



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

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Guinea

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024

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Overview

In collaboration with the Government, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other partners, WFP successfully completed the implementation of its Interim Country Strategic Plan (I-CSP) 2019-2024 in June 2024. Since 1964, WFP has been actively working in Guinea to enhance food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable and promote sustainable agricultural development. Under the I-CSP, WFP managed to mobilize a total of USD 96 million, enabling a wide range of impactful interventions directly contributing to achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). This Annual Country Report covers the final six months of the I-CSP, from January to June 2024.

In this period, WFP's key interventions focused on emergency food assistance, nutrition improvement, school feeding programs, resilience-building targeting smallholder farmers, and strengthening national capacities in disaster risk management and social protection. Between January and June 2024, WFP assisted **326,427 people**, with **49 percent of beneficiaries being women**. This achievement represents **73 percent of planned beneficiaries** for the period.

In the first half of 2024, WFP made significant progress in Guinea through its **school meal programme** and **Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) initiative**, both of which align with the government's strategic priorities. Through its school-based programmes, WFP went beyond its initial target, assisting **190 percent of initially planned beneficiaries** [1]. Between January and June, **228,167 school-aged children (45 percent girls)** benefited from school meals and take-home rations. Following its membership in the Global School Meals Coalition in 2023, the Government of Guinea materialized its commitment to the coalition with the technical support of WFP, by signing its national commitments in 2024. These commitments include a comprehensive revision of the 2013 national school feeding policy, the expansion of the programme's coverage by 30 percent and the increase of local procurement up to 80 percent. Additionally, the Government seeks to align the updated school meals policy with existing national frameworks, including the National Social Protection Policy, the National Food and Nutrition Policy, and Guinea's Ten-Year Education Programme. Recognizing HGSF's broad impact on poverty reduction, food security, quality education, and gender equality, the Government of Guinea increasingly views it as a key strategy for achieving **SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 4 (Quality Education), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)**.

As part of the emergency response to lean season and flooding events, WFP prioritized lifesaving assistance for the most vulnerable households, including children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), through unconditional distributions of food and cash-based transfers (CBT). Overall, **WFP assisted 23,948 food-insecure people** (39 percent of planned beneficiaries), **distributed 152.81 metric tons of food** (30 percent), and **provided USD 281,297 in cash transfers** (63 percent) [2]. Despite notable progress, the sharp increase in food insecurity in 2024, coupled with limited funding, constrained WFP's ability to fully meet growing needs.

WFP's nutrition-specific interventions targeted high-risk groups, including children aged 6-59 months, PBWG, and individuals undergoing antiretroviral (ART) and tuberculosis (TB) treatment. In the first half of 2024, **WFP supported 64,378 individuals through malnutrition supplementation and prevention activities** [3]. Among them, 6,489 children with MAM (including 2,852 girls) received targeted assistance, while 37,603 children (22,558 girls) benefited from interventions to prevent global acute malnutrition. Additionally, 4,354 children aged 6-23 months (2,264 girls) received nutritional support to prevent chronic malnutrition. Targeted PBWG participated in awareness sessions on infant and young child feeding (IYCF), hygiene, and healthcare. WFP also provided people requiring antiretroviral therapy and tuberculosis treatment with specialized nutritious foods. Key to the success of the nutrition programs was the **strong collaboration with national and local partners**. WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene, and the timely signing of partnership agreements facilitated continuity and efficiency in service delivery.

WFP received a sizeable multi-year contribution to continue its highly impactful work on smallholder farmers' resilience and market support. As a result, the first semester of 2024 saw a significant **scale-up of the "Zero Hunger Village" project launched in 2022** in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. This project, a cornerstone of WFP's work in Guinea, integrates WFP's traditional programmes—school meals, nutrition, FFA, and SAMS [4]—to **strengthen local rice value chains and accelerate progress toward zero hunger**. Initially piloted in 7 villages, the project expanded to 37 in the first half of 2024.

WFP Guinea made significant progress in **promoting climate adaptation strategies through the expansion of agroforestry systems** while also investing in post-harvest processing and mechanization to enhance agricultural productivity. To improve smallholder farmers' access to markets, WFP introduced **Farm2Go, a digital platform** that connects farmers with buyers in real time. Additionally, all interventions were designed with a strong focus on gender equality and economic empowerment, ensuring more inclusive and sustainable agricultural development. WFP's programmes, implemented with fellow UN agencies and grassroots organizations, are widely perceived as being a viable platform to **foster inclusiveness, intercommunal dialogue and effective conflict resolution** especially among

farmers' and herders' communities.

As part of the overarching strategy, WFP focused on **strengthening national capacities and systems** to ensure the **long-term sustainability of Zero Hunger initiatives**. In the reporting period, **WFP achieved important outcomes in strengthening the national disaster risk management system**, mainly through its ongoing **support for the National Agency for Emergency and Humanitarian Disaster Management (ANGUCH, in French)**. Efforts focused on reinforcing local capacities for early warning, preparedness and response. WFP achieved these targets by conducting training sessions and workshops, providing equipment and infrastructure, and supporting in the development of multi-hazard contingency plans in seven regions.

Furthermore, important advances were made in the implementation of the **comprehensive national food security and vulnerability survey (AGVSAN)** that began in 2023. The results, expected by the end of the year, will provide vital insights on food and nutrition security and its underlying causes. The findings from the survey will enable WFP and partners to better understand and address the needs of the most vulnerable populations in their interventions and will be critical to inform programming under WFP's new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2029, starting in July 2024.

To **strengthen partnerships for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, WFP continues to **support the humanitarian community**, prioritizing **vulnerable people across Guinea**, particularly in **rural and hard-to-reach areas**. The **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)**, initially established after the 2014 Ebola outbreak, remains critical in providing safe, reliable air transport for humanitarian personnel and essential goods. During the first half of 2024, UNHAS operations remained fully funded, thanks to generous donor support, allowing the service to continue playing a pivotal role in humanitarian efforts.

The new CSP, the design of which was informed by the results of an independent evaluation of the I-CSP [5] and the formulation of the 2024-2028 United Nations Sustainable Development Coordination Framework (UNSDCF), will give strategic continuity to WFP's presence in Guinea and build on the progress achieved under the current plan. It will emphasize collaborative partnerships, particularly with the Government of Guinea, to align with national development plans and tailor interventions to local needs. The plan aims to improve resilience by providing nutrition support to crisis-affected populations, vulnerable populations, and those at risk of malnutrition. WFP will also focus on building community resilience, strengthening national systems and institutional capacity, and providing logistics services.

326,427

Total beneficiaries in 2024



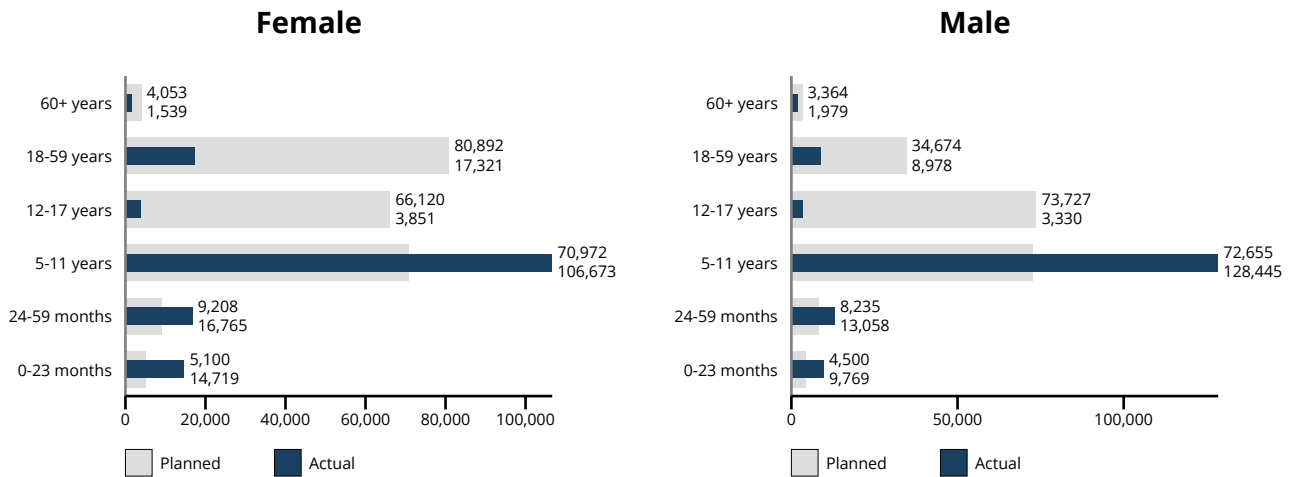
49% female



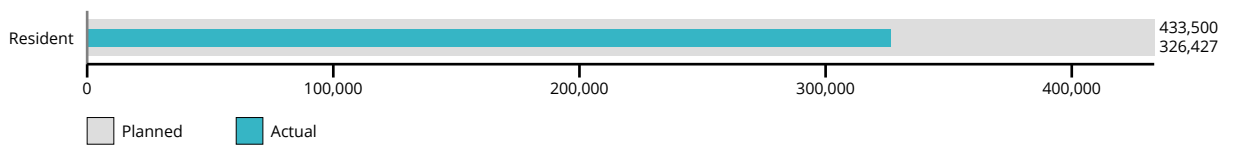
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 786 (52% Female, 48% Male)

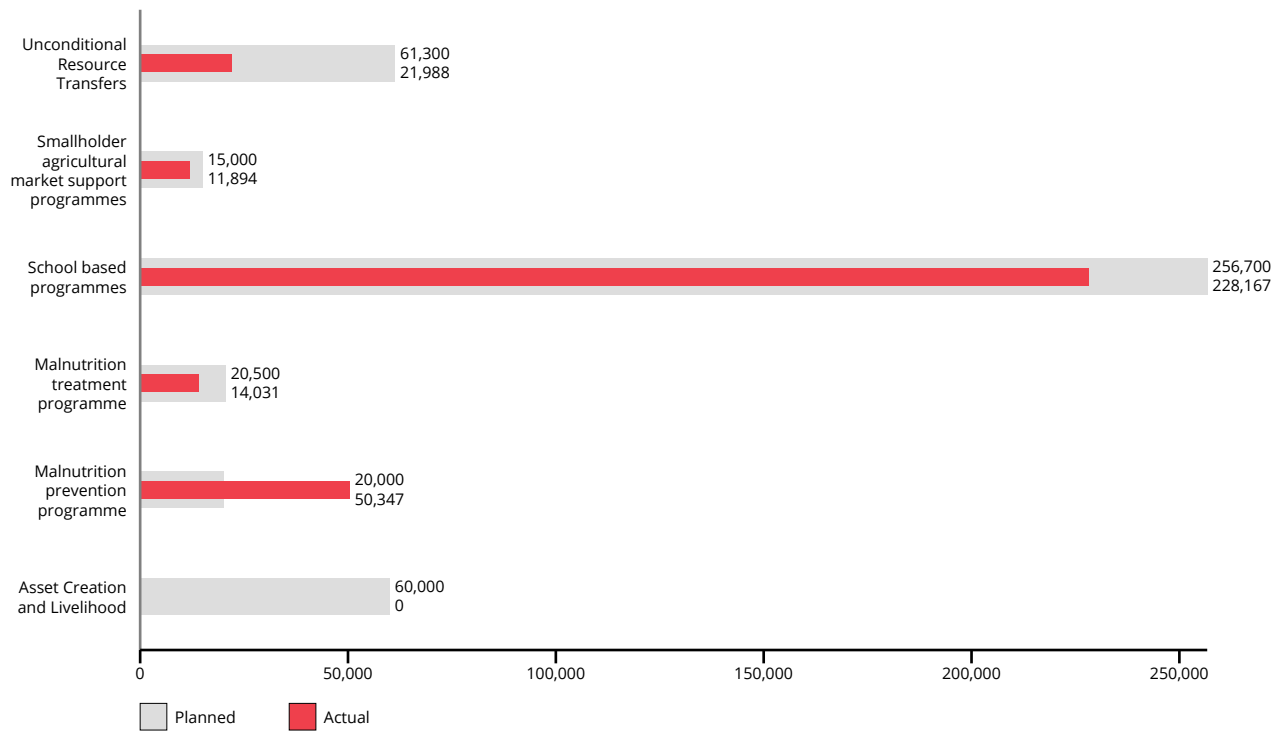
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



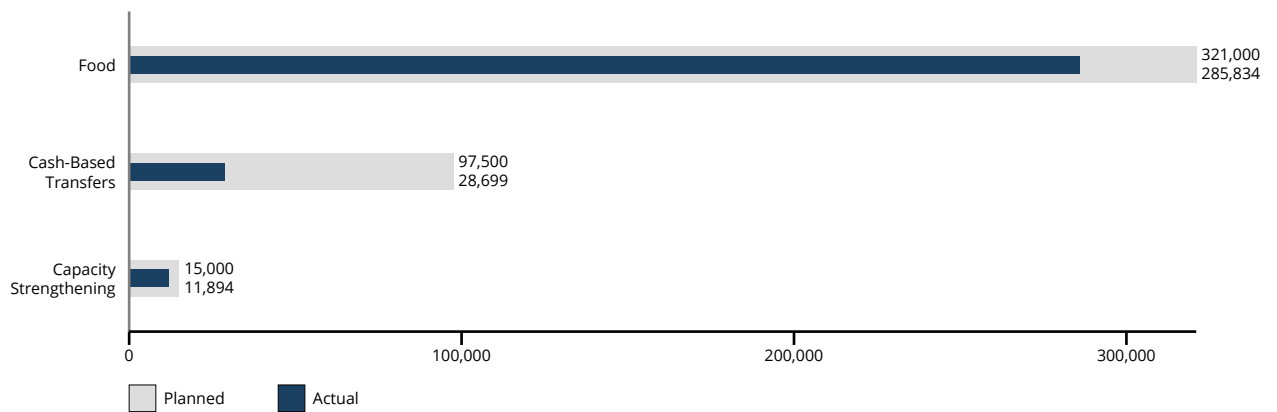
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



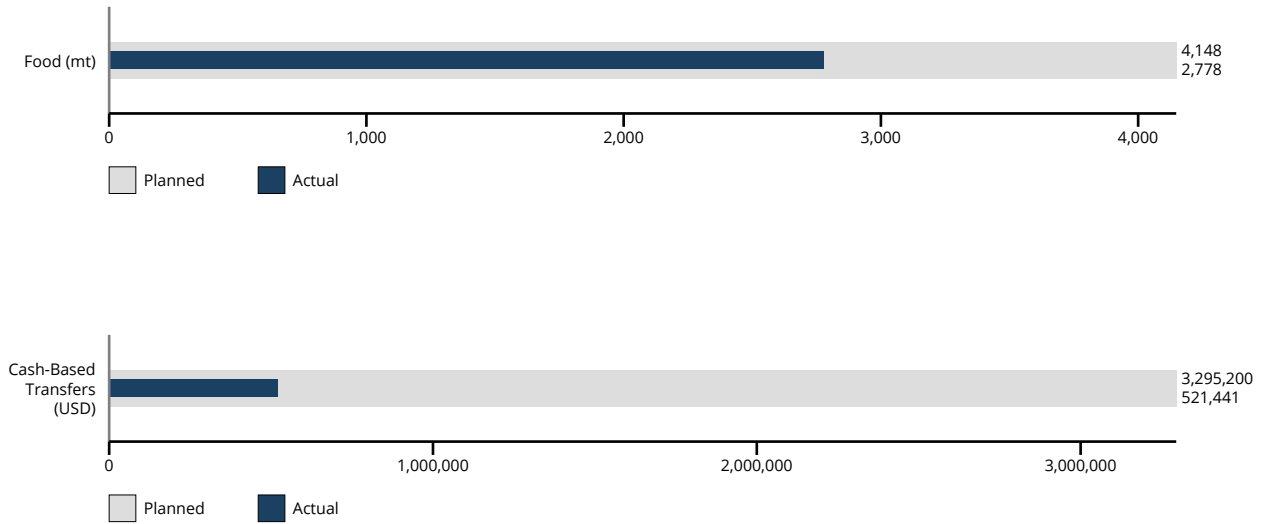
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



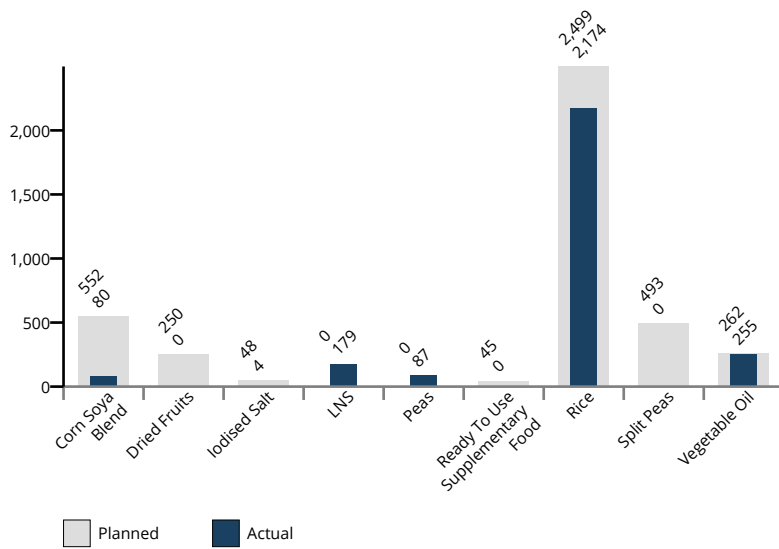
Beneficiaries by Modality



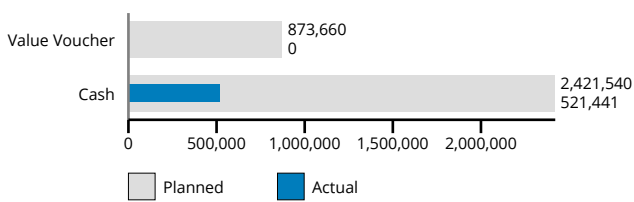
Total Transfers by Modality



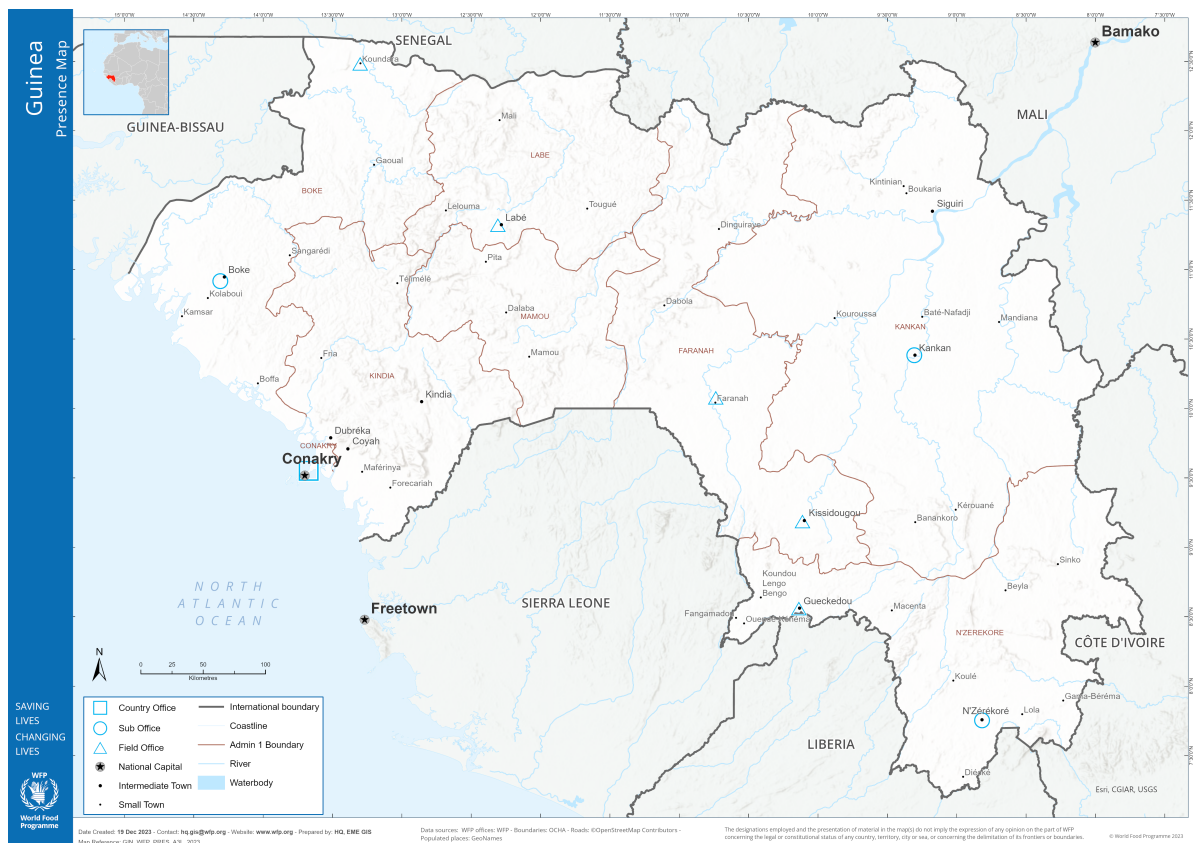
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Guinea is a lower-middle-income country of 13.85 million inhabitants, 62 percent of whom live in rural areas. The country faces significant socioeconomic challenges and ranked 181st out of 193 countries in the 2022 Human Development Index report [1]. Despite the country's wealth of natural resources, Guineans are plighted by poverty, food insecurity, poor education, and limited access to healthcare. The poverty rate remains alarmingly high and its GDP per capita was only USD 1,541 in 2023, compared to a regional average of USD 1,924 [2]. Access to basic education is limited, especially in rural areas. The completion rate is 65.6 percent, with 56.5 percent for girls and 75 percent for boys. The overall literacy rate for adults is around 39.6 percent with significant disparities between genders (54.5 percent for men vs 27.7 percent for women) [3].

According to the March 2024 *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis on food security, 1,025,134 people (7.4 percent) were projected to be in a situation of 'crisis' (IPC/CH phase 3) during the 2024 lean season. An additional 3,188,229 million people (23 percent) were classified as being 'under pressure' (IPC/CH phase 2), and thus at risk of seeing their food security deteriorate if exposed to shocks [4]. About 17 percent of Guinea's food is imported, with rice -a staple in Guineans' diets- accounting for 40 percent of all food imports [5]. This heavy reliance on imports has led to higher food prices and increased food insecurity. In Guinea, recent rice export bans on rice have led to increased prices, which have had a detrimental effect on the purchasing power of the most vulnerable.

The 2022 SMART Survey showed that the nutritional situation is 'medium' for acute malnutrition (6.7 percent of children aged 6-59 months suffering from global acute malnutrition, or GAM, including 1.7 percent with severe malnutrition), and 'very high' for stunting, with 31.7 percent chronically malnourished. Additionally, 14.8 percent of people living with HIV/AIDS are malnourished (11.2 percent moderate and 3.6 percent severe) [6].

Despite fertile lands and abundant rainfall, Guinea's agricultural sector remains underdeveloped, marred by low productivity and significant post-harvest losses. These challenges stem from poor infrastructure and equipment, inadequate farming practices, and vulnerability to weather-related shocks linked to climate change. Nonetheless, agriculture still represents 29.1 percent of the GDP and employs 52 percent of the population, making it a crucial pillar in the country's strategy for poverty reduction and sustainable development [7].

According to the 2022 ND-GAIN Country Index, Guinea ranks as the 33rd most vulnerable country to climate change, and 147th in readiness, placing it among those most in need of urgent action to improve its readiness and adaptation capacity [8]. Communities are at risk from droughts, deforestation, soil degradation, and flooding, exacerbated by

informal mining and unsustainable agricultural practices. These issues are compounded by low social protection coverage accentuating chronic vulnerability, persistent gender inequalities, political instability, restricted market access, and fragile food systems exposed to climate shocks. Developing infrastructure is crucial for sustainable development and efficient food systems to support vulnerable populations.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP is committed to address persistent structural deficits in primary education and child nutrition. The Government of Guinea's commitments as member of the School Meals Coalition are guiding progress towards an effective and equitable National School Feeding Programme. WFP also collaborates with the Government to advance the inclusion of Home-Grown School Feeding initiative into national policies. This initiative aims to integrate school feeding into the country's broader development strategies, including the National Plan for Economic and Social Development, the National Social Protection Policy, and the National Multisector Strategy to Combat Malnutrition. The initiative serves as a platform to promote inclusive education and improved nutrition for boys and girls, and sustainable economic growth for local communities.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP ensures crisis-affected populations meet urgent food and nutritional needs during and after emergencies. WFP provides food, cash transfers, and nutrition support to vulnerable people affected by climate shocks and border social conflict. Additionally, WFP works alongside the National Agency for Emergency and Humanitarian Disaster Management (ANGUCH) to strengthen national disaster risk management systems, with a focus on preparedness, early warning systems, response planning and implementation.

Recognizing good nutrition as the foundation for human capital, **under Strategic Outcome 3**, WFP supports the government to tackle the burden of malnutrition for high-risk groups, including children aged 6 to 59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), and people undergoing antiretroviral (ART) and tuberculosis (TB) treatment. These groups face heightened risks of malnutrition, especially in crisis-affected areas. To address this, WFP provides specialized nutritious food designed to improve their nutritional status, prevent malnutrition, and reduce the progression of MAM to severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP works to strengthen the resilience of local communities by enhancing local production and reduce post-harvest losses. The flagship Zero Hunger Village initiative, using high-yield Tong-II G rice, created a sustainable value chain, doubling yields since 2022. WFP's programmes, implemented with fellow UN agencies and grassroots organizations, are widely perceived as being a viable platform to foster inclusiveness, intercommunal dialogue and social cohesion especially among farmers' and herders' communities.

Strategic Outcomes 5 and 6 contribute directly to SDG17, as all of WFP's activities include a component of capacity strengthening of national systems and institutions. WFP is a prime partner for the government in providing technical assistance and financial resources to improve the capacities to design, implement and monitor programmes towards achieving Zero Hunger aligned with government priorities. WFP's goal is to foster national ownership in sectors such as education, nutrition and health, disaster risk management, social protection, agriculture, food security analysis and monitoring, humanitarian supply chain management and services. Likewise, WFP supports the humanitarian community by providing on-demand services, including logistics, engineering, and information technology, empowering it to cater to the needs of the most vulnerable people across Guinea. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), established after the 2014 Ebola outbreak, ensures access to humanitarian personnel and essential goods in safe and reliable fashion.

Risk management

In the first half of 2024, the Guinea Country Office faced several key risks, i.e., political instability, supply chain disruptions, security threats, and funding shortfalls. Additionally, social unrest due to dissatisfaction with the cost of living and natural disasters (floods, heavy rain) limiting access to beneficiaries and provision of assistance were significant challenges. These risks required adaptive and proactive measures to ensure programme continuity and effectiveness.

To manage these risks, the Country Office took strategic actions by continuously engaging with local authorities. Efforts to stabilize programme continuity included working strategically with key ministry officials to ensure smooth transitions and maintaining programme momentum. Security threats were minimized through enhanced protocols and coordination with local security forces. WFP is proactively seeking to diversify its funding sources and implementing donor engagement strategies to manage the risk of funding shortfalls.

To address social unrest, WFP stepped up engagement with community leaders to foster understanding and increase support at grassroots level. Additionally, disaster preparedness plans were reinforced to facilitate timely and effective responses to floods and heavy rainfall. Supply chain disruptions is being addressed by identifying alternative supply routes and strengthening partnerships with local suppliers.

Risk management was integrated into operations through regular updates to the risk register, and continuous monitoring of key risk indicators. Staff and partners received training on risk awareness and ethics. Strengthened oversight of field offices ensured consistent risk management practices across operations.

An assessment of the first half of 2024 confirmed the effectiveness of these actions, and highlighted areas for improvement. Key recommendations included enhancing data management systems and increasing staff capacity in risk management.

Lessons learned

The implementation of the ICSP has provided WFP Guinea with valuable insights, which the Country Office is committed to leverage to enhance operations and maximize impact. Lessons drawn from various evaluations and reviews played a key role in shaping and guiding the transition to the 2024-2029 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), which will commence in July.

Operationally, WFP has shown remarkable flexibility in delivering on its plans against emerging risks, such as political instability and weather-related disasters. Strengthening the capacity of local partners and staff was crucial for effective implementation.

Another key lesson learned spoke to the importance of upgrading tools and capacity to meaningfully engage local communities throughout the programme lifecycle. This is expected to lead to programmes that are better tailored to local needs, leading to stronger ownership and sustainability.

Findings highlighted the importance of improving evidence generation activities, to better support decision making in programme implementation, monitoring and overall accountability.

Finally, the I-CSP evaluation also emphasized the importance of strengthened partnerships with UN agencies, better coordination and joint resource mobilization, complementarity in planning, geographical targeting and implementation regarding activities to prevent and treat malnutrition [9].

Country office story

From Hunger to Hope : Impact of School Feeding in Guinea



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Fanta Kamano, a seventh-grade student at Guelo Elementary School in Guékédougou, shares her experience

In the village of Gbayan, mornings often began with empty stomachs and difficult decisions. Parents, struggling to put food on the table, frequently kept their children at home to work in the fields rather than sending them to school. Hunger made it challenging for those who did attend to concentrate, resulting in high dropout rates—especially for girls. However, everything changed in 2015 when the World Food Programme (WFP) introduced its school feeding initiative.

For Pépé Camara, the school director and a father of five, the transformation has been remarkable. *"Before, parents didn't see the value of education when their children could be helping in the fields. But with WFP's support, they now understand how important school is—especially for girls. Knowing their children will receive a meal at school gives them peace of mind."*

The impact of the program has been profound. Enrollment has steadily increased, and student performance has improved. In 2023, 64 percent of students passed their entrance exams for secondary school, and by 2024, the success rate reached an unprecedented 100 percent.

The power of school feeding is also evident in Guékédougou, where Fanta Kamano, a seventh-grade student at Guelo Elementary School, recalls the hardships she and her classmates faced. *"For two years, our school canteen was closed, and we had nothing to eat during the day. Many of my friends from nearby villages had to leave school because they couldn't go home for lunch. As a result, fewer students passed their exams, and the classrooms felt emptier."*

This year, everything changed. *"Now, with the canteen reopened, we have hot meals every day and food to take home. This support helped 32 of us, including 14 girls, pass our exams. The canteen has made a huge difference—especially for us girls. Fewer students are dropping out, and we all feel more motivated to learn," she says with a bright smile.*

The WFP school feeding program in Guinea has proven to be a catalyst for change, breaking down barriers to education and providing children with the nourishment they need to succeed. The stories from Gbayan and Guékédougou illustrate how a simple meal can transform lives—one child, one classroom, and one community at a time. With continued support, more children across Guinea will have the opportunity to learn, thrive, and build a brighter future.

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.



228,167 children (45 percent of whom were girls) **received nutritious meals** in **1,267 schools** including **400 Government schools**



99.3 percent retention rate compared to 99.1 percent in 2023



8,288 girls in 6th grade received **take-home rations**, encouraging parents to **keep girls in school**

In the first half of 2024, WFP made significant progress in Guinea through its **school meal programme** and **Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) initiative**, both of which align with the government's strategic priorities. Recognizing HGSF's broad impact on poverty reduction, food security, quality education, and gender equality, the Government of Guinea increasingly views it as a key strategy for achieving **SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)**, **SDG 4 (Quality Education)**, and **SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)**.

Integrating the HGSF model into national policies has the potential to **improve children's health and education outcomes**, including **higher school enrolment, attendance, and completion rates**. At the same time, WFP's school feeding programme has strengthened **market access for smallholder farmers** while **building the capacity of national and local institutions, communities, and partners**, reinforcing sustainability and local ownership.

In 2024, WFP went beyond its initial target of reaching 120,000 children with school meals. Between January and June, **228,167 school-aged children (45 percent girls)** benefited from school meals and take-home rations, reaching **190 percent of planned beneficiaries**. These meals included a balanced food basket of rice, fortified oil, salt, fish, haricot, onion, tomato and eggplant, considering their nutritional composition. The take home rations were comprised mainly of fortified vegetable oil.

The number of schools supported **increased from 867** in 2022-2023 **to 1,267** in 2023-2024, with WFP extending food assistance to 400 additional schools under the national school feeding programme. This integration of government-supported schools, implemented through a **six-month agreement with the Ministry of Economy and Finance**, included meal distribution and additional take-home rations for girls. It was made possible by carryover resources from 2023 and access to **IMF Food Shock Funding**. However, in the long term, WFP aims to collaborate with the government to establish a **sustainable financing mechanism** for school feeding, leveraging resources such as mining revenues.

Some of the schools were targeted by WFP to receive **cash-based transfers (CBT)** to enable local food purchases. WFP disbursed a total of **USD 240,000** to school management committees for on-site meal preparation. Despite the overall success of the scheme, it was noted that some donations were restricted to specific commodities, limiting dietary diversity. Among other things, this highlights the need for advocacy with donors to ensure more **flexible funding** that aligns with nutritional requirements.

Through both **food** and **cash-based transfers**, WFP facilitated access to **2,170 metric tons of food** between January and June 2024, a **13 percent increase compared to 2023**. The school feeding programme contributed to **higher retention rates**, with **99.3 percent of students remaining in school in 2023-2024**, up from 99.1 percent in 2022-2023. The retention rate for girls also rose from 99.1 percent in 2023 to **99.28 percent in 2024**, nearing the ideal target of 100 percent. The additional **take home rations, benefiting 8,288 female students in 6th grade**, was seen as a viable way to promote **gender equality** by **encouraging girls' school attendance** and reducing risks of **early marriage**. These results highlight the effectiveness of **school meals and take-home rations** in keeping children, particularly girls, in school. Additionally, **HGSF created economic opportunities for local producers, particularly women**, increasing their incomes, especially in **Zero Hunger Villages**.

To promote programme sustainability, WFP is strengthening partnerships with **FAO, UNICEF, and civil society** to build the capacity of school feeding stakeholders, including community committees and smallholder farmers. These efforts focus on **nutrition, dietary diversity, food processing and marketing**.

WFP continues to collaborate with the Ministry of Education, particularly the National Directorate of School Canteens (DNCaS), to develop a **national school feeding strategy**, aligning with the Global School Meals Coalition’s objectives. However, challenges remain, as delays in finalizing the **national school feeding policy** and signing a **Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Education** have slowed progress.

Several key lessons emerged in 2024. **Timely funding disbursement** was critical to **avoiding disruptions**, and **strong logistics and supply chain management** were essential for **reaching remote areas**. Moving forward, WFP aims to **strengthen partnerships with local transport providers** and explore **alternative funding mechanisms** to enhance sustainability.

The integration of **nutrition education** into school curricula proved effective and will be expanded in the coming year. The new CSP 2024-2029 incorporates key I-CSP recommendations, prioritizing school canteen expansion, the development of a national school feeding strategy, and donor diversification.

Gender and Age Considerations were embedded in programme implementation, reflected in a **Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score of 3**. The take-home rations contributed to higher secondary school retention rates for girls and helped prevent early marriage, while home-grown school feeding supported economic empowerment, with 80 percent of local food suppliers being women.

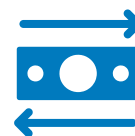
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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.	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



1,025,134 people in IPC phase 3 ('crisis') according to the Cadre Harmonisé acute food insecurity classification



USD 281,297 in cash-based transfers provided to affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition needs



152.81 metric tons of food and specialized nutritious food distributed



Government supported through **capacity strengthening**

Following the challenges of 2023 that impacted Guinea's socioeconomic development and food security, including **political instability, fuel shortages, and flooding**, WFP focused on **ensuring that crisis-affected populations could adequately meet their immediate food and nutritional needs** both during and after crises. The **March 2024 Cadre Harmonisé** analysis on food security revealed that **1,025,134 people (7.4 percent of the population)** were projected to be in a **situation of 'crisis' (IPC/CH phase 3)** during the **2024 lean season**. An additional 3,188,229 million people (23 percent) were classified as being 'under pressure' (IPC/CH phase 2) —placing them at risk of food insecurity if exposed to additional shocks

In response, **WFP prioritized lifesaving assistance for the most vulnerable households**, including children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), through food distributions and unconditional cash-based transfers (CBT). Through these efforts, **WFP assisted 23,948 food-insecure people** (a 39 percent of planned beneficiaries) including 1157 children and 803 PBWGs as part of the continuity of the 2023 lean season response, **distributed 152.81 metric tons of food** (30 percent completion), and **provided USD 281,297 in cash transfers** to targeted households

With the support of key donors, WFP focused on **bolstering national emergency preparedness and response capabilities**. In collaboration with the **National Agency for Emergency and Humanitarian Disaster Management (ANGUCH)** under the Ministry of Territorial Administration (MATD), WFP worked to enhance national disaster preparedness, including early warning systems and emergency response capacity. Key activities included **training 140 ANGUCH volunteers across seven regions** on rapid field assessments, **training 22 ANGUCH managers** in developing national and regional contingency plans and **engaging 500 participants** in regional response plan development.

Additionally, **WFP provided ANGUCH with 50 computers and 370 tablets**, enabling real-time disaster data collection and reporting, which improved response efficiency. Emergency operations continued using remaining funds from 2023, and WFP committed to actively contributing to the development of the 2025-2030 strategic plan and ANGUCH's action plan.

Despite notable progress, WFP encountered significant **challenges**, including: operational difficulties in enrolling beneficiaries for CBT interventions in the corporate beneficiary management platform (SCOPE); delays in contractual negotiations with a new service provider, affecting implementation timelines; and a sharp increase in food insecurity in 2024, coupled with limited funding, which constrained WFP's ability to fully meet growing needs—particularly during the lean season and severe June 2024 floods that impacted 175,000 people.

Despite severe funding shortfalls, **WFP sustained emergency response efforts**, providing **90-day rations** to the most vulnerable households and those at risk of malnutrition. Significant advancements were made towards **digitalizing beneficiary registration, identity management, and assistance delivery**, ensuring **more transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness** in WFP's emergency operations. Furthermore, WFP expanded the use of **mobile money for its emergency operations** through revised partnership agreements with three financial service providers (MTN, Orange, and ECOBANK).

WFP’s transition strategy emphasized strengthening national capacity in disaster preparedness, and deepening partnerships with government agencies like ANGUCH and the Ministry of Health. Gender considerations were integrated throughout programme design and implementation, ensuring inclusive targeting, gender-sensitive awareness campaigns, and engagement with cooperating partners. These efforts contributed to WFP receiving a **Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score of 4**—reflecting a fully integrated gender approach.

Key lessons learned during this period include the importance of **timely coordination with service providers**, **flexibility in planning**, and **efficient beneficiary data management** through platforms like SCOPE. The **integration with SCOPE** was a crucial step for digitalizing WFP’s emergency activities, ensuring efficient and accurate support to beneficiaries. As part of the **prioritization strategy**, WFP realigned its food rations to ensure a broader coverage. While the strategy allowed WFP to reach more beneficiaries, timely coordination with service providers is crucial to avoid delays in assistance delivery. The new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2029 builds upon these lessons, focusing on improved targeting and prioritization, refining digital platforms, and diversifying donor partnerships.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide an integrated package of emergency food and nutrition assistance, that includes gender-responsive and gender /transformative social and behaviour change communications and livelihood support, for crisis-affected populations	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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.



37,603 children, of whom 22,558 girls, and **6,430 PBWG** received prevention for global acute malnutrition



62,418 people assisted under the Malnutrition Treatment and Prevention Programme



217 public health centers supported, **12 local NGOs** and **1 international NGO** engaged

The year 2024 marked a significant period for the WFP Guinea as the organization continued to build on the achievements outlined in our Interim Country Strategic Plan (I-CSP) 2019-2024, which concluded in June 2024. Throughout the year, WFP remained committed to **improving the nutritional status of vulnerable populations**, focusing on **malnutrition prevention and supplementation** to mitigate food insecurity and its long-term consequences.

WFP's nutrition-specific interventions targeted **high-risk groups**, including **children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), and individuals undergoing antiretroviral (ART) and tuberculosis (TB) treatment**. These people face heightened risks of malnutrition, particularly in crisis-affected areas. To address this, **WFP provided specialized nutritious food** aimed at improving nutritional status, preventing malnutrition, and reducing the progression of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) to severe acute malnutrition (SAM). These efforts contributed to strengthening human capital and reducing malnutrition-related mortality.

In the first half of 2024, **WFP supported 62,418 individuals** through the **malnutrition supplementation and prevention programme**. Among them, **6,489 children with MAM (including 2,852 girls)** received targeted assistance, while **37,603 children (22,558 girls) and 6,430 PBWG** benefited from interventions to prevent global acute malnutrition. Additionally, **4,354 children aged 6-24 months (2,264 girls) received nutritional support** to prevent chronic malnutrition, and **634 PBWG** participated in awareness sessions on **infant and young child feeding (IYCF), hygiene, and healthcare**. Lastly, WFP also provided **7,542 ART/TB clients** with specialized nutritious foods.

To combat malnutrition, WFP provided 200g of Supercereal Plus (CSB++) over an average of 60 days for children with MAM, along with 50g of Plumpy'doz per day for 98 days to prevent MAM in children aged 6-59 months. Pregnant and lactating women received 200 grams of CSB+ and 25g of vitamin A-fortified oil daily for 90 days, ensuring continued nutritional support during critical periods. In parallel, monthly hygiene kits were distributed, further contributing to the health and well-being of mothers and children.

Beyond food assistance, capacity-building remained a priority. WFP trained 6 agents from various ministries in local food processing techniques, building national expertise for sustainable nutrition programming. To enhance health system capacity, 217 public health facilities were supplied with specialized nutritional foods, and collaborations were established with 12 local NGOs and one international NGO to support ART/DOT clients and vulnerable households.

Monitoring data highlighted the effectiveness of WFP's specialized nutrition support. On average, 97.38 percent of children aged 0-24 months and 83 percent of women and girls maintained normal nutritional status. Additionally, 97 percent of children aged 6-59 months recovered from malnutrition, a slight decrease from 99.62 percent in 2023, likely due to variations in the types of CSB+ used. Other Sphere indicators demonstrated strong program outcomes, with 0 percent abandonment and death rates, and a 3 percent non-response rate to treatment, which is far above the Sphere standard threshold. However, there is a decrease compared to the previous year's values. The reason for the decrease could be explained by the different type of super cereal used in 2024 from 2023. Additionally, it must be considered that the reporting period for 2023 covered the entire year, whereas this report covers only six months.

Key to the success of the nutrition programs was the strong collaboration with national and local partners. WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene, and the timely signing of partnership agreements facilitated continuity and efficiency in service delivery. During the reporting period, WFP collaborated with UNICEF and initiated a strategic collaboration to enhance our nutrition performance,

particularly through the school feeding program. This initiative will lead to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in the second half of 2024, with joint interventions planned to start in 2025, depending on available resources. Additionally, WFP collaborated with other UN agencies (UNAIDS, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, and UNDP) in the fight against AIDS through a common UN plan for 2024, led by UNAIDS. Following the ICSP evaluation, we also revitalized our partnership with these agencies to strengthen our efforts in nutrition and school feeding programs.

Several key lessons emerged from WFP’s nutrition interventions in 2024. Timely allocation of funding and resources proved critical to ensure timely procurement and delivery of specialized nutritious foods, in order to reach all targeted beneficiaries. The success of local food processing initiatives and the training of national agents demonstrated the potential for locally driven, sustainable nutrition interventions. Moving forward, WFP will strengthen partnerships with local government and stakeholders to ensure the sustainability of its nutrition programs. The organization will also advocate for increased donor funding and enhance community engagement to sustain and expand the progress made in 2024. Ongoing support and monitoring will be essential to safeguard the nutritional gains achieved and ensure their continuation.

WFP’s nutrition interventions in Guinea were implemented with a strong gender focus. Gender and age-disaggregated data collected throughout the year confirmed that interventions provided equal opportunities for both men and women. With a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score of 4, WFP ensured that gender and age considerations were integrated into all activities, reinforcing inclusivity and equity in its nutrition programming.

In 2024, WFP demonstrated resilience and adaptability, delivering lifesaving nutrition interventions despite challenges. The organization remained committed to improving the well-being of vulnerable populations, ensuring that critical food assistance, capacity-building, and gender-sensitive interventions continued without interruption. Moving forward, collaboration with national partners, local communities, and international stakeholders will be crucial to maintaining and scaling up these efforts in the years ahead.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support beneficiaries equitably- women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner’s capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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.



11,894 farmers, including 6,276 women from **41 farmers' groups** in **30 villages supported** through capacity strengthening



Increased the number of Tong-II rice extension villages from **67 to 151**



30.1 metric tons of rice from **off-season production** from **13 hectares of farmland**

WFP worked alongside the Government, UN agencies, and national NGOs to **build sustainable food systems and strengthen national resilience capacities for long-term impact**. In 2024, WFP continued **supporting smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities** in Guinea through the **Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)** and **Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS)** programmes. These initiatives focused on promoting climate adaptation strategies through the expansion of agroforestry systems, boosting agricultural productivity, increasing income, enhancing resilience to climate-related shocks, and connecting farmers to stable markets, including linkages with the school feeding programme (HGSF).

Strategic Outcome 4 received a multi-year contribution of **USD 13 million**, with USD 3,021,960 spent in the first half of the year. A key focus was the **expansion of the Zero Hunger Village (ZHV) project**, which integrated WFP's traditional programmes—school meals, nutrition, FFA, and SAMS—to **strengthen local rice value chains and accelerate progress toward zero hunger**. By mid-2024, the number of Zero Hunger Villages **increased from 13 to 37**, and **Tong-II rice extension villages expanded from 67 to 151**. This significant growth aimed to enhance production, improve market access, and reinforce existing investments to optimize impact and ensure sustainability.

The Tong-II rice variety, a high-yield, short-cycle crop, was prioritized for resilience-building efforts, with WFP supporting the **development of 740 hectares of lowland** in 151 villages to scale up production. Many of these sites were previous WFP project locations, allowing for cost savings and building upon and reinforcing past achievements. This expansion followed a cluster approach, integrating neighboring villages to broaden the program's reach, ensure geographical continuity and overall sustainability.

By June 2024, 11,894 farmers, including 6,276 women (53 percent) from 41 farmer groups across 30 villages, received training, agricultural inputs, equipment, and support to develop community assets and increase participation in local value chains. These interventions improved basic productivity through high-yield varieties while also strengthening post-harvest management and marketing capacities.

Efforts during this period included the **development of 20 hectares of rice fields**, the installation of **eight solar-powered water pumps for irrigation**, and the construction of **eight drying areas, one milling site, five warehouses, seven agricultural sheds, and 13 hectares of vegetable gardens**.

Investment in post-harvest processing and mechanization was equally critical. A total of **USD 975,718 was spent on purchasing agricultural equipment**, including rice processing lines, threshers, huskers, parboiling equipment, tractors, and motorized vehicles. These inputs significantly improved productivity and storage capacity, allowing farmers to maximize yields and reduce post-harvest losses.

The impact of these efforts was evident in **Nienh's Zero Hunger Village**, where 38.5 metric tons of rice were harvested across eight hectares in the 2023-2024 seasons, achieving an impressive yield of **5 MT per hectare—five times higher than local varieties**. The surplus **was sold to school feeding and nutrition programmes** as well as local markets, improving both food security and farm resilience.

WFP also piloted **off-season rice production**, demonstrating its potential to increase food security year-round. In early 2024, 30.1 metric tons of rice were harvested from 13 hectares across 12 project sites, representing a **23-fold increase in production** (from 1.3 metric tons in 2023) against a **10-fold expansion in cultivated land** (from 1.3 hectares). The success of off-season farming showed that proper water management systems can support rice production beyond traditional seasons. To further diversify nutrition and income sources, WFP will support **market gardening during the lean season** in villages unsuitable for off-season rice farming. The 2024 target is to cultivate 800 hectares and produce

3,000 metric tons of rice, ensuring stable food availability throughout the year.

Progress was also made in the **expansion of agroforestry systems**, with a **focus on climate adaptation strategies**. WFP identified 37.75 hectares for development, organized **109 participants into working groups**, and conducted training on **syntropic agroforestry systems (SAF)**. These sustainable land preparation techniques, delivered by national and international consultants, marked the beginning of WFP’s climate-resilient agricultural interventions in Guinea, with further expansion planned following the rainy season.

To further strengthen smallholder market access, **WFP introduced Farm2Go**, a digital platform connecting farmers to buyers in real time. Aggregators enrolled farmers, recorded crops, and facilitated transactions through the app. After harvest, farmers delivered produce to aggregators, who log details like quantity, quality, and price. When buyers make offers, aggregators are notified and can finalize transactions seamlessly. **This digital marketplace improves price transparency, enhance negotiation power, and ensure gender-equal access to markets**. The first phase of the project focused on training WFP staff, government officials, and school canteen management committees, with plans to expand into additional prefectures.

WFP’s interventions were designed to promote gender equality and economic empowerment. **With a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score of 3**, WFP ensured that women had equal access to economic opportunities through entrepreneurship training and market access initiatives.

Partnerships with local NGOs, technical schools, and research institutes were strengthened to support the implementation of high-yield, short-cycle rice varieties. Key collaborations include those with the National School of Agriculture and Livestock (ENAE), the Guinean Agricultural Research Institute (IRAG), and The Rural Promotion and Agricultural Advisory Service (SERPROCA), to conduct research on the development and scaling of Tongil-G rice.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock played a central role in monitoring ongoing activities and providing technical advice, while the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development led agroforestry pilots and socio-environmental studies for adaptation fund development. Engaging high-level government officials through project site visits and capacity-building initiatives proved instrumental in building trust, increasing buy-in, and positioning WFP’s work as a replicable model for expansion. Strengthening these strategic relationships has not only enhanced credibility but also opened avenues for new funding opportunities, ensuring the long-term sustainability of the Zero Hunger Village initiative. **WFP’s efforts in 2024 resulted in significant progress in expanding sustainable agricultural practices, strengthening local food systems, and improving smallholder farmer resilience**. The scaling up of Tongil-G rice production, expansion of Zero Hunger Villages, introduction of digital market solutions, and implementation of agroforestry systems all contributed to enhancing food security and livelihoods. By working closely with government institutions, research centers, and local partners, WFP is paving the way for a more resilient, self-sustaining agricultural sector in Guinea. Looking ahead, enabling continued investment, including through leveraging emerging funding opportunities, will be key to further strengthening national food systems and achieving zero hunger.

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	3 - Fully integrates gender

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.



The National Agency for Emergency and Humanitarian Disaster Management (**ANGUCH**) supported through **capacity strengthening**



Supported ANGUCH to develop **multi-hazard contingency plans** and revised **national contingency plan**



Trained 140 youth volunteer surveyors and strengthened the capacity of **55 partner NGO staff** for enhanced preparedness and response to disasters

Through Strategic Outcome 5, WFP focused on **strengthening national capacities and systems to ensure the long-term sustainability of Zero Hunger initiatives**. By providing technical and financial assistance, WFP supported government institutions and national stakeholders in **enhancing their preparedness, response mechanisms, and policy frameworks** across key sectors such as **education, emergency response, health, agriculture, resilience, supply chain management, and social protection**. These efforts were critical to reinforcing national ownership of development programs and increasing Guinea's institutional resilience.

Between January and June 2024, this strategic outcome was fully funded, allowing WFP to provide continuous and substantial support to the Government. A key achievement during this period was the **development of national policies, emergency preparedness and response plans, and national surveys** to inform decision-making. WFP also obtained a government grant from World Bank funding to implement the **Field-Based Preparedness Project**, aimed at strengthening humanitarian supply chain actors.

WFP continued its partnership with the **National Agency for Emergency and Humanitarian Disaster Management (ANGUCH)**, supporting the development of **multi-hazard contingency plans across seven regions and revising the national contingency plan following the 2023 fuel depot explosion in Conakry**. This incident underscored the critical need for enhanced national preparedness and response capacity. To further strengthen ANGUCH's operational capabilities, **WFP trained 140 youth volunteer surveyors** across Guinea's seven administrative regions in April 2024 and **provided 50 computers, 370 tablets, and 370 weighing scales** in June to facilitate real-time data collection and field monitoring.

In collaboration with the National Department for the Regulation and Promotion of Non-Governmental Organizations and the Associative Movement (DNAPROMA), **WFP strengthened the capacities of 139 stakeholders, including 26 women**. Among these participants, 110 were staff members from 55 partner NGOs. The training focused on **improving the design, implementation, and monitoring of projects and prepared NGOs for transition to the UN Partnership Portal (UNPP) for future collaborations**. Key training areas included the legal and regulatory framework governing associations and cooperatives in Guinea, governance and operational best practices for NGOs, partnership methodologies, project implementation, beneficiary targeting, and humanitarian interventions.

WFP also launched the national Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) survey, a comprehensive analysis that assesses barriers to accessing nutritious diets, informing policies and interventions to improve food security and nutrition for vulnerable populations.

Furthermore, significant progress was made in implementing **the Comprehensive National Food Security and Vulnerability Survey (AGVSAN)**, which began in 2023. The results, expected by the end of the year, **will offer critical insights into food and nutrition insecurity**, identifying its underlying causes at the national, regional, and prefectural levels to inform evidence-based interventions.

Additionally, the **Field-Based Preparedness Project strengthened humanitarian supply chain actors through capacity-building sessions, the development of standard operating procedures for stock management, and the establishment of a national logistics commission**. These initiatives reinforced Guinea's early warning system, improved rapid response capabilities, and enhanced the country's supply chain resilience.

WFP played a key role in strengthening Guinea's health and emergency response systems. Through the FNG survey and the Global Analysis of Vulnerability, Food Security, and Nutrition (AGVSAN) study, WFP provided critical data to shape evidence-based policies targeting vulnerable populations.

Collaborations with agencies such as the National Agency for Health Security (ANSS), the National Directorate of Pharmacy and Medicines (DNPM), and the Central Medical Store (PCG SA) **enhanced emergency preparedness, supply chain efficiency, and overall disaster response capacity.** The implementation of the **Control Tower Approach** and the **Transport Operations Management System (TOMS)** significantly optimized fleet management and data-driven decision-making, improving operational efficiency and coordination.

Social protection remained a core element of WFP’s work to promote food and nutrition security while ensuring social and economic inclusion. In 2024, WFP, in partnership with the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children, and People with Vulnerabilities, UNICEF, and the World Bank, initiated discussions to **map key stakeholders and establish a social protection working group.** Additionally, through the **Human Security Trust Fund, WFP collaborated with IOM, UNICEF, and UNDP** to conduct a **situational analysis of social protection systems** in nine targeted communes. This analysis will serve as the foundation for an action plan to strengthen local social protection mechanisms, improving interventions by UN agencies, the private sector, and national institutions.

During this period, WFP worked closely with three key ministries—Territorial Administration and Decentralization, Planning and International Cooperation, and Agriculture and Livestock—to **conduct national surveys and develop strategic plans.** Additionally, WFP supported the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene in **revitalizing the national health logistics commission,** while actively engaging WHO, UNICEF, and other health stakeholders in emergency preparedness efforts. **These multi-sector partnerships facilitated knowledge-sharing, resource mobilization, and policy alignment,** driving substantial improvements in national capacity development. During this period, WFP partnered with three key Ministries—Territorial Administration and Decentralization, Planning and International Cooperation, and Agriculture and Livestock - facilitating knowledge sharing and resource mobilization.

One of the critical **lessons from 2024** was the importance of **timely funding** in ensuring the smooth implementation of activities. Delays in disbursements significantly impact program efficiency and outcomes, underscoring the need for more predictable financial flows. Moving forward, WFP aims to expand the use of **digital tools and strengthen partnerships with local organizations** to increase program sustainability. Efforts will also focus on **improving gender and age integration** through targeted training and awareness campaigns to address existing gaps and ensure more inclusive programming.

WFP is working closely with the Government to develop a transition plan that ensures the sustainability of capacity-strengthening initiatives. This includes transferring knowledge and resources to national institutions and establishing robust monitoring mechanisms to track progress. The handover strategy will be implemented gradually over the next two years, with WFP continuing to provide technical support as needed. This approach will reinforce national ownership and ensure the long-term sustainability of key programs. Gender and age considerations were not adequately integrated into the design and implementation of activities under Strategic Outcome 5, as reflected in the **Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score of 0.** Recognizing this gap, WFP is committed to strengthening gender-sensitive programming by providing targeted training and increasing awareness among stakeholders. Moving forward, WFP will incorporate gender and age-responsive strategies into its capacity-building initiatives, ensuring that programs are more inclusive and responsive to the needs of all beneficiaries.

In conclusion, WFP’s efforts under Strategic Outcome 5 played a crucial role in strengthening national institutions, improving emergency preparedness, and enhancing social protection systems in Guinea. Through technical assistance, policy development, and capacity-building initiatives, WFP successfully laid the groundwork for a sustainable transition of key programs to national ownership. The integration of digital tools, enhanced collaboration with local organizations, and a greater focus on gender inclusion will be key priorities moving forward. By reinforcing multi-sector partnerships and supporting data-driven decision-making, WFP remains committed to building long-term resilience and ensuring food and nutrition security for vulnerable populations in Guinea.

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	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

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



872 humanitarian personnel transported from **31 organizations**



98 percent of users satisfied, and **14 percent rise in bookings and occupancy rates**



10.7 metric tons of cargo transported, with **5 medical evacuations** conducted

To strengthen partnerships for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), **WFP continues to support the humanitarian community, prioritizing vulnerable people across Guinea, particularly in rural and hard-to-reach areas.** The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (**UNHAS**), initially established after the 2014 Ebola outbreak, remains critical in providing **safe, reliable air transport for humanitarian personnel and essential goods.** Following the 2021 Ebola resurgence, WFP was requested to retain UNHAS operations, significantly reducing travel time for emergency responders. The service is particularly vital for rapid crisis response, as demonstrated by the journey from Conakry to Nzérékoré, which takes 48 hours by road but only 1.5 hours by air, enabling faster delivery of life-saving assistance.

During the first half of 2024, UNHAS operations remained fully funded, thanks to generous donor support, allowing the service to continue playing a pivotal role in humanitarian efforts. **Between January and June, UNHAS provided air transport services to 31 organizations, representing 73 percent of the total number reached in 2023.** The service transported 872 passengers, reflecting a 14 percent increase from the same period in 2023, while carrying 10.7 metric tons of cargo (-6 percent compared to the previous year) and conducting five medical evacuations. **UNHAS serviced 92 percent of all bookings, maintaining a cost efficiency of USD 1.7 per kilometer, aligning with operational targets and expectations.**

Despite operational challenges, including airport renovations that required alternative airstrips such as Siguiri for Kankan, UNHAS remained instrumental in supporting Guinea's humanitarian response. During the diphtheria outbreak in Kankan and Siguiri, UNHAS transported health workers, medicines, and vaccines, demonstrating its critical role in public health emergencies.

The humanitarian community has continued to express strong support for UNHAS operations, with a 98 percent user satisfaction rate, as reflected in the latest Passenger Satisfaction Survey (PSS) and Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey (PASS). Following the 2023 Q4 Steering Committee decision to adjust cost recovery amounts for key destinations such as Nzérékoré, Kankan, Kissidougou, and Faranah, as well as for the auxiliary route to Labé, **UNHAS saw a 14 percent increase in bookings and occupancy rates in early 2024.** This expansion improved access to essential services and humanitarian aid, further solidifying UNHAS as a cornerstone of Guinea's humanitarian response infrastructure.

Supply chain

The privatization of the container yard has **streamlined WFP cargo reception,** allowing for timely discharge and clearance without significant port congestion. However, frequent changes in customs procedures pose a risk of clearance delays, potentially leading to demurrage payments. To mitigate these risks, WFP has **explored alternative transport routes,** including overland transport from the Port of Lomé to the Kankan Hub in Guinea, providing a viable contingency option.

Since 2017, WFP has expanded its local purchasing program, collaborating with farmer unions, associations, and local traders. This initiative has shortened delivery lead times and enhanced supply chain efficiency. However, limited financial capacity among local suppliers and smallholder farmers, combined with increasing demand, has necessitated continued reliance on international rice imports to meet operational needs.

In response to deteriorating Mobile Storage Units (MSUs), **WFP has approved the purchase of ten tarpaulins and a 10x32m Wiikhall (tarp storage unit) to enhance overall storage capacity.** This procurement is currently in progress. The **central warehouse in Conakry, with a total storage capacity of 4,000 metric tons (MT),** remains a strategic asset for logistics operations, serving as the primary holding site for internationally purchased stocks before dispatch to EDPs. However, **high rental costs** have prompted WFP to request a new warehouse or free land from the Government. As part of a ONE UN initiative, WFP is collaborating with other UN agencies to identify potential storage solutions, with

site visits to potential warehouse locations currently underway.

Transport remains a critical bottleneck in Guinea's supply chain operations. Approximately 70 percent of the country's road network is in poor condition, creating significant logistical challenges. To minimize transport delays and losses, WFP prepositions stocks at EDPs whenever possible, particularly in anticipation of the rainy season, when many roads become impassable.

Some remote areas, including islands, present unique transport challenges, requiring canoes for deliveries in locations where trucks cannot access due to the absence of bridges. However, ongoing government infrastructure projects, including the construction of new roads and bridges, are expected to significantly improve transport accessibility, ultimately reducing costs and enhancing supply chain efficiency in the coming years.

An **increase in customs fees over the past year has raised the cost of clearing goods**, making spare parts more expensive and driving higher transport fees. This inflationary pressure has also increased living costs, affecting overall price stability. In response, **WFP and its partners are working with customs authorities to review and update the humanitarian sector's importation guidelines**. A workshop is planned for late September, following which the revised guidelines will be submitted for validation by government authorities.

To further strengthen emergency preparedness, **WFP is conducting an updated Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA) across Guinea**. This assessment will provide essential data to the humanitarian community, ensuring reliable logistics information is available in case of an emergency response requirement.

Despite logistical constraints, inflationary pressures, and infrastructure challenges, WFP continues to optimize supply chain operations through strategic planning, local procurement initiatives, and improved storage solutions. By diversifying transport options, engaging with the Government on customs reforms, and strengthening emergency preparedness, WFP is enhancing the efficiency and resilience of Guinea's humanitarian logistics network.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to government and other partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions	N/A

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, **ranking 154 out of 193 on the 2022 UNDP Gender Inequality Index [1]**. Women and girls face numerous challenges, including limited decision-making power, high youth unemployment, restricted access to healthcare, and low literacy rates, with only **31 percent of adult women** able to read and write [2]. **School enrolment rates for girls remain lower** than for boys at both **primary (62 vs. 67 percent) and secondary (22 vs. 32.2 percent) levels** [3]. Barriers such as **risks of sexual harassment, early family responsibilities, and inadequate water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities** further hinder their education. Half of all schools lack access to drinking water, a problem that is **especially severe in rural areas**, where **74 percent of schools** are affected. Customary practices continue to **place the majority of household and family care responsibilities on women**, further limiting their opportunities for education and employment. Additionally, 19.4 percent of girls aged 7 to 12 and 26.3 percent aged 13 to 18 do not attend school due to family refusal [4].

Gender disparities extend to **marriage and adolescent pregnancy**. The country has the **10th highest rate of child marriage globally**, with **one in two girls married before turning 18, while four in five rural women marry before the age of 19**. One in ten girls have their first child before turning 15, and one in four between the age of **15 and 19** [5]. **Maternal health outcomes remain alarming**, with Guinea ranking **10th globally in maternal mortality**, recording **553 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births** [6]. The **COVID-19 pandemic further exacerbated gender inequalities**, increasing exposure to **early marriage, unwanted pregnancies, and gender-based violence**.

Despite recent legislative efforts to address gender disparities, the **policy and regulatory framework remains inadequately implemented and underfunded**. Laws on gender-based violence and gender integration in sectoral policies remain fragmented and inconsistently enforced. The **Interim Transition Reference Programme (2022-2025)**, adopted in 2023, identified **gender equality and the fight against gender-based violence as key national priorities** for human development. However, **resource constraints and institutional weaknesses continue to limit progress**.

In 2024, WFP implemented **targeted interventions to reduce gender inequalities**, focusing on **nutrition, school retention and economic empowerment** for women.

Through WFP's nutrition programmes, **4,471 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G)** received **nutritious food** and participated in **awareness sessions** covering **infant and young child feeding (IYCF), hygiene and sanitation, prenatal and postnatal healthcare, childbirth practices, adherence to vaccination schedules, and access to safe drinking water**. These sessions were complemented by the **distribution of monthly hygiene kits** to improve maternal and child well-being.

Through its **school meal programme**, WFP **distributed 64.5 metric tons of vegetable oil as take-home rations to 8,288 girls**, providing a strong **incentive for parents to send their daughters to school**. This initiative helped **promote gender equality, discourage early marriage, and reduce the risk of unwanted pregnancies**.

The **Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) initiative** also contributed to **women's economic empowerment**, providing **income-generating opportunities for local producers, over 60 percent of whom were women**. Women-led agricultural production was particularly strengthened in **Zero Hunger Villages**, allowing for **greater financial independence and food security**.

WFP contributed to **women's professional development** by strengthening **women-led smallholder farming enterprises**. Training sessions were provided on **leadership, agricultural best practices, rice parboiling techniques, and simplified business management**. Specifically, **13 women from 13 Zero Hunger Villages** were trained in **leadership skills**, focusing on **project asset management, participation in decision-making, and transparency**. Simplified business management training helped women develop income-generating activities, improve marketing strategies, and increase sales of agricultural products and services.

To further support **women's financial independence**, WFP **distributed agricultural inputs and equipment** while also facilitating soap-making and other small-scale business initiatives. **Fourteen savings and loan associations** were established, allowing women to access credit and financial resources to expand their businesses. Additionally, **1,575 women farmers** received **training in sustainable agricultural practices**, including **efficient water usage, soil management, and environmentally friendly farming techniques**, contributing to enhanced food production and nutritional security.

WFP's **gender mainstreaming strategy ensured greater female participation in decision-making bodies**, including community feedback and asset management committees. Currently, **WFP collaborates with 35 farmer organizations led by women**, reinforcing women's role in public life and local economic development. These efforts have contributed to women's empowerment by securing livelihoods, fostering social capital, and increasing self-confidence.

Positive trends in gender-responsive and transformative social behaviour change have been observed, with 55.3 percent of women making decisions regarding the use of food, cash, and vouchers provided by WFP. These results indicate increasing agency among women in managing household resources, supporting the broader goal of gender equality and economic empowerment.

WFP's gender-focused interventions in 2024 significantly contributed to reducing inequalities in education, economic opportunities, and social participation for women and girls in Guinea. By enhancing school retention, supporting smallholder women farmers, and ensuring greater representation in decision-making, WFP is paving the way for long-term gender transformation. Continued investment in gender-sensitive policies, training, and financial inclusion will be essential for further progress toward gender equality and sustainable development.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Between January and June 2024, **Guinea faced significant protection challenges**, exacerbated by political instability, interethnic conflicts, natural disasters, and criminal activity. In Conakry, **political demonstrations resulted in violence and the temporary displacement of 400 people in Matoto and Ratoma**, further deteriorating living conditions and increasing vulnerabilities for affected families.

In Labé and Faranah, interethnic clashes displaced over 3,000 people, restricting access to essential humanitarian aid, education, and healthcare. These disruptions delayed WFP's cash transfer distributions, requiring the organization to strengthen community engagement, maintain neutrality, and adapt operations to prevent escalating tensions.

Forest Guinea, particularly N'Zérékoré, faced heightened insecurity due to the presence of armed gangs and the illegal exploitation of natural resources, which **affected 2,500 people** and **increased risks of violence and food insecurity**. Meanwhile, Kankan was hit by severe floods, impacting 1,200 people and damaging critical infrastructure, including health centres and schools.

These challenges exacerbated ongoing threats, including **food insecurity, gender-based violence (GBV), and forced displacement**, highlighting the urgent need for integrated protection measures within WFP's humanitarian interventions.

WFP prioritized mainstreaming protection by ensuring safe, dignified, and equitable access to food and nutrition assistance for all affected populations. To enhance community engagement, **135 locally based community volunteers were mobilized** to monitor WFP activities and facilitate two-way communication between beneficiaries and program teams.

Several **GBV awareness initiatives** were launched in collaboration with cooperating partners, **using local media and community mobilization campaigns** to challenge harmful social norms. A recent protection report [1] indicated that **reported cases of sexual violence increased by 20 percent compared to the previous year**, reflecting **growing awareness** and improved community capacity to identify and report cases. However, in N'Zérékoré, Koundara, and Lola, local authorities struggle to respond adequately due to persistent insecurity and a lack of resources, underscoring the need for greater investment in protection services.

One of WFP Guinea's most significant advancements in protection and accountability was the **establishment of a fully operational Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM)**. A dedicated four-person team was deployed to manage the call centre, which categorizes and processes feedback and complaints from affected populations.

Guinea was selected as the first global pilot country for the provisional Customer Relationship Management (CRM) solution, DATAVERSE—a cost-effective alternative to WFP's standard system. This platform features an **interactive dashboard, enabling real-time monitoring of feedback trends, case categories, and processing times**, while an integrated case management system ensures **efficient case resolution and programmatic adjustments**. Stringent **data protection measures** were established to safeguard beneficiary confidentiality and privacy.

To enhance CFM accessibility, **WFP established 27 village complaint management committees in operational areas**. These committees facilitate direct communication between local communities and WFP, ensuring that requests and concerns are addressed promptly. **During food distributions, helpdesks were set up on-site**, allowing beneficiaries to submit complaints and receive real-time assistance. **Automated data collection devices** were introduced to ensure that all complaints are instantly transferred to the central CFM system for timely processing.

To standardize and strengthen feedback mechanisms, **WFP introduced Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)** to ensure inclusivity and accessibility. **WFP staff and cooperating partners received specialized training** on handling sensitive complaints, particularly related to protection risks.

In the first six months of the newly implemented CFM system, **WFP recorded 1,150 requests, with 23 percent originating from women**. This highlights a gap in women's participation, emphasizing the **need for greater outreach efforts to ensure equitable access**. Additionally, **26 cooperating partners were trained in CFM implementation**,

further enhancing the system's reach and effectiveness.

WFP initiated targeted actions to **strengthen protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)**, including the development of graphical sensitization posters featuring key messages on PSEA awareness. These materials will be translated into local languages, tested, and gradually rolled out across WFP intervention areas. **A dedicated PSEA reporting mechanism was integrated into the CFM**, providing victims with a secure and confidential channel to report concerns enabling referrals to protection partners.

WFP initiated disability inclusion training, equipping staff with knowledge and tools to integrate disability considerations into future programming. However, some key objectives were not fully achieved due to delays in community engagement planning, caused by the late recruitment of a protection associate, who only joined in October 2024.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

In the **first half of 2024**, Guinea experienced **severe environmental challenges** that directly impacted **food security and nutrition**. **Erratic rainfall patterns** led to **both droughts and floods**, exacerbating **land degradation, deforestation, and soil erosion**, particularly in **Upper and Forest Guinea**. These environmental threats significantly **reduced agricultural productivity**, increasing **food insecurity** among vulnerable populations. Additionally, **heavy reliance on wood for fuel** further accelerated **deforestation**, worsening environmental conditions and affecting **rural livelihoods**.

To address these challenges, WFP implemented **reforestation and land rehabilitation projects** in **Upper Guinea**, to improve **water management and reducing soil erosion**. In **Forest Guinea**, **fuel-efficient cookstoves** were introduced, **lowering deforestation rates and reducing household dependency on wood fuel**. These initiatives **seek to strengthen community resilience to climate shocks** while contributing to **improved food security**.

Progress was also made in the **expansion of agroforestry systems**, with a **focus on climate adaptation strategies**. WFP identified 37.75 hectares for development, organized **109 participants into working groups**, and conducted training on **syntropic agroforestry systems (SAF)**. These sustainable land preparation techniques, delivered by national and international consultants, marked the beginning of WFP's climate-resilient agricultural interventions in Guinea, with further expansion planned following the rainy season.

WFP also ensured that its **programmes were environmentally sustainable and minimized harm**. All new activities underwent **environmental risk screening** using **WFP's screening tool**, with **input from local communities and government agencies**. These assessments informed **programme design**, allowing WFP to implement **mitigation strategies that reduced environmental risks**. Additionally, WFP applied **environmental and social risk assessments** to its **resilience-building activities**, ensuring communities could **better manage natural resources, protect biodiversity, and avoid long-term environmental damage**.

As part of the **World Bank's PDACG project**, WFP is planning to **conduct an environmental and social impact study** based on the **Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)** developed by the **Government of Guinea and validated by the World Bank**. This study will provide a **structured approach to assessing environmental risks** and ensuring compliance with **global sustainability standards**.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

Between **January and June 2024**, WFP Guinea made **substantial progress** in **integrating environmental sustainability** into its operations. The **Environmental Management System (EMS)**, launched in **2023**, continued to be implemented, with **experts conducting thorough evaluations** of how WFP manages **environmental risks associated with its operational activities**. Based on these assessments, WFP implemented **various sustainability initiatives** in **energy use, waste management, water conservation, and sustainable procurement**, while also **raising awareness and providing training** for staff and partners.

Key sustainability measures included:

- **Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency:** WFP Guinea **installed solar panels and LED lighting**, reducing **energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions**.
- **Waste Management and Recycling:** **Waste segregation and recycling programs** were introduced, covering **hazardous waste disposal and composting** to minimize **environmental impact**.

- **Water Conservation:** New measures included **water meters, temporizers, and a wastewater treatment plant**, improving **water efficiency and reducing wastage**.
- **Sustainable Procurement:** Environmental criteria were **integrated into procurement processes**, ensuring that **supplies and services met sustainability standards**.
- **Awareness and Capacity Building:** **Training and awareness campaigns** were conducted to **strengthen environmental responsibility** among staff and partners.

Additionally, an **electrical assessment mission** was carried out to **enhance the safety, efficiency, and sustainability** of WFP Guinea's **electrical systems**. This assessment evaluated **compliance with electrical standards, identified safety hazards, and assessed existing energy generation systems**. Based on its findings, WFP developed **recommendations for electrical system upgrades, fire risk mitigation, and energy efficiency improvements**, including the **potential installation of additional renewable energy systems**.

This mission was part of the broader **Environmental Efficiency Program (EEP)**, supporting efforts to **reduce reliance on fossil fuels, improve overall energy management, and promote sustainable energy use within WFP operations**.

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 continues to support communities, households, and individuals in meeting their nutritional needs and maintaining their nutrition status, even in the face of shocks and long-term stressors. Through a combination of **fortified foods, specialized nutritious products, and efforts to promote diet diversification**, WFP ensures that vulnerable populations have access to adequate and balanced nutrition.

Between January and June 2024, **WFP implemented capacity-building and resilience activities targeting people living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART)**. These efforts, which were initiated in 2023 but not fully completed, focused on income-generating activities to improve financial access to nutritious food and essential healthcare services. This initiative was funded through the national envelope under the Unified Budget, Results, and Accountability Framework of UNAIDS (UBRAF).

Additionally, in 2024, **WFP expanded its activities under the new country envelope, launching a consultation and needs assessment process to strengthen ART clients' livelihoods and income-generating activities**. The next phase, scheduled for the second half of the year, will focus on purchasing and distributing essential materials to support targeted ART clients in the Nzérékoré region, alongside continued monitoring of existing activities in Boké, Labé, and Kankan.

WFP's nutrition-focused interventions in health facilities have made significant contributions to maternal and child health. The chronic malnutrition prevention project, known as the "**1000 Days Project**", has directly **strengthened the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)** by ensuring that all **children aged 6 to 24 months receive routine vaccinations**. The project has also encouraged pregnant women benefiting from WFP's nutrition support to attend prenatal consultations, reinforcing maternal healthcare services and promoting early childhood health.

Under the **Support Project for the Transformation of Guinean Agriculture and Youth Agricultural Entrepreneurship (PATAG EAJ)**, WFP continued its **awareness-raising efforts on healthy diets and improved nutrition practices**. These initiatives targeted women's gardening groups and school canteen management committees, combining nutrition education with practical culinary demonstrations. These sessions aimed to **promote diversified agricultural production by encouraging the cultivation of nutrient-rich foods and improve dietary choices among women and school feeding program managers**, ensuring that nutritious foods are prioritized in meal planning and local markets.

By **integrating nutrition education with agricultural transformation efforts**, WFP is enhancing food security, promoting healthier eating habits, and strengthening local food systems for long-term impact.

WFP's nutrition and resilience initiatives in 2024 have strengthened vulnerable populations' ability to access adequate food, improved maternal and child health services, and promoted sustainable agriculture and dietary diversification. Moving forward, continued investment in income-generating activities for ART clients, nutrition integration in healthcare, and community-led food security initiatives will remain central to building resilience and achieving long-term nutrition security in Guinea.

Partnerships

In 2024, WFP undertook an **ambitious effort to mobilize resources, strengthen partnerships, and establish new collaborations** to support the **Government of Guinea's efforts to achieve zero hunger**. The Country Office expanded its engagement with **government institutions, bilateral partners, international financial institutions, and the private sector**, aligning with the **Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP)**, which concluded in June 2024.

WFP deepened its **collaboration with the Government of Guinea**, particularly with ministries overseeing **international cooperation, agriculture, emergency response, health, environment, and education**. Engagement with **newly appointed ministers** was a priority, ensuring that WFP's strategic initiatives aligned with **national development priorities**.

As part of its efforts to **enhance food and nutrition security**, WFP partnered with the **Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development** to develop a **joint resilience and livelihoods project for climate-affected communities in Guinea's Sahel Border Zone**. This project is set to be **submitted for second-level approval by the Adaptation Fund Board**, marking a **significant achievement in WFP's support for government-led resource mobilization from climate financiers**.

WFP played a **key role in shaping Guinea's food security agenda** through its **Zero Hunger Village (ZHV) initiative**, which **inspired the K-rice belt initiative**, a **multi-donor project funded by South Korea, France, Japan, China, and USAID**. The success of WFP's **rice value chain model** has generated **new partnership opportunities**, reinforcing **smallholder farmer productivity and food system resilience**.

As part of its **expanding collaboration with Japan**, WFP signed a **food assistance project under the Kennedy Round (KR) grant**, which aims to **address immediate food insecurity** while **supporting long-term educational and health benefits** for children and their communities. This initiative is expected to **further enhance the success of ZHVs**, ensuring **sustainable impacts on food security and nutrition**.

WFP facilitated **South-South cooperation** by supporting a **diplomatic mission of the Guinean Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to South Korea**. This engagement led to the **development of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)** to promote **sustainable agriculture and Saemaul Undong development projects**, focusing on **education, training, and knowledge-sharing**.

The **renewed confidence of the Government of Guinea and its international partners** resulted in a **financing agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock** to develop **commercial agriculture** in Guinea, in collaboration with the **World Bank**. Building on this momentum, **WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture are designing a joint rice value chain project**, aimed at **boosting national rice production and market integration**.

In line with its **commitment to improving child nutrition**, WFP explored **new private sector partnerships**, securing a **USD 200,000 financial agreement** to provide **nutrition assistance to vulnerable children**. These partnerships **complement WFP's school feeding programs** and contribute to **long-term nutrition security** for at-risk children.

WFP continues to expand its partnerships with the **Government of Guinea, bilateral partners, and the private sector** to support the implementation of the **United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF)**. Through close collaboration with **FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, and UNIDO**, WFP is advancing **complementary initiatives in food security, nutrition, sustainable agriculture, rural development, climate resilience, and poverty reduction**.

In 2024, WFP strengthened its engagement with FAO by drafting a **Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)** aimed at enhancing cooperation on **agricultural inputs** to improve food production systems. A joint project with UNDP and WFP Côte d'Ivoire was also developed under the **International Climate Initiative (IKI)**, focusing on **cross-border land restoration and biodiversity conservation**. Additionally, WFP explored new funding opportunities with **WHO, UNCDF, FAO, and UNRCO**, resulting in a collaborative funding request to the **Novo Nordisk Foundation** for **health-related initiatives, particularly in nutrition and hygiene**.

WFP also played a key role in **advocating for sustained humanitarian air services** in Guinea. Under the **UNHAS Steering Committee**, the organization collaborated with **FAO, UNICEF, WHO, IOM, and the German Embassy** to co-sign an appeal letter to potential donors, requesting funding support to maintain **UNHAS operations**. These efforts reflect WFP's commitment to promoting **joint interventions that maximize impact, improve resource mobilization, and facilitate the exchange of knowledge, expertise, and best practices** across the UN system in Guinea.

In **June 2024**, WFP's **new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2024-2029** was officially **approved by the WFP Executive Board**, with a total budget of **USD 143,500,975**. The CSP reaffirms **WFP's commitment to strengthening**

partnerships with the Government of Guinea, bilateral partners, international financial institutions, UN agencies, NGOs, and the private sector. Through these **collaborative efforts**, WFP aims to **enhance its impact and effectively address food security and nutrition challenges** in Guinea.

WFP's **resource mobilization and partnership expansion efforts in 2024** have **strengthened Guinea's capacity to address food security, nutrition, and resilience challenges.** Through stronger collaboration with government ministries, multilateral organizations, bilateral partners and private sector stakeholders, WFP has successfully mobilized funding, enhanced policy engagement, and expanded agricultural transformation initiatives. Moving forward, WFP will continue to leverage these partnerships to further expand programs, improve community resilience, and advance sustainable food systems across Guinea.

Focus on Localization

In the first half of 2024, WFP expanded its **local partnerships**, working with **16 organizations** and signing **17 field-level agreements (FLAs)** across **resilience, nutrition, and emergency activities.** These collaborations aimed to **build local capacity and strengthen community ownership of programs**, ensuring **long-term sustainability and impact.** WFP also engaged closely with the **National Directorate for the Regulation and Promotion of Non-Governmental Organizations (DNAPROMA)** and the **National Agency for Emergency and Humanitarian Disaster Management (ANGUCH)** to further enhance **local governance and disaster preparedness efforts.**

In collaboration with DNAPROMA, WFP **organized a training workshop for 64 NGOs**, bringing together **139 participants** to enhance their **planning, implementation, and monitoring capabilities.** To support the **transition to the United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP)** in the latter half of the year, **continuous online training and technical assistance** were provided to help NGOs navigate the new platform effectively.

These initiatives significantly **enhanced Guinea's disaster preparedness and emergency response capacity**, reinforcing WFP's commitment to **locally driven solutions for long-term resilience and crisis management.**

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP has strengthened **strategic collaborations with UN agencies** in Guinea to **maximize impact and efficiency in achieving zero hunger.** These partnerships are designed to **leverage complementary expertise and promote sustainable, community-driven solutions**, particularly through WFP's **Zero Hunger Villages project.**

In partnership with **FAO**, WFP is working to **transform agri-food systems, empower smallholder producers, and develop sustainable markets and value chains.** This collaboration seeks to **increase agricultural productivity, promote climate-smart farming, and create more inclusive economic opportunities for rural communities.**

WFP and **UNICEF** are aligning efforts to **support poverty reduction, drive socio-economic recovery, and strengthen basic social services.** By combining expertise, these agencies aim to **build integrated programs that enhance food security, nutrition, and community resilience.**

A strategic partnership between **WFP and UNIDO** is also underway to **strengthen local production and distribution networks.** By merging **WFP's supply chain expertise with UNIDO's value chain development knowledge**, this collaboration focuses on **improving agricultural practices, promoting sustainable agro-industrial projects, engaging the private sector, and implementing evidence-based interventions to enhance food security.**

Beyond these initiatives, WFP has actively contributed to the **UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) in Guinea** by **developing a resource mobilization strategy and action plan.** These efforts support **joint initiatives across UN agencies**, ensuring **efficient resource allocation, collaborative funding approaches, and the scaling of impactful programs** to accelerate progress toward the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).**

Financial Overview

In **mid-2024**, WFP Guinea successfully concluded its **five-year Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) (2019-2024)**, marking a **significant milestone** in the organization's commitment to addressing **food security and nutrition challenges**. The completion of the ICSP was accompanied by a **carry-forward balance of USD 20.8 million from 2023**, largely due to **donor restrictions and multi-year contributions**, which were tied to **specific timeframes and seasonal programming**. Despite these financial constraints, WFP Guinea effectively **managed resources** to ensure that **strategic outcomes remained aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**.

As WFP Guinea **entered the final reporting period of the ICSP**, the organization operated with a **Needs-Based Plan (NBP) of USD 12.4 million**. In 2024, the **total available funding reached USD 8.5 million**, covering **68.3 percent of the NBP**, with **actual expenditures amounting to USD 8.3 million**. However, this **funding gap**—particularly between **available resources and actual program needs**—highlighted the **financial challenges faced between January and June 2024**.

Funding levels **varied significantly across programmatic activities**, reflecting **donor priorities and flexibility**. While **Emergency Response (Activity 2) exceeded 120 percent of its needs-based plan**, allowing for **robust interventions during crises**, other critical programs remained **underfunded**. This disparity directly impacted **vulnerable populations**, particularly **rural school children who rely on school meals**, as well as **moderately malnourished children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs)**, whose **nutrition and overall well-being were compromised due to resource shortfalls**.

WFP's **crisis response efforts** received **timely and substantial funding**, particularly from the **Government of Guinea and International Financial Institutions (IFIs)**, enabling **immediate support for vulnerable populations during the lean season**. However, these funds were **short-term interventions** and **not sufficient to sustain long-term resilience efforts**.

Conversely, **resilience-building programs (Activity 4) received 128 percent of their needs-based funding**, allowing WFP to **strengthen rural communities' capacity to better adapt to and recover from future shocks**. UNHAS (Activity 6) was **fully resourced at 148 percent**, ensuring the **continuation of critical humanitarian air services**, while **Capacity Strengthening (Activity 5) received 116 percent of its funding requirements**, enabling **ongoing institutional support and training efforts**.

Despite these successes, **severe funding shortfalls** were observed in **School Meals (Activity 1) and Nutrition (Activity 3)**. The **school feeding program** was funded at **only 42 percent of its requirements**, significantly limiting WFP's ability to provide **daily nutritious meals for school children**, which could lead to **increased dropout rates, particularly among girls**. **Nutrition programs**, which play a **vital role in combating malnutrition**, received **only 55 percent of required funding**, leaving **pregnant and breastfeeding women, as well as malnourished children, vulnerable to deteriorating health conditions**.

Given the **worsening food insecurity in 2024**, with new regions entering **Phase 3 of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)**, WFP Guinea **prioritized resilience and emergency preparedness** to support **smallholder farmers and enhance the government's capacity** through **Strategic Outcomes 4 and 2**. The **USD 4.4 million available for these activities** allowed WFP to **deliver critical assistance to vulnerable communities**, yet it remained **insufficient to prevent further deterioration**. Without **adequate funding**, several at-risk areas **face the risk of escalating to IPC Phase 4 by 2025**, making it imperative to **secure additional financial resources** for food and nutrition interventions.





































To address **long-term sustainability**, WFP focused on **securing multi-year contributions** from **bilateral donors and IFIs**, including funding from the **Government of Guinea**. These financial commitments were **instrumental in maintaining support for capacity strengthening, resilience, and nutrition programs**, particularly in **food transformation, storage capacity, and supply chain improvements**.

Despite **funding disparities and resource constraints**, WFP Guinea successfully **balanced immediate humanitarian needs with long-term development strategies**, ensuring that **key activities continued to reach the most vulnerable populations**. While emergency and resilience programs were **well-supported**, **school feeding and nutrition initiatives remained critically underfunded**, underscoring the need for **more predictable and flexible financing**. Moving forward, **WFP will focus on securing additional funding streams, strengthening government collaboration, and scaling sustainable solutions to address food insecurity and malnutrition in Guinea**.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	5,090,383	5,110,201	2,304,475	2,241,768
SO01: - Food-insecure populations, including pre- and primary school-aged children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year round.	3,873,457	3,784,238	831,432	784,056
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.	3,873,457	3,784,238	831,432	784,056
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	1,216,926	1,325,963	1,473,043	1,457,712
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.	1,216,926	1,325,963	1,473,043	1,457,712
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	1,935,728	2,111,379	251,491	219,902
SO03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV or TB and receiving treatment, persons with disabilities and orphans in Guinea, have improved nutritional status by 2030.	1,935,728	2,111,379	251,491	219,902

Activity 03: Support beneficiaries equitably- women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner’s capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition	 1,935,728	 2,111,379	 251,491	 219,902
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 2,330,125	 2,943,770	 3,024,620	 3,021,960
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.	 2,330,125	 2,943,770	 3,024,620	 3,021,960
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.	 2,330,125	 2,943,770	 3,024,620	 3,021,960
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 575,424	 905,211	 665,865	 665,865
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.	 575,424	 905,211	 665,865	 665,865
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.	 575,424	 905,211	 665,865	 665,865

SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 718,755	 736,817	 1,062,441	 1,062,441
SO06: Humanitarian and Government partners have access to reliable transport and logistics services during crises	 718,755	 736,817	 1,062,441	 1,062,441
Activity 06: Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to government and other partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions	 718,755	 736,817	 1,062,441	 1,062,441
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 584,448	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 10,650,415	 11,807,380	 7,893,339	 7,211,934
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,021,617	 1,134,178	 1,210,389	 1,076,212
Total Direct Costs	 11,672,032	 12,941,558	 9,103,729	 8,288,146
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 758,682	 841,201	 -632,157	 -632,157
Grand Total	 12,430,715	 13,782,759	 8,471,572	 7,655,990

Data Notes

Overview

[1] The achievement rate is presented in relation to the target for the school feeding on-site component. It does not consider the target for the take home rations component, which was not implemented during the reporting period but is included in the beneficiary charts.

[2] This figure includes 21,988 people assisted through general distributions, and 1,960 children and PBWG assisted through malnutrition prevention activities.

[3] This figure includes 62,418 people assisted through nutrition specific interventions under Strategic Outcome 3, and 1,960 children and PBWG assisted as part of the crisis response activities under Strategic Outcome 2.

[4] The beneficiary charts for Asset Creation and Livelihoods are not displaying actual values for these indicators because of WFP's internal reporting processes in relation to the transition to the new CSP 2024-2029 that started in July. While programme activities for the creation of assets were indeed initiated in the first semester, the distribution of entitlements only occurred in the second semester, and are therefore reported under the new CSP.

[5] WFP, March 2024. Evaluation of Guinea WFP Interim Country Strategic Plan 2019 - 2024. Available from:

<https://www.wfp.org/publications/evaluation-guinea-wfp-interim-country-strategic-plan-2019-2024>

Operational context

[1] UNDP, 2022. Human Development Index | <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data#/countries/GIN>

[2] World Bank, 2023. World Development Indicators | <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=GN>

[3] Ministry of Pre-university Education and Literacy of Guinea, 2024. Statistical Yearbook of Primary Education 2022-2023.

[4] IPC/CH, 2023. Acute Food Insecurity Situation Analysis.

[5] United States of America Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration. Guinea – Country Commercial Guide. Accessed in January 2025.

[6] UNICEF, 2023. SMART National Survey 2022. <https://www.unicef.org/guinea/media/9096/file/SMART%202022%20Guin%C3%A9.pdf>

[7] World Bank, 2023. World Development Indicators | <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=GN>

[8] University of Notre Dame. ND-GAIN Country Index | <https://gain-new.crc.nd.edu/country/guinea>

[9] WFP, March 2024. Evaluation of Guinea WFP Interim Country Strategic Plan 2019 - 2024. Available from:

<https://www.wfp.org/publications/evaluation-guinea-wfp-interim-country-strategic-plan-2019-2024>

Strategic outcome 01

Output indicators (A.3.1; A.4.2) – The misalignment between planned and actual figures is due to the shift from commodity and value vouchers to CBT.

Strategic outcome 02

Outcome indicators - post-distribution monitoring was scheduled for the second semester of the year, and the results are therefore not reflected in the current report. As a referential value, the report is displaying monitoring data from December 2023.

Strategic outcome 03

Outputs indicators (A.1.2; A.4.1) – the missing values are due to the fact that no distributions were made under these activities in the first semester.

Strategic outcome 04

Outputs indicators (A.1.1; A.3.4) - actual values for these indicators appear to be empty because of WFP's internal reporting processes in relation to the transition to the new CSP 2024-2029 that started in July. While programme activities for the creation of assets initiated in the first semester, the distribution of entitlements only occurred in the second semester, and are therefore reported under the new CSP.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] UNDP, 2022. Human Development Reports: Gender Inequality Index | <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII>

[2] World Bank, 2021. World Development Indicators | <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.LITR.FE.ZS?locations=GN>

[3] UNESCO, Institute for Statistics | <https://www.unesco.org/en/key-data>

[4] World Bank, 2022. Unlocking Women's and Girls' Potential: Guinea Gender Assessment |

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/4d339ae1-e1b9-4f2e-87bd-064986bd535a/content>

[5] Girls Not Brides – Guinea, 2023. The Child Marriage Data Portal | <https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/learning-resources/child-marriage-atlas/regions-and-countries/guinea/>

[6] UNDP, 2022. Human Development Reports: Gender Inequality Index | <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII>

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] UNICEF, 2023. Guinea Humanitarian Situation Report, Mid-Year 2023 | <https://www.unicef.org/documents/guinea-humanitarian-situation-report-mid-year-2023>

Cross-cutting indicators - WFP did not collect Post Distribution Monitoring in June 2024, therefore the follow up values from Dec 2023 are used as referential values for the present report.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	197,155	165,559	84%
	female	236,345	160,868	68%
	total	433,500	326,427	75%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	4,500	9,769	217%
	female	5,100	14,719	289%
	total	9,600	24,488	255%
24-59 months	male	8,235	13,058	159%
	female	9,208	16,765	182%
	total	17,443	29,823	171%
5-11 years	male	72,655	128,445	177%
	female	70,972	106,673	150%
	total	143,627	235,118	164%
12-17 years	male	73,727	3,330	5%
	female	66,120	3,851	6%
	total	139,847	7,181	5%
18-59 years	male	34,674	8,978	26%
	female	80,892	17,321	21%
	total	115,566	26,299	23%
60+ years	male	3,364	1,979	59%
	female	4,053	1,539	38%
	total	7,417	3,518	47%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	433,500	326,427	75%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	60,000	0	0%
Malnutrition prevention programme	20,000	50,347	251%
Malnutrition treatment programme	20,500	14,031	68%
School based programmes	256,700	228,167	88%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	15,000	11,894	79%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	61,300	21,988	35%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0%
Dried Fruits	250	0	0%
Iodised Salt	39	4	10%
Peas	0	87	-
Rice	1,935	1,926	100%
Split Peas	387	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	182	218	120%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	5	0	0%
Rice	420	153	36%
Split Peas	63	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	26	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	552	80	14%
Iodised Salt	4	0	0%
LNS	0	179	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	45	0	0%
Rice	144	95	66%
Split Peas	43	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	54	37	69%

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	240,042	-
Value Voucher	648,000	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	447,480	281,298	63%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	138,060	101	0%
Value Voucher	225,660	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	1,836,000	0	0%

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
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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	67,950	8,288
			Male	68,750	
			Total	136,700	8,288
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	303	64.47

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
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	54,800	102,675
			Male	65,200	125,492
			Total	120,000	228,167
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	2,490	2,169.97
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD		240,043
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	648,000	

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	1,267
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	80

N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	60,000	55,158
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	350	346
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	110	102

CSP Output 03: Children attending pre- and primary school benefit from enhanced capacities of relevant partners managing school feeding to meet their food needs.

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.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	200	190

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	99.28	99.1	Secondary data
	Male	99.81	≥99.99	≥99.99	99.32	99.1	Secondary data
	Overall	99.82	≥99.99	≥99.99	99.31	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
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters; Children; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General	Female	30,037	12,656
		Distribution;	Male	31,263	11,292
		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Total	61,300	23,948
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	514	152.81
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	447,480	281,297

Other Output					
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 1.2: Crisis-affected 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 05: Crisis-affected people receive adequate transformative social and behavior change communication (SBCC) to improve nutrition-related practices.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	25,000	23,948

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Support - Location: Guinea - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10.34	≤3.99	≤3.99	14.2		WFP survey
	Male	11.49	≤2.18	≤2.18	17		WFP survey
	Overall	10.56	≤2.26	≤2.26	16		WFP survey
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	≥91.5	22.6	22.6	WFP survey
	Male	55.8	≥87.1	≥87.1	20.6	20.6	WFP survey
	Overall	57.8	≥89.3	≥89.3	21.2	21.2	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35.22	≤3.95	≤3.95	28.2	28.2	WFP survey
	Male	31.18	≤3.7	≤3.7	33	33	WFP survey
	Overall	33.2	≤3.82	≤3.82	31.3	31.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9.7	≤7.1	≤7.1	49.2	49.2	WFP survey
	Male	8.3	≤6.5	≤6.5	46.4	46.4	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≤6.8	≤6.8	47.4	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	32.8	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	
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	2,472		
			Male	1,728		
			Total	4,200		
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	2,900	4,375	
			Male	2,100	3,167	
			Total	5,000	7,542	
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	2,550	22,558	
			Male	2,450	15,045	
			Total	5,000	37,603	
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	5,100	2,264	
			Male	4,900	2,090	
			Total	10,000	4,354	
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	2,852	3,634	
			Male	2,248	2,855	
			Total	5,100	6,489	
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	5,000	6,430	
			Total	5,000	6,430	

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 Total	5,000 5,000	
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	684 516 1,200	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	841	390.7
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	138,060	101
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	225,660	
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	57	37.42
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	597	258.61

Other Output

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 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 10: Malnourished people and populations at risk benefit from enhanced government and other partners' technical capacities to improve their nutritional status

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed

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	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.3: Number of non-food items distributed under nutrition activities.	Prevention of stunting	Number	105,415	20,110

CSP Output 09: Malnourished people and populations at risk receive targeted SBCC to improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	634	634
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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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	>80.42	93	90	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	>80.42	>80.42	91	90	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	>80.42	>80.42	92	90	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	52	>66	>66	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52	>66	>66	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	52	>66	>66	50	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	0.19	Secondary data
	Male	7.7	<15	<15	0	0.17	Secondary data
	Overall	7.7	<15	<15	0	0.37	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.2	<3	<3	0	0.02	Secondary data
	Male	0.2	<3	<3	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0.2	<3	<3	0	0.02	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female				2.9		Secondary data
	Male				3.1		Secondary data
	Overall	0.1	<15	<15	3	0	Secondary data

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female		>95	>95	98		WFP survey
	Male		>95	>95	96		WFP survey
	Overall	90	>95	>95	97	99.62	WFP survey
Target Group: SDG2.2 - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	65.5	≥70	≥70	31.4		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
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Output Results

Activity 04: Provide targeted groups with climate-resilient livelihood support that enables them to sustainably increase and diversify their role along the food value chain, strengthens their access to markets including school feeding and HGSF interventions and improves food handling and processing.

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	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	9,000	6,276
			Male	6,000	5,618
			Total	15,000	11,894

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
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	48,000	
			Male	12,000	
			Total	60,000	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	1,836,000	

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	Food assistance for asset	Number	8	8
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.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	16	16
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	20	20
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/repaired	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Km	1	1

D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha		38	37.5
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number		7	7
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.8: Number of fishponds constructed/rehabilitated/maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number		2	2
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number		10	10

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 HGSI interventions and improves food handling and processing.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	8.84	≥50	≥50	120	120	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	195,248	≥3,289,518	≥3,289,518	612,105	1,058,000	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	631.2	≥4,434	≥4,434	1,705	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	70
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	90	70
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	40	38

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥6	5	2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: 5.4 - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	1		WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥3	≥3	2		Secondary data

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	15	10.7
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	1,200	872

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	98	97	Joint survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Support - Location: Guinea - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female			>50	173		WFP programme monitoring
	Male			>50	98		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34.5	>50	>50	70		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)	Female				47		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				28		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				75		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)	Female				43		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				32		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				75		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted	Female				43		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				32		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				75		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed</i>	Female				43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				32	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				75	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	0	>50	>50	42	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>30	>30	26	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>90	>90	81.4	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	99.88	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	=100	=100	99.94	99.94	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	=100	=100	99.92	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	100	99.88	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	>90	>90	99.94	99.74	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80	>90	>90	99.96	99.79	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	99.88	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	99.94	99.74	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99.92	99.83	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Support beneficiaries equitably- women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: C.2.2 - Location: Labe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: C.2.3 - Location: Labe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: C.2.4 - Location: Labe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide nutritious school feeding to pre- and primary school children including take home rations for girls prioritizing local purchase and strengthening partners' capacities, including through social and behaviour change communication and nutrition-sensitive activities within the framework of HGFS approaches.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: C1 - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	68	>90	>90	65.79		Secondary data
	Male	68	>90	>90	80		Secondary data
	Overall	68	>90	>90	73.49		Secondary data
Activity 02: Provide an integrated package of emergency food and nutrition assistance, that includes gender-responsive and gender /transformative social and behaviour change communication and livelihood support, for crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	25.45	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	28.56	28.56	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	27.46	27.46	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Support beneficiaries equitably- women, men, girls and boys- through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: C1 1 - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female		≥90	≥90	90.67		WFP survey
	Male		≥90	≥90	71.43		WFP survey
	Overall	68	≥90	≥90	84.55		WFP survey

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 HGSF interventions and improves food handling and processing.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	100	Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	30	>90	>90	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20	>90	>90	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	>90	>90	100		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Support - Location: Guinea - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female				100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © © WFP/Nna Marie Fandié Cissé

School children enjoying a nutritious hot meal in the village of Nienh, Nzerekore.
#ZeroHunger

World Food Programme

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/guinea>

Financial Section

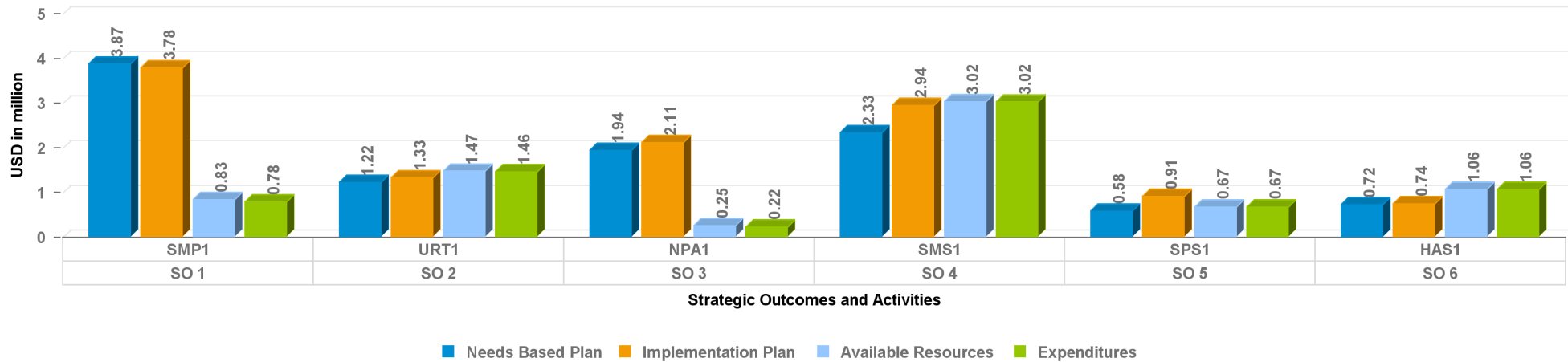
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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

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Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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.	Non Activity Specific			0	
		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.	2,330,125	2,943,770	3,024,620	3,021,960
2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target		2,330,125	2,943,770	3,024,620	3,021,960

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		Support beneficiaries equitably-women, men, girls and boys-through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes including social and behaviour change communications and strengthen partner's capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition	1,935,728	2,111,379	251,491	219,902
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,935,728	2,111,379	251,491	219,902

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	- Food-insecure populations, including pre- and primary school-aged children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year round.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	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.	1,216,926	1,325,963	1,473,043	1,457,712
	- 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.	3,873,457	3,784,238	831,432	784,056
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			5,090,383	5,110,201	2,304,475	2,241,768
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	718,755	736,817	1,062,441	1,062,441
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			718,755	736,817	1,062,441	1,062,441

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	575,424	905,211	665,865	665,865
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			575,424	905,211	665,865	665,865
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	584,448	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	584,448	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			10,650,415	11,807,380	7,893,339	7,211,934
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,021,617	1,134,178	1,210,389	1,076,212
Total Direct Costs			11,672,032	12,941,558	9,103,729	8,288,146
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			758,682	841,201	-632,157	-632,157
Grand Total			12,430,715	13,782,759	8,471,572	7,655,990


CHIEF, CFORC
 Michael Hemling

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

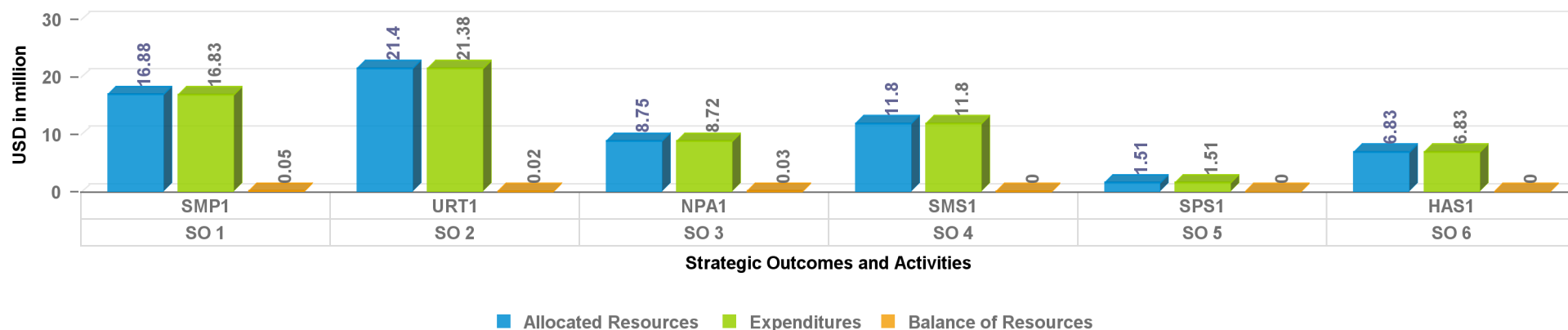
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 2024 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	34,269,279	21,398,880	0	21,398,880	21,383,548	15,332
	- 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.	27,023,708	16,881,406	0	16,881,406	16,834,030	47,375
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			61,292,986	38,280,285	0	38,280,285	38,217,578	62,707

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Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	13,189,590	8,753,715	0	8,753,715	8,722,126	31,589
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			13,189,590	8,753,715	0	8,753,715	8,722,126	31,589

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Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	14,611,339	11,798,575	0	11,798,575	11,795,914	2,661
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			14,611,339	11,798,575	0	11,798,575	11,795,914	2,661

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Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	2,704,309	1,506,230	0	1,506,230	1,506,230	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,704,309	1,506,230	0	1,506,230	1,506,230	0
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	9,750,405	6,834,842	0	6,834,842	6,834,842	0
		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)			10,621,605	6,834,842	0	6,834,842	6,834,842	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	584,448	0	584,448	0	584,448
Subtotal SDG Target			0	584,448	0	584,448	0	584,448
Total Direct Operational Cost			102,419,829	67,758,095	0	67,758,095	67,076,690	681,405

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Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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)	9,711,428	8,216,171	0	8,216,171	8,081,994	134,177
		Total Direct Costs	112,131,257	75,974,266	0	75,974,266	75,158,684	815,582
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	7,229,439	4,165,348		4,165,348	4,165,348	0
		Grand Total	119,360,696	80,139,614	0	80,139,614	79,324,031	815,582

This donor financial report is interim



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC
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