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Guinea

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2029

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Overview

In 2025, Guinea continued to navigate a complex environment marked by deep structural vulnerabilities, recurrent shocks, and limited fiscal space. Despite incremental gains in governance and social development, food insecurity remained acute. The March 2025 Cadre Harmonisé estimated that 1.77 million people (12.6 percent) required urgent food assistance during the June-September lean season, including 1.70 million people facing crisis levels (IPC 3) and 91,013 in emergency conditions (IPC 4). Micronutrient deficiencies also persisted at alarming rates, affecting 45 percent of women of reproductive age and 75 percent of children aged 6-59 months, underscoring systemic deficits in dietary diversity and access to health services.

Against this backdrop, the World Food Programme (WFP) advanced its dual mandate of saving lives and changing lives, guided by the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2029, and fully aligned with national priorities and SDGs 2 and 17 (Zero Hunger and Partnerships). Leveraging its operational presence and technical expertise, WFP provided food assistance through in-kind and cash modalities, supporting both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions, while strengthening national priorities in school feeding, social protection, and food systems transformation.

WFP assisted 290,991 people in 2025 (50 percent women), representing 85 percent of the target. A major strategic milestone in 2025 was progress toward institutionalizing school feeding. In partnership with the Ministry of Education and other key ministries, WFP supported the design of the National School Meals Policy, slated for endorsement by the end of 2026. This policy is expected to anchor the scale-up of the home-grown school feeding (HGSF), linking school meals to local agricultural production and stimulating markets for smallholder farmers while acting as a catalyst for the local economy.

WFP also expanded its integrated resilience model, the Zero Hunger Village (ZHV), from 151 villages in 2024 to over 500 in 2025. This community-led, multisectoral approach brings together school feeding, nutrition, food for assets creation (FFA), and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) to strengthen adaptive capacity and foster self-reliance. WFP further worked with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation to embed social protection priorities into the national Human Capital Development strategy, positioning the school feeding programme as a catalyst for improved education outcomes, nutrition, health, and agriculture production at community level.

Despite resource constraints, WFP achieved tangible results across its strategic outcomes in 2025, providing food and nutrition assistance to a total of 290,991 vulnerable people (50 percent women), representing 85 percent of the plan.

The country office scaled-up crisis response, reaching 104,115 people - 143 percent - compared to the 72,000 initially planned, and including 100,476 flood-affected individuals who lost their food stocks and livelihoods during the 2025 rainy season.

School feeding coverage reached 98 percent, with 127,197 children - including 51 percent girls - receiving daily hot meals. Take-home rations were provided to 16,662 girls (69 percent of the target) to incentivize their enrolment and retention in school.

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment (MAM) reached 26,744 people compared to 19,800 planned (135 percent), while nutrition prevention for stunting prevention reached 11,521 people or 183 percent of the target. MAM was complemented by community nutrition platforms established to promote improved dietary practices and local production of fortified flours.

Resilience and livelihood support helped advance market systems and producers linkages while achieving multiple asset targets. Resilience and food systems programming supported a total of 20,840 vulnerable people through livelihoods and agriculture development activities. Digitization and accountability were further strengthened through the expansion of SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary management platform, which ensures assistance while preventing duplication.

UNHAS maintained high user satisfaction rate (99 percent) with full partner uptake. Humanitarian cargo was transported to the most hard-to-reach locations on demand.

These achievements were underpinned by strong partnerships with donors, non-government organisations (NGOs), and the private sector. Local and international NGOs enabled community engagement and field implementation, while WFP strengthened their capacities through training and oversight. Private sector engagement focused on logistics, digital innovations, and market linkages, improving efficiency and promoting scalable solutions.

Persistent funding challenges constrained, food baskets, and programme coverage, while global food prices and climate shocks further reduced household access to nutritious food. In response, WFP intensified advocacy for flexible contributions, diversified resource mobilization, and implemented cost-efficiency measures. Enhanced monitoring

systems and strengthened community feedback mechanisms (CFM) ensured accountability and responsiveness to emerging needs.

Gender equality and social inclusion remained central to WFP's approach. Women farmers were integrated into school feeding supply chains, enhancing economic empowerment, and girls benefited from take-home rations to reduce risks of early marriage and promote school attendance. Disability-inclusive measures aligned with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) ensured equitable access across interventions.

Through these efforts, WFP reaffirmed its strategic commitment to supporting Guinea in addressing immediate food and nutrition needs while advancing long-term, nationally owned pathways to resilience and human capital development. The year 2025 demonstrated that, even amid resource constraints, integrated programming, innovative approaches and strong partnerships can accelerate transformative progress toward Zero Hunger.

290,991

Total beneficiaries in 2025



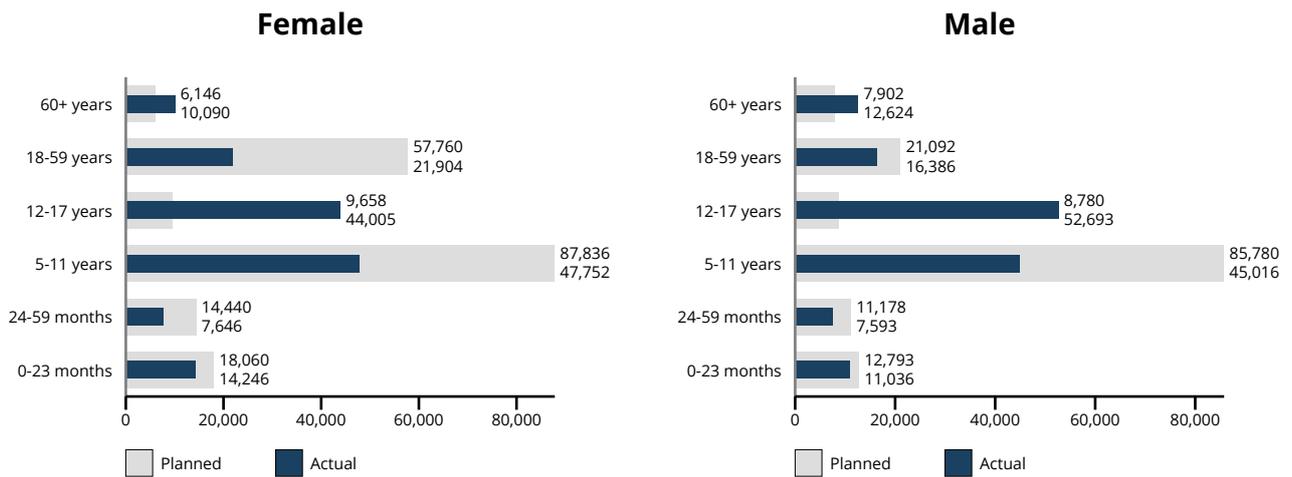
50% female



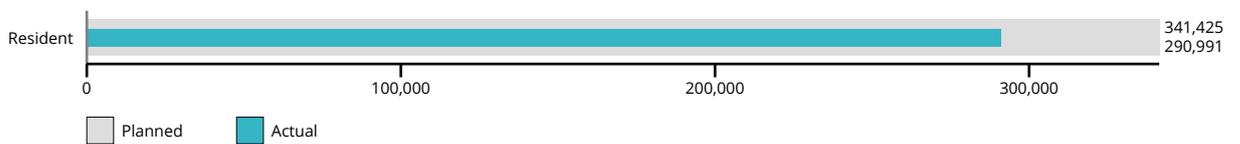
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 728 (52% Female, 48% Male)

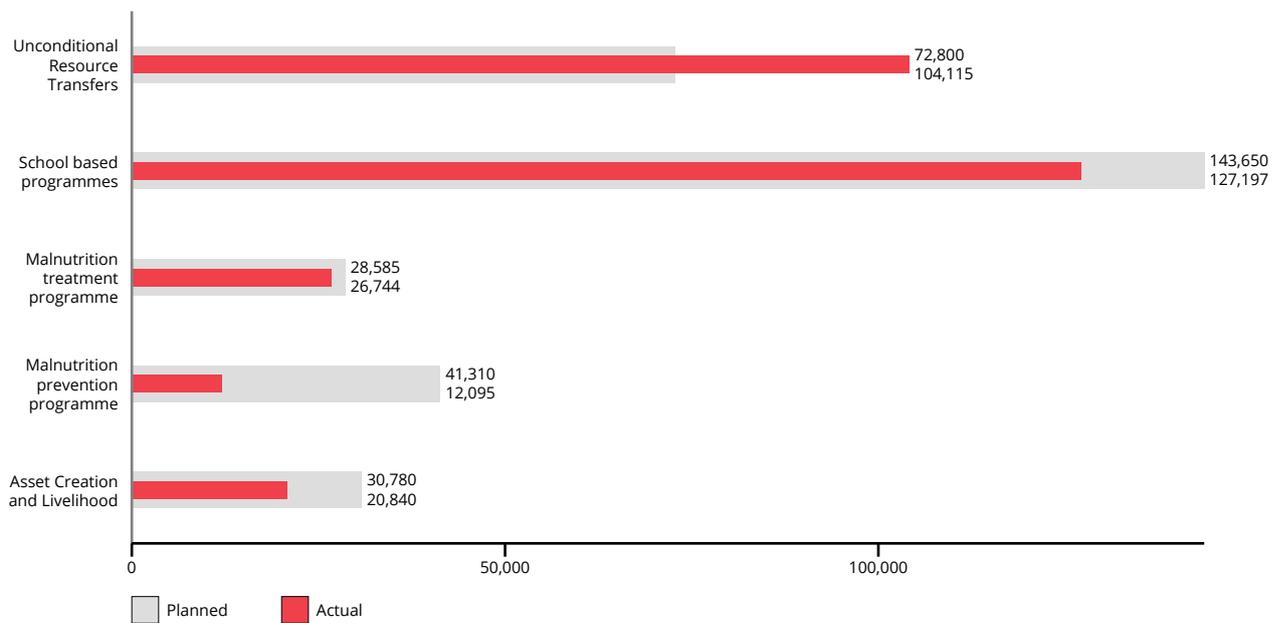
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



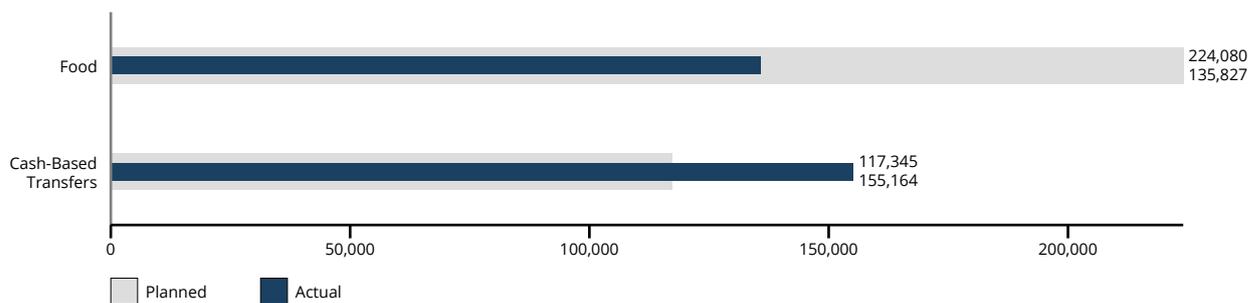
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



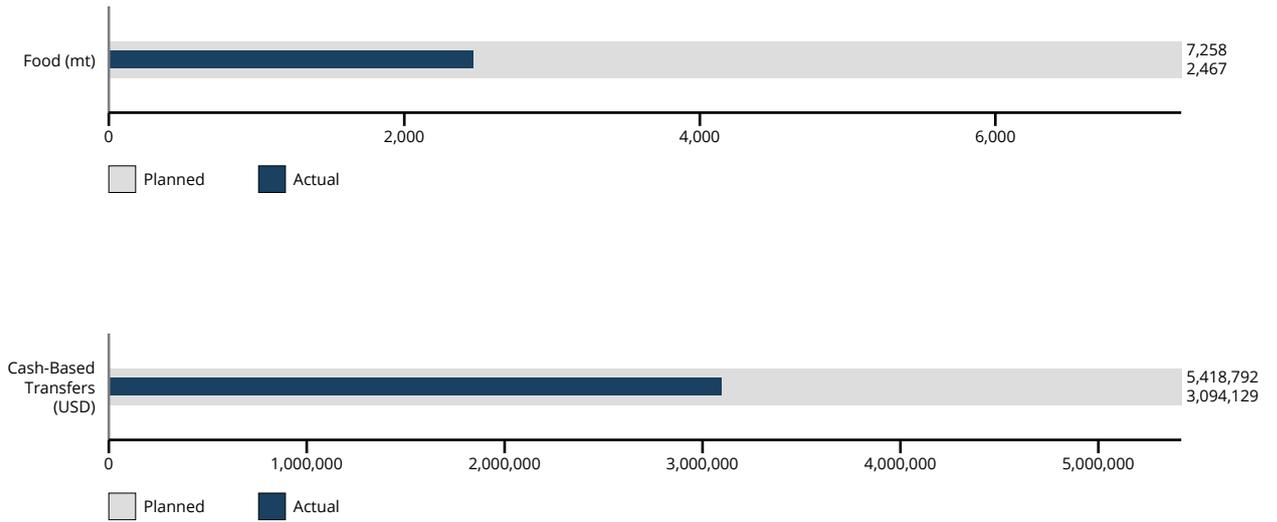
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



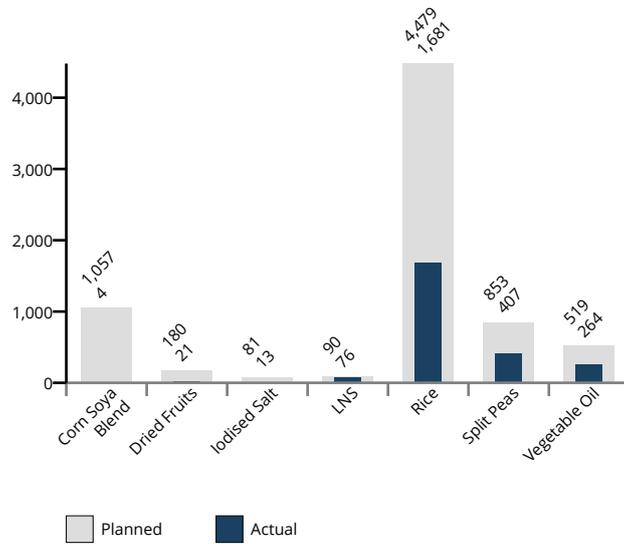
Beneficiaries by Modality



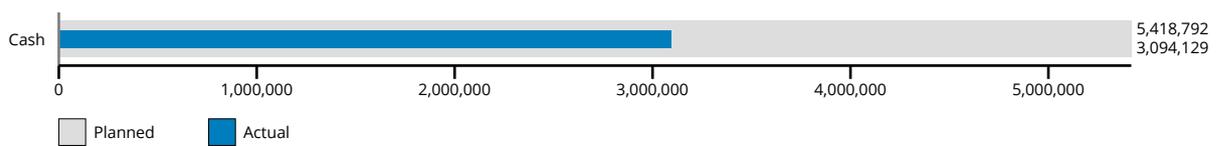
Total Transfers by Modality



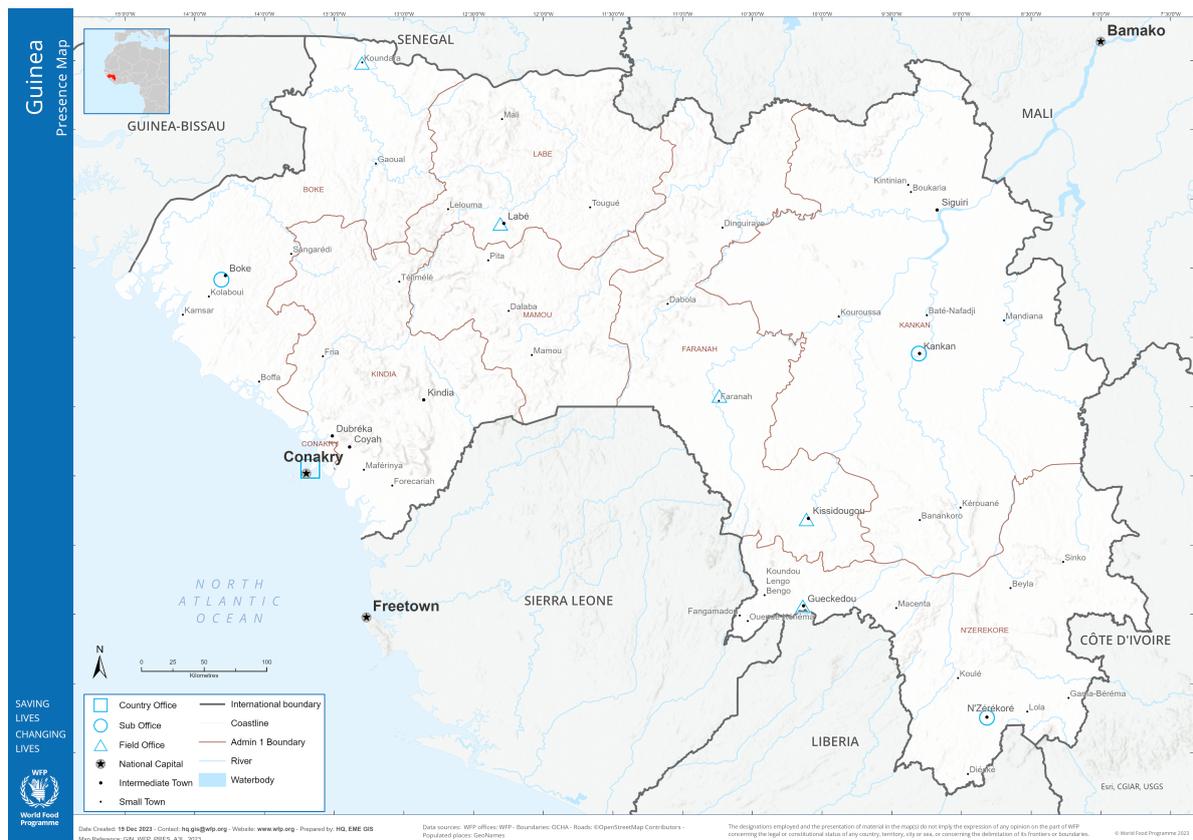
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Guinea remains a lower-middle-income country where steady macroeconomic gains coexist with deep structural vulnerabilities. The population exceeds 17 million in 2025, with 61.5 percent living in rural areas—a demographic pattern that continues to anchor livelihoods in subsistence agriculture and reflects persistent gaps in access to essential services in rural areas.[1] Although economic growth reached 5.7 percent in 2024, this performance is yet to translate into meaningful improvements in household welfare. Poverty rose to 52 percent in 2024, seven percentage points higher than in 2019, driven by rising inflation, currency depreciation, fuel supply disruptions and a limited social protection system.[2]

Even with GDP per capita projected between USD 1,702 and USD 1,741 in 2025 - slightly above the ECOWAS average - human capital indicators remain weak, signalling macroeconomic progress yet to improving education outcomes or livelihood opportunities at scale.[3] Adult literacy stands at 39.6 percent, marked by persistent gender and spatial disparities, while primary completion rates hover around 60 percent with marginal improvements expected through 2025.[4] These structural constraints continue to restrict economic opportunities, heighten vulnerability to shocks and sustain chronic food insecurity in both rural and peri-urban areas.

Food insecurity intensified sharply. According to the 2024 Global Vulnerability and Food Security Survey (AGVSAN), 35.8 percent of households—around 4.8 million people—are food insecure, compared to 21.8 percent in 2018. Rural populations remain disproportionately affected, with 43.4 percent food insecure versus 23.3 percent in urban settings. Faranah, N'Zérékoré and Boké regions show severe conditions, while prefectures such as Yomou, Lola, Dinguiraye, and Koundara record alarming food insecurity rates ranging from 54 to 77 percent. The March 2025 Cadre Harmonisé estimates 1.77 million people (12.6 percent) in need of urgent assistance, including 1.70 million in IPC Phase 3 and 91,013 in IPC Phase 4. These trends reflect entrenched poverty, recurrent shocks, dependence on rainfed agriculture, low agricultural productivity and escalating food prices.

Nutritional outcomes remained a concern. The 2022 SMART survey reported a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate at 6.7 percent among children aged 6-59 months (with 1.7 percent severe), and a stunting prevalence at 31.7 percent ("very high" classification). Micronutrient deficiencies are widespread, affecting 45 percent of women of reproductive age and 75 percent of children aged 6-59 months, primarily due to iron-deficiency anaemia. Other vulnerable groups, including people living with HIV, also face elevated malnutrition rates (14.8 percent). These persistent challenges are linked to poor dietary diversity, limited access to nutrient-rich foods, and insufficient health, WASH and preventive

nutrition services.

Food systems in Guinea continued to face deep structural constraints undermining national food security. Agricultural productivity remained low due to outdated practices, limited irrigation and persistent post-harvest losses. Inadequate storage and processing capacity and poor rural roads networks further restricted farmers' access to market. Heavy reliance on food imports— representing 21 percent of national supply, with rice accounting for 63 percent—exposed households to global market volatility.[5] Import volumes tripled over the previous decade, widening the gap between production and consumption.

Climate shocks intensify these vulnerabilities. Guinea ranked among the world's most climate-exposed countries (ND-GAIN ranking: 152 out of 187), experiencing recurrent droughts, floods, soil degradation and deforestation. Environmental degradation—particularly in the Fouta Djallon Massif—threatened long-term watershed stability. In 2024, severe floods affected 175,000 people, damaging farmland and infrastructure. Irregular rainfall and prolonged dry spells continued to reduce yields and heighten livelihood uncertainty.

The political and economic context was relatively calm in 2025. Although the December presidential elections did not trigger widespread instability, pockets of tensions and localized protests were noticed. Inflation, currency depreciation and global commodity volatility eroded purchasing power. Despite GDP growth of 5.7 percent, limited diversification and reliance on extractive industries restricted fiscal space for social investment.[6]

Against this backdrop, WFP's role remained essential in meeting immediate food and nutrition needs while strengthening national systems and community resilience.

Needs were prioritised using the Cadre Harmonisé, AGVSAN, SMART surveys, climate-risk and market data, targeting the most food-insecure regions and vulnerable households, including shock-affected populations, smallholder farmers, children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and people living with HIV (strategic outcome 1).

In education, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Pre-University Education to advance the development of the first-generation National School Feeding Policy intended to serve as a strategic framework for expanding home-grown school feeding in rural areas. In parallel, collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation supported the design of the National Human Capital Development strategy - expected in early 2026 - positioning school feeding as a key accelerator for production at community level, learning, nutrition and self-reliance (strategic outcome 2).

In nutrition, WFP supported the Ministry of Health with targeted and preventive nutrition interventions. Community-based groups promoted improved dietary practices, while the use of locally produced nutritious flour enhanced dietary diversity. Training of health workers and strengthened data collection improved early detection and prevention of malnutrition while supporting evidence-based planning (strategic outcome 2).

WFP and partners assisted climate-affected communities and smallholder farmers to strengthen their livelihoods and resilience. The integrated Zero Hunger Village model linked food assistance, climate-smart agriculture, asset creation, and local market development through a community-driven approach adaptable across diverse contexts. Complementing the agriculture development Project promoted sustainable agricultural value chains and productive infrastructure (strategic outcome 3).

WFP also supported national institutions to improve governance, planning, service delivery, and coordination in food security and nutrition. Tailored technical assistance and policy support contributed to strengthening systems and advancing national ownership (strategic outcome (strategic outcome 4).

UNHAS (Activity 6) ensured safe, reliable access for humanitarian and development partners in remote areas, where poor road infrastructure and long distances limited mobility. Services included passenger transport, light cargo delivery and medical evacuations. For Activity 7 (on-demand services), WFP maintained full readiness to support partners and government with transport, warehousing, procurement and supply-chain technical assistance as required (strategic outcome 5).

Across all strategic outcomes, WFP integrated gender equality, protection and inclusion, ensuring that the specific needs of women, girls and persons with disabilities were reflected in planning and implementation, and that their participation in community decision-making was strengthened.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP Guinea operated within an increasingly complex landscape shaped by heightened socio-political uncertainty ahead of the 28 December presidential elections, persistent macroeconomic pressures and constrained funding. These conditions amplified strategic, operational and contextual risks. Unpredictable financial resources affected the continuity of operations including in resilience programmes, while inflation, currency depreciation and rising food prices contributed to economic volatility. Recurrent droughts and flooding added pressure on programme implementation and supply chain reliability.

Several emerging risks became more prominent, including cybersecurity threats, gaps in staff technical capacities, risks of assistance diversion, port congestion, and rising transport and storage costs. Additional exposure stemmed from weaknesses in beneficiary identity management systems, incomplete AFAC/PSEA reporting, and inconsistencies in verification processes.

To mitigate these risks, WFP deployed a comprehensive set of measures aligned with corporate standards. Price monitoring was strengthened through regular assessments, and long-term agreements with local suppliers enhanced the predictability of supply chain. WFP modernized its ICT infrastructure, upgraded equipment and expanded IDM solutions to reinforce data protection and organizational resilience. Field-level oversight was intensified through increased supervision missions, partner capacity strengthening and corrective actions aimed at improving beneficiary targeting and identification. Compliance was reinforced through random spot checks, internal audits and unannounced field visits. All cases received through the community feedback mechanism were prioritized and resolved, improving transparency and accountability across programmes.

Risk management remained fully integrated into operational decision-making. Regular updates to the risk register, strengthened internal assurance mechanisms, regular oversight of sub-offices and partners, and deeper engagement with government counterparts contributed to programme continuity. These efforts enabled WFP Guinea to safeguard assistance and maintain the delivery of food assistance, nutrition, school feeding and resilience interventions despite a challenging operational environment.

Lessons learned

In 2025, WFP Guinea's operations underscored that supply chain reliability is foundation to achieving strong nutrition results. Field experience also confirmed that community engagement is essential for maintaining attendance and reducing default rates, with collaboration through community health workers and women's groups proving especially effective during period of high seasonal workload.

Progress made reinforced the importance of maintaining integrated, multisectoral approaches, particularly when aligned with national health, social protection, and resilience strategies. Joint planning with government and partners improved geographic prioritisation, though further harmonization of data systems remains necessary.

Zero Hunger Villages (ZHV) and Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) evaluations showed that impactful interventions require context-specific targeting, incorporating seasonality, market access, institutional capacity, and data reliability.

Evidence confirms that complementary nutrition interventions - including food fortified nutrition flours, improved school meals, and cash transfers helped to achieve greater outcomes than standalone interventions. Sustained impact depends on durable equipment, secure land access, and continued capacity strengthening, alongside efforts to address gender related issues and workload constraints.

Together, these lessons will guide WFP Guinea in strengthening food systems, supply chains, and expanding integrated, community-anchored solutions in 2026.

Country office story

How one man's restored dignity is inspiring a whole village



© Leadimin KPOGHOMOU
Apollinaire in the village of Konipara

I found my voice again

My name is **Apollinaire Loua**, and I live in Konipara village, in the district of Koulougbeleya in Kissidougou, **with reduced mobility in my left arm. For a long time, that was the only thing people saw before they saw the person I was.** I felt invisible for years. I am the father of a child living with a disability, and that brought more judgment than support. People whispered, avoided me, or made jokes that cut deeper than they knew. I stopped speaking in public. I stopped believing I could contribute. I thought my future had already been decided.

Everything began to change when the Zero Hunger Village initiative reached our community. I still remember the first training. I sat at the back, hoping no one would notice me. But the facilitators looked at me, asked for my opinion, and waited as if my voice mattered. That moment reopened something in me. It felt like being seen for the first time in years.

Training sessions continued: improved rice cultivation, good governance, community-based planning, and even FARM2GO to help us organise our work. I never imagined technology could support farmers like us. Each new skill gave me confidence. I applied what I learned. My harvests improved. At home, my family began eating two or three meals a day something that was not always possible before. Slowly, people started coming to me for advice, inviting me back into discussions and recognising my place in the community.

Then something unexpected happened. The women in our rice-growing group came to me and said they wanted me to be the **president**. I told them no at first, I did not believe I deserved it. But they insisted. They said I listened, that I worked hard, that I treated everyone fairly. Their confidence became stronger than my doubts, and I accepted.

Taking on this responsibility changed the direction of my life. I now lead our producer group, and I also serve as **secretary of the Kpomala cooperative**, helping manage our **community tractor** a shared productive asset that supports land preparation and better harvests. I organise meetings, make sure our rules are respected, and ensure to keep harmony among members. Leadership is not always easy, but I try to lead by example with respect, patience and humility so that women and men can participate meaningfully.

As I grew into this role, something inside me changed as well. My child's disability no longer defines how others treat me. My own difference no longer pushes me aside. Instead, it reminds me to listen carefully and make space for everyone. What used to be a source of stigma became a source of strength.

Since WFP came, everything has changed: our fields, our diets, our confidence. The **Zero Hunger Village** model did more than improve farming it helped restore unity, dignity and hope. People who once felt discouraged began to participate. **Women gained more influence** in community decision-making. Young people now see farming as a path to dignity and opportunity. We plan better, produce better and communicate better than before. And when shocks come floods or dry spells we are more resilient because we act together and manage our community assets as one.

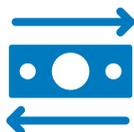
When I look back, I see a clear line between who I was and who I am now. Before, I walked with my eyes lowered. Today, I stand before my group and speak with confidence. Before, I felt alone. Today, I lead a community that believes in itself. Before, I thought my life was finished. Today, I know I have a place and a purpose. **Thanks to WFP's programme, I learned that my worth is not measured by my arm, but by what I can contribute to my community.**

"I found my voice again," I often say.

And through that voice, Konipara village is finding its strength.

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 1.60 million in cash transfers helped families meet urgent food needs.



104,115 crisis-affected people households received life-saving food assistance



49,978 PLWGs and children received cash transfers to improve their nutritional status

In 2025, WFP supported crisis-affected populations to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs during and after shocks, prioritising both households hit by the 2024 and 2025 floods, as well vulnerable communities around the Fouta Djallon Massif where environmental degradation and loss of productive assets intensified food insecurity. Through unconditional general distributions delivered via cash-based transfers (CBT) and complementary in-kind food distributions, WFP helped stabilize household consumption and protect nutritionally at-risk groups, particularly children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW).

Overall acceptable food consumption score (FCS) improved to 61.7 percent in 2025, from 37.3 percent in 2024 (vs target 70 percent), while poor FCS fell to 13.7 percent from 33.6 percent (target <20 percent), showing clear recovery despite not fully meeting the 2025 acceptable FCS target. Remaining outcome gaps were largely due to the scale of needs after consecutive floods, lean season, funding delays, and logistical challenges in hard-to-reach areas. Cash helped diversify diets and reduced reliance on negative coping strategies (e.g., reducing meals, selling assets, incurring debt). PBW and young children benefited from top-ups designed to protect nutrition during heightened vulnerability. Compared with 2024, communities reported improved perceptions of timeliness and adequacy, reflecting earlier delivery and stronger government coordination.

WFP assisted 104,115 people across N'Zérékoré, Guéckédou, Kankan, Mandiana, Kouroussa, Mamou, Labé and Kindia - 143 percent of the 72,800 beneficiaries initially planned. This scale-up reflected WFP's ability to swiftly adapt to rising needs as shocks intensified. Overall, USD 1,604,685 cash was transferred to the crisis affected population, representing 107 percent of the annual CBT plan, supporting timely access to food through markets and reflecting efficient resources utilisation. Pre-registration in SCOPE enabled timely distributions, providing 90 days of rations, a significant improvement compared to 2024.

To address needs during the 2025 lean season and support newly flood-affected households, WFP prepared an in-kind food distribution for 11,511 households (57,553 people) including 429 persons with disabilities. These interventions were aligned with the November 2024 Cadre Harmonisé and the 2025 national flood response plan.

Operational preparedness was strengthened through updates to emergency response documentation, contributions to the 2025 national flood response plan, and key procurement actions.

CBT facilitated rapid, dignified access to food via local markets after the 2025 floods. While lean season response faced delays due to funding timelines, early SCOPE registration expanded FSP coverage, and improved geographic targeting enabled timely delivery across priority districts. Overall output performance improved compared to 2024, reflecting stronger preparedness and enhanced coordination with the National Agency for Emergency and Humanitarian Disaster Management (ANGUCH) and local authorities.

CBT delivery was strengthened through collaboration with ANGUCH and financial service providers, ensuring both secure and rapid payments, and alignment with the government-led flood response.

Key lessons highlighted the need for earlier resource mobilization, diversified last-mile delivery mechanisms, and full SCOPE registration to enable rapid scale-up. Next steps include expanding FSP partnerships, improving anticipatory planning for floods and the lean-season, deepening community engagement for responsive targeting and feedback, and completing planned in-kind distributions to prevent deterioration during the 2025 lean season.

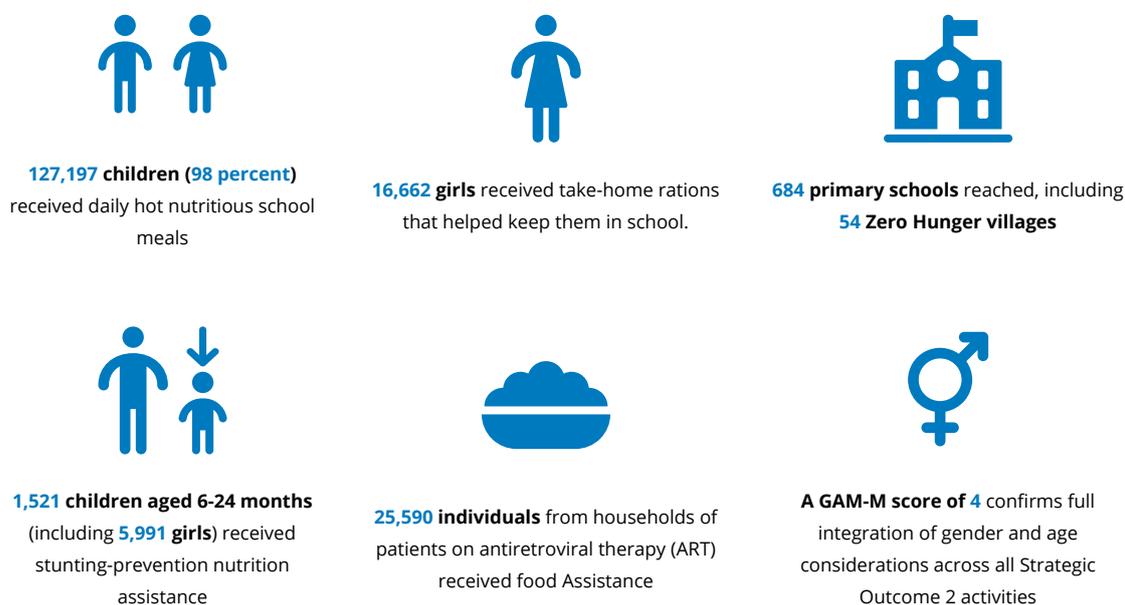
WFP aligned all emergency assistance with the government's national flood response plan and worked closely with ANGUCH to harmonize targeting, information sharing, and operational coordination. Capacity strengthening focused on beneficiary registration, early warning analysis, and emergency planning. WFP will continue supporting ANGUCH and local authorities to strengthen shock-responsive systems, expand the use of digital tools such as SCOPE, and prepare for a gradual transition toward government-led emergency assistance mechanisms.

The GaM-M score of 4 reflects strong integration of gender and age considerations under SO1. Targeted support for women and young children, systematic Sex- and Age-Disaggregated Data (SADD) collection via SCOPE, inclusive feedback mechanisms, and women's participation in distribution oversight contributed to equitable access. Moving forward, WFP will enhance women's engagement in feedback systems and improve outreach to persons with disabilities.

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



Strategic Outcome 2 (Activity 2): Food insecure populations, including pre and primary school-aged children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year round.

WFP sustained the scale-up of the national school feeding programme, fully aligned with the Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2024-2029), "Simandou 2040" vision, and the UNSDCF 2024-2028, which position school feeding as a driver of child nutrition, school attendance, and community resilience.

Guided by the 2024 AGVSAN assessment and geographical prioritisation, WFP's intervention focused on 13 prefectures across four regions, targeting 684 primary schools, including 54 Zero Hunger villages. By combining regular school meals, local procurement from smallholders, and institutional capacity strengthening, the programme contributed to improving health, well-being, and educational outcomes for thousands of children in vulnerable rural areas, reaching all the 684 schools targeted (100 percent).

Most contributions for school feeding were in-kind, ensuring steady staples in supported schools. Cash-based transfers represented 9.89 percent of resources, and was selectively channeled to Zero Hunger Village schools, reinforcing the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) approach and stimulating local production systems strengthened over the past five years.

WFP provided hot meals to 127,197 children (98 percent), with 1,322 mt of food commodities distributed. In addition, 16,162 girls received take-home rations (69 percent), an essential measure to encourage continued school attendance in rural areas where social norms and economic pressures often limit girls' access to education. The programme combines inkind and CBT modalities. The integration of HGSF model in 15 percent of assisted schools strengthened linkages with local producers and enhanced women's economic participation, as women constitute the majority of rural food value-chain actors. Capacity-strengthening activities for school management committees further improved governance and transparency in the management of school canteens. These efforts contributed to improved outputs compared to 2024, despite the reduced overall operational volume.

In areas with girls' completion rates remained low (39.6 percent) [1], take-home rations contributed to support retention and reduced exposure to early marriage.

Access to school meals through CBT increased significantly, rising from 9,951 children to 13,591 (37 percent increase), reflecting strengthened local aggregation systems and deeper community ownership of the HGSF model. Overall, school retention increased from 99.31 percent in 2024 to 99.4 percent in 2025, while girls' retention improved from 99.28 percent to 99.73 percent, moving closer to the CSP target of 99.99 percent. These results confirm the effectiveness of school meals and take-home rations as a means for improving gender equity and educational

outcomes. The programme's multiplier effect on the local economy remained strong, with 80 percent of local suppliers being women who reported higher income and greater economic autonomy.

In 2025, WFP deepened strategic partnership with UNICEF and FAO, supporting coordinated interventions in safe water, hygiene, school gardens, and local production. WFP also supported national leadership during the second Global School Meals Coalition Summit, contributing to the establishment of a multisectoral task force led by the Ministry of Cooperation. In parallel, the Ministry of Education, with WFP's technical and financial support, initiated the revision of the national school feeding policy, strategy and programme.

Findings from the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) study identified local food combinations that can meet 30 percent of energy needs and up to 50 percent of key micronutrients, informing the forthcoming national HGFS strategy aligned with the CSP 2024-2029. Next steps include optimization of school menus based on seasonal availability, progressive expansion of HGFS, strengthened institutional capacity, and consolidation of sustainable financing.

As the national school feeding policy is being formulated, WFP continues advocacy with the Ministries of Planning and Cooperation, as well as through the ministry of Finance, economy, and Budget to advance the establishment of a government-owned national programme covering all rural schools. The medium-term vision is full government takeover, based on sustainable domestic financing and strengthened institutional leadership, in line with Guinea's commitments to the Global School Meals Coalition.

A GAM-M score of 4 confirms full integration of gender and age considerations. Take-home rations supported girls' retention and reduced early marriage risks, while the HGFS approach strengthened women's economic empowerment, given that they constitute 80 percent of local suppliers. Robust collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data and the increased participation of women and girls in school structures ensured inclusive and equitable implementation. [2]

Strategic Outcome 2 (Activity 3): Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV or TB and receiving treatment, persons with disabilities and orphans in Guinea, have improved nutritional status by 2030.

By 2029, WFP Guinea aims to improve health, nutrition and learning outcomes for children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and other nutritionally vulnerable groups at risk of malnutrition by facilitating access to healthy diets and essential services. In 2025, WFP delivered a package of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions: prevention of chronic malnutrition among children aged 6-24 months through specialized nutritious products, cash-based transfers, hygiene kits, community sensitization, culinary demonstrations and home visits. WFP also supported "Zero Hunger Villages" to produce local nutritious flour and to process vegetables and fruits to reduce post-harvest losses. For households with patients on antiretroviral treatment, WFP provided food assistance (rice, vitamin-A fortified oil and pulses) and supported an association of people living with HIV in Conakry to strengthen livelihoods. In parallel, WFP provided technical and financial assistance to the Ministry of Health to train health workers on the management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and supported dissemination of Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) findings.

Nutrition activities under strategic outcome 2 were funded by France, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (LDS), KOICA and Japan. These contributions enabled WFP to exceed coverage targets for children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and households of patients on antiretroviral therapy (ART). However, delays in receiving the funding and commodity late arrivals affected the pace of implementation for MAM supplementation among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and people living with HIV, resulting in the postponement of some planned interventions to a later stage in the year. Despite these constraints, resource availability was sufficient to maintain core prevention and support activities across targeted locations.

In 2025, through the stunting-prevention programme, WFP provided nutrition assistance to 11,521 children aged 6-24 months (including 5,991 girls), significantly surpassing the initial target of 8,000 beneficiaries. Pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received monthly hygiene kits, alongside 1,470 community sensitization sessions, 764 culinary demonstrations and 4,451 home visits.

To promote local nutritious foods, 896 children aged 6-24 months including 502 girls received cash transfers. In addition, 25,590 individuals from households of patients on ART received food baskets, well above the target of 18,000 beneficiaries. Overall, outputs point to strong coverage performance, with short-term disruptions linked primarily to delayed funding and supply timelines.

Interventions contributed to a notable reduction in risking acute and chronic malnutrition among 98 percent of children aged 6-24 months and 99.6 percent of pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls reached. Food assistance to ART households improved food security and supported treatment stability, indicating positive spillover effects on adherence and health outcomes. Where outcomes were partially below plan, the main drivers were delayed financing and procurement affecting MAM supplementation for children aged 6-59 months and people living with HIV. FNG findings were validated and disseminated with sector ministries under the leadership of the national

multisectoral food systems and nutrition coordination, providing an evidence base to refine targeting, ration design and behaviour change approaches in 2026.

WFP partnered with five Regional Health Inspectorates and eight NGOs (including one international) to extend geographic coverage, align facility and community-level delivery, and improve coordination across prevention, supplementation and household support for ART patients. These partnerships strengthened last-mile delivery and ensured convergence with government health services.

Timely, predictable financing is critical to maintain continuity of MAM supplementation and to sustain prevention gains. Delays in resource mobilization and late commodity arrivals slowed some interventions, underscoring the need for earlier pipeline planning and front-loaded fundraising. Going forward, WFP will: (i) prioritize anticipatory resource mobilization and supply planning; (ii) scale up local production and processing of nutritious foods through "Zero Hunger Villages"; (iii) deepen Social and Behavior Change (SBC) and home-visitation to sustain improved feeding and hygiene practices; and (iv) leverage FNG findings to optimize rations and transfer values.

WFP will strengthen local partner capacities to sustain nutrition interventions, including training and exchange visits for officials from the Ministries of Health, Trade and Industry. The strategy foresees active involvement of Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene cadres in training frontline staff, supervising activities, and institutionalizing FNG-informed data collection and use. Over time, these measures aim to embed prevention, MAM management and community SBC within government-led systems, supported by domestic and blended financing.

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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
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.

FFA

20,840 peoples received **USD 843,239** in cash transfers to meet immediate food needs while building long-term community assets



from **151 villages** in 2024 to **501 villages** in 2025, marking a transformative expansion of community-led resilience.



Over 1,400 hectares of lowlands was developed

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP scaled up its resilience programming in 2025 to equip vulnerable communities in Guinea with the adaptive capacities needed to withstand the intensifying effects of climate impact on food security. Increasingly erratic rainfall, prolonged dry spells and inadequate post-harvest infrastructure continue to erode agricultural productivity and expose rural households to repeated climate and economic shocks. To address these compounding vulnerabilities, WFP implemented the Zero Hunger Village (ZHV) model—an integrated, community-led approach inspired by the Korean Saemaul Undong movement. The model promotes self-reliance, collective action and strong community leadership. It combines school feeding, nutrition, community assets creation and smallholder market support into a holistic package aimed at boosting local production, strengthening value chains and improving household nutrition. Building on early success, the Government and WFP are exploring opportunities to replicate this model in neighbouring West African countries.

Resilience activities benefitted from predictable, multi-year commitments from traditional government donors, allowing WFP to maintain and expand activities throughout 2025. Approximately USD 10.8 million was mobilized for core resilience work, with an additional USD 4.1 million supporting the World Bank-financed Commercial Agriculture Development Project in Guinea (PDACG). This predictability of funding enabled WFP to continue large-scale land development activities, strengthen value chains and increase coverage under the ZHV model. Although some delays were experienced due to procurement and administrative processes, the availability of multi-year resources helped mitigate operational disruptions and ensured continuity across project sites.

In 2025, the number of producers supplying schools reached 3,216, compared to 2,565 planned, which indicates a strong HGSP-market linkage. In parallel, the aggregation membership expanded and became more inclusive producer organisation (4,777 reached versus 3,360 for women, and 3,948 versus 3,324 for men). In addition, 100 percent of smallholder farmers and 100 percent of aggregation members were trained, indicating a successful capacity strengthening delivery.

WFP substantially expanded its resilience footprint, increasing the number of Zero Hunger Villages from 151 in 2024 to 501 in 2025, including new interventions in Koundara and Dinguiraye. Communities benefitted from an integrated package of activities aimed at strengthening agricultural production, diversifying livelihoods and improving nutritional outcomes. To address climate pressures on rice cultivation, WFP supported the development of over 1,400 hectares of lowlands for cultivation of Tongil G rice, a high-yield, short-cycle variety well-adapted to local ecology. This expansion complemented the 1,100 hectares developed in Boké region under the PDACG.

Through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), WFP supported 20,840 people with USD 843,239 in cash transfers, helping households meet immediate food needs while creating community assets that support long-term resilience. WFP also expanded Syntropic Agroforestry Farming (SAF) to 63.75 hectares across Kankan, Kérouané and N'Zérékoré, benefiting 101 participants and contributing to landscape restoration and improved ecosystem services. To ensure sustainability, 151 trainers were established and trained on post-harvest management and improved rice transplantation through partnerships with Korean agricultural experts. SAF interventions contributed to soil restoration and long-term sustainability of degraded lands, offering models for climate-positive agriculture in fragile environments.

Under the PDACG project, 1,100 hectares of lowlands were developed in 24 villages, and 20 seed producer groups were trained, producing 2.5 tons of pre-basic rice seeds. Two rice-processing cooperatives were strengthened to expand marketable production. Nutrition-sensitive activities reached 3,854 women and children, while 3,508 children were screened for malnutrition, with 103 receiving treatments. A total of 4,245 people participated in culinary

demonstrations promoting dietary diversity, and 524 schoolchildren—including 225 girls—received hot meals during the 2024/2025 school year.

Outcome monitoring and partner oversight improved substantially through the regular submission of technical and financial updates. WFP provided three quarterly reports and five formal presentations to the PDACG office, the Ministry of Agriculture and the World Bank. This strong reporting framework supported transparent implementation and strengthened decision-making at national and project levels. WFP worked in close alignment with government ministries, semi-public institutions and local NGOs to ensure quality implementation and community engagement. Key national partners included the Guinean Agency for Environmental Studies and Evaluations (AGEE) for environmental assessments, the Technical Office for the Supervision of Small Agricultural Producers (BSTP) for organising and structuring smallholder groups, the National Service for Rural Water Supply (SNAPE) for irrigation and borehole development, the National Agency for Aquaculture and Fisheries (ANAG) for fisheries-related activities and the National Directorate of Rural Engineering (DNGR) for engineering works.

WFP also actively contributed to the Agriculture Sector Coordination Framework, where the Ministry of Agriculture presented national priorities aligned with the Simandou 2040 programme, including research, agricultural extension, mechanization, post-harvest management, digitalization, and initiatives targeting youth and women. These partnerships strengthened coherence and positioned resilience interventions within broader national development strategies.

A decentralized evaluation of the Zero Hunger Village initiative in 2025 underscored the importance of institutionalizing the model within government systems to ensure long-term sustainability. It highlighted the need for reliable access to high-quality, climate-adaptive seeds and the risks associated with fluctuating funding levels. In response, WFP intensified collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture to support the gradual transition of the ZHV model to national frameworks. Technical cooperation with KOPIA was strengthened to improve seed quality, multiplication and dissemination, while community-level training structures were reinforced to sustain improvements in agricultural practices and resilience capacities.

Environmental sustainability remained central to the implementation of resilience activities, particularly for the PDACG. WFP conducted environmental and social impact assessments for major infrastructure works, including lowland development in Waoumounou and Koba, rice perimeters in Faréinyah, village-level fishponds, irrigation boreholes, aggregation warehouses, a multifunctional rice-processing platform, and two modern fruit conditioning centres in Daboyah. These assessments ensured compliance with environmental standards and incorporated community participation into project planning, positioning these interventions for eventual transition to government leadership and long-term sustainability.

The Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GAM-M) score of 3 reflects strong integration of gender and age considerations across all SO3 interventions. Women and youth played active roles in agroforestry, agricultural production, value-chain development and community-based training initiatives. Systematic monitoring using sex- and age-disaggregated data informed targeting decisions and programme adjustments. These efforts helped reduce structural barriers, expand women’s participation across agricultural systems and strengthen intergenerational equity within climate-resilient livelihood opportunities.

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



155 participants trained on climate resilience, post-harvest loss reduction, and improved farming techniques.



18 national actors trained in Korea through an exchange programme promoting localisation and community-led development



2 national policies and studies developed including the Fill the Nutrient Gap (**FNG**) survey and the **National School Feeding Policy**



8 NGO partners spot-checked to strengthen operational effectiveness, risk mitigation, and accountability.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP Guinea worked throughout 2025 to strengthen national systems and institutional capacities essential for achieving zero hunger and advancing human capital development. Efforts focused on deepening localisation by empowering national partners, cooperating NGOs and communities through tailored capacity strengthening initiatives including exchange programmes, technical studies and targeted trainings. Alongside this, the Country Office reinforced the capacities of cooperating partners to improve operational efficiency, mitigate risks and enhance the quality and impact of field-level implementation. These efforts aimed to foster national ownership, strengthen institutional foundations, and promote long-term sustainability across food security, nutrition, resilience and social protection sectors. Overall, about 22 national institutions and 422 people benefitted from WFP's capacity strengthening initiatives in 2025.

However, WFP's SO4 resources remained underfunded in 2025, with cumulative mobilized resources reaching only about 24 percent of its annual plan. This limited and earmarked funding restricted WFP's ability to provide higher-level, systems-focused support to the Government, including policy formulation, governance frameworks and evidence-based planning, areas that require steady, long-term investment. As a result, WFP prioritised the most strategic and high-impact initiatives such as exchange programmes, capacity strengthening training sessions and technical studies, engaging stakeholders across central and decentralized levels. However, the funding gap highlighted the need for increased investment to fully realise the CSP's ambitions and advance Guinea's institutional capabilities.

WFP made substantial progress in strengthening national ownership and sustainability through innovative capacity strengthening approaches. A landmark achievement in 2025 was the organisation of the first exchange programme and study visit under the Zero Hunger Village initiative. Eighteen (18) participants, including government representatives, NGO partners, community leaders and WFP staff attended a training in the Republic of Korea organised with Yeungnam University's International Institute of Development Cooperation (IIDC), focusing on the Saemaul Undong model that inspires the ZHV approach. Upon returning to Guinea, participants facilitated restitution sessions in Boké and Boffa, reaching 136 community members and partners and contributing to stronger local leadership.

Complementing these efforts, WFP and KOPIA provided technical trainings on climate resilience, post-harvest loss reduction and improved rice production techniques. These sessions reached 155 participants from farmer organisations, extension services, NGOs and WFP teams, driving improvements in agricultural practices, productivity and food security.

To strengthen the effectiveness of cooperating partners, WFP conducted a spot check mission across eight NGOs to assess operational performance, reinforce accountability measures and identify gaps requiring targeted support.

At strategic level, WFP supported the Ministry of Education in developing a National School Feeding Policy and initiated discussions with the World Bank on conducting the HEALTHY SABER diagnostic. In addition to school feeding programming, WFP also supported other strategic entry points to strengthen the wider national social protection system. As a 'Pathfinder Country' of the UN Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions, Guinea

is working on a joint action plan on social protection, with WFP, UNICEF, and other partners, supporting discussions on how upcoming rounds of M-GA funding can help support the National Economic and Social Inclusion Agency (ANIES) in embedding social protection interventions as part of a broader emergency and disaster response national framework. In parallel, WFP facilitated the dissemination of the 2024 Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) study, the findings of which will guide multi-sectoral nutrition-sensitive planning and contribute to stronger human capital development outcomes.

Building on foundations set in 2024, WFP further oriented its capacity strengthening toward localisation and community-driven implementation models. This shift has led to increased stakeholder engagement and greater adoption of improved practices across training recipients and partner institutions. Nonetheless, with less flexible and overall reduced funding compared to 2024, WFP was only able to undertake a limited number of higher-level capacity strengthening activities. While these interventions contributed to incremental progress, they also underline the need for more predictable and strategic funding to enable systemic change, expand national capacities and support long-term sustainability.

In 2024, WFP, in collaboration with IOM, UNICEF and UNDP, completed a situational analysis of local social protection systems in the nine targeted communes, which highlighted a strong reliance on informal community mechanisms due to limited access to state programmes, weak infrastructure, low awareness of social rights and gaps in coordination. Based on these findings, a five-year social protection action plan was developed in 2025 to strengthen social infrastructure, improve beneficiary identification through an updated and digitized Unified Social Registry, simplify administrative procedures, formalise and support community-based mechanisms, train local leaders, and enhance coordination among national, international and local actors, including the Government, institutions and local communities.

Due to the political context and frequent changes in leadership within the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and People with Vulnerabilities in 2025, the establishment of the social protection working group has been delayed and therefore still pending.

In alignment with Guinea's national roadmap on human capital development, WFP strengthened collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, through the National Directorate of Population and Development, and engaged the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) to explore joint project opportunities. To facilitate discussions, WFP established a task force in October 2025 to interface with national authorities. Partnerships with Yeungnam University (IIDC) and KOPIA enabled high-quality training, South-South cooperation and knowledge transfer, while collaboration with line ministries ensured continued alignment with national priorities.

The training-of-trainers (ToT) approach proved an effective tool for promoting local leadership, peer-learning and community-level ownership. However, high turnover among government officials posed challenges to sustaining capacity, highlighting the importance of follow-up systems, refresher training and stronger coordination mechanisms. As Guinea prepares to operationalise the Simandou 2040 Strategy, WFP identified the need to develop a comprehensive capacity strengthening strategy jointly aligned with the CSP 2024-2029 and national priorities, ensuring coherence and fostering synergy among partners for greater long-term impact.

WFP plans to reinforce the integration of capacity strengthening within government systems by embedding training outputs into national policy processes, strengthening technical leadership within ministries, and progressively transitioning from direct implementation to system-level support across sectors.

Strategic outcome 4 primarily targets national institutions rather than direct beneficiaries, which limits the extent to which gender and age considerations can be integrated. Nevertheless, WFP promotes inclusive participation in capacity strengthening activities and ensures that both women and men are represented in training sessions and technical exchanges.

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	0 - Does not integrate gender or age

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.



99 percent passenger satisfaction rate



3.6 metric tons of cargo transported, including medicines, and vaccines



2,578 humanitarian personnel transported from **45** organizations

Strategic Outcome 5 (Activity 6): Humanitarian and Government partners have access to reliable transport and logistics services during crises.

In 2025, UNHAS continued to be a critical enabler of humanitarian access in Guinea, providing safe, reliable, and timely air transport to partners operating in remote and hard-to-reach locations. Between January and December, UNHAS transported 2,578 passengers, a 54 percent increase compared to 2024, demonstrating heightened operational demand and improved connectivity to priority locations. A total of 45 partner organizations benefited from these services to reach areas such as Nzérékoré, Kissidougou, Siguiiri, and Faranah.

UNHAS continued to significantly reduce travel time to remote regions, enabling faster response to health, nutrition and climate-related emergencies. Regular flights to N'Zérékoré, Siguiiri/Kankan and Kissidougou cut road journeys from one to four days by road depending on distance and road conditions, to brief air transfers, thus allowing partners to maintain programme continuity and reach isolated communities, especially during the rainy season when road access deteriorates.

The operation remained funded through December 2025 with USD 1,041,319 in contributions, including USD 641,319 from the Centralized Funding Mechanism (CFM) and USD 400,000 from the Republic of Korea, supplemented by cost-recovery income. With no further CFM funding expected, the operation now relies on country-level resource mobilization.

Operational performance in 2025 benefited from strong coordination with users, government entities and internal technical units. Regular engagement with the Civil Aviation Authority ensured timely flight authorizations and compliance with safety regulations. Quality Assurance, Safety and Aviation Security units provided sustained technical guidance, and the rollout of the Q-Pulse quality and compliance system strengthened safety oversight and documentation. These measures contributed to maintaining operational continuity, regulatory compliance and inter-agency coordination throughout the year.

Passenger satisfaction and access ratings were collected through surveys conducted in November and December 2025, reflecting positive perceptions of service reliability, safety and timeliness: result of 2025 99 percent of Satisfactions. Qualitative feedback indicated that UNHAS flights are considered essential for reaching remote communities and sustaining health, nutrition, and protection activities that would otherwise be delayed or interrupted by poor road access.

Despite these achievements, funding beyond December 2025 remains a significant challenge. In response to financial pressure - including the withdrawal of USAID, previously a major donor - UNHAS introduced cost-efficiency measures such as reducing the Minimum Guaranteed Hours (MGH) from 50 to 40 starting as of September 2025, generating USD 15,000 - USD 17,000 in monthly savings.

UNHAS continues to prioritize inclusive service delivery. Vulnerable passengers including pregnant women, elderly individuals and persons with disabilities are consistently supported and prioritized during boarding, disembarkation and medical evacuations. Gender and age-disaggregated data collection enables monitoring of equitable access, while efforts to promote gender equality within the team support a more inclusive operational environment.

Overall, UNHAS demonstrated strong operational performance in 2025, improving passenger transport capacity, reinforcing safety systems and helping partners maintain access to hard-to-reach areas. Continued, predictable funding will be essential to sustain these achievements and ensure uninterrupted air transport services for humanitarian partners in 2026.

Strategic Outcome 5 (Activity 7): On Demand Services.

Under Activity 7, WFP is mandated to provide on-demand logistics and advisory services—including support in warehousing, shipping, transportation, procurement and supply-chain management—to governmental, humanitarian and development partners. These services are designed to reinforce national systems, particularly in managing essential health and nutrition supply chains, and to improve planning, storage and delivery of critical commodities such as HIV, tuberculosis and malaria treatments.

In 2025, no on-demand service requests were received, however the Country Office maintained full operational readiness to deliver such support. Consultations with line ministries and partners continued, ensuring that WFP’s technical assistance, logistics expertise and service provision mechanisms remain available for rapid activation should needs arise in future emergencies or development initiatives.

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 2025, gender equality in Guinea continued to be shaped by persistent sociocultural norms that restrict women's and girls' access to resources, opportunities, and decision-making power. According to the 2025 Global Gender Gap Report [1], Guinea ranked 144th out of 148 countries, with a parity score of just 59.5 percent, placing it among the lowest-performing countries worldwide. Despite this challenging landscape, a major step forward occurred with the promulgation of the 2025 Constitution [2], which enshrines gender equality as a fundamental principle and introduces concrete commitments on political participation, protection from gender-based violence, and equitable access to resources. This evolving legal framework provides an essential foundation for WFP and partners to advance gender-transformative programming.

Across its portfolio, WFP Guinea contributed to tangible shifts in gender dynamics, particularly in rural areas where inequalities are most pronounced. Through the school feeding programme, WFP supported girls' retention not only by providing hot meals and dry rations, but also by fostering women's participation in the supply chains that feed school canteens. Women involved in procurement and food supply have seen increases in income, greater confidence in decision-making processes, and improvements in their status within local committees. These changes demonstrate progress towards reducing economic dependency and strengthening women's leadership within community structures.

WFP's resilience activities generated particularly transformative results. By supporting the structuring and capacity strengthening of 512 community groups, WFP helped women build skills in leadership, financial management, inclusive governance, and climate-resilient agriculture. Women now represent a significant proportion of group members and are increasingly recognized as economic actors and community leaders. Their participation in asset management committees and village complaint committees approaching parity reflects meaningful progress toward more inclusive decision-making. These developments illustrate improvements aligned with meaningful participation, as women (48.4 percent of participants) report feeling better able to influence decisions that affect their livelihoods and communities.

Women also gained economic autonomy through nutrition-related value-chain activities. Following training in food transformation, women's groups were equipped with mills and roasters to produce more than 31 metric tons of fortified flours for local health centres and community markets. The revenues generated estimated at USD 2,400 (21 million GNF) strengthened women's financial independence and enhanced their role within household and community economies. These outcomes demonstrate significant advances in economic empowerment, showing how access to productive assets and skills can shift control over income and expand women's economic agency.

Social behaviour change initiatives further contributed to shifts in household practices and gender norms. More than 4,000 women participated in culinary demonstrations promoting improved child feeding, maternal nutrition, and the use of local foods. Alongside this, protection, gender and inclusion focal points engaged 6,675 community members, including local leaders, in discussions on women's empowerment and shared decision-making. These efforts helped to challenge restrictive norms, encourage men's involvement in nutrition and household responsibilities, and promote more equitable gender relations.

Community engagement processes also revealed encouraging signs of shifting perceptions. During consultations for the development of WFP's community engagement action plan, 70 women from six intervention zones described participating actively in local decision-making and provided concrete examples of how their perspectives influenced programme implementation. Their testimonies demonstrate a strengthening of women's agency, supported by improved skills, increased visibility, and greater acceptance of their leadership by community members.

Despite these achievements, gender inequalities remain deeply entrenched in Guinea, and the pace of change varies across regions. However, the results observed in WFP's intervention areas show meaningful progress: women's leadership is gaining recognition; access to productive assets is improving; and social norms are evolving toward greater gender balance in both households and community governance systems.

To sustain this momentum, continued investment in gender-transformative programming—including inclusive financing, behaviour change initiatives targeting men and women and strengthened engagement with women’s groups—will be essential in driving long-term systemic change.

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

In 2025, Guinea experienced persistent instability marked by rising urban violence and natural disasters. Between January and August, 56 violent incidents were recorded by the Gorée Institute, affecting community safety and social cohesion across several localities. Floods occurring between June and August impacted more than 35,000 people, resulting in 38 deaths and 219 injuries, according to the National Agency for Emergency and Humanitarian Disaster Management (ANGUCH). These events increased the risks of marginalization and exclusion, particularly for women, children, and persons with disabilities.

In response, the Government adopted the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy 2024-2030, accompanied by awareness campaigns on gender-based violence and the establishment of local protection committees in several prefectures. The new Personal Data Protection Law (March 2025) and the reactivation of the Personal Data Protection Commission (CPDP) strengthened the national regulatory framework for confidentiality and complaint management.

WFP Guinea integrated protection across its operations through training delivered to internal teams, sub-offices, field units, and government partners. A capacity assessment on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) was conducted with all cooperating partners, resulting in tailored strengthening plans. Protection, gender, and inclusion focal points (staff members based in the field offices, responsible for implementing protection, gender, and disability-inclusion activities under the coordination of the Protection focal point) led regular community sensitization activities, improving local ownership of accountability mechanisms. As a result, 6,115 beneficiaries were informed about feedback channels (hotline, village committees), while 2,998 individuals participated in PSEA awareness sessions. PSEA coverage remained below target due to the gradual rollout, access and resource constraints, capacity strengthening demands, and the use of small-group sensitizations. No PSEA incident was reported in WFP-operated project sites. In parallel, 728 persons (including 378 women) with disabilities were included in assistance activities thanks to inclusive community mobilization efforts.

The community feedback mechanism (CFM) was reinforced and is now based on three accessible channels: a multilingual hotline, village complaint-management committees, and help desks. In 2025, a total of 4,293 feedback entries were received (1,366 from women and 2,925 from men). Most were observations and suggestions, followed by complaints and requests for information. The hotline accounted for 79 percent of all feedback, confirming its central role in information access. However, women's lower use of the mechanism remains a challenge, linked to social norms limiting their ability to express concerns. In newly targeted areas, village committees have not yet been established.

In terms of innovation, WFP Guinea was selected as a pilot country to test a Dataverse-based Customer Relations Management (CRM) solution, designed to simplify case management and reduce operational costs. WFP was also approached by UNICEF to explore the development of a joint feedback mechanism, highlighting growing inter-agency collaboration.

To strengthen participation and community engagement, WFP Guinea co-developed a community engagement plan directly with community members. Priorities for the coming year include increasing women's participation in feedback mechanisms, establishing village committees in new implementation areas, and fully rolling out the activities outlined in the engagement plan.

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)

Environmental degradation and climate variability continued to undermine the stability of food systems in Guinea, where agriculture remains predominantly rain-fed and highly exposed to climate shocks. Increasingly erratic rainfall, prolonged dry spells in Upper Guinea, and intense rainfall events in other regions accelerate soil erosion, watershed degradation and declining soil fertility.

Deforestation driven by fuelwood demand, agricultural expansion and mining activities further reduces ecosystem resilience and agricultural productivity. Climate change also contributes to post-harvest losses. A 2025 WFP assessment in Boké and Nzérékoré identified rice losses reaching up to 26 percent during drying and storage due to high humidity, irregular rainfall and insufficient drying infrastructure. These environmental pressures continue to weaken rural livelihoods and reinforce unsustainable coping strategies such as excessive wood harvesting and shifting cultivation.

In 2025, WFP integrated environmental co-benefits across its resilience and climate adaptation portfolio while applying environmental and social safeguard measures throughout programme implementation. As part of regenerative agriculture efforts, WFP expanded Syntropic Agroforestry Farming (SAF) systems to 63.75 hectares in Kankan, Kérouané, and Nzérékoré, directly benefiting 101 participants. SAF systems replicate the structure and function of natural forests, restoring degraded land while supporting productive agriculture. Additional resilience activities included lowland rehabilitation, soil and water conservation structures, and climate-smart agriculture practices which all contributed to improvements in food security, agricultural productivity and climate-adaptation capacity across targeted communities.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Guinea continues to explore opportunities to increase the environmental footprint of its operations while maintaining life-saving and resilience building assistance. Although the Environmental Management System (EMS) has not yet been launched, the Country Office initiated several actions aligned with EMS principles to improve sustainability across supply chain, energy use, waste management and procurement.

The expansion of local procurement under the Home-Grown School Feeding model reduced transport distances and strengthened short supply chains, contributing to lower emissions and more sustainable sourcing. ICT modernisation, including the rollout of identity management tools, reduced paper-based workflows and associated waste.

Resilience and value-chain activities supported environmentally responsible infrastructure: lowland rehabilitation, irrigation boreholes, agroforestry plots and community processing units were developed with environmental safeguards, promoting responsible water use, healthier soils and reduced ecosystem pressure. In supply chain operations, WFP strengthened warehouse oversight, improved handling of damaged packaging and food waste, and reinforced compliance with safe storage standards in field locations.

Waste management remains an operational challenge, particularly outside Conakry where municipal services are limited. The Country Office initiated small-scale initiatives at field level to improve segregation and safe handling of warehouse waste, including damaged pallets, sacks and packaging materials. Awareness on environmental stewardship was reinforced through community engagement within Zero Hunger Villages, where beneficiaries were sensitized on soil conservation, water management and responsible agricultural practices.

As WFP moves forward with CSP implementation, priorities include formalizing an EMS roadmap, strengthening sustainable procurement practices, expanding local sourcing of climate-resilient foods, improving waste management systems in field locations, and scaling environment-friendly technologies in coordination with government and

partners.

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

In 2025, WFP Guinea strengthened nutrition integration across its portfolio to safeguard diets and preserve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups affected by recurrent shocks. Assistance targeted children aged 6-24 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, households with people on antiretroviral therapy (ART), and rural food-insecure communities. In total, 39,551 people received nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive support, representing 71.39 percent of all vulnerable people reached in 2025.

Monitoring data confirmed significant improvements in nutrition outcomes. Among children, 94.7 percent demonstrated a reduced risk of acute and chronic malnutrition, driven by access to specialized nutritious foods and improved household dietary practices. Pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls reported enhanced resilience due to diversified diets and fortified food intake, while tailored support to ART households strengthened treatment adherence and reduced nutrition-related vulnerabilities.

WFP applied an integrated approach combining lipid-based nutrient supplements, fortified oil and legumes with social behaviour change, promoting diverse nutrient-rich diets. Sensitization sessions with smallholder producers and women's groups encouraged the consumption of nutrient-rich foods, and 18 culinary demonstrations led by six women's horticulture groups in Boké promoted practical preparation of diverse, healthy meals. Hygiene and safe-water kits further strengthened food utilization and safety, reducing disease burdens. This integrated package addressed both immediate nutrient gaps and the underlying determinants of malnutrition, contributing to improved household and community resilience.

Nutrition-sensitive elements were systematically embedded across livelihoods and food security interventions. These include promotion of nutrient-rich horticulture, greater women's leadership in community food practices, and targeted household support to reduce inequalities in access to nutritious diets. A total of 11,591 people benefited from a nutrition-sensitive component, representing 29.30 percent of beneficiaries under the relevant activity.

Activities implementation aligned with WFP's five corporate quality standards: (1) situation analysis grounded in nutrition vulnerabilities affecting children aged 6-24 months, PBWG, ART households, and rural food-insecure); (2) programme design integrating specialized nutritious products with diet-diversification and social behaviour change and communication; (3) gender-responsive targeting, including strong engagement of women's groups in planning and delivery; (4) improved utilization through hygiene and safe-water kits; (5) robust monitoring capturing improvements such as 94.7 percent reduced risk among children, and tracking delivery outputs (18 demonstrations; six women's groups in Boké).

The combined inputs - nutrient-dense foods, women-led SBCC activities, hygiene and water kits, and tailored ART household support - enhanced equitable access to healthy diets while strengthening the capacity of households and communities to maintain adequate nutrition amid economic and climate pressures.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP Guinea sustained a broad, multisectoral partnership landscape—working with the Government with support from international financial institutions (IFIs), UN agencies, major bilateral donors, and private sector partners to advance the Saving and Changing Lives agenda across emergency response, resilience, school feeding and nutrition interventions, while mainstreaming gender, social protection and capacity strengthening across its CSP's strategic outcomes.

Compared to 2024, a year-on-year funding decline in 2025 primarily reflects global Official Development Assistance (ODA) contractions and reprioritization toward hypercritical crises. This situation has been further exacerbated by a tighter global funding for humanitarian due to multiple crises across the world (Ukraine, Sudan, Gaza), inflation and donor fatigue combined with a gap in-country in senior management (Country Director) until July 2025. However, the country office - under the new leadership - strove to leverage new and existing partnerships to secure core outcomes in emergency, food security, and human capital development including nutrition and school feeding.

In line with the CSP's diversification strategy, WFP expanded ties beyond traditional donors. Japan and the Republic of Korea continued to back human capital and food systems outcomes—critical for school feeding, nutrition, and smallholder integration. France maintained support for nutrition, while China's CIDCA emerged as a key 2025 partner for emergency operations, with substantial new financing, reflecting growing South-South cooperation momentum. WFP preserved relationships with USA, UK, EU, Norway, and others - over 20 donors and partners in total, including key Government partners and IFIs - through sustained diplomatic engagement by the Country Director (courtesy meetings and briefing sessions), strengthening visibility and readiness for future opportunities as fiscal space improved in-country. The scope of the engagement was expanding to building relationship with new potential donors including Egypt, Turkey and EU/INTPA. On the private sector side, Watson Farley & Williams, partnering with WFP in Guinea for the very first time, allocated flexible funding to WFP in Guinea in 2025. The Country office is also engaging with NEC Corporation is a Japanese multinational information technology corporation for joint resource mobilization for an innovative resilience programme including digital technology. This mix underscores the country office's ongoing portfolio diversification and strategic responsiveness to donor priority shifts.

While 2024 funding was larger and more domestically anchored, 2025 saw reduced predictability threatening home-grown school feeding, election uncertainties, and global commodity price volatility rendering the year leaner but more diversified internationally, preserving strategic capabilities in priority areas. Resilient food systems and human capital were particularly emphasized, reflecting donor pivots and WFP's shift toward institutional strengthening under the CSP.

WFP's engagement with international financial institutions - IMF, World Bank and IsDB - elevated advocacy for climate related programming and school feeding aligned with Guinea's commitments, positioning future cofinancing for school feeding, resilience and livelihoods packages mostly through the lens of human capital development.

While consolidating partnership with the World Bank in 2025, WFP Guinea has signed an agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture for a rice value chain development project funded by the Islamic Development Bank.

One of the most remarkable milestones has been the signature of an agreement between WFP and the Government in early December - through the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation - for the direct funding of UNHAS operations in Guinea. This agreement represents the first of its kind ever concluded by WFP worldwide.

To promote the human capital development in Guinea, WFP is supporting the Government develop a project titled "A Nutritious Start: Human Capital Development Initiative" to be funded by IsDB. The approach being developed is both aligned with the Government' Simandou 2040 programme and WFP's Country Strategic Plan for Guinea. To materialize its commitment, the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation signed a concept note in July 2025, and formalized a steering committee composed of representatives and technical staff from both the government and the UN system side, with WFP playing a pivotal role in the coordination process alongside the Government. This ambitious programme includes five components: (i) Nutrition and community health; (ii) School feeding and creation of an enabling environment; (iii) Agriculture, value chains, and food systems; (iv) Governance and sustainable systems and (v) Social protection for the most vulnerable groups.

At technical level, WFP Guinea continued to strengthen its collaboration with the national agencies: ANIES and ANGUCH, adopting a new approach that promotes co-creation and joint resource mobilization approach while maintaining its technical support. In December, the country office began reviewing all existing memoranda of understanding with government agencies and established new ones for those with which no formal agreement had yet been concluded. This process is being finalizing in collaboration with technical agencies from various ministries, to

strengthen partnership and joint commitments in 2026.

Focus on localization

The Government remained WFP's largest implementing partner, channelling the majority of partner directed resources while being a critical enabler as external financing grew more selective. This aligns with the CSP's shift to institutional strengthening, human capital development and climate smart systems, including through support to agrifood transformation. WFP advanced programme design and policy documentation to operationalize corporate guidelines, while reinforcing national ownership of school feeding, nutrition prevention, and food systems initiatives. These efforts kept attention on institutional strengthening, behaviour change, and locally led delivery as external funding moderated in 2025. Government coordination intensified - including through partnerships with national agencies and decentralized state institutions - while climate smart pilots matured, positioning WFP to access blended finance and carbon markets to reduce reliance on annual humanitarian envelopes. To strengthen national capacities, WFP Guinea supported missions to China focusing on rice value chain in June and October, and to the second World Summit of the School Feeding Coalition that took place in Brazil in September.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP Guinea is also promoting the ONE UN and UN 80 initiatives, including by revitalizing a WFP-UNICEF agreement for a joint programme design and in-country resource mobilization strategy. A joint working group has been established to collaborate, particularly on developing a joint action plan and proposal. This collaboration aims to amplify the impact of interventions through complementarity approaches and by considering women empowerment, social protection, national ownership and value for money aspects- all essential elements for attracting new donors in the current context which demands innovative approaches.

Cooperating partners and Non-Governmental Organizations

WFP also rolled out the UN Partner Portal to streamline partner onboarding, transparency, and opportunity access, improving collaboration with 14 NGOs, and third-party monitors for distribution and community level validation.

Going forward, the country office will pursue its donor diversification strategy, moving beyond the mining sector to agriculture, renewable energy, and digital sectors, while intensifying engagement with other local private sector companies. Responsible approaches and strategies are being developed while engaging with major mining sector companies in-country. WFP Guinea is leveraging blended finance strategies - combining donor grants with private investment and impact funds, with a focus on governance and transparency which are essential for attracting both donors and investors. Climate-smart programming remains a priority for the country office, with particular attention given to alignment with global priorities on resilience and sustainability.

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP Guinea continued to implement its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024 - 2029 in a constrained but moderately supportive funding environment, marked by a consistent donor engagement yet with persistent structural gaps across outcomes.

At the start of 2025, WFP Guinea faced a critical funding gap under Strategic Outcome 1, threatening emergency assistance for flood-affected communities. To ensure timely response, WFP accessed USD 750,000 in advance financing, delivering life-saving food assistance to 39,685 beneficiaries. Later in the year, donor contributions boosted emergency efforts, bringing total funding for this outcome to USD 3.5 million. This support allowed WFP to expand assistance and keep operations running for those in urgent need.

For Strategic Outcomes 2, 3, and 4, covering school feeding, nutrition, resilience, and institutional capacity strengthening, WFP mobilized USD 4.7 million, which represented 15.7 percent of the CSP's 2025 budgeted needs. This funding supported programmes that improve food security, enhance nutrition, and build resilience among vulnerable populations.

Multi-year contributions to strategic outcomes 2, 3, and 4 - supporting school feeding, nutrition, resilience, and institutional capacity strengthening - provided an important measure of predictability by securing activity continuity beyond the reporting year. Unspent balances from these outcomes will be carried forward into 2026 to sustain implementation, mitigate resources disruptions, and maintain programme stability.

Strategic outcome 5, covering UNHAS and on-demand logistics services, received approximately USD 900,000, enabling partial coverage on annual requirements. This ensured the continuity of critical air transport and logistics support for humanitarian and development partners operating in Guinea. While the allocation allowed operations to run without major interruption, the significant gap between needs (USD 2.56 million) and contributions (USD 0.81 million) highlights the vulnerability of these essential enabling services to future funding constraints.

The overall funding landscape was characterized by strong commitments from five donors' countries, supplemented by private sector contributions. This diversified donor mix demonstrates solid engagement with the CSP and highlights confidence in WFP's role. However, the majority of contributions remained tightly earmarked, limiting WFP's flexibility to reallocate resources to emerging needs or underfunded activities. Nevertheless, WFP adopted an adaptive financing approach, reallocating residual funds from other activities, upon agreement with the respective donors to sustain an immediate emergency response despite strict earmarking constraints.

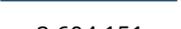
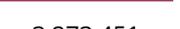
Despite these efforts, the CSP remains significantly underfunded, with one-third of its five-year requirements secured to date. This structural funding deficit poses increasing risks to the sustainability of core interventions, particularly school feeding, nutrition, and resilience building activities that directly contribute to Guinea's human capital development and long-term food security. Without increased and more flexible funding, implementation may face scale reductions, geographic prioritization, or service interruptions.

Looking forward, WFP will intensify advocacy for predictable, multi-year, and flexible funding, emphasizing the proven impact of these interventions on national development outcomes. In parallel, WFP will pursue an expanded donor engagement strategy, including stronger outreach to private sector partners, to diversify and stabilize its resource base. Sustained investment will be essential to ensuring that the CSP continues to deliver on its strategic objectives and supports vulnerable populations across Guinea.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	4,455,340	3,057,683	5,655,844	4,548,856
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.	4,455,340	3,057,683	5,655,844	4,548,856
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance package mainly to crisis-affected populations.	4,455,340	3,057,683	5,655,844	4,548,856
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	11,086,886	4,561,591	10,165,853	4,959,035
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	11,086,886	4,561,591	10,165,853	4,959,035
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes	7,775,508	3,241,439	6,006,104	2,909,193
Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition prevention package for populations that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community level nutrition services	3,311,378	1,320,151	4,159,750	2,049,843
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	6,824,405	10,786,538	10,891,619	3,988,544

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.	6,824,405	10,786,538	10,891,619	3,988,544
Activity 04: Provide integrated support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors to develop climate resilient and nutrition-sensitive value chains	6,824,405	10,786,538	10,891,619	3,988,544
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	926,780	226,164	456,708	338,996
SO04: National systems, institutions, and actors have strengthened capacities to achieve zero hunger, tackle vulnerability and develop the human capital of Guinea by 2029	926,780	226,164	456,708	338,996
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.	926,780	226,164	456,708	338,996
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	2,558,397	808,980	5,746,998	2,055,445
SO05: Humanitarian, development, and government partners have access to reliable transport and logistics services to support vulnerable populations effectively and efficiently by 2029.	2,558,397	808,980	5,746,998	2,055,445
Activity 06: Provide air transport services and technical assistance to governmental, humanitarian and development partners.	2,458,397	808,980	5,746,998	2,055,445

Activity 07: Provide on demand services and technical assistance to governmental, humanitarian and development partners	 100,000	 0	 0	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 330,501	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 25,851,807	 19,440,956	 33,247,524	 15,890,877
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 2,615,597	 2,604,151	 3,273,451	 2,370,441
Total Direct Costs	 28,467,404	 22,045,107	 36,520,976	 18,261,318
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,843,224	 1,432,932	 720,575	 720,575
Grand Total	 30,310,628	 23,478,039	 37,241,551	 18,981,893

Data Notes

Operational context

[1] World Bank (2025). Guinea – Poverty and Inequality Platform. Washington, DC: World Bank. Available at: <https://pip.worldbank.org/country-profiles/GIN>

[2] IMF (2024). Guinea: Selected Issues. IMF Country Report 24/131. Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund. Available at: <https://www.imf.org/-/media/Files/Publications/CR/2024/English/1GINEA2024002.ashx>

[3] Countryeconomy.com (2025). ECOWAS – GDP per Capita Statistics. Available at: <https://countryeconomy.com/countries/groups/economic-community-west-african-states>

[4] UNESCO-UIS (2025). UIS Education Statistics Database. Available at: <https://api.uis.unesco.org/>

[5] The Observatory of Economic Complexity (OEC). Guinea (GIN) – Exports, Imports, and Trade Partners. Available at: oec.world

FAOSTAT / CARD (2022–2024). Guinea – Rice and Cereal Import Data. Available at: Rice import share (2022): https://riceforafrica.net/country_site/guinea/ [oec.world]

Cereal import data (2023–2024): <https://statbase.org/data/gin-cereal-import/>

[6] World Bank (2025). Guinea Economic Update 2025. Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/guinea/publication/guinea-economic-update-2025>

Strategic outcome 01

The WFP Gender and Age Marker (GaM) is a corporate tool that codes – on a 0 to 4 scale – integrated into the design and monitoring of a WFP a Country Strategic Plan.

SCOPE is WFP's digital platform used to register beneficiaries, collect demographic data, and manage assistance transfers.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Ministère de l'Enseignement Préuniversitaire et de l'Alphabétisation (MEPUDA). Annuaire Statistique de l'Enseignement Primaire 2022–2023, Mai 2024. Available at: https://www.stat-guinee.org/images/Documents/Publications/SSN/mepua/primaire/ANNUAIRES_PRIMAIRE_GUINEE_2022-2023_2.pdf

[2] The WFP Gender and Age Marker (GaM) is a corporate tool that codes – on a 0 to 4 scale – integrated into the design and monitoring of a WFP a Country Strategic Plan.

Strategic outcome 03

The WFP Gender and Age Marker (GaM) is a corporate tool that codes – on a 0 to 4 scale – integrated into the design and monitoring of a WFP a Country Strategic Plan.

Strategic outcome 04

The WFP Gender and Age Marker (GaM) is a corporate tool that codes – on a 0 to 4 scale – integrated into the design and monitoring of a WFP a Country Strategic Plan.

Strategic outcome 05

The WFP Gender and Age Marker (GaM) is a corporate tool that codes – on a 0 to 4 scale – integrated into the design and monitoring of a WFP a Country Strategic Plan.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2025/>

[2] <https://coursupreme.org.gn/fr/constitution-du-26-09-2025-de-la-republique-de-guinee/>

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	147,525	145,348	99%
	female	193,900	145,643	75%
	total	341,425	290,991	85%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	12,793	11,036	86%
	female	18,060	14,246	79%
	total	30,853	25,282	82%
24-59 months	male	11,178	7,593	68%
	female	14,440	7,646	53%
	total	25,618	15,239	59%
5-11 years	male	85,780	45,016	52%
	female	87,836	47,752	54%
	total	173,616	92,768	53%
12-17 years	male	8,780	52,693	600%
	female	9,658	44,005	456%
	total	18,438	96,698	524%
18-59 years	male	21,092	16,386	78%
	female	57,760	21,904	38%
	total	78,852	38,290	49%
60+ years	male	7,902	12,624	160%
	female	6,146	10,090	164%
	total	14,048	22,714	162%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	341,425	290,991	85%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	30,780	20,840	67%
Malnutrition prevention programme	41,310	12,095	29%
Malnutrition treatment programme	28,585	26,744	93%
School based programmes	143,650	127,197	88%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	72,800	104,115	143%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	185	0	0%
Iodised Salt	16	0	0%
Rice	1,260	2	0%
Split Peas	189	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	93	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	871	4	0%
Dried Fruits	180	21	12%
Iodised Salt	65	13	21%
LNS	90	76	85%
Rice	3,186	1,679	53%
Split Peas	659	407	62%
Vegetable Oil	423	264	62%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Rice	33	0	0%
Split Peas	5	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	1,659,042	1,614,002	97%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	2,382,750	636,888	27%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	1,377,000	843,239	61%

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	General Distribution	Female	37,856	54,137	
			Male	34,944	49,978	
			Total	72,800	104,115	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	1,544	2.83	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,496,880	1,604,685	
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	1,512		
			Male	1,008		
			Total	2,520		
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	1,225		
			Male	816		
			Total	2,041		
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	8,190	354	
			Total	8,190	354	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1,744		
			Total	1,744		

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	200	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	162,162	9,316
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	185	

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance package mainly to crisis-affected populations.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Support - Location: Guinea - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	22.6	>80	≥70	33.3	19.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.6	>80	≥70	67.7	80.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.2	>80	≥70	61.7	37.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28.2	<15	<10	21.6	28.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33	<15	<10	78.4	71.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31.3	<15	<10	24.6	29.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	49.2	<5	<20	26.1	73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46.4	<5	<20	73.9	27.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47.4	<5	<20	13.7	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
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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 Male Total	8,189 5,461 13,650	
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 Male Total	58,500 71,500 130,000	58,512 68,685 127,197
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 Male Total	18,800 5,500 24,300	16,662 16,662
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	4,527	1,322.72
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,266,030	593,480

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 Male Total	2,340 2,160 4,500	
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)	Activity supporters	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male Total	3,120 2,880 6,000	14,533 11,057 25,590
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 Male Total	2,080 1,920 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	4,200 2,800 7,000	
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	3,276 3,024 6,300	5,991 5,530 11,521
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	4,440 2,960 7,400	502 394 896
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	13,300 13,300	220 220
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	6,400 6,400	258 258
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	948	1,141.34
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,116,720	43,408
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		HIV/TB Care & treatment	Number	1,980,000	3,298,050
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	2,736,000	22,440
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of stunting	Number	1,890,000	1,595,550
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	1,332,000	50,108

B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	594	79.89
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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)	%	90	80
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	13,591	13,591
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	54	54
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	108	108

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	684	684

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)	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Individual	2,490	2,490

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	14,600	17,617
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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	460,320	228,402

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SF_ONS: School feeding (on-site) - Location: Guinea - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	99.28	≥99.99	≥99.99	99.73	99.28	Secondary data
	Male	99.32	≥99.99	≥99.9	99.27	99.32	Secondary data
	Overall	99.31	≥99.99	≥99.99	99.4	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CH - Location: Guinea - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥80	≥50	6		Secondary data
	Male	0	≥80	≥50	4.3		Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥80	≥50	10.3		Secondary data
2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥90	≥80	39		Secondary data
	Male	0	≥90	≥80	32.3		Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥90	≥80	71.3		Secondary data
Target Group: PBW/CH - Location: Guinea - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
2.2.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	98	≥99	>99	89	97	Secondary data
	Male	96	≥99	>97	89	97	Secondary data
	Overall	97	≥99	>98	89	97	Secondary data

2.2.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0	1	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	1	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	1	Secondary data
2.2.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	=0	=0	11	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	11	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	11	0	Secondary data
2.2.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	2.9	<2	<2.9	0	1	Secondary data
	Male	3.1	<2	<3	0	1	Secondary data
	Overall	3	<2	<3	0	1	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
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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	18,468	11,136
			Male	12,312	9,704
			Total	30,780	20,840
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	40	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,377,000	843,239
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	1,377,000	843,239
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	2,770,200	1,916,200

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
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	2,565	3,216

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
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.1: USD value of agricultural inputs provided	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	US\$	243,011	166,477

A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.3: USD value of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	US\$	645,874	572,415
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	44	24
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.12: Total annual capacity, installed, restored or maintained for energy generation or storage	Food assistance for asset	Megawatt	0.2	4,380.01
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.15: Total tons of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices	Food assistance for asset	metric ton	1	1
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.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	32	32
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.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Ha	5	4
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	3,060	2,661
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	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Ha	152	30
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	50	35.5
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Km	5	5
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	25	11
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.8: Number of community infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	11	11
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.15: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Food assistance for asset	Number	34,070	34,069
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.1: Hectares (ha) of land planted with forage (e.g. grasses, shrubs, legumes)	Food assistance for asset	Number	27	27

D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.7: Number of animal husbandry assets constructed/rehabilitated /maintained (dip tanks, cattle crush, chicken houses, goat houses, etc...)	Food assistance for asset	Number	5	6
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.8: Number of fishponds constructed/rehabilitated/maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3,324	3,948
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3,360	4,777
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	52	100
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	90	100
F.24: Maximum total capacity of agricultural and post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure provided.	F.24.g.2: Maximum total capacity (MT/cycle) of post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	MT/cycle	1,054	1,000
F.24: Maximum total capacity of agricultural and post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure provided.	F.24.g.3: Maximum total capacity (MT) of storage and transportation equipment and infrastructure provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	MT	1,505	400
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	25	26
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	16	8
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.3: Number of unions/federations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3	0
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	120	108
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	49	29

F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	571,053	620,884
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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	32	26
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	Not 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	430	422
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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	6	6
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	16	16
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	1	1
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\$	420,400	235,798.72

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source

Target Group: Gouvernement - **Location:** Guinea - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

5.4.37: 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	≥5	≥3	2	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	45	45
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	25	3.65
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	3,000	2,578

Outcome Results							
Activity 06: Provide air transport services and technical assistance to governmental, humanitarian and development partners.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guinea - Modality: - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	98	=100	=100	99	98	Joint survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	176	>600	>600	378		Secondary data
	Male	164	>400	>400	350		Secondary data
	Overall	340	>1,000	>1,000	728		Secondary data
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Meeting	Approaching		Joint survey
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Does not meet standard	Meets standard	Meets standard	Does not meet standard		Secondary data

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance package mainly to crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: URT - Location: Guinea - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	80	=100	=100	97.65		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	=100	=100	99.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80	=100	=100	99.02		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	90	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	90	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide integrated support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors to develop climate resilient and nutrition-sensitive value chains							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SAMS - Location: Guinea - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.1.7: Country office Social Cohesion Integration Score	Overall	Low	High	Moderate	Low		Joint survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Exceeding	Meeting	Approaching		Secondary data
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Secondary data

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance package mainly to crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guinea - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	>80	>80	9.57		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>80	>80	16.99		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>80	>80	15.09		WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Student - Location: Guinea - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
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	Overall	0	=100	≥50	40		Secondary data
Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition prevention package for populations that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community level nutrition services							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Couple Mère Enfant Prev et 1000 jours - Location: Guinea - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
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	Overall	0	=100	≥50	20		Secondary data
Target Group: PBW/CH - Location: Guinea - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
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	Overall	0	=100	≥50	23.08		Secondary data
Target Group: PVIH et Famille - Location: Guinea - Modality: - - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care & treatment							
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	Overall	0	=100	≥50	16.67		Secondary data
Activity 04: Provide integrated support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors to develop climate resilient and nutrition-sensitive value chains							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA/SAMS - Location: Guinea - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
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	Overall	0	=100	≥50	36.36		Secondary data

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Children in Nzérékoré benefiting from School feeding Programme

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

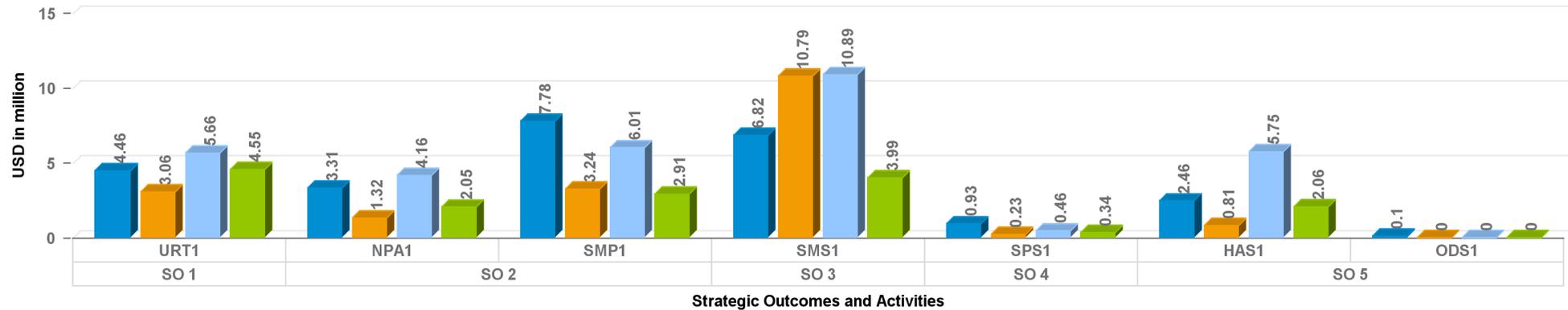
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2029)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs
 ■ Implementation Plan
 ■ Available Resources
 ■ Expenditures

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.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on demand services and technical assistance to governmental, humanitarian and development partners

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2029)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	4,455,340	3,057,683	5,655,844	4,548,856
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			4,455,340	3,057,683	5,655,844	4,548,856
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	3,311,378	1,320,151	4,159,750	2,049,843
		Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes	7,775,508	3,241,439	6,006,104	2,909,193
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			11,086,886	4,561,591	10,165,853	4,959,035
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	6,824,405	10,786,538	10,891,619	3,988,544
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			6,824,405	10,786,538	10,891,619	3,988,544

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Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2029)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	926,780	226,164	456,708	338,996
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			926,780	226,164	456,708	338,996
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.	2,458,397	808,980	5,746,998	2,055,445
		Provide on demand services and technical assistance to governmental, humanitarian and development partners	100,000	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			2,558,397	808,980	5,746,998	2,055,445
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	330,501	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	330,501	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			25,851,807	19,440,956	33,247,524	15,890,877
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,615,597	2,604,151	3,273,451	2,370,441
Total Direct Costs			28,467,404	22,045,107	36,520,976	18,261,318
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,843,224	1,432,932	720,575	720,575
Grand Total			30,310,628	23,478,039	37,241,551	18,981,893


 Michael Hemling
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, available resources, and operational challenges

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

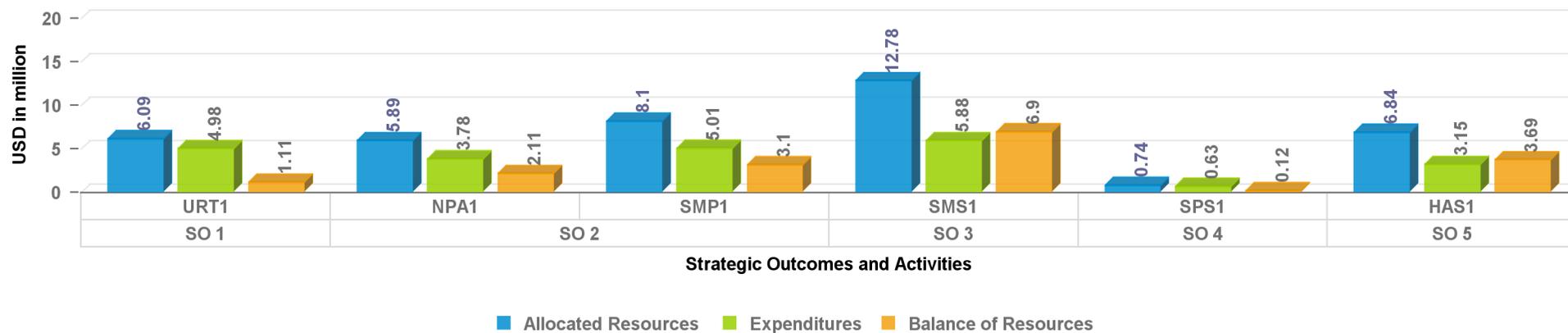
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



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.

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Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	9,086,499	5,418,224	668,380	6,086,604	4,979,616	1,106,988
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			9,086,499	5,418,224	668,380	6,086,604	4,979,616	1,106,988
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	5,766,282	5,887,007	0	5,887,007	3,777,100	2,109,907
		Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes	10,500,539	8,103,497	0	8,103,497	5,006,586	3,096,911
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			16,266,821	13,990,504	0	13,990,504	8,783,686	5,206,818

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Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	11,087,236	12,782,940	0	12,782,940	5,879,865	6,903,074
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			11,087,236	12,782,940	0	12,782,940	5,879,865	6,903,074
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.	1,595,920	742,749	0	742,749	625,037	117,712
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,595,920	742,749	0	742,749	625,037	117,712

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Annual Country Report

Guinea Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	3,097,056	6,842,579	0	6,842,579	3,151,026	3,691,554
		Provide on demand services and technical assistance to governmental, humanitarian and development partners	150,000	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			3,247,056	6,842,579	0	6,842,579	3,151,026	3,691,554
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	330,501	0	330,501	0	330,501
Subtotal SDG Target			0	330,501	0	330,501	0	330,501
Total Direct Operational Cost			41,283,532	40,107,497	668,380	40,775,877	23,419,230	17,356,647
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,910,724	4,491,108	82,006	4,573,114	3,670,104	903,010
Total Direct Costs			45,194,256	44,598,605	750,386	45,348,991	27,089,334	18,259,658
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,926,946	2,166,959		2,166,959	2,166,959	0
Grand Total			48,121,202	46,765,564	750,386	47,515,950	29,256,292	18,259,658

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Henning, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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