic Plan, in 2023, highlighted a need to bolster fundraising to expand school canteens, to collaborate with the Government in formulating a comprehensive national school feeding strategy, and to diversify donors rather than solely rely on traditional contributors. Overall, the activity's funding level remained satisfactory, given the contributions received from various donors and the country's authorities' strong involvement in advocacy.

WFP prioritized emergency operations to assist vulnerable populations during the lean season through strategic outcome 2. Available funding allowed to reach 900,000 beneficiaries in vulnerable areas defined by the *Cadre Harmonisé*. However, food insecurity continued to worsen in 2023, with new areas in Phase 3. Without adequate funding, these areas will be in Phase 4 by 2024. In addition, the cash transfer component fell short due to a delayed process of contracting financial service providers.

As per strategic outcome 3, the timely signing of partnership agreements with the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene has allowed the continuation of moderate acute malnutrition treatment activities without difficulties. However, limited funding to support income-generating activities for ART clients triggered several revisions to the beneficiaries' needs before moving on with the recruitment of cooperating NGOs.

In 2023, the contribution received for strategic outcome 4 was USD 7.3 million (266 percent of the funding requirements) but spent only USD 1.9 million due to the late receipt of the funds. Despite the low disbursement rate, in 2024, WFP aims to balance consumption with 13 percent of the funds received already committed to purchase equipment, and these are expected to be delivered to communities in early 2024. WFP is also carrying out geographical targeting to lay down a list of communities eligible for immediate assistance.





































Strategic outcome 5 for country capacity strengthening (CCS) received funding that exceeded its funding requirements by 114 percent. It provided consistent support to the Government throughout the year to strengthen national emergency preparedness and response and build a robust health supply chain response system. However, programmatic delays limited WFP Guinea's capacity to provide additional support leading to a low expenditure rate against the available funds for 2023. Measures have been taken to fill the gap for CCS in 2024, which will be particularly focused on supporting the Government in developing a national strategy and plan for emergency preparedness and response and health supply chain management.

Finally, the funds received for the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) enabled regular transport services in 2023 and will support operations until June 2024. Urgent additional funds are needed to ensure the continuity of UNHAS services beyond that date.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	13,667,510	4,219,824	19,266,176	12,576,842
SO01: - Food-insecure populations, including pre- and primary school-aged children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year round.	4,698,433	3,639,184	10,075,388	5,436,490
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.	4,698,433	3,639,184	10,075,388	5,436,490
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	8,969,076	580,640	9,190,788	7,140,351
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.	8,969,076	580,640	9,190,788	7,140,351
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	2,130,853	1,344,164	4,778,696	2,884,736
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.	2,130,853	1,344,164	4,778,696	2,884,736

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	2,130,853	1,344,164	4,778,696	2,884,736
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	2,749,975	4,041,227	7,310,744	1,960,533
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.	2,749,975	4,041,227	7,310,744	1,960,533
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 HGSP interventions and improves food handling and processing.	2,749,975	4,041,227	7,310,744	1,960,533
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	961,257	579,589	1,094,044	210,538
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.	961,257	579,589	1,094,044	210,538
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.	961,257	579,589	1,094,044	210,538

SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 2,535,176	 493,000	 3,185,975	 2,183,262
SO06: Humanitarian and Government partners have access to reliable transport and logistics services during crises	 2,535,176	 493,000	 3,185,975	 2,183,262
Activity 06: Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to government and other partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions	 2,535,176	 493,000	 3,185,975	 2,183,262
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 3,196,483	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 22,044,773	 10,677,806	 38,832,121	 19,815,912
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 3,111,131	 1,397,570	 4,712,494	 2,897,706
Total Direct Costs	 25,155,905	 12,075,376	 43,544,615	 22,713,619
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,635,133	 784,899	 1,507,786	 1,507,786
Grand Total	 26,791,039	 12,860,275	 45,052,402	 24,221,406

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] <https://www.ipcinfo.org/cadre-harmonise>
- [2] Results of the analysis of the current and projected acute food insecurity situation, October 2023
- [3] <https://www.undp.org/africa/press-releases/guinea-launches-project-aimed-strengthening-climate-resilience-communities-its-forested-region>
- [4] <https://www.ipcinfo.org/cadre-harmonise>
- [5] <https://www.imf.org/en/About/FAQ/global-food-crisis-and-food-shock-window>

Operational context

- [1] <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=GN>
- [2] <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/human-development-index#/indicies/HDI>
- [3] <https://unfccc.int/news/countries-vulnerability-to-climate-change>
- [4] <https://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=GIN>
- [5] Enquête nutritionnelle (SMART) 2022 | UNICEF
- [6] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, it is a five-phase scale which classifies levels of acute food insecurity, with 1 being the least acute, and 5 being the most acute
- [7] Cadre Harmonisé for the Identification and Analysis of Areas and Populations at Risk of Vulnerability to Food and Nutrition Insecurity, October 2023

Country Office Stories

- [1] Story by Eleonora Ponti, WFP Partnerships and Communications Officer
- [2] Priority for Guinea: Improving the Status of Women and Girls (worldbank.org)
- [3] Story by Mamouna Kamara, WFP Communications Officer

Gender equality and women's empowerment

- [1] <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099050423114031515/p17565805af6560c80b4b20827c1828af36>
- [2] Ibid
- [3] Ibid
- [4] Harmonized Survey on Household Living Conditions (EHCVM), Republic of Guinea, 2018
- [5] WHO and UNICEF 2022
- [6] <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/4d339ae1-e1b9-4f2e-87bd-064986bd535a/content>
- [7] <https://data.unicef.org/resources/child-marriage-country-profiles>
- [8] <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/366225/9789240068759-eng.pdf?sequence=1>
- [9] <https://mpci.gov.gn/file/2023/01/Programme-de-Reference-Interimaire-VF.pdf>

Nutrition integration

- [1] <https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-GN-A00-004>

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	661,835	580,736	88%
	female	669,165	561,938	84%
	total	1,331,000	1,142,674	86%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	4,482	8,905	199%
	female	5,174	11,769	227%
	total	9,656	20,674	214%
24-59 months	male	52,875	51,898	98%
	female	63,246	62,833	99%
	total	116,121	114,731	99%
5-11 years	male	162,400	188,285	116%
	female	174,700	191,438	110%
	total	337,100	379,723	113%
12-17 years	male	145,398	217,800	150%
	female	132,600	161,361	122%
	total	277,998	379,161	136%
18-59 years	male	255,840	77,060	30%
	female	242,535	88,864	37%
	total	498,375	165,924	33%
60+ years	male	40,840	36,788	90%
	female	50,910	45,673	90%
	total	91,750	82,461	90%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,331,000	1,142,674	86%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	60,000	6,399	10%
Malnutrition prevention programme	15,000	27,683	184%
Malnutrition treatment programme	31,000	32,750	105%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	225,000	175,186	77%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	800	720	90%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,000,000	900,656	90%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	22	-
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0%
Dried Fruits	500	0	0%
Iodised Salt	41	12	28%
Rice	2,040	848	42%
Split Peas	408	82	20%
Vegetable Oil	189	237	125%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	15	0	0%
Rice	9,600	7,438	77%
Split Peas	180	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	75	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	0	15	-
Corn Soya Blend	469	291	62%
Iodised Salt	10	0	0%
LNS	0	172	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	22	0	0%
Rice	420	329	78%
Split Peas	126	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	89	70	78%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	0	2,117,905	-
Value Voucher	972,000	0	0%

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	447,480	335,471	75%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	138,060	200	0%
Value Voucher	225,660	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	1,836,000	176,906	10%

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.					
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 02: Girls attending primary school receive take home entitlements to support school attendance and retention.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	56,250	8,429
			Male	68,750	
			Total	125,000	8,429
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	553	82.5
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 01: Children attending pre- and primary school receive timely and adequate nutritious meals, including locally sourced food, to meet their food and nutrition needs and support school attendance and retention.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD	972,000	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	45,000	79,375
			Male	55,000	95,811
			Total	100,000	175,186
A.2.9 Quantity of food provided to schools through home-grown school-based programmes			MT	2,625	1,117.62
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD		2,117,905

Other Output

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.

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 01: Children attending pre- and primary school receive timely and adequate nutritious meals, including locally sourced food, to meet their food and nutrition needs and support school attendance and retention.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	1,300	1,287

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SDG 2.1 - Location: Guinea - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	99.84	=99.99	=99.99	99.1	Secondary data
	Male	99.81	=99.99	=99.99	99.1	Secondary data
	Overall	99.82	=99.99	=99.99	99.1	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.

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 04: Crisis-affected populations receive timely and adequate food and nutrition assistance to meet their food and nutrition needs.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD	447,480	335,472
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	General Distribution	Female	490,000	441,339
			Male	510,000	459,317
			Total	1,000,000	900,656
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	9,870	7,437.76

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Support - Location: Guinea - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	59.8	≥91.5	≥91.54	22.6	WFP survey
	Male	55.8	≥87.1	≥87.22	20.6	WFP survey
	Overall	57.8	≥89.3	≥89.38	21.2	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35.22	≤3.95	≤3.94	28.2	WFP survey
	Male	31.18	≤3.7	≤3.7	33	WFP survey
	Overall	33.2	≤3.82	≤3.82	31.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9.7	≤7.1	≤4.52	49.2	WFP survey
	Male	8.3	≤6.5	≤9.08	46.4	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≤6.8	≤6.8	47.4	WFP survey
Target Group: Support - Location: Guinea - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	65.5	≥70	≥70	32.1	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

Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 08: Malnourished people and populations at risk receive timely and adequate specialized nutritious food to prevent and treat malnutrition

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD	225,660	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male Total	1,560 1,440 3,000	1,824 1,323 3,147
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male Total	10,150 7,350 17,500	8,688 6,292 14,980
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	2,550 2,450 5,000	8,763 5,843 14,606
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	2,600 2,400 5,000	7,578 4,688 12,266
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	2,795 2,205 5,000	5,506 4,327 9,833
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	5,000 5,000	811 811

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	5,000 5,000	4,638 4,638
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male Total	260 240 500	89 63 152
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,137	877.08
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	138,060	200
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	100	69.82
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	491	462.98

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SDG 2.2 - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	35	>80.42	>100	90	WFP
	Male	35	>80.42	>100	90	programme monitoring
	Overall	35	>80.42	>100	90	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	52	>66	>70	50	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: SDG 2.2 - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	7.7	<15	<15	0.19	Secondary data
	Male	7.7	<15	<15	0.17	Secondary data
	Overall	7.7	<15	<15	0.37	Secondary data

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.2	<3	<3	0.02	Secondary data
	Male	0.2	<3	<3	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0.2	<3	<3	0.02	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Overall	0.1	<15	<15	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Overall	90	>95	>95	99.62	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 HGSP interventions and improves food handling and processing.

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 11: 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.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD	1,836,000	176,906
	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	48,000	3,327
			Male	12,000	3,072
			Total	60,000	6,399

CSP Output 12: 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/HGSP and local food processors.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	480	442
			Male	320	278
			Total	800	720

Other Output

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.

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 11: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	9
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Ha	5	4.5
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Ha	200	174
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Km	5	2

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	8.84	≥50	≥150	120	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	195,248	≥3,289,518	≥1,200,000	1,058,000	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	631.2	≥4,434	≥1,200	1,157	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	
Other Output						
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.						
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 13: 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.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	70	66	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	90	85	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	35	33	

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: 5.14 - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥6	≥2	2	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 06: Humanitarian and Government partners have access to reliable transport and logistics services during crises				Crisis Response	
Other Output					
Activity 06: Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to government and other partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions					
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services					
CSP Output 14: 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					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	25	16.5
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	2,500	1,665

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	=100	=100	97	Joint survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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 HGSP interventions and improves food handling and processing.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: C.4.1 - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥100	≥100	100	Secondary data

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Support - Location: Guinea - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	34.5	≥50	≥50	42.86	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	18	≥20	≥20	25.6	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	70	≥20	≥20	19	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	12	≥18	≥18	55.3	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Support - Location: Guinea - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	90	=100	=100	99.88	WFP
	Male	90	=100	=100	99.94	programme monitoring
	Overall	90	=100	=100	99.92	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	80	>90	>90	99.88	WFP
	Male	80	>90	>90	99.74	programme monitoring
	Overall	80	>90	>90	99.79	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	0	=100	=100	99.74	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99.83	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Support - Location: Guinea - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥90	≥90	25.45	WFP
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	28.56	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	27.46	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Tidiane Bangoura

Women participating in rice harvesting in the community field of Djibendo as part of the WFP Peacebuilding Fund project in the Faranah prefecture.

World Food Programme

Contact info

Hyoung-joon Lim

hyoung-joon.lim@wfp.org

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 2023 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	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.
SO 2	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.
SO 3	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
SO 4	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.
SO 5	SPS1	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.
SO 6	HAS1	Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to government and other partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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.	8,969,077	580,641	9,190,788	7,140,352
	- 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.	4,698,433	3,639,184	10,075,389	5,436,490
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			13,667,510	4,219,825	19,266,177	12,576,842

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	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	2,130,854	1,344,165	4,778,696	2,884,737
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,130,854	1,344,165	4,778,696	2,884,737

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	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 HGSP interventions and improves food handling and processing.	2,749,976	4,041,227	7,310,745	1,960,534
		Non Activity Specific			0	
Subtotal 2.4)	SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		2,749,976	4,041,227	7,310,745	1,960,534
17.9	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.	961,257	579,589	1,094,045	210,538
Subtotal	SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)		961,257	579,589	1,094,045	210,538

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	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	2,535,177	493,001	3,185,976	2,183,262
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			2,535,177	493,001	3,185,976	2,183,262
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,196,483	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	3,196,483	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			22,044,774	10,677,806	38,832,121	19,815,913
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,111,132	1,397,570	4,712,494	2,897,707
Total Direct Costs			25,155,905	12,075,376	43,544,616	22,713,620
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,635,134	784,899	1,507,787	1,507,787
Grand Total			26,791,039	12,860,276	45,052,403	24,221,407



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

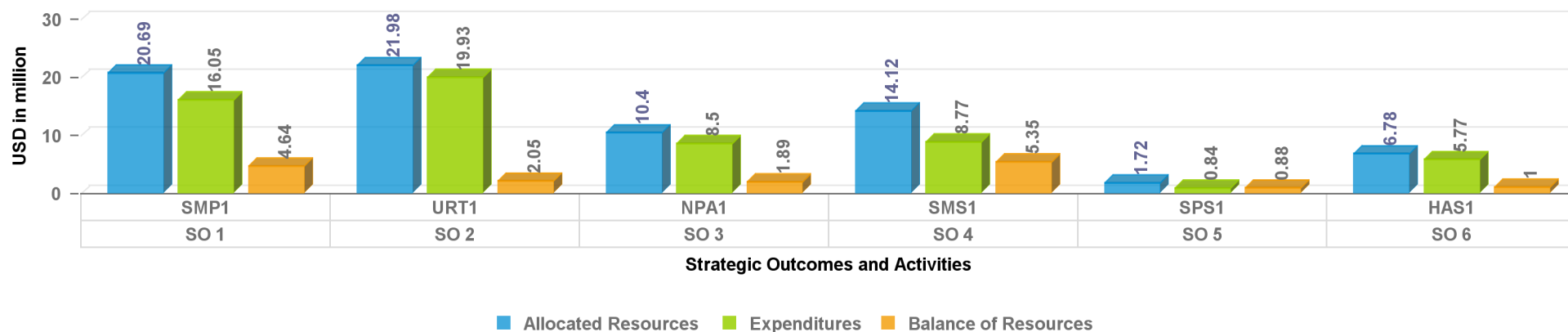
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative 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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	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.
SO 2	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.
SO 3	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
SO 4	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.
SO 5	SPS1	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.
SO 6	HAS1	Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to government and other partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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.	33,052,353	21,976,273	0	21,976,273	19,925,837	2,050,436
	- 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.	23,150,250	20,688,872	0	20,688,872	16,049,974	4,638,898
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			56,202,603	42,665,145	0	42,665,145	35,975,810	6,689,335

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	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	11,253,861	10,396,184	0	10,396,184	8,502,224	1,893,960
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			11,253,861	10,396,184	0	10,396,184	8,502,224	1,893,960

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	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.	12,281,214	14,124,165	0	14,124,165	8,773,954	5,350,211
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			12,281,214	14,124,165	0	14,124,165	8,773,954	5,350,211

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	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.	2,128,885	1,723,872	0	1,723,872	840,365	883,507
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,128,885	1,723,872	0	1,723,872	840,365	883,507
17.16	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	9,031,650	6,775,115	0	6,775,115	5,772,401	1,002,714
		Provide on-demand supply chain services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners	871,200	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			9,902,850	6,775,115	0	6,775,115	5,772,401	1,002,714
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,196,483	0	3,196,483	0	3,196,483
Subtotal SDG Target			0	3,196,483	0	3,196,483	0	3,196,483
Total Direct Operational Cost			91,769,414	78,880,964	0	78,880,964	59,864,756	19,016,208

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	8,689,810	8,820,569	0	8,820,569	7,005,782	1,814,787
		Total Direct Costs	100,459,224	87,701,533	0	87,701,533	66,870,537	20,830,996
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	6,470,757	4,797,504		4,797,504	4,797,504	0
		Grand Total	106,929,982	92,499,038	0	92,499,038	71,668,042	20,830,996

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee 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