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Guinea

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2029

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Overview

Since 1964, WFP has been working in Guinea to enhance food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable populations while promoting sustainable agricultural development. In collaboration with the Government, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other partners, **WFP successfully launched its new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2024-2029 in July 2024**. This Annual Country Report covers the first six months of its implementation, from July to December 2024.

During this period, **WFP mobilized USD 31.6 million**, enabling the implementation of interventions that directly contributed to **Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger)** and **17 (Partnerships)**. The new CSP builds on the achievements of the previous Interim Country Strategic Plan (I-CSP), incorporating lessons learned from an independent evaluation published in early 2024 [1]. With an emphasis on continuity, this strategic plan strengthens collaboration with the Government of Guinea and tailors interventions to meet local needs. It prioritizes **food and nutrition support for crisis-affected and vulnerable populations, community resilience-building, strengthening national systems** and institutional capacity, and **providing logistics services**.

In the first six months of CSP implementation, **WFP assisted 143,941 people** (48 percent women), representing **48 percent** of the target. The reporting period saw significant achievements, including the **integration of 24 additional villages from the Zero Hunger Village initiative into the school feeding programme**, the organization of the **first taskforce meeting** aimed at integrating **Home-Grown School Feeding** into national policies, and the **scaling up of cash-based transfers** and **digitalization** efforts. These initiatives contributed to the successful delivery of emergency food assistance, the promotion of education through school feeding, the strengthening of malnutrition prevention and supplementation, the enhancement of emergency preparedness and supply chain management, and the support of smallholder farmers in building resilient livelihoods.

WFP played a critical role in improving nutrition outcomes by **providing pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls** with specialized nutritious foods through the **1,000 Days Project**, ensuring that children received essential nutrients for healthy growth in their first 1,000 days of life. Additionally, WFP assisted **clients undergoing antiretroviral therapy and tuberculosis treatment** by providing specialized nutritious foods to support their health and recovery.

Following its membership in the **Global School Meals Coalition** in 2023, the Government of Guinea reinforced its commitment by signing national pledges in 2024. These commitments include the **revision of the 2013 school feeding policy**, the **expansion of coverage to reach more schoolchildren**, and the **prioritization of local agricultural** integration into school feeding programmes. The updated policy is designed to align with national frameworks such as the **National Social Protection Policy**, the **National Food and Nutrition Policy**, and Guinea's **Ten-Year Education Programme**.

The year 2024 marked a significant **scale-up of the Zero Hunger Village initiative**, initially launched in 2022 in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. As a cornerstone of WFP's resilience-building strategy in Guinea, the project **integrates multiple programmes, including school meals, nutrition, food assistance for assets, and smallholder agricultural market support**. These efforts strengthen **local rice value chains** and accelerate progress toward zero hunger. Originally piloted in seven villages, the initiative expanded to 37 Zero Hunger Villages and 151 Tongil rice extension villages in the reporting period. A decentralized evaluation is currently underway to assess the impact of the pilot phase and gather lessons that will inform the planned large-scale expansion.

During the reporting period, **WFP also made significant progress in strengthening Guinea's national disaster risk management systems**, working closely with the **National Agency for Emergency and Humanitarian Disaster Management (ANGUCH)**, the **Ministry of Health (MoH)**, and the **National Directorate of Pharmacy and Medicines (DNPM)**. Efforts focused on **mapping of logistics resources** across Guinea, including training and coaching sessions to **track and manage health-related logistics data**, and facilitating **efficient importation of health and humanitarian supplies** through a revision of the importation guide to align with international standards. Advances were also made in the implementation of the **Comprehensive National Food Security and Vulnerability Survey (AGVSAN)**, which began in 2023. The survey received **official endorsement** from the Government of Guinea and was subsequently **presented to key stakeholders**, including bilateral partners and the United Nations system.

Expanding collaboration with other UN entities remains a priority, as reflected in the agreements signed with FAO and UNICEF. Moreover, discussions are underway within the UN Country Team on the potential benefits of conducting a joint, comprehensive gap analysis and nationwide survey to identify common priorities and areas for synergy.

Looking ahead, WFP remains committed to expanding its impact in Guinea by strengthening partnerships with the Government, United Nations agencies, and private sector stakeholders. Efforts will continue to enhance food and

nutrition security interventions, scale up resilience-building initiatives such as the Zero Hunger Villages, and improve national disaster preparedness and emergency response mechanisms. Through these targeted actions, WFP will continue to support vulnerable communities and advance sustainable progress toward food security, resilience, and inclusive development.

143,941

Total beneficiaries in 2024



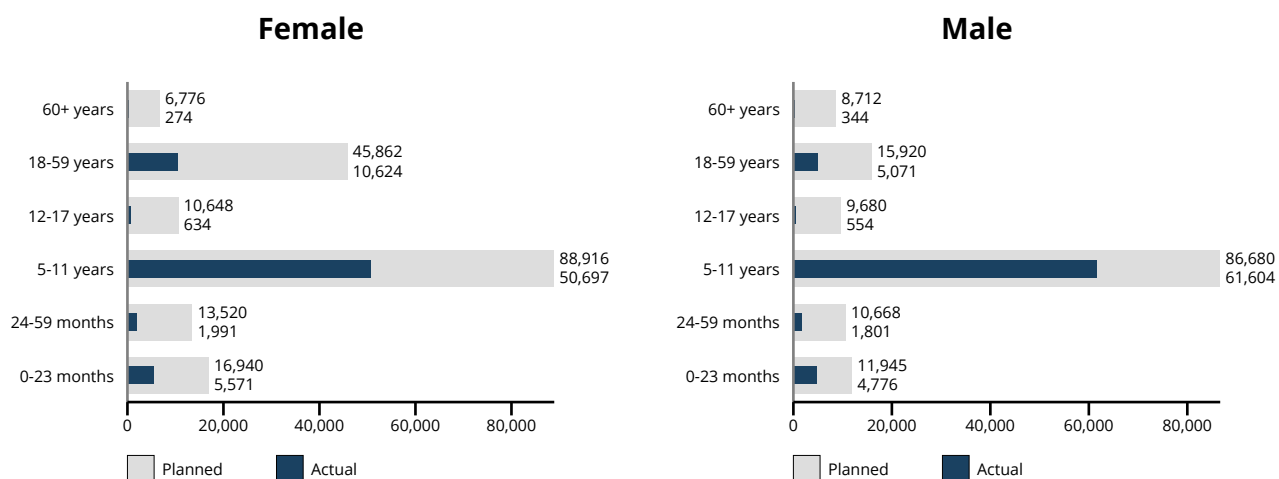
48%
female



52%
male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 340 (52% Female, 48% Male)

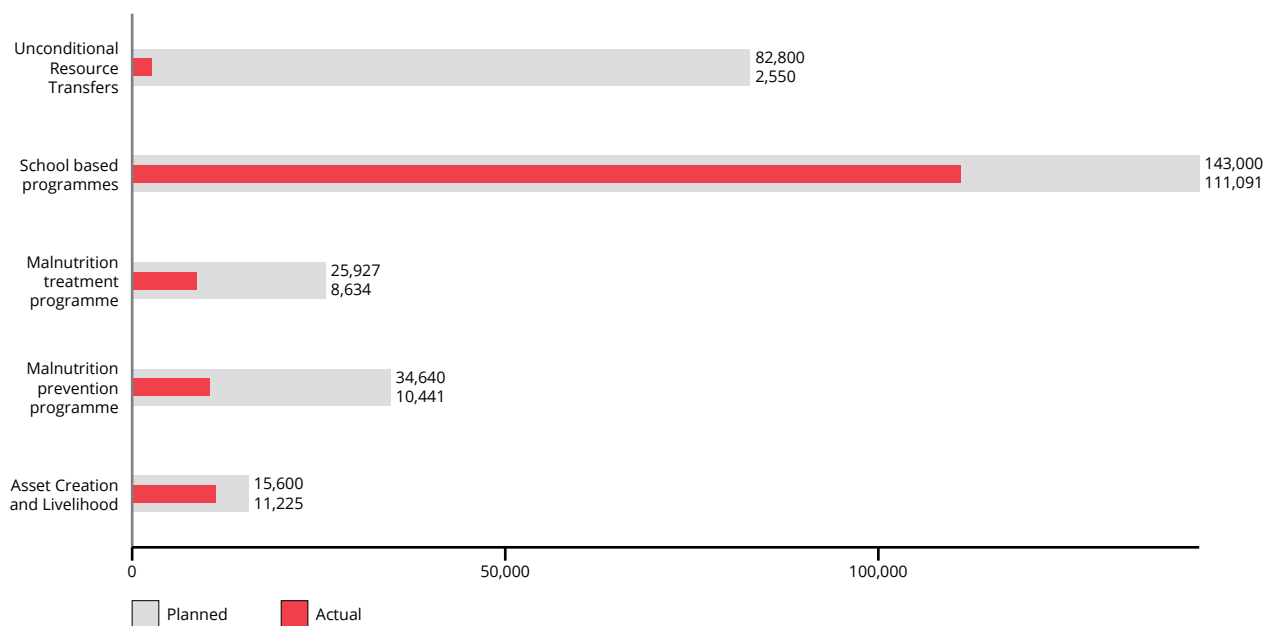
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



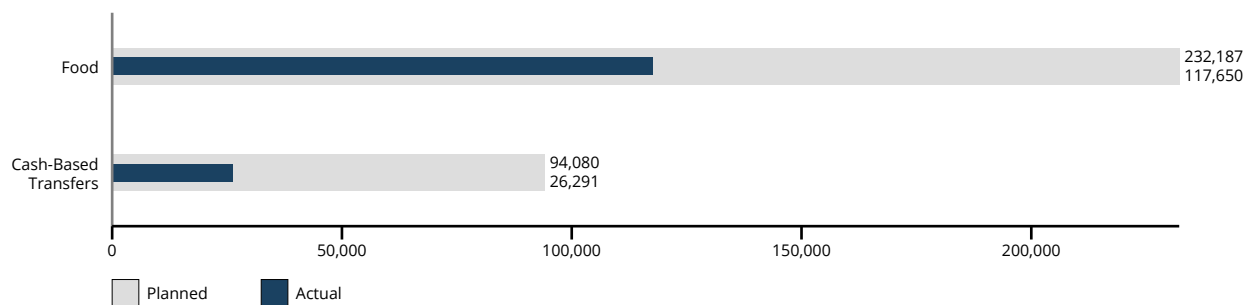
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



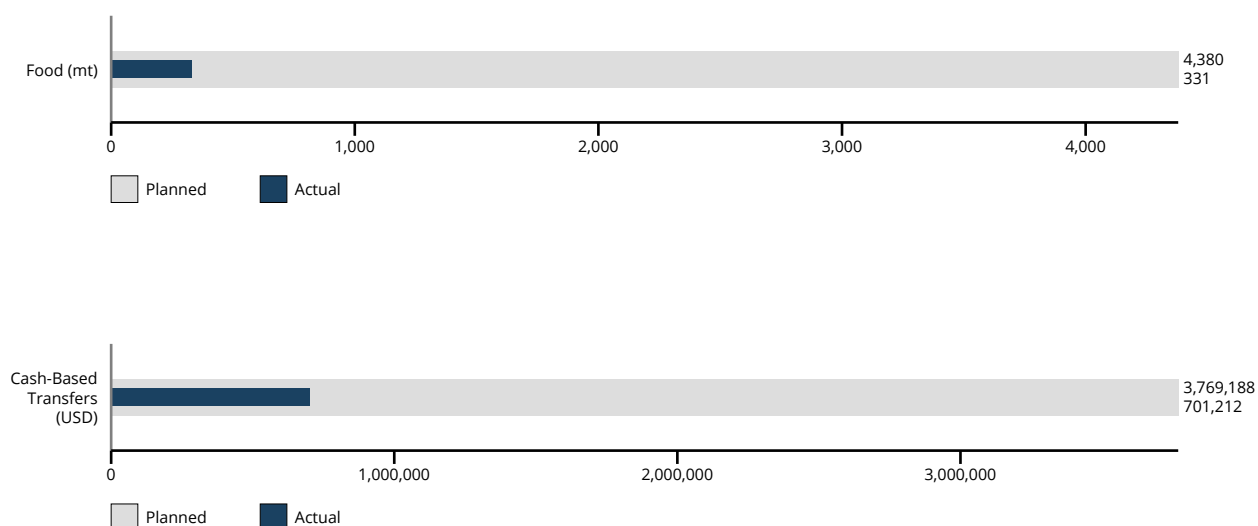
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



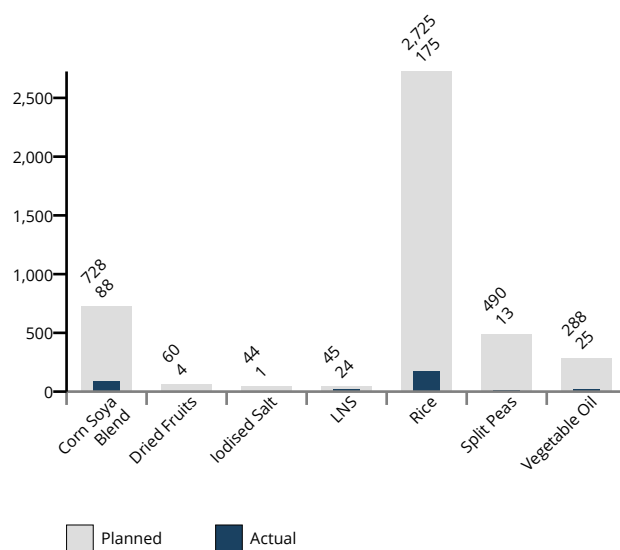
Beneficiaries by Modality



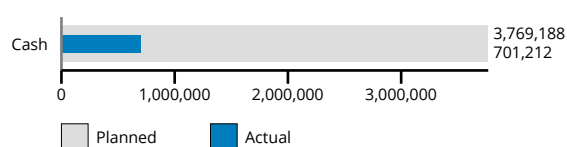
Total Transfers by Modality



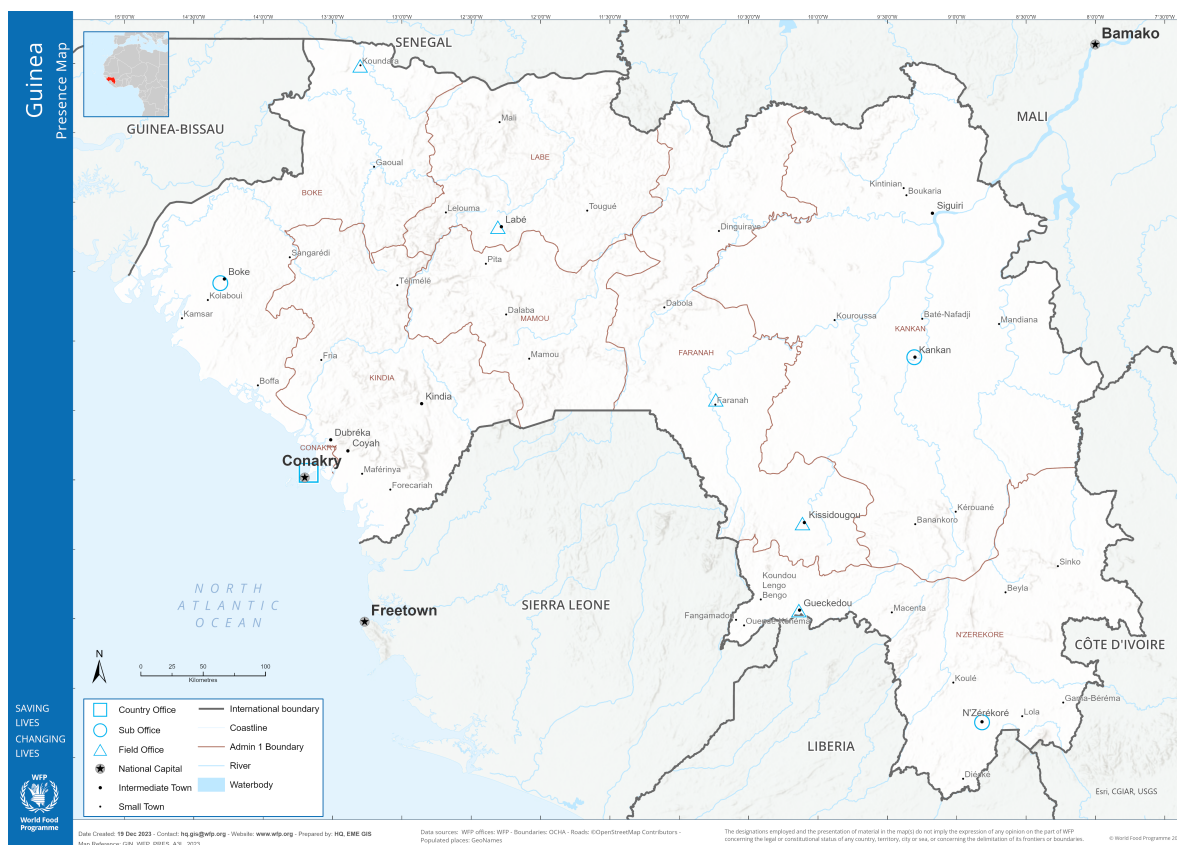
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



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 **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 of total population)** were projected to be in a situation of '**crisis**' (IPC/CH phase 3) during the **2024 lean season**. An additional **3,188,229 people (23 percent)** were classified as being '**stressed**' (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 accounting for 40 percent of all food imports [5]. This heavy reliance on imports has led to **higher food prices and increased food insecurity**.

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.

In July 2024, WFP launched its **2024-2029 Country Strategic Plan (CSP)**, ensuring strategic continuity in its operations while aligning with the **United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2024-2028** to effectively support Guinea's national development priorities.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, 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.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP supports the Government 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** 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 (2016-2020)**, 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**. Furthermore, recognizing **good nutrition as the foundation for human capital**, 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 3, WFP works to strengthen the resilience of local communities by enhancing **local production** and **reducing 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 effective conflict resolution, especially among farmers' and herders' communities.

Strategic Outcomes 4 and 5 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 second semester of 2024, WFP Guinea faced several **key risks**, including **political instability, supply chain disruptions, security threats** (theft and looting), and **funding shortfalls**. Additionally, **social unrest** due to dissatisfaction with the cost of living and **natural disasters** (floods, heavy rain) **limiting access** to beneficiaries 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

In the latter half of 2024, WFP Guinea continued to build on the insights gained from earlier evaluation of Guinea WFP Interim Country Strategic Plan 2019 - 2024, ensuring a seamless transition to the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP). This period was marked by significant progress and valuable lessons that shaped the future of WFP's interventions [9]. The key areas of focus included **community engagement, flexibility, capacity building, data management, coordination, and good practices**.

In the face of urgent needs, WFP Guinea underscored the **importance of timely coordination** and the **swift mobilization of emergency funds**. Despite the increase in food insecurity and limited emergency response funding, WFP's efforts ensured that critical support reached the most vulnerable populations. To avoid funding shortages for next year's emergency response, WFP Guinea is actively advocating to donors, working directly with ANGUH for emergency activity coordination, and collaborating with the UN coordination office for CERF project proposal submissions. Additionally, WFP will continue to **prioritize capacity-building activities** for the Guinean government to effectively respond to future crises.

Country office story

Nienh is Redefining Sustainable Agriculture with WFP Support



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Victorien Monémou, president of the Gouamo-Gougué group, shares his experience

In response to food insecurity, the World Food Programme (WFP) in Guinea has launched the Zero Hunger Village initiative in Nienh, providing practical solutions to smallholder farmers.

In July 2024, the multifunctional platform "Guilikèyé" was inaugurated, allowing farmers to perform all post-harvest activities in one place. Funded by multiple donors, including the Guinean government through the IMF, this platform features a rice processing machine with a capacity of 1,000 kilograms per hour. This facility not only streamlines the processing of rice but also reduces the time and labor required, significantly boosting efficiency and productivity.

"This platform will simplify our work. We no longer have to travel for our post-harvest activities. We can do everything in one place. It's a time and money saver," says Victorien Monémou, president of the Gouamo-Gougué group. The convenience and efficiency of this platform are expected to have a ripple effect, improving the overall quality of life for the farmers and their families.

The project includes eight hectares of irrigated rice cultivation, a 500 m² fish pond, a shelter for pregnant and breastfeeding women, and a one-hectare market garden for the school canteen. The integration of a fish pond not only provides an additional source of nutrients but also contributes to the biodiversity and sustainability of the farming ecosystem. Additionally, WFP has built a warehouse for rice processing and storage, a drying area, a hybrid borehole for reliable water supply, and installed a dehydrator for preserving market garden products. These facilities ensure that the produce is well-preserved and can be stored for longer periods, reducing post-harvest losses.

Launched in 2022, the Zero Hunger Village project integrates WFP's traditional programs, including school feeding, nutrition, Food for Assets (FFA) at village level, and support for smallholder agricultural markets (SAMS). Using Tong-II G rice, the project creates a sustainable, self-sufficient value chain with higher productivity. This rice variety has been specifically chosen for its high yield and resilience, making it ideal for the local conditions. Farmers, especially women, receive training to improve their skills, reduce post-harvest losses, and facilitate market access, increasing their incomes and allowing diversification into gardening and livestock farming. This comprehensive support system empowers farmers to become more self-reliant and economically stable.

In Nienh, mothers volunteer to prepare meals for the school canteen, significantly improving children's attendance and academic performance. "The WFP's help brings us great relief. It provides our children with free access to quality food and allows us to save money," says Monique Loua, a mother of two students. The involvement of mothers in the school canteen not only ensures that the children receive nutritious meals but also fosters a sense of community and shared responsibility.

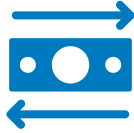
The nutritious meals encourage parents to keep their children, especially girls, in school. "Since the canteen opened, the number of students has increased, with many more girls attending," says Martine Loua, the principal of Nienh primary school. This initiative is particularly impactful in promoting gender equality, as it addresses the barriers that often prevent girls from continuing their education.

Students like Marie Loua and Roméo dream of becoming leaders and professionals, inspired by the support they receive. "When I grow up, I want to become a minister because I believe women are capable of doing the same jobs as men," says Marie. These aspirations are a testament to the transformative power of education and the opportunities provided by the Zero Hunger Village initiative.

To sustain and expand these efforts, WFP and its partners need additional resources to help the Government of Guinea enhance the reach and impact of school canteen programs nationwide. Continued support from donors is crucial to ensure that these programs can be scaled up and replicated in other regions, ultimately contributing to the broader goal of achieving zero hunger and sustainable development in Guinea.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Guinea, can meet their basic and urgent food and nutrition needs before, during and in the aftermath of shocks by 2029.



USD 204,754 in cash-based transfers provided to **5015 people** to meet their basic food and nutrition needs



550 victims of inter-communal conflict assisted



175,000 food-insecure individuals affected by the floods

WFP Emergency Response under Strategic Outcome 1 aims to provide **immediate food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations** in Guinea through cash transfers. The activities under this outcome include **unconditional cash transfers** to support the urgent needs of acutely food insecure families, people affected by intercommunal conflicts and natural disasters, **with a preventive focus** on nutritionally vulnerable groups such as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and vulnerable children aged 6 to 59 months. By ensuring timely and effective assistance, WFP aims to mitigate the adverse effects of these crises on food security and nutrition, contributing to the overall socio-economic stability of the affected regions.

In total, WFP mobilized **USD 2.4 million** from WFP's internal funding mechanisms, flexible contributions, and United Nations support—amounting to **55 percent** of total requirements. However, due to the late confirmation of some contributions, only **17 percent** of available resources were spent within the reporting period. Overall, WFP provided a total of **USD 204,754 to 5,015 people** through its emergency response (including food assistance and malnutrition prevention activities), **achieving 6% of its target**.

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 people (23 percent)** were classified as being **'stressed' (IPC/CH phase 2)**, and thus at risk of seeing their food security deteriorate if exposed to shocks. Based on this assessment, WFP conducted a **targeting exercise**, focusing on **high-risk groups and individuals in food-insecure areas**. **Children and women** were specifically targeted from households benefiting from general distributions to receive additional cash transfers to improve their access to nutritious foods. The criteria for targeting children were a mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) smaller than 12.5 cm, and for women a MUAC smaller than or equal to 20 cm. Overall, WFP's assistance reached **2000 people**, 1,527 PBWG, and 938 children aged 6 to 59 months.

As of recent years, Guinea continues to face **challenges related to intercommunal relations**. Disputes over land and resources, especially in regions like the Forest Guinea, have historically been sources of conflict among different communities. On May 28, 2024, a **violent confrontation** occurred in the Mandiana prefecture of the Kankan region, stemming from a **longstanding land dispute** between neighboring communities. The conflict resulted in several injuries and significant property damage, including the destruction of over a hundred huts, vehicles, and livestock. Upon request from the Government, conveyed through the UN County Team, **WFP implemented an emergency response to support the 550 people** affected by the incident. The assistance consisted of **mobile cash transfers** to victims, enabling them to meet their essential needs. The entitlement assistance covered a period of 90 days and was designed considering the average household size of five people. Due to the transition of resources to the new CSP budgetary structure, the intervention could only be implemented in the second trimester of the year.

Monitoring that was conducted on targeted families has shown that by the end of the intervention, they were able to **maintain or improve their consumption of food**, compared to baseline, likely also because of WFP's assistance. The percentage of **households with acceptable food consumption increased from 21 to 37 percent**, while **those with poor food consumption declined from 47 to 34 percent**.

Guinea experienced **heavy rainfall and severe flooding during the 2024 rainy season, affecting over 175,000 people**—more than ten times the number impacted in 2023. With the support of the UN coordination office and OCHA, **a national response plan was developed**, and project proposals were submitted to the **CERF** for an amount of **USD 1,325,000**. This funding aims to assist **60,427 food-insecure people** affected by the floods, with food assistance covering 30 days. Additionally, WFP mobilized **USD 750,000** from the **Immediate Response Account (IRA)** to assist **40,050 beneficiaries**, enabling to address the food and non-food needs of populations who lost their food stocks, livestock, homes, and agricultural fields. Due to delays in the confirmation of funding, the last quarter of 2024 was spent on making the necessary preparations, and activities are **due to start early in 2025**.

Severe environmental degradation risks accelerating and affecting both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, as well as the biotic resources of the **Fouta Djallon Massif**. **WFP, in collaboration with FAO**, is planning to provide **support to the communities** living in the **10 villages located across the 6 sites** of the massif. As part of this joint effort, WFP has planned to **provide cash assistance to 1,792 families**, benefiting a total of 8,960 of the most vulnerable individuals in these communities. This initiative aims to help these families overcome economic and food insecurity during this critical period by providing them with the necessary financial resources to sustain their livelihoods. The entitlement covers a period of 30 days, with an average household size of five people.

Key lessons from the 2024 emergency response highlight both successes and areas for improvement. WFP successfully provided life-saving assistance to highly vulnerable families in fragile settings; however, **challenges in delivering aid on time** underscored the need for **more efficient response mechanisms**. Ensuring timely assistance is critical to mitigating the adverse effects of shocks and stressors on affected populations. To strengthen its impact at scale, WFP must enhance coordination with other organizations to mobilize and execute emergency funds more effectively. In response, WFP Guinea is intensifying its engagement with prospective donors, reinforcing its partnership with ANGUCH for emergency coordination, and collaborating with the UN coordination office for CERF project proposal submissions. Additionally, WFP remains committed to supporting the Government of Guinea in building its capacity for more effective crisis response in the future.

WFP's **transition strategy** involves strengthening the capacities of local institutions, particularly ANGUCH, to ensure sustainable and effective emergency response mechanisms. WFP collaborated with the National Agency for Emergency and Humanitarian Disaster Management (ANGUCH) to coordinate emergency activities in response to the 2024 floods. By enhancing the early warning system, conducting rapid field assessments, and developing comprehensive emergency plans, WFP aims to **empower local authorities** to manage future crises independently. This approach ensures a smooth transition and handover of responsibilities, fostering long-term resilience and self-sufficiency within the affected communities.

The **gender and age marker monitoring score** indicates **significant progress in integrating gender and age considerations through WFP's activities**. The focus on supporting pregnant and lactating women, vulnerable children, and other at-risk groups highlights WFP's commitment to addressing the specific needs of diverse population segments. Continuous efforts are being made to improve inclusivity and equity in all interventions.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food and nutrition assistance package mainly to crisis-affected populations	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: Children, PBW/G, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in Guinea benefit from better access to healthy diets and essential services to improve their health, nutritional, and educational status by 2029



111,091 children (45 percent of whom were girls) received nutritious meals in **750 schools**



1,177 girls in 6th grade received **take-home rations**, encouraging parents to keep girls in school



137 public health centers supported, **7 local NGOs** and **1 international NGO** engaged



7,976 children aged 6 to 24 months, including **4,148 girls**, and **1,700 PWBG** received prevention for global acute malnutrition

Activity 2: Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition and education outcomes

In 2024, WFP made significant strides in advancing Guinea's **school feeding programme**, aligning it closely with the Government's strategic priorities under Strategic Outcome 2. The programme, which promotes **local procurement**, has been fully integrated into key national frameworks, including the **National Social Protection Policy**, the **National Food and Nutrition Policy**, and **Guinea's Ten-Year Education Programme**. This integration has solidified school feeding as a vital **social safety net** that contributes to food security, education, and child nutrition.

Between August and December 2024, WFP supported **one trimester (October to December) of the 2024-2025 school year**, covering **60 school days**. During this period, the programme reached **111,091** (85 percent) **of the planned 130,000 schoolchildren** and delivered **205 metric tons of food**. However, logistical challenges and teacher training activities **delayed dry ration distributions**, particularly in the forest region. Additionally, **six percent of the targeted 18,800 girls received take-home rations** amounting to **five metric tons** over the trimester.

By providing daily school meals, WFP **improved health and educational outcomes**, leading to an increase in school **enrolment, attendance, and completion rates**. During this reporting period, **student retention reached 99.3 percent**, up from **99.1 percent in 2023**. However, pre-school feeding activities were not conducted due to the lack of reliable data on the operations of Community Education Centers (CEC) and Pre-Primary Centers (CPP). To address this, WFP initiated discussions with the National Directorate of Preschool Education to explore ways to integrate preschool feeding into future planning and advocacy efforts, strengthening resource mobilization for the 2025 school year.

A **major challenge** during this period was the **unavailability of cereals in WFP warehouses**, which affected the food basket composition. To address this shortfall, an **emergency local purchase of 203 metric tons of cereals** was initiated using funds carried over from the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), ensuring that the school feeding programme could continue without interruption. Despite strong donor contributions and strong national mobilization, overall results for this activity fell short of targets. The transition from the ICSP to the CSP, coupled with resource migration challenges, disrupted implementation. Furthermore, school closures during the three-month holiday period meant that only three months of activities were accounted for in this reporting period.

Institutional capacity strengthening remained a key pillar of WFP's school feeding strategy, reinforcing **national ownership** and sustainability. In 2024, **Guinea formalized its commitment to the School Meals Coalition**, marking an important step toward **expanding and institutionalizing school feeding programmes**. The Government also **established a National School Feeding Taskforce**, comprising ministries responsible for **education, agriculture, mines, and security**, alongside key donors and international financial institutions. Guinea aims to **expand school meals coverage by 30 percent between 2025 and 2030**, requiring an increased annual budget and a coordinated, multi-sectoral approach. WFP is actively engaging with international financial institutions, donors, UN agencies, NGOs, and the private sector to ensure sustainable growth.

The **Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme**, which is implemented as part of the Zero Hunger Village initiative, **was fully funded** for the reporting period. This enabled WFP to meet **100 percent of school feeding needs** through locally sourced food, while strengthening local economies by supporting smallholder farmers access markets. WFP engaged **102 smallholder farmers**, facilitating the purchase of **locally produced rice, salt, oil, onions, tomatoes, fish, and eggplant**. In total, **USD 148,583** was transferred to support **9,951 schoolchildren across 43 schools**, achieving **99 percent of the annual target**. Strong donor contributions and national mobilization played a **crucial role** in ensuring the effectiveness of the **cash-based transfer (CBT) modality** under HGSF. The Government of Guinea has recognized **HGSF as a transformative model**, amplifying the **educational and economic benefits** of traditional school feeding programmes. This initiative is central to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly eradicating poverty (SDG 1), ending hunger (SDG 2), ensuring quality education (SDG 4), promoting sustainable economic growth (SDG 8), reducing inequalities (SDG 10), and fostering partnerships for development (SDG 17).

Moving forward, resource mobilization efforts will focus on engaging the mining sector to expand canteen coverage. In December 2024, a **roundtable discussion on innovative school feeding financing mechanisms** was convened to **re-engage donors and secure long-term funding** for the programme. Additionally, WFP is strengthening its **collaboration with UNICEF and FAO**, signing agreements to **ensure greater synergy in implementation**. Through the agreement with FAO, WFP will focus on transforming agri-food systems to make them more resilient and sustainable. The partnership with UNICEF will support the Government of Guinea's efforts in combating malnutrition by improving education and protection for vulnerable populations and enhancing basic social services. Preparatory activities, including **targeting, awareness-raising, and community consultations**, were completed in the Boké and Dinguiraye prefectures to launch canteen services in 2025 under the new mapping framework.

Activity 3: Provide an integrated nutrition prevention package for populations that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community-level nutrition services

In 2024, WFP continued its **nutrition interventions** to improve the nutritional status and strengthen the human capital of the most vulnerable populations. The programme primarily targeted **children aged 6 to 59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs), and individuals undergoing antiretroviral (ART) and tuberculosis (TB) treatment**, including those affected by crisis situations.

WFP's nutrition strategy focused on **preventing chronic malnutrition and supplementing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)**. The prevention of chronic malnutrition aimed to ensure healthy growth and development in children by addressing the root causes of stunting and nutritional deficiencies. Meanwhile, MAM supplementation sought to reduce malnutrition-related mortality and prevent cases from progressing to severe acute malnutrition (SAM). This was achieved through the **provision of specialized nutritious foods, promotion of optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, and distribution of essential health supplies**.

During the reporting period, **16,610 individuals** received WFP nutrition support, **58.5 percent of whom were women and girls**. Key interventions included:

- **MAM supplementation for 4,496 children aged 6 to 59 months**, including **2,518 girls**, through the distribution of **SuperCereal Plus (CSB++)** over several months.
- **1,700 malnourished PBWGs** received **SuperCereal and vitamin A-fortified oil** for an average of three months.
- **1,503 ART clients**, including **873 women**, and **935 individuals in HIV-affected households**, including **485 women** were supported through the **Malnutrition Treatment and Prevention Programme** with specialized nutritious foods.
- **7,976 children aged 6 to 24 months**, including **4,148 girls**, received specialized nutritious foods as part of the **chronic malnutrition prevention initiative**.

To complement food assistance and improve overall health and well-being, **8,690 pregnant and lactating women** participated in **awareness sessions on IYCF, hygiene practices, and healthcare**. They also received **monthly hygiene kits** to support better sanitation and nutrition practices.

Nutrition is also a pillar of the Zero Hunger Village model - in 2024, WFP trained **168 community members**, including **134 women, from 12 Zero Hunger Villages**, as well as **agents from the Ministry of Health and quality control services**. These trainings focused on **local food processing techniques and the production of composite flours from cereals and legumes**. This initiative not only **promoted the availability of complementary nutritious foods** but also contributed to the **financial autonomy of women and girls**, reinforcing the sustainability of nutrition interventions at the community level.

Despite these efforts, WFP achieved only **30 percent of its coverage target** for the second half of 2024. This shortfall was largely due to **delays in the specialized nutritious food (SNF) supply chain, late availability of funds, and**

challenges linked to the transition from the ICSP to the new CSP. To mitigate these issues, WFP implemented **resource management best practices** and **prioritized assistance to the most vulnerable groups**.

Monthly monitoring data indicated that, on average, **94 percent of children aged 0 to 24 months and 96.3 percent of women and girls maintained a normal nutritional status**. The nutrition interventions successfully **restored the nutritional status of 97 percent of malnourished individuals**, with a **mortality rate of 1 percent**, a **non-response rate of 2 percent**. The **default rate was 0 percent** among **children aged 6 to 59 months** and **22.6 percent among ART clients receiving assistance**.

Nutrition activities were implemented in collaboration with **the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene through 137 public health structures**, as well as **seven local NGOs and one international NGO**. The **timely signing of partnership agreements with the Ministry of Health** ensured the uninterrupted implementation of **MAM treatment activities**, enabling WFP to **effectively reach vulnerable populations** despite logistical and operational challenges.

Although WFP did not reach its full coverage target, the interventions proved **effective in improving the nutritional status of at-risk groups**. Ensuring **timely disbursement of funding and efficient resource management** will be critical for maintaining continuity, scaling up interventions, and maximizing impact in the coming years. The success of **training local agents and equipping them for local food processing** demonstrated the potential for community empowerment as a key pillar of sustainable nutrition interventions.

Looking ahead, WFP will **strengthen partnerships and advocate for increased resource mobilization** to expand nutrition programmes and ensure continuity. Close collaboration with local partners and government agencies will be reinforced to promote national ownership of nutrition interventions. This will involve capacity-building initiatives and a gradual transfer of responsibilities to local institutions, ensuring long-term sustainability. Continuous support and monitoring will be provided to facilitate a smooth transition and maintain the gains achieved.

The **Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GAM-M) score for Strategic Result 2, Activity 3, was 4**, indicating that **gender equity was effectively integrated into programme implementation**. Monitoring efforts included a detailed breakdown of beneficiary data by gender and age, ensuring that nutrition interventions were tailored to meet the diverse needs of vulnerable groups.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide an integrated nutrition prevention package for populations that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community level nutrition services	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 03: Communities whose livelihoods are at risk in Guinea including smallholder farmers and other nutrition-sensitive value-chain actors, have improved livelihood and increased resilience to climate change and other socio-economic shocks by 2029.



12,000 farmers, including **6,300 women** supported through **smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS)** activities



11,225 people, including **6,735 women**, assisted through **food assistance for assets (FFA)** schemes



Increased the number of **Tong-II rice extension villages** from **67** to **175**

In 2024, WFP expanded its **resilience programming** in Guinea, supporting vulnerable communities to improve **food security and nutrition** through the integrated Zero Hunger Villages initiative. The programme benefited from increased financial support, with **USD 9.7 million secured**, up from **USD 7.3 million in 2023**. These additional resources enabled WFP to **strengthen local food systems, enhance market access for smallholder farmers, and improve agricultural productivity**, reinforcing Guinea's ability to withstand shocks and food crises.

During the reporting period, **11,225 beneficiaries** received assistance through **Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)**, with WFP providing **cash-based transfers (CBT)** worth **USD 347,743** to support their food security. As part of its **regenerative agriculture initiatives**, WFP introduced **Syntropic Agroforestry Farming (SAF)** to **38 hectares** in the prefectures of **Kankan, Kérouané, and N'Zérékoré**, benefiting **109 participants**. SAF are highly productive regenerative agricultural systems that reproduce the dynamics of natural forests. These systems enable productivity while reforesting areas. To enhance sustainability, WFP **organized training sessions on dry-season management and agroforestry design**, leveraging knowledge-sharing through **farmer-to-farmer exchanges between Brazil and Guinea**. Participants received technical training, **1,130 agricultural tools** and **62,050 tree seedlings and seeds** to support soil regeneration and biodiversity.

The Zero Hunger Villages aims to strengthen Guinea's **rice value chain** through an integrated resilience-building approach. Part of these activities were implemented under the **Guinea Commercial Agriculture Development Project (PDACG)**, financed by the World Bank. To improve agricultural productivity and market access, WFP **supported the cultivation of 955 hectares** of land across **175 villages**, directly benefiting **12,000 smallholder farmers**, including **6,300 women**. Complementary **infrastructure improvements** to strengthen food production and storage included the construction of two warehouses, the installation of six solar-powered water pumps, and the creation of grazing areas. Additionally, WFP **provided participants with essential agricultural equipment, tools and inputs**, such as threshing machines, mini-silos, motorized tricycles, and wheel tractors.

In terms of innovation and smallholder farmer market access support, WFP implemented **Farm2Go**, a **digital platform connecting smallholder farmers** and farmers' aggregators **with buyers**. WFP provided the Farm2Go training to **55 participants** including from smallholder farmers groups and school feeding committees in **N'zérékoré** and **Boké**. WFP also facilitated **international study tours for farmers and government officials**, to gain insights from **China and Côte d'Ivoire** on **strengthening rice value chains and improving agricultural practices**. These visits, funded by the **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation**, contributed to increased knowledge-sharing and resilience-building among local agricultural stakeholders.

As part of the Zero Hunger Village initiative, WFP has established partnerships with **8 national NGOs and 2 private sector companies** for the implementation of activities. In terms of engagement with the public sector, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, through its various departments (**Genie Rural, SERPROCA, IRAG, Directions prefectures, agricultural advisors**), provided technical monitoring of activities, advising beneficiary communities, carrying out studies and overseeing construction of hydro-agricultural infrastructure. WFP supported them with equipment and training and co-developed a monitoring plan. WFP conducted **drone training sessions** for government officials to enhance their capacity for **precision agriculture and land management applications**. WFP also facilitated **international study tours for farmers and government officials**, enabling participants to gain insights from **China and Côte d'Ivoire** on **strengthening rice value chains and improving agricultural practices**. These visits, funded by the **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation**, contributed to increased knowledge-sharing and resilience-building among local agricultural stakeholders. The **Ministry of Administration and Territory**, through the **National Water Point Service (SNAPE)**, contributed to the analysis and control of the installation of **agricultural boreholes**. Finally,

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of the Environment in the implementation of agroforestry projects.

In 2025, the project is set to expand, with plans to **develop 2,000 hectares of rice-growing plains** and add an additional **10 hectares** for enhanced production. WFP will distribute **75 metric tons of rice seeds and 317 metric tons of fertilizer**, alongside establishing a **mini rice mill** to bolster processing capabilities. Moving forward, complementary **infrastructure investments** will include **two rice pre-collection warehouses, a rice processing and marketing platform, and two packaging units for mango and pineapple**. To further support **irrigation and aquaculture**, WFP will develop **boreholes and fishponds**, with a specific focus on **capacity-building initiatives for women fishmongers**. Additionally, the project aims to **train and structure 60 farmers' organizations and groups**, support **seed producers**, and establish a **seed center**, targeting **10,000 direct beneficiaries**.

To **address malnutrition**, WFP set up a **local processing plant** to encourage the production and consumption of nutritious, diversified foods within **Zero Hunger Villages**. This initiative involved **product certification, compliance with national standards and regulations, integration of local foods into WFP programming, and capacity-building for local micro and medium-sized enterprises**. Training was also provided on mango processing and post-harvest grain preservation techniques to improve food security and local economic opportunities.

Key lessons from this period highlight the **importance of community participation in project planning and implementation**, ensuring interventions are relevant, sustainable, and impactful. The **training sessions and international study tours** proved instrumental in enhancing the skills and knowledge of participants, resulting in better management of agricultural activities and improved productivity. However, **challenges** such as **fluctuating funding levels and political instability** impacted the implementation of some activities, underscoring the need for **long-term funding commitments and adaptive programming strategies**.

Moving forward, WFP will **continue prioritizing capacity-building initiatives**, strengthening partnerships with government agencies, donors, and private sector actors, and **exploring innovative solutions** to enhance **resilience and food security** in Guinea. The **transition strategy** will focus on gradually transferring the management of resilience-building activities to local communities and government institutions. This will involve **technical support and training**, ensuring that local actors have the skills and resources needed to sustain interventions.

WFP's **gender and age marker monitoring** indicated **significant progress** in ensuring gender and age considerations were effectively integrated into resilience activities. In 2024, **1,454 women** benefited from **capacity-building initiatives**, while training sessions were tailored to **address the specific needs of women** in agriculture and food security. WFP remains committed to **inclusive programming**, ensuring that **women and marginalized groups** are actively involved in decision-making processes and benefit equitably from resilience interventions.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide integrated support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors to develop climate resilient and nutrition-sensitive value chains	3 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 04: National systems, institutions, and actors have strengthened capacities to achieve zero hunger, tackle vulnerability and develop the human capital of Guinea by 2029



Supported **ANGUCH** to develop **early warning system**, the **FNG** analysis, and the **AGVSAN**



Supported the **Ministry of Health (MoH)** through **training** and **capacity strengthening**

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP aims to **strengthen national systems and enhance the capacities of institutions** and key actors to achieve zero hunger, address vulnerabilities, and develop Guinea's human capital. In the first six months, WFP focused efforts on supporting the Government across several areas, including **emergency preparedness and response, social protection, evidence generation, humanitarian supply chain, and monitoring**. Overall, Strategic Outcome 4 was **funded at 78 percent**, which enabled WFP to provide significant technical and financial support to the Government.

Five government agencies served as WFP's key partners in implementing these activities: the **National Agency for Emergency and Humanitarian Disaster Management (ANGUCH)**, the **National Agency for Health Security (ANSS)**, the **National Directorate of Pharmacy and Medicines (DNPM)**, the **National Agency for Agricultural and Food Statistics (ANASA)**, and the **National Institute of Statistics (INS)**. Compared to 2023, WFP's capacity-strengthening support in 2024 marked a significant milestone in reinforcing Guinea's early warning system, developing response plans, and conducting critical studies.

One of the key achievements was the **development of a national and regional multi-hazard contingency plan**. This initiative was particularly critical as Guinea experienced heavy rainfall and **severe flooding** during the 2024 rainy season, affecting over **175,000 people**—more than ten times the number impacted in 2023. The contingency plan now in place will enable the Government and its partners to better anticipate and respond to similar events in the future.

In terms of **evidence generation**, WFP facilitated the first-ever **Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG)** analysis in Guinea and supported the **Global Analysis of Vulnerability, Food Security, and Nutrition (AGVSAN)**, the first such study since 2018. The findings from these analyses will provide **essential data to stakeholders**, enabling more **effective and evidence-based decision-making** to advance food security and nutrition across the country.

Social protection remains central to WFP's intervention to achieve food and nutrition security while promoting social and economic inclusion. In 2024, the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and People with Vulnerabilities in partnership with WFP, UNICEF and World Bank, initiated discussions to map key stakeholders and establish a **social protection working group**. Additionally, through the Human Security Trust Fund, WFP, in collaboration with IOM, UNICEF, and UNDP, conducted a situational analysis of local social protection systems in nine targeted communes. The findings will inform the development of an action plan to improve local social protection and interventions from United Nations agencies, private sector and national institutions.

To strengthen the humanitarian supply chain, WFP supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) in developing **four interactive dashboards**, along with providing technical **training and coaching sessions to local staff**. **These actions are aimed at enhancing the DNPM's ability to track and manage health-related logistics data more effectively and efficiently**. Moreover, WFP organized **quarterly supply chain performance review meetings** with DNPM and key partners, which serve as a platform to assess the performance of the national supply chain, identify bottlenecks, and agree on corrective actions. The meetings fostered improved coordination and alignment between government entities and partners.

WFP worked closely with ANSS to **revise the importation guidelines**, ensuring it is up-to-date and aligned with international standards. The revised guidelines serve as an essential tool to facilitate the smooth and efficient importation of health and humanitarian supplies, which is critical during emergencies, ensuring timely delivery and compliance with regulations. The **logistics resources mapping** continued to be refined through collaborative efforts between WFP, ANSS, and other stakeholders. This mapping initiative aimed to provide a comprehensive overview of available logistics resources across Guinea, identifying gaps and strengthening capacities to address the logistics needs in times of crisis.

As part of its **innovative approach to improving data collection and monitoring**, WFP aims to integrate **drone technology** into its resilience activities, particularly in asset creation schemes. In pursuit of this goal, WFP provided drone training to agents from the National Directorate of Rural Engineering under the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAGEL).

WFP’s capacity-strengthening efforts in 2024 have contributed to enhancing Guinea’s **national preparedness, response mechanisms**, and **social protection systems**. By leveraging strategic partnerships and innovative approaches, WFP has supported the Government in making evidence-based decisions and improving coordination among key stakeholders. Moving forward, WFP will continue to build on these achievements, ensuring sustainable progress towards food security, nutrition, and resilience in Guinea.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity-strengthening support to national institutions and systems, in the development and implementation of management systems for food security, nutrition, social protection, and emergency preparedness and response	N/A

Strategic outcome 05: Humanitarian, development, and government partners have access to reliable transport and logistics services to support vulnerable populations effectively and efficiently by 2029.



1,001 humanitarian personnel transported from **39 organizations**

4.7 metric tons of **cargo transported**, including medicines, and vaccines

Activity 6: Provide air transport services and technical assistance to governmental, humanitarian and development partners

In the latter half of 2024, the **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)** continued to be a lifeline for humanitarian and governmental partners in Guinea. With the country's challenging and poor road conditions, UNHAS provided crucial **air transport services to hard-to-reach areas**, ensuring that essential supplies and personnel could reach those in need.

During this period, humanitarian actors in Guinea faced significant logistical hurdles due to its vast geography and inadequate road infrastructure. These challenges made it difficult for assistance to reach remote and crisis-affected areas. UNHAS stepped in to bridge this gap, offering reliable air transport services that were vital during health emergencies, such as outbreaks of diseases like Ebola and Lassa fever.

Thanks to **financial support** from Germany, Luxembourg, USAID and Canada, totaling **USD 1.4 million**, UNHAS was able to transport **1,001 passengers** and **4.7 MT of cargo**, including medicines, vaccines, and office supplies, from July to December 2024. **Thirty-nine partner organizations** benefited from these services, reaching areas like Nzerekore, Kissidougou, Siguiri, and Faranah. Flights to Labé and Kankan were not implemented during the reporting period due to ongoing renovations in key infrastructure.

Despite a brief suspension of flights in early July due to a fuel shortage at Conakry airport, UNHAS maintained high service standards. Performance metrics showed that UNHAS's efficiency and effectiveness in Guinea were among the best in the region, with **98 percent of bookings served** and a passenger cost of only **USD 1.70 per kilometer**.

The Government of Guinea recognized the indispensable role of UNHAS in supporting humanitarian efforts and worked closely with WFP to facilitate its operations. This included issuing necessary clearances and supporting the establishment of airstrips in remote areas. The government also collaborated with UNHAS to ensure the safe and efficient transport of medical supplies and personnel during health emergencies.

However, significant logistical and infrastructural challenges remained, necessitating continued international support to strengthen Guinea's humanitarian operations. UNHAS continued to work closely with government bodies, such as the Ministry of Health, to streamline service delivery and ensure operational continuity. UNHAS's operations were strengthened by strategic partnerships, including with government bodies like the Ministry of Health, and international organizations such as UNICEF and WHO. National and international NGOs also played a significant role in supporting logistics and supply chain activities. These partnerships enabled UNHAS to leverage additional resources and expertise, ensuring a coordinated and comprehensive response to the needs of the Guinean population.

Activity 7: Provide on-demand services and technical assistance to governmental, humanitarian and development partners

In recent years, the Government has recognized that **developing infrastructure** is crucial for sustainable development and efficient food systems to support vulnerable populations. Therefore, local authorities have **strengthened their collaboration with WFP** and other international partners to **enhance food distribution networks** and ensure timely delivery of assistance to affected populations. Despite these efforts, significant institutional and infrastructural capacity gaps remained. The government also acknowledged the need for **improved data collection and monitoring systems** to better assess food security needs and coordinate responses. In response, WFP continued to work closely with government bodies, such as the Ministry of Health, to address these gaps and enhance overall response capacity.

In the second half of 2024, **WFP Guinea provided critical on-demand services** and technical assistance to governmental and humanitarian partners. These services focused on logistics, warehousing, transportation, and procurement, significantly enhancing operational efficiency and addressing implementation gaps. By offering advisory solutions and technical assistance, WFP strengthened national capacities and supported the effective delivery of

essential services.

WFP's support in improving the health supply chain, at the request of the government, **has become a priority**. Leveraging its recognized expertise in logistics, WFP aimed to assist Guinea by identifying equipment needs to strengthen the cold chain of the **National Agency for Health Security (ANSS)** and the **Central Pharmacy of Guinea (PCG)**. Partnering closely with the Guinean Ministry of Health (MoH) and the PCG for over four years, WFP provided long-term capacity strengthening solutions in core supply chain areas such as transport and inventory management [1]. As part of a new five-year project funded by Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited, WFP will continue its collaboration with the MoH, supporting additional capacity strengthening and emergency preparedness interventions, in alignment with national public health strategies and priorities. **This collaboration helped improve the timely delivery of health products across Guinea's 600 public health facilities**. In 2024, WFP significantly enhanced Guinea's national health supply chain by developing monthly dashboards for health products, conducting training sessions for the Ministry of Health, and organizing quarterly supply chain performance reviews with key partners. Collaborations with ANSS led to an **updated importation guide**, while **logistics resources mapping** identified gaps and strengthened capacities. WFP's innovative use of drones and expanded support for health programs further improved data collection and monitoring. Despite these efforts, the structural challenges highlight the need for continued collaboration and capacity building to address logistical challenges and improve emergency preparedness. Through these collaborative efforts, WFP aims to continue addressing food security challenges in Guinea, leveraging additional resources and expertise to ensure a comprehensive and coordinated response.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide air transport services and technical assistance to governmental, humanitarian and development partners	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide on demand services and technical assistance to governmental, humanitarian and development partners	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In Guinea, gender inequalities remain deeply entrenched despite notable efforts by authorities. Guinea ranked 154th out of 193 on the 2022 UNDP Gender Inequality Index [1], women and girls face significant challenges, including limited decision-making power, high youth unemployment, restricted healthcare access, and low literacy rates (31 percent of adult females) [2]. School enrolment rates are lower for girls at both primary (62 percent vs. 67 percent) and secondary levels (22 percent vs. 32.2 percent) [3]. Barriers include risks of sexual harassment, early family formation, inadequate water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities. Additionally, customary practices place most household and family care burdens on women, and 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]. Limited access to basic social services exacerbates the situation, with protection risks such as displacement, human rights violations, and gender-based violence remaining prevalent [5].

The average age at first marriage for women is 18 years, with 80 percent of women in rural areas married below 19. Adolescent pregnancy is prevalent, with 11 percent of women having their first child below 15 and 25 percent below 19, particularly in rural areas where it decreases with wealth. Guinea has the 10th highest rate of child marriage, with one in two girls married before 18 and a quarter of girls aged 15 to 19 already experiencing pregnancy [6]. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on economic stability worsened these issues, increasing exposure to early marriage, unwanted pregnancies, and violence. Guinea also has the 10th highest maternal mortality rate globally, with 553 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births [7].

The Interim Reference programme for the Transition (PRI) 2023 identified gender equality and the fight against gender-based violence (GBV) as key priorities for human development. However, unlike the 2020 Constitution, the Transition Charter does not explicitly include the principle of gender equality. This omission reflects the persistent challenges faced by women and girls, exacerbated by discriminatory socio-cultural practices and limited implementation of existing legislative frameworks [8].

Gender disparities are also evident in the economic sphere. Women are particularly affected by poverty, with 53.6 percent living below the poverty line compared to 42.8 percent of men, according to the third General Population and Housing Census (RGPH3) [9]. From July to December 2024, Guinea faced significant political, economic, and social challenges that impacted food security and nutrition. Political instability and global economic fluctuations, particularly in fuel prices, exacerbated existing vulnerabilities, gender inequalities and limited access for women.

In response to these challenges, WFP Guinea has integrated a systematic approach to reducing gender inequalities in its programmes. WFP supported smallholder farmers, particularly women, through the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) program at the Zero Hunger Villages (ZHV). This support included providing agricultural inputs and purchasing produce to generate income and achieve economic autonomy. The HGSF provided economic opportunities to 1,454 female smallholder farmers, that is 60 percent of the 2,396 farmers supported.

During the reporting period, WFP distributed 5 metric tons of take-home rations to girls through its school meals programme to promote school retention, combat early marriage, and promote girls' education and gender equality.

Women now play an active role in asset management and complaints committees, influencing community decisions. WFP collaborates with 35 women-led farming organizations, facilitating their participation in public and economic life, enhancing their dignity and confidence. In relation to food assistance, 55.3 percent of women have reported making decisions on the use of resources distributed by WFP.

WFP supported female smallholder farmers by providing training on leadership, good agricultural practices, rice parboiling techniques, and simplified management. Equipment and agricultural inputs (seeds) were distributed to support income-generating activities such as soap making and the creation of savings and credit associations. On top of that, 553 women received WFP support for vegetable gardening to improve their food and nutrition security.

Under its nutrition programme, 8,690 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) received nutritious food and were educated on infant and young child feeding (IYCF), good hygiene practices, sanitation, the importance of prenatal and postnatal consultations, childbirth healthcare, keeping vaccination appointments, and using safe drinking water, while receiving monthly hygiene kits.

Awareness activities were organized during the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence. Gender focal points in each sub-office ensure the systematic integration of gender considerations in programme design, implementation and monitoring. WFP's initiatives in Guinea were strengthened by partnerships with UNICEF, FAO, and local NGOs, enhancing food security interventions through additional resources and expertise. From July to December 2024, WFP's gender-related activities saw increased participation of women and men in decision-making roles, reflecting greater gender parity. Economic empowerment initiatives led to more women reporting independent income sources, contributing to financial self-sufficiency and reduced vulnerability. Nutrition programmes with social behavior change communication (SBCC) strategies improved dietary diversity and health outcomes, addressing the "women eat last" practice.

Despite progress, harmful practices, low female literacy rates, and economic disparities require ongoing efforts to achieve gender equality in Guinea. Some initiatives, such as the establishment of community complaint management committees in Koba localities, faced resistance to changing traditional gender roles. The backlash stemmed from the belief that certain positions should be held by men, necessitating continuous sensitization to foster acceptance and ensure the sustainability of gender equality efforts. Limited infrastructure and resources in remote areas and socio-cultural resistance to gender equality initiatives persisted. Data showed positive trends in economic empowerment and gender equality integration although some regions faced lower participation rates. Beneficiaries reported feeling more empowered but noted the need for consistent support. Unexpected positive impacts included increased male involvement in childcare and household responsibilities. However, resistance to changing traditional gender roles persisted, highlighting the need for ongoing community sensitization and support.

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

From July to December 2024, the protection situation in Guinea was marked by challenges, particularly in urban areas in Conakry, where political protests escalated into violence, forcing around 400 people to temporarily flee their homes in the neighborhoods of Matoto and Ratoma, as well as in rural areas such as Boké and Kindia. In Forest Guinea, particularly in N'Zérékoré, 2,500 people were affected by violence perpetrated by armed gangs, increasing the risks of street violence and food insecurity. In the Kankan region, floods impacted around 1,200 people, damaging essential infrastructure such as health centers and schools and further increasing the vulnerability of local communities.

Persistent threats such as food insecurity, gender-based violence (GBV), and forced displacement remain a concern. The most affected groups are women, children, persons with disabilities, and migrants. For WFP operations, the risks included disruptions in aid delivery, exposure to protest-related violence, forced displacement of populations, and limited access to assistance for beneficiaries due to the protests and temporary damage to infrastructure.

In 2024, the Country office worked on strengthen protection mainstreaming and Accountability to Affected People (AAP). In October, a newly recruited Associate for Protection, Gender, Inclusion, and AAP started to provide dedicated technical support to these efforts. Earlier in the year, a comprehensive community feedback mechanism (CFM) was established with the recruitment of a CFM manager to ensure timely and transparent feedback management.

The CFM includes three main channels : A nationwide toll-free hotline, help desks at distribution sites equipped with automated data collection devices for real-time reporting, 27 community complaint management committees, which received training on roles, responsibilities, including the protection of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

On the backend, the Guinea Country Office was selected as the first global pilot for the provisional Customer Relationship Management (CRM) solution, dataverse, a cost-effective alternative to the standard WFP SugarCRM, which requires costly licenses. The interactive dashboard enables real-time monitoring of feedback trends, case categories, and processing times. Its built-in case management system facilitates the assignment of cases to relevant colleagues for follow-up or programmatic adaptation.

Between July and December, 1,157 feedback requests were received—a slight increase from the first half of the year. Of these, 75 percent of the feedback came from men and 25 percent from women, representing a three percent increase in feedback expressed by women compared to January to June. This suggests a limited improvement in women's participation in the feedback mechanism. However, efforts to further encourage women to use the CFM remain necessary. The types of feedback received were as follows: 7.6 percent were complaints, 18.2 percent were requests for assistance, 18.5 percent were requests for information regarding WFP activities, and 50.6 percent were to thank WFP and provide suggestions.

To address gender-based violence, WFP collaborated with national and local NGOs, civil society organizations, and community-based structures. Awareness-raising initiatives included sensitization campaigns through local media and community mobilization efforts aimed at deconstructing GBV-related prejudices

Targeting and prioritization have been adapted to better respond to the protection situation taking into account disability, gender and age disparities.

Preparations for a community engagement action plan began late in the year, primarily due to delays in recruiting the Protection Associate. Completing this plan will be a priority for the coming year, with a focus on promoting inclusion and increasing the participation of women and at-risk groups.

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 2024, WFP Guinea, with the support of a consultant funded by WFP's Regional Bureau Office (RBD) and a Brazilian expert, conducted community consultations that identified 99 participants and created 7 working groups to restore 35.5 hectares of degraded land using the Syntropic Agroforestry Farming (SAF) model. These participants received practical training, enhancing their sustainable land management skills and resilience to climate shocks.

The country office continued its environmental commitment by subjecting all new activities to rigorous environmental and social risk assessments, in collaboration with communities and government services. In this context, a training-of-trainers workshop was organized with the support of the RBD environmental safeguard officer training 30 participants in risk analysis and the safeguard tools of WFP and the World Bank, as part of the World Bank-funded PDACG project.

In partnership with the Guinean Environmental Evaluation Agency (AGEE), an environmental screening was conducted for all sub-projects, resulting in the development of 30 terms of reference and 5 Environmental and Social Impact Notices (NIES). This initiative ensures compliance with environmental standards and the implementation of safeguard measures to prevent risks associated with project activities.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Guinea launched the Environmental Management System (EMS) during the first quarter of 2023 and since then it has been working on making its operations more sustainable following its environmental action plan. In the second half of 2024, the country office continued to make significant strides in enhancing its sustainability practices. Waste segregation and recycling programmes are currently under development. As part of our sustainability plans, to reduce energy consumption all offices are now using LED lights, and some have been equipped with R410 inverter air conditioners.

WFP has implemented recommendations from the electrical assessment mission to enhance the safety and efficiency of its electrical systems and further reduce reliance on fossil fuels. The recommendations include using non-combustible materials, with efforts underway to contract a professional electrician. The relocation of fuel storage is successfully completed, and the installation of single, outward-opening doors is nearing completion. Additionally, a systematic cleanup and disposal program is being established, with the location already identified. These initiatives collectively strengthened WFP's environmental stewardship, demonstrating a continued commitment to sustainability and the well-being of the communities it serves.

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

From July to December 2024, WFP continued to strengthen the capacity and resilience for ART clients in the Nzerekore region through income-generating activities. These activities, funded by the national envelope of UNAIDS' Unified Budget, Results, and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) 2024, aim to improve the incomes of ART clients and their economic access to nutritious food and paid healthcare.

Nutrition activities in health facilities, such as the Chronic Malnutrition Prevention Project (1000 Days Project), positively impacted the performance of the Expanded programme on Immunization (EPI) and maternal health services through the vaccination of all children aged 6 to 24 months and the adherence to prenatal consultations by pregnant women benefiting from the nutrition project.

The "Support Project for the Transformation of Guinean Agriculture and Youth Agricultural Entrepreneurship (PATAG EAJ)" continued with awareness-raising activities on good food and nutrition practices, accompanied by culinary demonstration sessions for women's gardening groups and school canteen management committees. These awareness-raising activities aim to contribute to the diversification of agricultural production and the selection of nutritious foods by women and school canteen management committees in the market.

For the school feeding programme, WFP provided technical expertise to the NGO OCPH during the development of the training module for cooks and canteen management committees, as well as posters on nutritious food groups for canteen schools in the prefectures of Lola and Beyla. Currently, the ration in schools with canteens using the Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) modality includes: 150g of rice, 10g of vitamin A-fortified oil, 3g of iodized salt, 30g of legumes, and 10g of animal protein per person per day. The rations provided in the food-based modality programme currently include: 150g of rice, 10g of vitamin A-fortified oil, and 3g of iodized salt.

The integration of nutrition in Guinea is being strengthened. WFP is intensifying its efforts to mobilize funding to better implement integration activities at scale, particularly the distribution of specialized nutritional foods to children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women during crisis response, anticipatory actions, and resilience interventions. Additionally, the promotion of good dietary practices is being reinforced for vulnerable populations within the framework of emergency interventions and the school feeding programme.

Overall, Guinea has made significant progress on the path to addressing hunger and malnutrition. The results of the 2024 AGVSAN national survey reveal that 44.8 percent of surveyed households are food secure, compared to 27 percent in 2018. Regarding the school feeding programme, an in-depth analysis would be pertinent to evaluate the effect of nutrition integration in schools with canteens, particularly by measuring the evolution of students' nutritional status and the impact on their academic performance.

Partnerships

Following the approval of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2024-2029 by the Executive Board, the second half of 2024 focused on strengthening existing partnerships while expanding collaboration with new stakeholders. The Government of the Republic of Guinea remained WFP's main partner, with ongoing collaborations spanning several sectors relevant for food and nutrition security, including school feeding, disaster risk management, social protection, and health. Notably, during the second semester WFP convened a workshop, bringing together key government partners, cooperating and UN partners. The objective of the workshop was to present the launch of the CSP and the results of the 2024 AGSVAN, and to foster the alignment of efforts and investments around shared strategic areas of action.

During the reporting period, WFP played a key role in supporting the Government's response to the severe floods that occurred in August 2024. Upon request from the Government and with support from the donor community, WFP provided emergency assistance through cash-based transfers to 10,071 households, benefiting 60,427 individuals, including children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and people with reduced mobility.

In partnership with the Ministry of National Education and Literacy (MEPUA) and the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MPCI), WFP supported government efforts to establish a national school feeding taskforce. This initiative aimed to lay the foundation for a national school feeding programme and identify sustainable financing sources to ensure long-term operational viability.

As part of the Zero Hunger Village initiative, WFP has established partnerships with **8 national NGOs and 2 private sector companies** for the implementation of activities. In terms of partnerships with the public sector, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, through its various departments (**Genie Rural, SERPROCA, IRAG, Directions prefectures, agricultural advisors**), provided technical monitoring of activities, advising beneficiary communities, carrying out studies and overseeing construction of hydro-agricultural infrastructure. Additionally, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAGEL), WFP launched the digital platform **Farm2Go** to enhance market access for smallholder farmers, thereby strengthening agricultural resilience in Guinea. The **Ministry of Administration and Territory**, through the **National Water Point Service (SNAPE)**, contributed to the analysis and control of the installation of **agricultural boreholes**.

WFP also collaborated with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) in the implementation of agroforestry projects. Further to that, in 2022 WFP submitted a concept note to the Adaptation Fund jointly with MEDD, which was approved in the same year [1]. Throughout 2024, WFP and MEDD actively collaborated to develop the full joint project proposal, culminating in a validation workshop in September 2024. The project is designed to reduce climate vulnerabilities, enhance the adaptive capacities of communities and ecosystems, and promote food security, nutrition, and gender equality.

As part of its capacity-strengthening support to national institutions through **South-South Cooperation**, a government delegation participated in a regional workshop on social safety nets in November 2024. The event, organized by the Government of Mauritania and the World Bank, with WFP participation, brought together delegations from 10 countries. Representatives from Guinea's **General Directorate of Funds for Social Development and Indigence (FDSI)** and the **National Directorate of Public Investments and Integrated Systems (MEF)** shared their national social protection experiences. The discussions underscored the role of social safety nets in improving food security and nutrition outcomes while enhancing resilience.

WFP further strengthened partnerships with bilateral donors, including **Korea, Japan, Russia, France, Germany, and China**. A visit from South Korea's leading public broadcaster, **KBS**, amplified the visibility of WFP's initiatives and highlighted the Government's leadership in addressing food security and resilience in Guinea using **Tong-Il rice**. Additionally, in 2024, WFP expanded its engagement with the civil society, forging partnerships with international organizations such as **Plan International, Catholic Relief Services, and Enabel**. Strategic collaborations were also established with **KOPIA, FAO, and UNICEF** to enhance agricultural development and advance the **Zero Hunger Villages** initiative.

Collaboration with **International Financial Institutions (IFIs)** remained a priority, with WFP engaging with the **World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the African Development Bank, and the Islamic Development Bank**. These partnerships focused on building synergies around Guinea's national priorities and promoting knowledge-sharing. A key area of collaboration centered on **food systems transformation and investments in value chain initiatives**, aligning with WFP's broader efforts to enhance agricultural productivity and strengthen food security in the country.

Focus on localization

WFP focused on enhancing resilience, nutrition, and emergency activities at the community level through field-level agreements (FLAs) signed with NGOs in 2024, building local capacity and fostering community ownership of programs, ensuring long-term sustainability and impactful outcomes.

To further enhance local governance and disaster preparedness, WFP supported ANGUCH in developing seven regional and one national contingency plan, validated in December 2024 and complemented by a simulation exercise on flooding in the Prefecture of Forecariah. This collaboration aimed to strengthen local governance structures, enabling communities to effectively prepare and respond to disasters.

In the realm of nutrition-sensitive programs, WFP developed the preliminary Fill in the Nutrients Gap (FNG) survey that will provide valuable data for informed decision-making, empowering local authorities to address nutritional needs more accurately and effectively.

Demonstrating an innovative approach to data collection and field monitoring, WFP provided specialized drone training to agents of the National Directorate of Rural Engineering under the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAGEL). This training aimed to enhance the quality and efficiency of local data collection efforts, ensuring access to accurate and timely information.

By prioritizing localization, WFP's initiatives in 2024 have significantly contributed to building local capacity, empowering communities, and promoting sustainable development.

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 July 2024, WFP began implementing its new **Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2029**, setting the foundation for its five-year commitment to addressing food security and resilience in Guinea. The total financial requirements for this CSP amount to **USD 143.8 million**, with **USD 17.8 million** required for the initial implementation phase between July and December 2024.

During this period, WFP achieved a funding level of **174 percent**, securing resources beyond initial projections. This was made possible in part by a **USD 20.9 million** carryover from the **Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP)**. Of this amount, **USD 9 million** came from multi-year contributions channeled through the Government by **international financial institutions (IFIs)**. Despite strong funding, resource allocations were **heavily skewed toward resilience-building activities**, leaving gaps in funding for crisis response initiatives.

Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1), which focuses on emergency response, received **USD 2.5 million** from WFP's internal funding mechanisms, flexible contributions, and United Nations support—amounting to **55 percent** of its total requirement. However, due to the late confirmation of some contributions, only **13 percent** of available resources were spent within the reporting period. To address **year-end challenges** and provide **assistance to flood-affected populations**, WFP leveraged its **internal advance financing mechanism**.

Resources under **Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2)** represented **34 percent** of the overall resources available. SO2 had two activities, **school feeding** and **nutrition**. Both activities exceeded their funding requirements, with school feeding and nutrition **achieving 242 percent and 167 percent** of their required resources, respectively, and **expenditures of 72 percent and 52 percent**, respectively.

WFP's efforts to support **smallholder farmers under Strategic Outcome 4 (SO4) were fully funded**, ensuring that livelihoods and resilience-building activities proceeded as planned. Meanwhile, **Strategic Outcome 5 (SO5) achieved 78 percent funding**, covering operations aimed at strengthening national capacities. These two outcomes together represented **6 percent of overall resources received** and benefited from **multi-year contributions**, allowing for continuity of operations into **2025 and beyond**.




























Based on the preliminary 2024 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (AGVSAN) assessment report, the office is focusing on high food-insecure areas for all activities. The AGVSAN identified the most vulnerable areas, enabling **WFP to focus its interventions on these regions**. Consequently, the office **underwent organizational alignment to be closer to the beneficiaries**. This alignment involved **relocating some sub-offices, opening new sub-offices, reassigning staff, enhancing recruitment and logistics, and improving coordination to enhance responsiveness and efficiency**. As part of this realignment, WFP will relocate some of its offices to new locations identified as high-priority areas to better serve the affected populations.

Overall, the financial resources helped WFP achieve significant progress towards its goals, despite facing funding gaps and late confirmations of contributions. The CO's ability to adapt and utilize internal mechanisms effectively highlights its resilience and commitment to supporting vulnerable populations 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	4,631,160	1,329,179	2,424,163	430,760
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Guinea, can meet their basic and urgent food and nutrition needs before, during and in the aftermath of shocks by 2029.	4,631,160	1,329,179	2,424,163	430,760
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance package mainly to crisis-affected populations.	4,631,160	1,329,179	2,424,163	430,760
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	5,179,936	5,015,400	10,693,369	3,824,651
SO02: Children, PBW/G, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in Guinea benefit from better access to healthy diets and essential services to improve their health, nutritional, and educational status by 2029	5,179,936	5,015,400	10,693,369	3,824,651
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes	2,725,031	2,561,254	6,599,243	2,097,393
Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition prevention package for populations that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community level nutrition services	2,454,904	2,454,146	4,094,126	1,727,257
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	4,262,831	4,262,544	10,802,910	1,891,321

SO03: Communities whose livelihoods are at risk in Guinea including smallholder farmers and other nutrition-sensitive value-chain actors, have improved livelihood and increased resilience to climate change and other socio-economic shocks by 2029.	4,262,831	4,262,544	10,802,910	1,891,321
Activity 04: Provide integrated support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors to develop climate resilient and nutrition-sensitive value chains	4,262,831	4,262,544	10,802,910	1,891,321
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	669,140	389,228	522,794	286,041
SO04: National systems, institutions, and actors have strengthened capacities to achieve zero hunger, tackle vulnerability and develop the human capital of Guinea by 2029	669,140	389,228	522,794	286,041
Activity 05: Provide capacity-strengthening support to national institutions and systems, in the development and implementation of management systems for food security, nutrition, social protection, and emergency preparedness and response.	669,140	389,228	522,794	286,041
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	688,659	1,081,442	2,190,621	1,095,581
SO05: Humanitarian, development, and government partners have access to reliable transport and logistics services to support vulnerable populations effectively and efficiently by 2029.	688,659	1,081,442	2,190,621	1,095,581
Activity 06: Provide air transport services and technical assistance to governmental, humanitarian and development partners.	638,659	1,081,442	2,190,621	1,095,581

Activity 07: Provide on demand services and technical assistance to governmental, humanitarian and development partners	 50,000	 0	 0	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 853,702	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 15,431,725	 12,077,793	 27,487,559	 7,528,353
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,295,127	 1,295,127	 2,714,649	 1,299,663
Total Direct Costs	 16,726,852	 13,372,921	 30,202,208	 8,828,015
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,083,723	 869,240	 1,446,384	 1,446,384
Grand Total	 17,810,574	 14,242,161	 31,648,592	 10,274,399

Data Notes

Overview

[1] 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>

The World Health Organization launched the Guideline on the Prevention and Management of Wasting and Nutritional Oedema in Infants and Children Under 5 Years in 2023. This introduced the term “management of wasting,” encompassing both the treatment of severe wasting and supplementation for moderate wasting. While the narrative has been updated to reflect these guidelines, corporate M&E systems are still undergoing gradual adjustments.

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

Note that some Outputs Actuals (A.2.7, A.2.2 et B.2.1) are empty because there was no distribution under these activities and/or modality between July and December 2024

Strategic outcome 02

Note that some Outputs Actuals (A.1.2, A.1.3 et A.8) are empty because there was no distribution under these activities between July and December 2024.

The World Health Organization launched the Guideline on the Prevention and Management of Wasting and Nutritional Oedema in Infants and Children Under 5 Years in 2023. This introduced the term “management of wasting,” encompassing both the treatment of severe wasting and supplementation for moderate wasting. While the narrative has been updated to reflect these guidelines, corporate M&E systems are still undergoing gradual adjustments.

Strategic outcome 03

Note that some Outputs Actuals (A.2.6) are empty because there was no distribution under this modality between July and December 2024

Strategic outcome 05

[1] Through its Health Supply Chain Strengthening (HS3) initiative, WFP has been partnering with national governments since 2019 to improve the availability of health and medical items in less resilient environments.

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] World Bank Report on Women and Girls in Guinea, www.worldbank.org

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

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

[8] Interim Reference programme for the Transition. 2022-2023, faolex.fao.org

[9] Female Genital Mutilation | UNICEF Guinea, www.unicef.org

Cross-cutting indicators (Gender equality and women's empowerment) - data collection for these indicators is scheduled to start in 2025 and are therefore not available for the reporting period.

Environmental sustainability

Cross-cutting indicators (CC.4.1. Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks) - the indicator is not displayed as no FLAs were signed during the reporting period.

Nutrition integration

Cross-cutting indicators (Nutrition integration) - data collection and analysis for these indicators is scheduled to start in 2025 and are therefore not available for the reporting period.

Partnerships

[1] The concept note was titled "Climate Change Adaptation for Vulnerable Communities in the Sahel Border Area of the Republic of Guinea", and was approved by the Adaptation Fund Board in October 2022.

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	143,605	74,150	52%
	female	182,662	69,791	38%
	total	326,267	143,941	44%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	11,945	4,776	40%
	female	16,940	5,571	33%
	total	28,885	10,347	36%
24-59 months	male	10,668	1,801	17%
	female	13,520	1,991	15%
	total	24,188	3,792	16%
5-11 years	male	86,680	61,604	71%
	female	88,916	50,697	57%
	total	175,596	112,301	64%
12-17 years	male	9,680	554	6%
	female	10,648	634	6%
	total	20,328	1,188	6%
18-59 years	male	15,920	5,071	32%
	female	45,862	10,624	23%
	total	61,782	15,695	25%
60+ years	male	8,712	344	4%
	female	6,776	274	4%
	total	15,488	618	4%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	326,267	143,941	44%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	15,600	11,225	71%
Malnutrition prevention programme	34,640	10,441	30%
Malnutrition treatment programme	25,927	8,634	33%
School based programmes	143,000	111,091	77%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	82,800	2,550	3%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	212	0	0%
Iodised Salt	18	0	0%
Rice	1,440	0	0%
Split Peas	216	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	107	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	516	88	17%
Dried Fruits	60	4	7%
Iodised Salt	26	1	4%
LNS	45	24	54%
Rice	1,260	175	14%
Split Peas	270	13	5%
Vegetable Oil	180	25	14%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Rice	25	0	0%
Split Peas	4	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	2	0	0%

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	1,880,208	204,753	11%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,200,480	148,717	12%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	688,500	347,742	51%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Guinea, can meet their basic and urgent food and nutrition needs before, during and in the aftermath of shocks by 2029.					Crisis Response
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance package mainly to 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 01: (1.1) Food insecure people (Tier 1) in areas prone or affected by shocks receive anticipatory assistance and have access to nutritious food or cash assistance to meet their essential 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; All	General Distribution	Female	43,056	1,325
			Male	39,744	1,225
			Total	82,800	2,550
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	1,764	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,694,880	70,210
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 02: (1.2) Vulnerable populations including children and PBW/G (Tier 1) affected by shocks benefit from programs that manage and prevent malnutrition and improve diets.					
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)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	1,728	489
			Male	1,152	449
			Total	2,880	938
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	1,400	
			Male	933	
			Total	2,333	
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	9,360	1,527
			Total	9,360	1,527
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	1,994	
			Total	1,994	

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	228	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	185,328	134,544
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	212	

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance package mainly to 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 02: (1.2) Vulnerable populations including children and PBW/G (Tier 1) affected by shocks benefit from programs that manage malnutrition and improve diets

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)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual Individual	5,000 3,000	2,553 1,527

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance package mainly to 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: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	22.6		≥50	19.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.6		≥50	80.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.2		≥50	37.3		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28.2		≥20	28.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33		≥20	71.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31.3		≥20	29.1		WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	49.2		≤20	73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46.4		≤30	27.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47.4		≤30	33.6	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Children, PBW/G, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in Guinea benefit from better access to healthy diets and essential services to improve their health, nutritional, and educational status by 2029				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes					
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 03: (2) Girls and boys attending pre- and primary schools (Tier 1) receive hot and nutritious meals and take-home rations, including locally sourced food, to meet their food and nutrition needs and enhance 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	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	7,800	
			Male	5,200	
			Total	13,000	
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 (on-site)	Female	58,500	49,991
			Male	71,500	61,100
			Total	130,000	111,091
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	18,800	1,177
			Male	5,500	
			Total	24,300	1,177
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,622	205.56
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	252,720	148,583
Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition prevention package for populations that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community level nutrition services					
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 04: (3) Vulnerable populations, children, and PBW/G (Tier 1) benefit from a preventive nutrition package, including enhanced community-based approaches to prevent malnutrition and improve access to healthy and nutritious diets.					
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	2,340	873
			Male	2,160	630
			Total	4,500	1,503
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	2,600	485
			Male	2,400	450
			Total	5,000	935
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	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	2,080	
			Male	1,920	
			Total	4,000	

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)	Children	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male Total	260 240 500	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	2,400 1,600 4,000	
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)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	2,704 2,496 5,200	4,148 3,828 7,976
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	3,780 2,520 6,300	2,518 1,978 4,496
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 Total	9,200 9,200	
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)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	5,300 5,300	1,700 1,700
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	735	125.46
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	947,760	134
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		HIV/TB Care & treatment	Number	1,800,000	133,180
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	2,064,000	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of stunting	Number	936,000	488,160
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	1,134,000	320,760

B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	441	112.91
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Other Output					
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes					
Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 03: (2) Girls and boys attending pre- and primary schools (Tier 1) receive hot and nutritious meals and take-home rations, including locally sourced food, to meet their food and nutrition needs and enhance school attendance and retention					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	100
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSE based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSE based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	10,000	9,951
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSE) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSE) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	43	43
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: (2) Girls and boys attending pre- and primary schools (Tier 1) receive hot and nutritious meals and take-home rations, including locally sourced food, to meet their food and nutrition needs and enhance 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	750	714
Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition prevention package for populations that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community level nutrition services					
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 04: (3) Vulnerable populations, children, and PBW/G (Tier 1) benefit from a preventive nutrition package, including enhanced community-based approaches to prevent malnutrition and improve access to healthy and nutritious diets					
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)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	10,000	9,754
CSP Output 04: (3) Vulnerable populations, children, and PBW/G (Tier 1) benefit from a preventive nutrition package, including enhanced community-based approaches to prevent malnutrition and improve access to healthy and nutritious diets.					
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	65,456

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SF_ONS: School feeding (on-site) - Location: Guinea - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	99.28	≥99.99	≥99.99	99.28		Secondary data
	Male	99.32	≥99.99	≥99.99	99.32		Secondary data
	Overall	99.31	≥99.99	≥99.99	99.31		Secondary data

Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition prevention package for populations that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community level nutrition services

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PBW/CH - Location: Guinea - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0		=0	0		Secondary data
	Male	0		=0	0		Secondary data
	Overall	0		=0	0		Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0		=0	1		Secondary data
	Male	0		=0	1		Secondary data
	Overall	0		=0	1		Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	2.9		<10	1		Secondary data
	Male	3.1		<10	1		Secondary data
	Overall	3		<10	1		Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	98		>95	97		Secondary data
	Male	96		>95	97		Secondary data
	Overall	97		>95	97		Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: Communities whose livelihoods are at risk in Guinea including smallholder farmers and other nutrition-sensitive value-chain actors, have improved livelihood and increased resilience to climate change and other socio-economic shocks by 2029.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide integrated support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors to develop climate resilient and nutrition-sensitive value chains					
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 05: (4) Smallholder farmers and other nutrition-sensitive value-chain actors (Tier 1) benefit from resilience strengthening programmes, notably to climate shocks, by producing affordable and nutritious foods and by strengthening their linkages to markets including institutional markets and nutrition programmes.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	9,360	6,735
			Male	6,240	4,490
			Total	15,600	11,225
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	31	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	688,500	347,743
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	688,500	347,743
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,404,000	684,300

Other Output					
Activity 04: Provide integrated support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors to develop climate resilient and nutrition-sensitive value chains					
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 05: (4) Smallholder farmers and other nutrition-sensitive value-chain actors (Tier 1) benefit from resilience strengthening programmes, notably to climate shocks, by producing affordable and nutritious foods and by strengthening their linkages to markets including institutional markets and nutrition programmes.					
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	6	6
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	Food assistance for asset	Ha	1,503	1,433
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	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	200	200
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Strategic Outcome 04: National systems, institutions, and actors have strengthened capacities to achieve zero hunger, tackle vulnerability and develop the human capital of Guinea by 2029				Resilience Building	
Other Output					
Activity 05: Provide capacity-strengthening support to national institutions and systems, in the development and implementation of management systems for food security, nutrition, social protection, and emergency preparedness and response.					
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 06: (5.1) Food insecure and vulnerable populations (Tier 3) benefit from the strengthened capacity of national systems and institutions in responding to their food and nutrition needs and improving their resilience and livelihoods.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
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.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	108	146
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	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	20	14
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	30	59
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Food Security Sector (CCS)	US\$	5,000	1,968

Outcome Results							
Activity 05: Provide capacity-strengthening support to national institutions and systems, in the development and implementation of management systems for food security, nutrition, social protection, and emergency preparedness and response.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Gouvernement - Location: Guinea - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (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	≥1	1	Secondary data
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Strategic Outcome 05: Humanitarian, development, and government partners have access to reliable transport and logistics services to support vulnerable populations effectively and efficiently by 2029.				Crisis Response		
Other Output						
Activity 06: Provide air transport services and technical assistance to governmental, humanitarian and development partners.						
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 08: (6) Vulnerable populations (tier 2) benefit from improved emergency response and capacities of governmental, humanitarian and development partners thanks to humanitarian air services and technical assistance provided by the WFP.						
Output indicator		Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.23: Number of active UNHAS user organizations		H.23.1: Total number of active UNHAS users' organizations	Common Air Transport Services	Number	50	45
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported		H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	10	4.7
H.7: Total number of passengers transported		H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	1,200	809

Outcome Results							
Activity 06: Provide air transport services and technical assistance to governmental, humanitarian and development partners.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guinea - Modality: - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	98	=100	=100	98		Joint survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes		Yes	Yes		Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes		Yes	No		Secondary data

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With three harvest a year, Tongil rice brings abundant harvests to WFP's Zero Hunger Villages, putting smiles on the faces of mothers.

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 (2024-2029)

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

Annual CPB Overview



Code			Strategic Outcome
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description	
SO	HAS1	Provide air transport services and technical assistance to governmental, humanitarian and development partners.	
SO	NPA1	Provide an integrated nutrition prevention package for populations that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community level nutrition services	
SO	ODS1	Provide on demand services and technical assistance to governmental, humanitarian and development partners	
SO	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes	
SO	SMS1	Provide integrated support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors to develop climate resilient and nutrition-sensitive value chains	
SO	SPS1	Provide capacity-strengthening support to national institutions and systems, in the development and implementation of management systems for food security, nutrition, social protection, and emergency preparedness and response.	
SO	URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance package mainly to crisis-affected populations.	

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2029)

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	Crisis-affected populations in Guinea, can meet their basic and urgent food and nutrition needs before, during and in the aftermath of shocks by 2029.	Provide food and nutrition assistance package mainly to crisis-affected populations.	4,631,160	1,329,179	2,424,163	430,760
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			4,631,160	1,329,179	2,424,163	430,760
2.2	Children, PBW/G, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in Guinea benefit from better access to healthy diets and essential services to improve their health, nutritional, and educational status by 2029	Provide an integrated nutrition prevention package for populations that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community level nutrition services	2,454,904	2,454,146	4,094,126	1,727,257
		Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes	2,725,031	2,561,254	6,599,243	2,097,393
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			5,179,936	5,015,400	10,693,369	3,824,651
2.3	Communities whose livelihoods are at risk in Guinea including smallholder farmers and other nutrition-sensitive value-chain actors, have improved livelihood and increased resilience to climate change and other socio-economic shocks by 2029.	Provide integrated support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors to develop climate resilient and nutrition-sensitive value chains	4,262,831	4,262,544	10,802,910	1,891,321
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			4,262,831	4,262,544	10,802,910	1,891,321

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Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2029)

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 systems, institutions, and actors have strengthened capacities to achieve zero hunger, tackle vulnerability and develop the human capital of Guinea by 2029	Provide capacity-strengthening support to national institutions and systems, in the development and implementation of management systems for food security, nutrition, social protection, and emergency preparedness and response.	669,140	389,228	522,794	286,041
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			669,140	389,228	522,794	286,041
17.16	Humanitarian, development, and government partners have access to reliable transport and logistics services to support vulnerable populations effectively and efficiently by 2029.	Provide air transport services and technical assistance to governmental, humanitarian and development partners.	638,659	1,081,442	2,190,621	1,095,581
		Provide on demand services and technical assistance to governmental, humanitarian and development partners	50,000	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			688,659	1,081,442	2,190,621	1,095,581
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	853,702	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	853,702	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			15,431,725	12,077,793	27,487,559	7,528,353
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,295,127	1,295,127	2,714,649	1,299,663
Total Direct Costs			16,726,852	13,372,921	30,202,208	8,828,015
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,083,723	869,240	1,446,384	1,446,384
Grand Total			17,810,574	14,242,161	31,648,592	10,274,399

Michael Hemling
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC

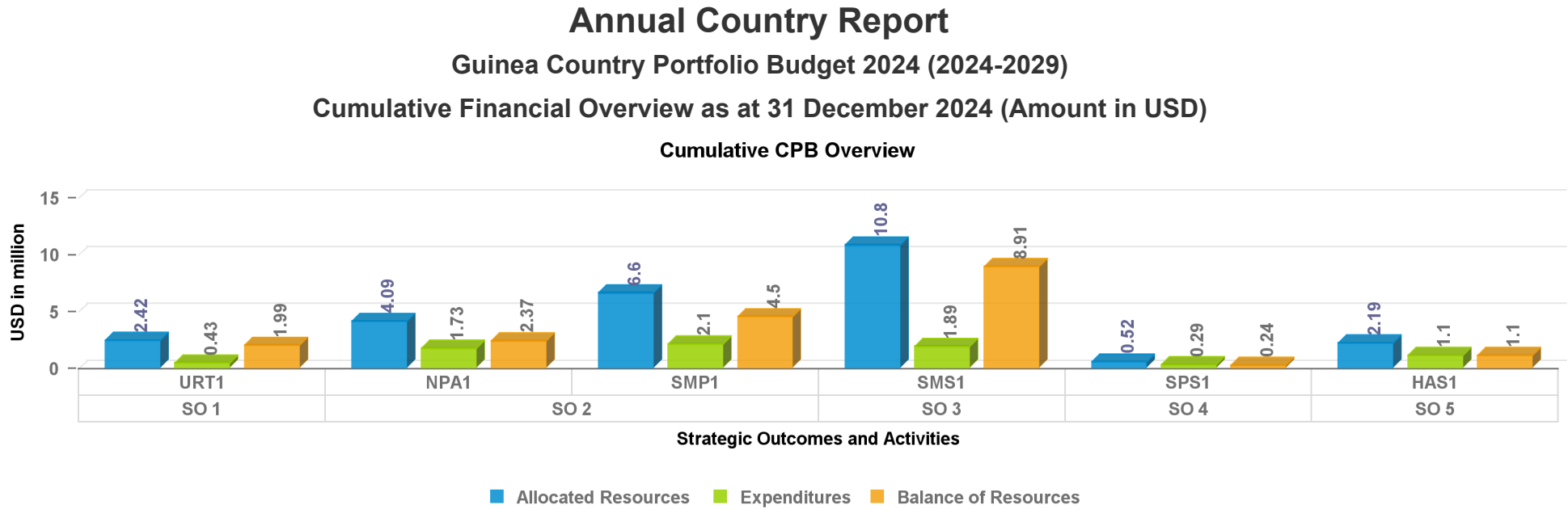
Columns Definition

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



Code			Strategic Outcome
SO 1		Crisis-affected populations in Guinea, can meet their basic and urgent food and nutrition needs before, during and in the aftermath of shocks by 2029.	
SO 2		Children, PBW/G, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in Guinea benefit from better access to healthy diets and essential services to improve their health, nutritional, and educational status by 2029	
SO 3		Communities whose livelihoods are at risk in Guinea including smallholder farmers and other nutrition-sensitive value-chain actors, have improved livelihood and increased resilience to climate change and other socio-economic shocks by 2029.	
SO 4		National systems, institutions, and actors have strengthened capacities to achieve zero hunger, tackle vulnerability and develop the human capital of Guinea by 2029	
SO 5		Humanitarian, development, and government partners have access to reliable transport and logistics services to support vulnerable populations effectively and efficiently by 2029.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description	
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance package mainly to crisis-affected populations.	
SO 2	NPA1	Provide an integrated nutrition prevention package for populations that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community level nutrition services	
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes	
SO 3	SMS1	Provide integrated support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors to develop climate resilient and nutrition-sensitive value chains	
SO 4	SPS1	Provide capacity-strengthening support to national institutions and systems, in the development and implementation of management systems for food security, nutrition, social protection, and emergency preparedness and response.	
SO 5	HAS1	Provide air transport services and technical assistance to governmental, humanitarian and development partners.	

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2029)

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 Guinea, can meet their basic and urgent food and nutrition needs before, during and in the aftermath of shocks by 2029.	Provide food and nutrition assistance package mainly to crisis-affected populations.	4,631,160	1,745,603	678,560	2,424,163	430,760	1,993,404
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			4,631,160	1,745,603	678,560	2,424,163	430,760	1,993,404
2.2	Children, PBW/G, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in Guinea benefit from better access to healthy diets and essential services to improve their health, nutritional, and educational status by 2029	Provide an integrated nutrition prevention package for populations that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community level nutrition services	2,454,904	4,094,126	0	4,094,126	1,727,257	2,366,869
		Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes	2,725,031	6,599,243	0	6,599,243	2,097,393	4,501,850
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			5,179,936	10,693,369	0	10,693,369	3,824,651	6,868,719

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Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2029)

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
2.3	Communities whose livelihoods are at risk in Guinea including smallholder farmers and other nutrition-sensitive value-chain actors, have improved livelihood and increased resilience to climate change and other socio-economic shocks by 2029.	Provide integrated support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors to develop climate resilient and nutrition-sensitive value chains	4,262,831	10,802,910	0	10,802,910	1,891,321	8,911,589
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			4,262,831	10,802,910	0	10,802,910	1,891,321	8,911,589
17.9	National systems, institutions, and actors have strengthened capacities to achieve zero hunger, tackle vulnerability and develop the human capital of Guinea by 2029	Provide capacity-strengthening support to national institutions and systems, in the development and implementation of management systems for food security, nutrition, social protection, and emergency preparedness and response.	669,140	522,794	0	522,794	286,041	236,753
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			669,140	522,794	0	522,794	286,041	236,753

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Humanitarian, development, and government partners have access to reliable transport and logistics services to support vulnerable populations effectively and efficiently by 2029.	Provide air transport services and technical assistance to governmental, humanitarian and development partners.	638,659	2,190,621	0	2,190,621	1,095,581	1,095,040
		Provide on demand services and technical assistance to governmental, humanitarian and development partners	50,000	0	0	0	0	0
		Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)		688,659	2,190,621	0	2,190,621	1,095,581
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	853,702	0	853,702	0	853,702
Subtotal SDG Target			0	853,702	0	853,702	0	853,702
Total Direct Operational Cost			15,431,725	26,808,999	678,560	27,487,559	7,528,353	19,959,207
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,295,127	2,642,823	71,826	2,714,649	1,299,663	1,414,986
Total Direct Costs			16,726,852	29,451,822	750,386	30,202,208	8,828,015	21,374,193
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,083,723	1,446,384		1,446,384	1,446,384	0
Grand Total			17,810,574	30,898,206	750,386	31,648,592	10,274,399	21,374,193

This donor financial report is interim


Michael Hemling, CFORC
Chief

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