

Only 15 percent of school-aged children receive school meals, and the country is still at the early stages of developing a holistic and inclusive national school meals policy. Gender gaps are wide and particularly significant in primary school enrolment and completion rates.

This country strategic plan is based on the strategic orientation of Guinea's Interim Transition Reference Programme for 2022–2025¹ and the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework for 2024–2028. The plan envisages the continuation of WFP support for crisis response, school meals, nutrition, resilience building and technical assistance. WFP will leverage its successful and long-lasting partnerships with the Government and other national and international stakeholders to achieve five country strategic plan outcomes:

- *Outcome 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.
- *Outcome 2:* Children, pregnant or breastfeeding women and girls, 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.
- *Outcome 3:* Communities whose livelihoods are at risk in Guinea, including smallholder farmers and other nutrition-sensitive value-chain actors, have improved livelihoods and increased resilience to climate change and other socioeconomic shocks by 2029.
- *Outcome 4:* National systems, institutions and actors have strengthened capacities to achieve zero hunger, tackle vulnerability and develop the human capital of Guinea by 2029.
- *Outcome 5:* Humanitarian, development and government partners have access to reliable transport and logistics services to support vulnerable people effectively and efficiently.

Through the country strategic plan, WFP will provide support in strategic areas prioritized by the Government and will seek to respond to gender inequality challenges. In addition to its contributions to Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17, the country strategic plan will enhance Guinea's ability to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 1, 4, 5, 11 and 13 and will contribute to all WFP strategic outcomes.

Draft decision*

The Board approves the Guinea country strategic plan (2024–2029) (WFP/EB.A/2024/8-A/1) at a total cost to WFP of USD 143,500,975.

¹ Guinea's national development plan aligned with various national and international development frameworks. The programme translates the Government's road map into actionable strategies across sectors and allocates budgetary resources.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the decisions and recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

1. Country analysis

1.1 Country context

1. Guinea is a lower-middle-income country of 13.85 million inhabitants,² 62 percent of whom live in rural areas;³ 42 percent are under the age of 14⁴ and 62 percent are under 25.⁵ The country ranked 182 out of 191 countries in the 2021 Human Development Index and 163 out of 173 countries in the 2020 Human Capital Index.
2. Guinea emerged from the twin shocks of the Ebola virus disease and low commodity prices that caused an economic recession between 2014 and 2016 and showed resilience in the face of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. Despite these shocks, the country tripled⁶ its gross domestic product (GDP) and doubled⁷ its GDP per capita⁸ between 2012 and 2022. Since the military coup of 2021, however, Guinea has faced political turmoil and in September 2022, the Economic Community of West African States imposed sanctions on individuals in the military government. National authorities announced that the transition to civilian rule would be concluded by May 2025.
3. Guinea is well endowed in natural resources. Pastures cover 43.5 percent of its territory⁹ and arable land, 12.6 percent.¹⁰ Renewable internal freshwater resources per capita were at 17,155 m³ in 2020,¹¹ and more than 20 rivers in West Africa originate in the country.¹² The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector contributes 27.3 percent of GDP,¹³ 60 percent of employment¹⁴ and 80 percent of rural incomes.¹⁵ Agriculture is dependent on rainfall and is vulnerable to the effects of climate change, especially drought, deforestation, soil degradation and flooding. Guinea is 24th on the list of the countries most vulnerable to climate change, and it ranks 148th in readiness.¹⁶ It has the largest share of the world's bauxite reserves (23 percent)¹⁷ and gold exports represented 57.2 percent of the value of its total exports in 2021.¹⁸
4. Despite its mineral wealth Guinea is among the poorest countries in West Africa. Poverty stood at 43.7 percent in 2019, with significant disparities between urban (22.4 percent) and rural areas (55.4 percent)¹⁹ and between regions, with Labé at 66 percent and Kankan at

² World Bank. 2022. [Population, total – Guinea](#). Accessed in October 2023.

³ World Bank. 2022. [Rural population \(% of total population\) – Guinea](#). Accessed in October 2023.

⁴ World Bank. 2022. [Population ages 0–14 \(% of total population\) – Guinea](#). Accessed in October 2023.

⁵ PopulationPyramid.net. [Guinea – 2021](#). Accessed in October 2023.

⁶ World Bank. 2022. [GDP \(current US\\$\) – Guinea](#). Accessed in October 2023.

⁷ The population increased by 3 million between 2012 and 2022 as there was only a slight decrease in the fertility rate during the same period, from 5.2 to 4.4 children per woman.

⁸ World Bank. 2022. [GDP capita \(current US\\$\) – Guinea](#). Accessed in October 2023.

⁹ Central Intelligence Agency. [The World FactBook – Guinea](#). Accessed in October 2023.

¹⁰ World Bank. 2021. [Arable land \(% of land area\) – Guinea](#). Accessed in October 2023.

¹¹ World Bank. 2020. [Renewable internal freshwater resources per capita \(cubic meters\) – Guinea](#). Accessed in October 2023.

¹² Britannica. 2023. [Guinea](#). Accessed in October 2023.

¹³ World Bank. 2022. [Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added \(% of GDP\) – Guinea](#). Accessed in October 2023.

¹⁴ World Bank. 2022. [Employment in agriculture \(% of total employment\) \(modeled ILO estimate\) – Guinea](#). Accessed in October 2023.

¹⁵ International Fund for Agricultural Development. 2021. *L'avenir de l'agriculture en Guinée: 2030–2063*.

¹⁶ University of Notre Dame. [ND-Gain Country Index 2021: Guinea](#). Accessed in October 2023.

¹⁷ United States of America Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration. [Guinea – Country Commercial Guide](#). Accessed in October 2023.

¹⁸ Harvard University. The Atlas of Economic Complexity. [Guinea – Export Basket in 2021](#). Accessed in October 2023.

¹⁹ National Institute of Statistics. 2022. *Annuaire statistique 2021*.

- 31 percent.²⁰ Recent estimates are that poverty grew to 50.1 percent in 2022, an increase of 1.32 million people since 2019.²¹ Furthermore, despite the country making great strides in financial inclusion thanks to the mainstreaming of mobile money, 69 percent of Guineans remain excluded from formal financial services; the proportions are higher among women (76 percent) and households in the four poorest deciles (75.8 percent).²² The mobile penetration rate remains low, at only 21 percent in 2023.²³
5. In 2023 about 404,000 people faced high levels of acute food insecurity (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification/Cadre Harmonisé phase 3 or higher). Recent Cadre Harmonisé projections (October 2023) indicate that 619,270 people (4.2 percent of the population) face “crisis” levels of food insecurity (phase 3) and 65,085, “emergency” levels (phase 4).²⁴
 6. Recent surveys show that most markets in Guinea function well and that the use of cash-based transfers (CBTs) is feasible and appropriate in most locations. However, urban markets function better than those in rural regions.²⁵ Overall inflation has been falling since 2022 but food price inflation has increased, reaching 17.7 percent in July 2023²⁶ and threatening access to food for the most vulnerable.
 7. Guinea has about 8,000 primary public and community schools. Currently only 400 schools (54,071 schoolchildren) benefit from school meals provided by the Ministry of Education and a further 800 schools (148,000 schoolchildren) are covered by the WFP’ school meals programme. In rural areas there are 1,334,000 school-aged children but only 1,068,000 attend school.²⁷ The country is committed to revising its 2013 national school meals policy to ensure that it is multisectoral and inclusive and incorporates a home-grown school feeding (HGSF) component.
 8. Guinea ranked 118 out of 146 countries in terms of gender equality in 2022. Gender gaps were relatively narrow in health but very wide in political empowerment, education and economic participation.²⁸ While primary school enrolment has improved over the past decade, only 76 percent of girls are enrolled, compared to 89.2 percent of boys.²⁹ Primary school completion rates are much lower for girls at 52 percent compared to 67 percent for boys.³⁰ Gender-based violence is of particular concern, as Guinea is among the ten countries with the highest prevalence of child marriage worldwide.³¹ Consequently, the adolescent fertility rate of 133.36 births per 1,000 women aged 15–19 is above the average of 101.1 for Sub-Saharan Africa. Female genital mutilation rates are alarmingly high, with 94.5 percent of women aged 15–49 subjected to the practice.

²⁰ World Bank. 2023. *Poverty & Equity Brief: Africa Western and Central – Guinea*.

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² World Bank Group. 2022. *The Little Data Book on Financial Inclusion 2022*.

²³ Guinea national telecommunications and postal regulation authority. 2023. *Observatoire des marchés 2ème trimestre 2023*.

²⁴ Integrated Food Security Phase Classification and Cadre Harmonisé. 2023. *Guinea, October 2023 to August 2024*.

²⁵ WFP Guinea. 2022. Market Functionality Index report Guinea May–June 2022 (internal document).

²⁶ National Institute of Statistics. 2023. *Indices harmonisés de prix à la consommation (IHPC)*.

²⁷ Ministry of Pre-University Education and Literacy. 2022. *Annuaire statistique: Enseignement primaire 2020–2021*.

²⁸ World Economic Forum. 2022. *Global Gender Gap Report 2022: Economy Profile – Guinea*.

²⁹ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. 2022. *Education and Literacy statistics: Guinea*. Accessed in October 2023.

³⁰ World Bank. 2021. *Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group) – Guinea*. Accessed in October 2023.

³¹ World Bank Group. 2022. *Unlocking Women’s and Girls’ Potential: The status of women and girls relative to men and boys in Guinea*.

1.2 Progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

9. Guinea ranked 142 out of 166 countries in 2023 on progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with a score of 54.9 out of 100. This is above the Sub-Saharan Africa average of 53. There was modest improvement with regard to SDGs 1, 4, 12 and 17 but backsliding with regard to SDG 14. There were no significant changes in the rest of the SDGs, including SDG 2.³² Climate change, political conflict and weak social cohesion, food insecurity, weak health service capacity to respond to pandemics and epidemics, poverty and vulnerability, low-quality infrastructure and poor governance threaten to prevent Guinea from reaching the objectives of the 2030 Agenda.³³ Despite numerous political commitments to leave no one behind, Guinea has limited programmes for supporting disadvantaged and marginalized groups, including the poor, women, children, young people, people living with disabilities, minority groups, people living with HIV/AIDS and older people.

1.3 Progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17

Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 2 targets

10. *Access to food.* Guinea is heavily dependent on food imports; the latest available statistics indicate that food accounts for 27 percent of all imports.³⁴ Rice represented 40 percent of all food imports³⁵ and 5 percent of all imports in 2021.³⁶ Recent rice export bans and high inflation have had a detrimental effect on the purchasing power of the most vulnerable.
11. *End malnutrition.* Chronic malnutrition dropped from 35 percent in 2012 to 26 percent in 2015 but then remained stagnant until 2022. The current national prevalence of stunting hides regional disparities, which range from 33 percent in Nzérékoré to 10.8 percent in Conakry, with boys more affected than girls. The prevalence of global acute malnutrition among children aged 6–59 months improved from 8 percent in 2015 to 6.7 percent in 2022.³⁷ The prevalence of overweight children under 5 is 5.6 percent. Obesity affects 13.7 percent of women and 4.6 percent of men and 7.2 percent of women and 8.2 percent of men are diabetic. Overweight and obesity affect 39 percent of women aged 20–49, with the highest rate in Conakry (62 percent), and 15 percent of adolescent girls.³⁸
12. Micronutrient deficiencies remain widespread: 46 percent of women aged 15–49 and 75 percent of children aged 6–59 months³⁹ suffer from anaemia caused by iron deficiency.⁴⁰ Major drivers of malnutrition include poverty; food insecurity; inadequate mother, infant and child feeding practices; disease (including malaria, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections and HIV); poor hygiene and sanitary conditions; and limited access to basic education and health services, especially for women and girls.

³² Sachs, J.D. and others. 2023. *Sustainable Development Report 2023: Implementing the SDG Stimulus – Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards*.

³³ United Nations. UN INFO. 2022 (unpublished). Country Common Analysis - Guinea.

³⁴ World Bank. 2016. *Food imports (% of merchandise imports) – Guinea*. Accessed in October 2023.

³⁵ United States of America Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration. *Guinea – Country Commercial Guide*. Accessed in October 2023.

³⁶ Harvard University. Atlas of Economic Complexity. 2023. *Growth Lab: Guinea*. Accessed in October 2023.

³⁷ Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene. 2022. *Rapport final: Évaluation nationale de la situation nutritionnelle par la méthodologie SMART en Guinée 2022*.

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ National Institute of Statistics. 2019. *République du Guinée: Enquête démographique et de santé 2018*.

⁴⁰ Global Nutrition Report. 2022. *Country Profile: Guinea*. Accessed in October 2023.

13. *Smallholder productivity and incomes.* Guinean agriculture is dominated by family farms. Around 60 percent of people work on farms covering around 95 percent of the country's agricultural land. Women play an important role, accounting for 54 percent of all agricultural workers, and are responsible for almost 80 percent of the country's food production.⁴¹ Men own 73 percent of agricultural plots and 84.5 percent of the total hectares.⁴² Farm size ranges from 0.3 to 0.5 hectares, and farmers suffer from poor quality inputs, the absence of mechanization and climate-related shocks. The average annual yields are 1.5 mt per hectare for cereal and below 1 mt per hectare for groundnuts, well below the yields reported in other countries in the subregion, which are between 3 and 5 mt.⁴³
14. *Sustainable food systems.* Agriculture is dependent on rainfall due to the absence of adequate water management systems. The ecological balance that previously maintained soil fertility has been impaired by deforestation and demographic pressure. Almost 85 percent of households depend on wood for their domestic energy needs, which drives an informal fuelwood sector that puts pressure on resources, particularly mangroves.⁴⁴ Between 1990 and 2020 Guinea lost 4.4 percent of its forest area.⁴⁵

Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 17 targets

15. *Capacity strengthening.* Guinea is ranked in the 16th percentile for government effectiveness and the 15th percentile for regulatory quality as measured by Worldwide Governance Indicators, placing it among the lowest performers of all lower-middle-income countries.⁴⁶ WFP has significantly extended its role in supporting capacity strengthening activities in emergency preparedness, response, recovery and supply chain management. WFP strengthened supply chains for health emergencies in Guinea during the Ebola outbreak of 2014 and the COVID-19 pandemic.
16. *Policy coherence.* Guinea began to prioritize the SDGs in 2016, aligning its national strategies with SDG targets. The country is undergoing a political transition and authorities are cognizant of the need to revamp national policies and correct disparities between central and decentralized administrative capacities.⁴⁷
17. *Diversified resourcing.* The common country analysis underscores the challenge of financing the SDGs in Guinea. The Government plans to adopt a national development financing policy and is seeking to diversify its sources of public financing through bond issuance, public-private partnerships and securitization.⁴⁸
18. *Enhanced global partnership.* Guinea is a member of the global School Meals Coalition established at the 2021 United Nations food systems summit, a platform that can support the country in its efforts to revise its national school meals policy, increase funding for school meals, improve institutional coordination and ensure community participation in school meals programming while expanding the coverage of such interventions.

⁴¹ World Bank Group. 2022. *Unlocking Women's and Girls' Potential: The status of women and girls relative to men and boys in Guinea*.

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ Government of the Republic of Guinea. 2017. *Politique Nationale de Développement Agricole*.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵ World Bank. 2021. *Forest area (% of land area) – Guinea*. Accessed in October 2023.

⁴⁶ World Bank. 2023. *Worldwide Governance Indicators*.

⁴⁷ Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning. 2022. *Programme de référence intérimaire de la transition 2022–2025*.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

1.4 Hunger gaps and challenges

19. Through consultation with the Government and partners and the review of key policy and strategy documents, WFP has identified the following important challenges in moving towards zero hunger:
- Access to nutritious food can be hindered by a lack of availability during droughts and lean seasons and by inadequate purchasing power, given that half of the population lives under the poverty line. Smallholder farmers, agricultural workers and people engaged in the informal sector – the majority of whom are women – suffer most from hunger.
 - According to the national Interim Transition Reference Programme for 2022–2025, structural constraints prevent agriculture from being a driver of food security and economic growth. Thus, total factor productivity is low,⁴⁹ reflecting an inadequate ratio between agricultural inputs and outputs. Smallholder farmers, the main pillar of the agricultural sector, suffer from lack of access to extension services, inputs and innovations; reduced soil fertility; low yields; and suboptimal management of production (post-harvest losses and transformation). In addition, the degradation of cropland and forest ecosystems threatens the livelihoods of rural communities.
 - Limited fiscal space and government capacity leads to fragmented programme implementation.
 - Poor road conditions and damage caused by flooding and heavy rains hamper trade and delay response times in the event of crises.
 - The coverage of state-run school canteens remains very low, at 5 percent (400 schools) of total public and community schools.
 - Although a safety nets cell was set up in 2012, Guinea faces major social protection challenges, including low coverage and adequacy; a lack of universal health insurance; limited access to social infrastructure and services; low human, technical and institutional capacity; and weak information systems.

2. Strategic implications for WFP

2.1 Achievements, lessons learned and strategic changes for WFP

20. This country strategic plan (CSP) fully integrates the lessons learned and recommendations of the evaluation of Guinea's interim CSP for 2019–2024. The findings confirm that the interim CSP was rooted in real needs and that through its implementation, WFP responded to shocks and contributed to improvements in nutrition and food security and human capital. Emergency response was efficaciously recalibrated to account for underestimated needs. At the same time the evaluation highlights the need for significant strategic reorientation in the following areas:
- Resilience programming should build on the success of the Zero Hunger Village pilot in Guinea and the Sahel Integrated Resilience Programme without narrowly focusing on any one commodity or promoting a “one size fits all” approach. This CSP will broaden and diversify WFP's resilience portfolio taking into account the ecological and agricultural diversity of Guinea. Targeting will be based on vulnerability status and needs and integrated with that of other WFP and partner programming to achieve complementarity with regard to technical expertise and positive multiplier effects on community well-being.

⁴⁹ Ratio of aggregate output to aggregate inputs.

- Within the timeframe of this CSP, WFP will invest in generating evidence for resilience programming, including from the Zero Hunger Village pilot, in order to learn lessons and develop solutions that best fit the multiple agroecological context in Guinea. Evidence generation will focus on promising results achieved in resilience building, while looking at other outcomes related to individual, household and community socioeconomic well-being and social cohesion; conditions that favour successful results; and cost-efficiency. Evidence-based strategies will be developed to progressively reduce dependence on WFP over the medium term, ensuring the long-term sustainability of gains from initial investment.
- WFP is highly efficient in setting up new canteens, but results are mixed in some regions due to unstable funding and food procurement methods. WFP will intensify its resource mobilization efforts for school canteens, especially in regions plagued by food and nutrition insecurity, while supporting the Government in its efforts to ensure long-term sustainability and large-scale coverage of school meals.
- Based on other findings, WFP will strengthen efforts to work jointly with government entities and key partners, strengthen its focus on and integration of malnutrition prevention throughout the CSP and adopt a clearer approach to tackling gender inequality and gender-based violence.

2.2 Alignment with national development plans, the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework and other frameworks

21. The CSP is aligned with the vision of the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) for 2024–2028 and its strategic pillars 1 (“Promote access to and use of high-quality, equitable, sustainable and inclusive basic social services, including in emergency situations”) and 2 (“Contribute to sustainable, inclusive growth that creates wealth and decent jobs, and significantly reduces poverty and inequality, particularly between the sexes and regions”).⁵⁰ It is aligned with the Government’s Interim Transition Reference Programme for 2022–2025, specifically its fourth axis (“Social action, employment and employability”). It is also aligned with strategic goal 3 of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (“Humanitarian and development plans and interventions are integrated to build long-term resilience”).

2.3 Engagement with key stakeholders

22. In developing the CSP WFP engaged with stakeholders through meetings, consultations and workshops with government institutions, donors and cooperating and technical partners. Prioritization and planning were guided by data, analyses, expert inputs and community-based participatory consultations. WFP participated in formal consultations with organizations for people with disabilities, women’s civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) representing marginalized groups in connection with the development of the UNSDCF.

⁵⁰ The United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework for 2024–2028 had not been finalized and approved by the Government in September 2023 but its results framework had been finalized and it is, by design, aligned with the Interim Transition Reference Programme for 2022–2025 and major relevant national policies.

3. WFP strategic portfolio

3.1 Direction, focus and intended impacts

23. WFP will adopt an integrated approach and will ensure coherent, complementary and integrated interventions that will help to address essential needs while working to strengthen the resilience of at-risk people. It will contribute to the achievement of SDGs 2 and 17, as well as SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 11 and 13.
24. WFP has a contingency plan for supporting the most vulnerable in the event of shocks and recurrent cyclical lean seasons under CSP outcomes 1 and 5. Institutional capacity strengthening for emergency preparedness and response (EPR) and disaster risk reduction will be carried out under CSP outcome 4.
25. WFP will build on its success in fostering community resilience, including in connection with the Integrated Resilience Programme in the Sahel, adapting the approach to circumstances in Guinea. The Zero Hunger Village pilot, which was tested during the implementation of the interim CSP, will be recalibrated based on the findings of the interim CSP evaluation and will be evaluated again during CSP implementation.
26. WFP will continue to provide technical assistance to the Government, under CSP outcome 4, in connection with anticipatory action, EPR, school meals, nutrition and health programmes and overall resilience building. Emphasis will be placed on:
 - supporting the Government in establishing a comprehensive national school meals framework to cater to all primary schoolchildren while ensuring government ownership and advocating adequate resource allocation; and
 - fostering evidence-based improvements and efficient coordination among actors involved in the resilience of food systems and rural communities.

3.2 Country strategic plan outcomes, WFP strategic outcomes, focus areas, expected outputs and key activities

Country strategic plan outcome 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

27. Activities under CSP outcome 1 aim to assist vulnerable people affected by shocks and recurrent lean seasons to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. Resilience building under CSP outcome 3 and country capacity strengthening under CSP outcome 4 will contribute to a progressive shift towards self-reliance.

WFP strategic outcome

28. CSP outcome 1 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs.

Focus area

29. The focus area of CSP outcome 1 is crisis response.

Alignment with national priorities

30. CSP outcome 1 contributes to pillar 1 of the UNSDCF and axis 4 of the Interim Transition Reference Programme.

Expected outputs

31. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 1:
 - Output 1.1: Food-insecure people in areas prone to or affected by shocks receive anticipatory assistance and have access to nutritious food or cash assistance that meets their essential needs.

- Output 1.2: Vulnerable populations, including children and pregnant or breastfeeding women and girls affected by shocks, benefit from programmes that manage and prevent malnutrition and improve diets.

Key activities

Activity 1: Provide food and nutrition assistance package mainly to crisis-affected populations.

32. In the event of shocks WFP will provide direct food and nutrition assistance to affected and at-risk people. The choice of transfer modalities will take into consideration context, feasibility, gender, protection concerns and beneficiary preferences, determined through community engagement. When feasible WFP will complement CBTs with activities designed to foster financial inclusion, in particular for women.
33. Targeting will prioritize areas with the highest proportions of people designated as being in IPC phases 3 and 4 in the periodic Cadre Harmonisé analysis and the results of the comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis to be conducted in the first year of the CSP. With support from communities, cooperating partners and local authorities, WFP will target the most vulnerable and food-insecure households based on vulnerability criteria and enhanced programme synergies. In collaboration with communities, WFP will take an inclusive approach, addressing protection issues and taking into account disability, gender and age disparities and conflict sensitivity. The duration of support will depend on the circumstances of a given emergency.
34. WFP will provide a package of nutrition assistance for children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), people living with HIV/AIDS and other individuals at risk of malnutrition. The package will include supplementation of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) management with specialized nutritious foods or local foods, preventive supplementation and social and behaviour change (SBC) activities. Malnutrition prevention will be coupled with household food assistance.
35. WFP will support beneficiaries with anticipatory action such as capacity strengthening, cash assistance for climate-resilient asset creation and CBTs to strengthen the resilience of food-insecure households in areas repeatedly affected by floods.

Partnerships

36. WFP will work closely with the national disaster management agency, the Ministry of Health and relevant NGOs and will coordinate with key actors to complement and strengthen emergency anticipation, preparedness and response. As leader of the food security and disaster risk management working groups, WFP will coordinate with other United Nations entities, emergency technical teams and humanitarian network partners. WFP will also closely collaborate with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization on the management of acute malnutrition.

Assumptions

37. A network of reliable cooperating partners and financial service providers remains active in targeted areas, and those areas continue to be accessible. Government ownership, resource mobilization and improvement of EPR capacity is assumed.

Transition/handover strategy

38. WFP aims to gradually shift its support from humanitarian response to capacity strengthening and resilience building. Under activity 5 WFP will continue to provide technical assistance to the national disaster management agency and will prioritize the transfer of technical knowledge, skills and systems to national counterparts at the central and local levels to ensure that EPR and anticipatory protocols are managed adequately and autonomously.

39. Under activity 4 WFP will scale up its resilience building programming to strengthen community capacity to absorb shocks and stressors.

Country strategic plan outcome 2: Children, pregnant or breastfeeding women and girls, 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

40. WFP will focus on providing gender-transformative, nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programming to enhance the food and nutrition security of schoolchildren, children aged 6–23 months, PBWG and vulnerable populations in areas plagued by high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. The intervention will involve scaling up school meals and providing malnutrition prevention services for targeted populations as well as tackling barriers to girls' education.
41. In response to high stunting rates, WFP, its nutrition partners and the Ministry of Health will work on holistic community-based malnutrition prevention programmes in the most affected regions.

WFP strategic outcome

42. CSP outcome 2 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 2: People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes.

Focus area

43. The focus area of CSP outcome 2 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

44. CSP outcome 2 contributes to pillar 1 of the UNSDCF and axis 4 of the Interim Transition Reference Programme.

Expected outputs

45. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 2:
- Output 2.1: Girls and boys attending pre- and primary schools 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 3.1: Vulnerable populations, children and pregnant or breastfeeding women and girls benefit from a preventive nutrition package including enhanced community-based approaches to prevent malnutrition and improve access to healthy and nutritious diets.

Key activities

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

46. WFP will continue to support access to school meals for children in areas suffering from high levels of poverty and food insecurity. Schoolchildren will receive daily hot, balanced and nutritious meals and schoolgirls will receive take-home rations to encourage parents to send them to school. Take-home rations will include vitamin A enriched oil to prevent malnutrition. WFP will tackle the root causes of the gender gap in education through SBC activities with parents, community leaders, girls and boys, shifting norms around girls' education and gender-based violence. WFP will advocate embedding consideration of

disability and inclusion, child protection and gender equality in the national school meals programme.⁵¹

47. Consistent with activity 4 and in line with its local and regional food procurement policy, WFP will promote purchases from smallholders, in particular women. WFP plans to increase the use of CBTs for schools and to continue its work with school canteen management committees to progressively develop their capacity to manage local procurement independently.
48. WFP will use the results and recommendations of the Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis and other assessments conducted in 2024 to optimize school menus. This will influence procurement approaches by emphasizing fresh and diverse locally produced foods for better health and nutrition outcomes. WFP will study the feasibility and cost effectiveness of different models in this regard.

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

49. WFP will provide community-level nutrition services designed to manage and prevent malnutrition in malnourished and at-risk people, mainly children, PBWG and other women and people living with HIV/AIDS. WFP will prioritize regions with the highest prevalence of wasting and stunting and high incidence of food insecurity and malnutrition. The malnutrition prevention programme will target children under 2 and PBWG in areas affected by food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP will implement infant and young child feeding activities such as providing weaning foods and promoting breastfeeding. The organization will also complement household transfers with SBC designed to prevent malnutrition and capitalize on the 1,000-day window of opportunity.
50. WFP will provide a preventive nutrition package to children aged 6–23 months, PBWG and people living with HIV/AIDS. The package will include specialized nutritious foods, supplements and SBC activities.

Partnerships

51. While advocating strengthened multisector coordination at the government level, WFP will work with the ministries and other authorities responsible for education, agriculture, health, food safety and quality, food technology services, gender, children and social welfare to implement activities 2 and 3 in order to build their capacity and autonomy for HGSF, good nutrition and food-security-sensitive programming. The country office plans to increase its engagement with UNICEF on access to water, sanitation and hygiene and on micronutrient supplementation for communities at risk of malnutrition. It will also work with the United Nations Population Fund to pursue synergies in sexual and reproductive health and with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and local academic and research institutions.
52. Collaboration with WFP centres of excellence will ensure adequate support for the development and consolidation of the national school meals policy and legal framework as well as evidence generation for the development of the national model.

⁵¹ The national school meals programme covered 400 schools in 2023 according to administrative data from the Ministry of Education.

Assumptions

53. It is assumed that a network of reliable cooperating partners and financial services providers will remain active in targeted areas and that those areas will remain accessible. It is further assumed that the Government will increase funding for school meals, nutrition and health initiatives and that development partners and donors will maintain or increase their financial support for the expansion of HGSF.

Transition/handover strategy

54. WFP will continue to promote and support national efforts to strengthen the ownership of the national school meals policy and establish nutrition activities as part of a national minimum nutrition package. In subsequent CSP cycles WFP hopes to hand the policy over to the Government and to help create the conditions for increased resources for nutrition.
55. In coordination with activities under CSP outcome 4, WFP will facilitate South–South and triangular cooperation to enable the Government to benefit from successful school meals experiences in other countries. WFP will continue to support institutional partners in their efforts to improve their logistics, monitoring and evaluation capacity.

Country strategic plan outcome 3: Communities whose livelihoods are at risk in Guinea, including smallholder farmers and other nutrition-sensitive value-chain actors, have improved livelihoods and increased resilience to climate change and other socioeconomic shocks by 2029

56. As 64 percent of Guineans live in rural areas and make 80 percent of their income from agriculture, initiatives that seek to strengthen the livelihoods and resilience of smallholder farmers can significantly enhance the resilience of vulnerable individuals, households and communities with regard to climate-related shocks and food insecurity. WFP's support for smallholder farmers will follow a food systems approach that seeks to enhance production capacity and strengthen important value chains.

WFP strategic outcome

57. CSP outcome 3 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods.

Focus area

58. The focus area of CSP outcome 3 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

59. CSP outcome 3 contributes to pillar 2 of the UNSDCF and axis 4 of the Interim Transition Reference Programme.

Expected outputs

60. The following output will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 3:
- Output 4.1: Smallholder farmers and other nutrition-sensitive value-chain actors benefit from resilience strengthening programmes, notably in relation to climate shocks, that enable them to produce affordable and nutritious foods and strengthen their link to markets, including institutional markets and nutrition programmes.

Key activities

Activity 4: Provide integrated support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors to develop climate-resilient and nutrition-sensitive value chains

61. WFP will provide integrated resilience support for 243 villages over the next five years. A "village cluster" approach will be developed around important food value chains.

62. Comprehensive and integrated, this support will include capacity building and access to markets, with a strong focus on women's empowerment and complementing activities 2 and 3, thereby reinforcing the HGSF programme. WFP will design its support using community-based participatory planning and will continuously assess the costs and benefits to farmers of all interventions. WFP will work hand in hand with the Government on programme planning, implementation and review.
63. The Government expects to reach food self-sufficiency and is prioritizing efforts to increase local rice production to achieve zero rice imports.⁵² Therefore, when feasible and relevant and in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP will help smallholder farmers to obtain high-yield and short-cycle seeds to boost local production, reach self-sufficiency and generate surpluses. Jointly with the above-mentioned partners, WFP will also explore the potential of local seed varieties and their viability in the long run compared to improved seeds.
64. Asset creation through food assistance for assets activities will continue to be based on community priorities and focus on enhanced productivity, environmental protection and resilient food systems through water and soil conservation, agroforestry, rice-fish systems,⁵³ land rehabilitation and vegetable gardens. To strengthen communities' climate resilience, WFP will encourage reforestation and the use of green energy for water pumping, school meals, food storage and food processing and will provide access to "last mile" climate services.
65. WFP will ensure women's meaningful participation in village committees by engaging men and community leaders and working with women to build their leadership capacity. Planning will consider gender-related barriers and needs through a gender-sensitive value chain analysis.
66. Support from WFP will be provided for up to five years and will include a period of transition towards sustainable and locally governed models for maintaining operations. WFP will provide the necessary training and awareness raising to ensure continued ownership of community-driven approaches and willingness of the communities to invest resources in maintaining assets. In addition WFP will develop and deliver training modules on essential life skills such as financial literacy, saving and borrowing, health, nutrition and hygiene, along with income-generating activities. These initiatives will be designed to give households the knowledge and seed money that they need to apply their learning, increase their incomes and ensure the sustainability of their livelihoods. Each region will adopt the most suitable income-generating activities based on its circumstances.

Partnerships

67. Activity 4 will be implemented in cooperation with the ministries responsible for agriculture, education, health and energy. WFP will work with FAO on access to inputs, with international financial institutions on access to financing, and with UNICEF on water, sanitation and hygiene. WFP will also work with local organizations, including women's groups, and private sector entities such as insurance companies, banks, financial service providers and mobile money transfer operators.

Assumptions

68. This CSP outcome assumes that targeted communities take ownership of production-oriented resilience activities and that government entities in charge of school meals and nutrition programmes will adopt localized approaches including the

⁵² [Inaugural speech](#) of Guinea's Minister of Agriculture in November 2021.

⁵³ The simultaneous or alternating production of fish in a rice field.

procurement of locally fortified foods and HGFSF. Other assumptions include the existence of a stable macroeconomic, political and security environment that is conducive to the use of CBTs and capacity strengthening initiatives.

Transition/handover strategy

69. Consistent with CSP outcome 4, WFP will provide operational capacity strengthening for local communities, state extension services, local NGOs and local administrative bodies with the aim of ensuring the sustainability of interventions.

Country strategic plan outcome 4: National systems, institutions and actors have strengthened capacities to achieve zero hunger, tackle vulnerability and develop the human capital of Guinea by 2029

70. WFP will work with the Government and other relevant actors to strengthen the country's school meals programme, food systems and EPR systems. Capacity and systems strengthening activities will rely on a joint gap analysis and co-creation processes with government agencies and ministries.

WFP strategic outcome

71. CSP outcome 4 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 4: National programmes and systems are strengthened.

Focus area

72. The focus area of CSP outcome 4 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

73. CSP outcome 4 contributes to pillars 1 and 2 of the UNSDCF and axes 3 and 4 of the Interim Transition Reference Programme.

Expected outputs

74. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 4:
- Output 5.1: Food-insecure and vulnerable populations 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 5.2: The population of Guinea benefits from the strengthened shock-responsive national social protection system and of the capacities of national institutions to prevent, mitigate and respond to shocks, including those related to the climate.

Key activities

Activity 5: 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

75. WFP will support the Government in synergy with other United Nations bodies and development partners based on joint problem identification. WFP will conduct a Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) workshop in 2024 and complementary assessments to improve the quality and efficiency of school meals. The results will provide a starting point from which to support the Government in developing its national commitments to the global School Meals Coalition. Lessons learned from activity 2 will be used to develop a proof of concept that, combined with the SABER results, will be leveraged in a co-design process that will be used throughout the implementation of the CSP to update the multisectoral school meals policy, which incorporates HGFSF, and to strengthen the

national school meals programme, thus laying the foundations for a future handover of school meals activities to the Government.

76. WFP will support government efforts to make safety nets more shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive and will contribute to strengthening early warning systems and EPR in a manner that complements CSP outcome 1. WFP will also work with the Government to improve the national social protection coordination and delivery system, the social registry, cash transfer coordination and disaster risk financing.
77. WFP will continue to provide high-quality diagnostics and to support the generation of evidence to inform government policy and action in EPR and food security. WFP will work with the Ministry of Agriculture and the national statistics institute to renew the integrated context analysis of food insecurity and to continuously improve the quality of the surveys used for Cadre Harmonisé analyses. WFP will work with relevant government bodies to strengthen market information systems, with a special focus on price volatility and market analysis.

Partnerships

78. Sustained engagement with government bodies responsible for nutrition, health, social affairs, finance, disaster risk management and primary education will be essential for the long-term sustainability of activities. WFP will increase its engagement with other relevant United Nations bodies, international financial institutions and technical partners in order to maximize reach and impact.

Assumptions

79. It is assumed that donors will maintain or augment their support for capacity strengthening activities. Additional assumptions include continued political stability, national security and typical staff turnover within government institutions.

Transition/handover strategy

80. WFP's capacity strengthening work is designed to facilitate the transition of operations to government entities. This CSP outcome therefore contributes to the strategies for the gradual handover of activities under all the other CSP outcomes.

Country strategic plan outcome 5: Humanitarian, development and government partners have access to reliable transport and logistics services to support vulnerable people effectively and efficiently

WFP strategic outcome

81. CSP outcome 5 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective.

Focus area

82. The focus area of CSP outcome 5 is crisis response.

Alignment with national priorities

83. CSP outcome 5 contributes to pillar 1 of the UNSDCF and axis 4 of the Interim Transition Reference Programme.

Expected outputs

84. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 5:
 - Output 6.1: Vulnerable populations benefit from improved emergency response and capacities of governmental, humanitarian and development partners thanks to humanitarian air services and technical assistance provided by WFP.

- Output 7.1: Vulnerable populations benefit from improved emergency response and capacities of governmental, humanitarian and development partners thanks to on-demand services and technical assistance provided by WFP.

Key activities

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

85. In Guinea the areas in which humanitarian intervention is needed are vast and road conditions are poor. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) will provide regular flights to priority hard-to-reach locations. Regular meetings and consultations with the humanitarian and development community will ensure the continuous relevance, efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the services provided. UNHAS will continue to deliver light cargo, especially health supplies, and provide medical and security evacuations as required.

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

86. WFP stands ready to provide the Government and partners with on-demand services and advisory solutions in areas such as logistics, shipping, warehousing, transportation and procurement. When relevant, technical assistance will be included as part of service provision to strengthen national capacity.
87. WFP's logistics services will support the Ministry of Health in managing the in-country supply chain for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria programmes and the provision of personal protective equipment. Activities will include the storage and delivery of pharmaceutical products and capacity strengthening relevant to the planning and monitoring of critical health-related supplies.

Partnerships

88. Partners for activity 6 (aviation services) include Guinea's civil aviation authority, the UNHAS user group, the United Nations Department of Safety and Security, and national and international NGOs. Partners for activity 7 could include any actors operating in the country, including government bodies, United Nations entities and international and national NGOs.

Assumptions

89. Activity 6 assumes that there will be a continuing need for flights and that WFP has the physical and administrative access that it needs to operate flights and gain access to airports.
90. Activity 7 assumes that the Government and other partners require and are capable of funding on-demand services aimed at enhancing operational speed and efficiency and responding to implementation gaps.

Transition/handover strategy

91. UNHAS operations would be reduced or discontinued if commercial services were established for the locations currently served only by UNHAS. WFP provides supply chain services only on demand, and supply chain activities are time-bound.

4. Implementation arrangements

4.1 Beneficiary analysis

92. Children, vulnerable people and smallholder farmers are the primary focus of WFP activities in Guinea. Approximately 204,000 children will be covered by school meals in rural areas,

and 150,000 smallholder farmers will be supported under CSP outcome 3. Women and young people will be prioritized in order to address the multifaceted barriers that they face.

93. Projections of beneficiaries for activity 1 are based on a recent Cadre Harmonisé analysis and the country office's experience during the COVID-19 pandemic, lean seasons and floods. Vulnerability-based targeting will be used during the implementation of the CSP. The number of beneficiaries will progressively decrease over time as capacity strengthening in anticipatory action and EPR allow for greater readiness and crisis response capability on the part of the Government. Scaling up resilience building efforts will help to decrease the number of vulnerable people in affected areas.
94. For activity 3 WFP will target children aged 6–23 months, PBWG, people living with HIV/AIDS and other individuals in accordance with protocols for the prevention and management of MAM.
95. Capacity strengthening will be provided under CSP outcome 4 to support public institutions and will indirectly benefit 2,072,250 schoolchildren and 713,000 food-insecure people. It will complement field-level capacity strengthening related to EPR, social protection, school meals and resilience building. While WFP will continue to directly implement activities, it will focus on transitioning them to Government-run programmes. Beneficiary figures are thus expected to decrease slowly over the five-year period.
96. WFP accounts for overlaps as follows:
 - Overlaps over the years, especially with regard to activity 1 and the take-home rations used to encourage the retention of young girls in school under activity 2; and
 - Overlaps among activities:
 - The integrated resilience approach will involve several interventions undertaken in the same communities, leading to overlaps of assistance under activities 2, 3 and 4.
 - Families of children who receive school meals can benefit from crisis response assistance.

4.2 Transfers

97. WFP will implement activities using CBTs and in-kind food assistance, gradually scaling up the use of CBTs where appropriate. All cash and food activities will comply with WFP corporate assurance principles and directives. Transfer modalities will be selected based on operating environment, feasibility, protection concerns and beneficiary preferences determined through community engagement. WFP will prioritize women as recipients where appropriate and will use unrestricted cash and mobile money to improve financial inclusion.
98. Transfer values will be informed by the forthcoming results of the 2024 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis, which will feed directly into the minimum expenditure basket and Fill the Nutrient Gap analyses that will be conducted in 2024. These transfer values will be based on gap analysis using the minimum expenditure basket and will aim to cover essential food needs. Interim rations have been determined as follows:
 - For emergency response: 81 percent of the daily caloric needs of the whole population according to the most recent NutVal estimate. Lean season beneficiaries assisted for three months usually do not require full food assistance because they are able to access some food by their own means.
 - For malnutrition management: The MAM ration for children aged 6–59 months is 802 kcal, which is WFP's standard ration for specialized nutritious foods and complies with national protocol.

- For school meals: The ration corresponds to 663 kcal, representing 39 percent of the total requirement for children aged 5–10 years.
- For assistance food for assets activities: The ration represents 85 percent of total daily requirements (2,100 kcal) and translates into a CBT value of USD 0.51 per day.

4.3 Country office capacity and profile

99. Country office human resource capacity has been impaired by recent downsizing and funding constraints, especially at the programme level. Meanwhile the shift to resilience building and institutional capacity strengthening will require an increase in certain fields of expertise, including CBT operations and management, cooperating partner management, supply chains, nutrition, capacity strengthening and sustainable food systems.
100. The country office will continue to increase the share of nationally recruited staff in its workforce and develop the skills of its staff. For highly specialized areas of expertise WFP will hire short-term experts, maximizing the transfer of knowledge and expertise to national staff.
101. WFP's main office is in Conakry, with sub-offices in Boké, Kankan, Labé and Nzérékoré. This allows WFP to have a strong presence in the implementation of school meals, resilience building and crisis response activities. WFP is exploring the strategic redeployment of its sub-offices and antennas to ensure maximum efficiency.

4.4 Partnerships

102. The CSP will be implemented in collaboration with a wide range of government institutions at the national and local levels, including ministries and agencies responsible for food security analysis and response planning, disaster risk management, health and nutrition, social protection, education and agriculture.
103. WFP will work with a wide range of local NGOs, especially those representing groups at particular risk of marginalization and vulnerability, farmers' associations, civil society organizations and local communities, on joint advocacy and the planning, design, implementation and monitoring of WFP activities. Knowledge partnerships will be central to generating evidence to inform programming and decision making. WFP will capitalize on existing South–South cooperation initiatives and support from its centres of excellence to cover proposed knowledge transfer and innovation activities. The global School Meals Coalition will be an important platform in promoting local procurement, HGSF and knowledge exchange in order to build a sustainable nationally-owned school meals programme.

5. Performance management and evaluation

5.1 Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

104. The CSP monitoring strategy will aim to enhance monitoring and evaluation capability by improving data quality, ensuring that monitoring is gender- and disability-responsive and developing harmonized and standardized monitoring tools. WFP will strengthen its monitoring mechanisms at the community level, particularly for monitoring local purchases and the delivery of food and cash. Post-distribution monitoring will be conducted periodically. Adequate resources will be allocated for the above-mentioned monitoring strategy.
105. While community participation in WFP programmes is high, WFP has identified a need to fully operationalize its community feedback mechanism and ensure that it guarantees anonymity. The country office will strengthen the mechanism by establishing multiple communication channels that enable community members to ask questions, make complaints and provide feedback on areas relevant to WFP operations in a safe and dignified

manner tailored to their needs. A hotline will be put in place, with dedicated staff and a call centre. A designated community feedback mechanism manager will escalate issues with a potential impact on programming and identify adjustments needed. The new base value for Guinea's national capacity index for school meals will be established through the SABER exercise conducted in the second half of 2024. WFP will conduct baseline surveys, including qualitative data collection, to measure progress. Routine outcome monitoring will be conducted across CSP activities. At the same time, WFP will strengthen local capacity to conduct community and post-distribution monitoring by inviting the Government and cooperating partners to participate in monitoring activities, while also providing regular training for said actors on data collection and analysis.

106. WFP's contribution to regular monitoring will be supplemented by additional food security, nutrition and gender, environmental and social risk analyses with the aim of supporting evidence-based policy design and implementation. WFP plans to conduct a Cost of the Diet and Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis in 2024 to update nutrition and food security indicators related to energy-sufficient and nutritious diets.
107. Gender and protection considerations will be integrated into planning, implementation, monitoring and analysis. The mainstreaming of protection and community engagement will ensure that WFP interventions contribute to the safety, dignity and integrity of affected people. In addition to ensuring men and women's meaningful participation, monitoring will strive to capture, analyse and report on the possible gendered impacts of WFP activities as well as their contribution to gender equality.
108. A mid-term review of the CSP is planned for the first quarter of 2027 and an independent evaluation managed by the Office of Evaluation for the second quarter of 2027. There will also be a decentralized evaluation of the Zero Hunger Village pilot project in the third quarter of 2024, which will generate evidence to inform programme improvement, advocacy and fundraising. WFP will also contribute to an evaluation of the UNSDCF.

5.2 Risk management

Strategic risks

109. The political situation in Guinea is volatile and poses several risks, particularly restrictions on movement, increased insecurity and violence and difficulty in reaching vulnerable populations. To mitigate these risks WFP will work with the Government while widening collaborative networks with local and community-based organizations to ensure broad ownership of CSP programmes.
110. Weak coordination among line ministries could affect school meals capacity strengthening work. To mitigate this risk WFP will focus on improving coordination and collaboration between relevant ministries through technical input, expertise and facilitation.
111. A changing international development assistance landscape has restricted funding opportunities in Guinea in recent years. WFP will intensify communication and evidence-based advocacy and organize donor visits to project sites to attract more attention and funding. WFP will also strengthen its multidimensional partnership with the Government with the aim of becoming its partner of choice for food security and nutrition and building its value proposition for international financial institutions and multilateral donors.

Operational risks

112. The quality and reliability of local procurement will depend partly on the buy-in and capacity of school canteen managers, smallholder farmers and national bodies. To mitigate risks related to food safety and local supply chain failures, WFP will foster links between extension

services and decentralized government bodies and other partners, training all relevant stakeholders and working closely with partner NGOs on monitoring.

113. Under CSP outcomes 1 and 2 WFP will strengthen its community feedback mechanisms to address information gaps and identify gender, disability and protection risks and violations, including gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse. Referral and escalation mechanisms are in place to ensure effective case management and the closing of feedback loops. Data from community feedback mechanisms will be used systematically to inform programming. WFP will seek to partner with other United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Population Fund, and the Ministry for the Advancement of Women, Children and Vulnerable Persons on preventing gender-based violence and raising awareness of the issue among direct and indirect beneficiaries.
114. Supply chain disruption can delay the distribution of nutrition assistance, leading to the underachievement of objectives. The country office will continue to anticipate needs and conduct early procurement, including through the Global Commodity Management Facility, with the support of headquarters and the Regional Bureau for Western Africa.
115. The limited capacity of counterparts, particularly in data collection and reporting, poses a risk to effective programme implementation and monitoring. WFP will conduct comprehensive capacity assessments to identify gaps and provide targeted training to build the skills and knowledge of counterparts. In addition, WFP will aim to expand partnerships with NGOs that have expertise in data collection and reporting to strengthen the overall operation.
116. To address risks of sexual exploitation and abuse, WFP will train employees and partners, sensitize beneficiaries and affected communities and strengthen internal reporting procedures. The country office will adopt measures to mitigate the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse in connection with food assistance and CBTs.

Fiduciary risks

117. The WFP anti-fraud and anti-corruption policy is integrated into legal agreements with cooperating partners. WFP will expand the roster of vendors, enhance competitive processes and ensure that potential suppliers follow WFP procurement rules, regulations and standards.
118. The country office is working to ensure full compliance with WFP's global assurance standards and minimum assurance measures. It will pay particular attention to assurance for CBT and in-kind operations, increasing monitoring in line with corporate minimum monitoring requirements and increasing its focus on commodity management, cooperating partner management and accountability to affected populations.

Financial risks

119. Regular food security, market and supply chain assessments and monitoring will be carried out, and WFP will maintain the flexibility to adjust its activities to mitigate financial risks related to inflation, commodity price volatility, funding shortfalls and economic shocks.

5.3 Social and environmental safeguards

120. WFP is committed to implementing robust social and environmental safeguards to ensure that its programmes do no harm. WFP will systematically implement social and environmental risk assessments in consultation with relevant ministries and stakeholders to ensure best practices and mitigate environmental and social concerns.
121. WFP will implement a pragmatic, rights-based and accountable approach that combines "do no harm" with "do some good" in relation to safety, dignity, equality and non-discrimination, with particular focus on the protection of minorities suffering discrimination and the

empowerment of women and girls. WFP will analyse risks related to human rights, gender equality and community health, safety and security, including context-specific risks related to conflict sensitivity, ethnicity, land and personal identity.

6. Resources for results

6.1 Country portfolio budget

122. The country portfolio budget is USD 143,500,975, allocating adequate funding across all programmatic activities. Beneficiary figures will decrease over the five-year term of the CSP, as will the yearly budget.
123. The budget allocates 27 percent of funds to crisis response. Resilience building under CSP outcomes 2, 3 and 4 receives 73 percent of the budget, with 30 percent for school meals, 18 percent for malnutrition prevention, 21 percent for resilience building for smallholder farmers and 4 percent for country capacity strengthening. About 8.6 percent of the budget will be allocated to the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment.
124. The budget for the new CSP is 20 percent higher than that for the current CSP; this reflects the country office's focus on high-quality performance with higher monitoring and evaluation costs, improved staffing to support the implementation of the operations and the provision of full food baskets for beneficiaries. Interim CBT rations have been increased to ensure that they cover essential needs according to NutVal estimates, pending completion of the minimum expenditure basket analysis in 2024.

| COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET (USD) | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Country strategic plan outcome | Activity | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | Total |
| 1 | 1 | 5 346 125 | 5 225 013 | 4 707 501 | 4 163 652 | 3 559 931 | 1 259 346 | 24 261 568 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 145 726 | 9 118 751 | 8 756 519 | 8 379 601 | 8 454 750 | 5 747 707 | 43 603 053 |
| 2 | 3 | 2 833 896 | 3 883 429 | 4 461 124 | 5 106 744 | 5 598 056 | 3 451 772 | 25 335 021 |
| 3 | 4 | 4 920 933 | 8 003 341 | 5 041 695 | 4 980 972 | 4 929 633 | 2 795 876 | 30 672 450 |
| 4 | 5 | 772 443 | 1 086 884 | 1 009 048 | 1 061 042 | 859 978 | 806 939 | 5 596 335 |
| 5 | 6 | 737 256 | 2 883 093 | 2 921 220 | 2 959 320 | 3 077 660 | 893 747 | 13 472 295 |
| 5 | 7 | 54 196 | 110 118 | 111 574 | 113 029 | 112 646 | 58 690 | 560 253 |
| Total | | 17 810 574 | 30 310 628 | 27 008 681 | 26 764 359 | 26 592 655 | 15 014 078 | 143 500 975 |

6.2 Resourcing outlook and strategy

125. The resourcing outlook is based on past trends and projections, accounts for regular donations and recent discussions and is expected to be limited given competing global emergencies. WFP will increase its evidence-based advocacy with the international community to foster greater donor interest in EPR and anticipatory action, resilience building and school meals in Guinea while leveraging its strategic positioning and becoming the Government's partner of choice. In the event of a funding shortfall WFP will prioritize emergency response under CSP outcome 1. A second priority will be to continue investment in community resilience under CSP outcome 3 and engage in project-based activities, with the aim of reducing humanitarian needs at least in the short to medium term.

126. A partnership and resourcing strategy is in place to guide WFP's areas of engagement with partners and its resource mobilization strategy. WFP will expand its partnerships to include new donors, financial institutions and private sector and regional entities. WFP will pursue joint fundraising opportunities with other United Nations bodies and seek to enhance strategic technical partnerships with the World Bank, academic institutions and international financial institutions.

ANNEX I**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR GUINEA COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2024–2029)****SDG 2: Zero hunger****SDG target 1: Access to Food**

Country strategic plan outcome 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

WFP strategic outcome 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: crisis response

Assumptions

No flooding

OUTCOME INDICATORS

Default rate of clients from TB-DOTS and PMTCT programmes

Food consumption score

Food consumption score – nutrition

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs

Livelihood coping strategies for food security

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate

Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour

Percentage of Milestones in SABER-based implementation plan (related to full SABER exercise or pre-screening tool) that have been fully met

Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)

Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)

Activities and outputs

1: Provide food and nutrition assistance package mainly to crisis-affected populations (URT-1.2: Unconditional resource transfer)

1.1: Food-insecure people (tier 1) in areas prone to or affected by shocks receive anticipatory assistance and have access to nutritious food or cash assistance that meets their essential needs. (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard 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)

1.1: Food-insecure people (tier 1) in areas prone to or affected by shocks receive anticipatory assistance and have access to nutritious food or cash assistance that meets their essential needs. (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard 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)

1.1: Food-insecure people (tier 1) in areas prone to or affected by shocks receive anticipatory assistance and have access to nutritious food or cash assistance that meets their essential needs. (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard 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)

1.1: Food-insecure people (tier 1) in areas prone to or affected by shocks receive anticipatory assistance and have access to nutritious food or cash assistance that meets their essential needs. (Output category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adaptive livelihoods, Standard 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)

1.2: Vulnerable populations, including children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (tier 1) affected by shocks, benefit from programmes that manage and prevent malnutrition and improve diets (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard 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)

1.2: Vulnerable populations, including children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (tier 1) affected by shocks, benefit from programmes that manage and prevent malnutrition and improve diets (Output category B: Nutritious food provided, Standard 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)

1.2: Vulnerable populations, including children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (tier 1) affected by shocks, benefit from programmes that manage and prevent malnutrition and improve diets (Output category E: Social and behaviour change (SBC) provided, Standard 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)

SDG target 2: End malnutrition

Country strategic plan outcome 2: Children, pregnant or breastfeeding women and girls, 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

WFP strategic outcome 2: People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions

Political stability

Outcome indicators

Annual change in enrolment

Attendance rate

Food consumption score – nutrition

Graduation rate

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age

Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)

Retention rate, by grade

SABER school feeding index

Activities and outputs

2: Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition and education outcomes (SMP-1.5: School-based programmes)

2.1: 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 category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)

2.1: 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 category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)

2.1: 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 category N: School feeding provided, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)

3: Provide an integrated nutrition prevention package for populations that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community-level nutrition services (NPA-1.3: Malnutrition prevention programme)

3.1: Vulnerable populations, children and pregnant or breastfeeding women and girls (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 category A: Resources transferred, Standard 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)

3.1: Vulnerable populations, children and pregnant or breastfeeding women and girls (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 category B: Nutritious food provided, Standard 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)

3.1: Vulnerable populations, children and pregnant or breastfeeding women and girls (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 category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard 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)

SDG target 3: Smallholder productivity and incomes

Country strategic plan outcome 3: Communities whose livelihoods are at risk in Guinea, including smallholder farmers and other nutrition-sensitive value-chain actors, have improved livelihoods and increased resilience to climate change and other socioeconomic shocks by 2029

WFP strategic outcome 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions

Political stability

Outcome indicators

Amount of annual host government budget for nationally owned programmes and systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs released following WFP capacity strengthening support

Climate adaptation benefit score

Climate resilience capacity score

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)

Economic capacity to meet essential needs

Food consumption score

Livelihood coping strategies for food security

Number of individuals who demonstrate use of new safe food preparation and storage practices

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods

Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions

Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems

Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base

Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits

Resilience capacity score (RCS)

Shock Exposure Index (SEI)

Transition strategy for programmes or other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs fully implemented by national stakeholder and WFP

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT)

Activities and outputs

4: Provide integrated support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors to develop climate-resilient and nutrition-sensitive value chains (SMS-1.8: Smallholder agricultural market support programmes)

4.1: Smallholder farmers and other nutrition-sensitive value-chain actors (tier 1) benefit from resilience strengthening programmes, notably in relation to climate shocks, that enable them to produce affordable and nutritious foods and strengthen their link to markets, including institutional markets and nutrition programmes (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

4.1: Smallholder farmers and other nutrition-sensitive value-chain actors (tier 1) benefit from resilience strengthening programmes, notably in relation to climate shocks, that enable them to produce affordable and nutritious foods and strengthen their link to markets, including institutional markets and nutrition programmes (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

4.1: Smallholder farmers and other nutrition-sensitive value-chain actors (tier 1) benefit from resilience strengthening programmes, notably in relation to climate shocks, that enable them to produce affordable and nutritious foods and strengthen their link to markets, including institutional markets and nutrition programmes (Output category D: Assets created, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

4.1: Smallholder farmers and other nutrition-sensitive value-chain actors (tier 1) benefit from resilience strengthening programmes, notably in relation to climate shocks, that enable them to produce affordable and nutritious foods and strengthen their link to markets, including institutional markets and nutrition programmes (Output category F: Smallholder farmers supported, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

4.1: Smallholder farmers and other nutrition-sensitive value-chain actors (tier 1) benefit from resilience strengthening programmes, notably in relation to climate shocks, that enable them to produce affordable and nutritious foods and strengthen their link to markets, including institutional markets and nutrition programmes (Output category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adaptive livelihoods, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

4.1: Smallholder farmers and other nutrition-sensitive value-chain actors (tier 1) benefit from resilience strengthening programmes, notably in relation to climate shocks, that enable them to produce affordable and nutritious foods and strengthen their link to markets, including institutional markets and nutrition programmes (Output category N: School feeding provided, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals**SDG target 9: Capacity building**

Country strategic plan outcome 4: National systems, institutions and actors have strengthened capacities to achieve zero hunger, tackle vulnerability and develop the human capital of Guinea by 2029

WFP strategic outcome 4: National programmes and systems are strengthened

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions

Political stability

Outcome indicators

Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national organizations following WFP capacity strengthening support

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

Proportion of eligible population enrolled in national programmes contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support

Activities and outputs

5: 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 (SPS-1.10: Social protection sector support)

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 category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard 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)

5.2: The population of Guinea (tier 3) benefits from the strengthened shock-responsive national social protection system and of the capacities of national institutions to prevent, mitigate and respond to shocks, including those related to the climate (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened)

SDG target 16: Global partnership

Country strategic plan outcome 5: Humanitarian, development and government partners have access to reliable transport and logistics services to support vulnerable people effectively and efficiently

WFP strategic outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective

Focus area: Crisis response

Assumptions

Political stability

Outcome indicators

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South–South and triangular cooperation support

Percentage of users satisfied with services provided

Activities and outputs

6: Provide air transport services and technical assistance to governmental, humanitarian and development partners (HAS-2.3: United Nations Humanitarian Air Service)

6.1: 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 WFP (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services)

6.1: 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 WFP (Output category H: Shared services and platforms provided, Standard output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services)

7: Provide on-demand services and technical assistance to governmental, humanitarian and development partners (ODS-2.4: On-demand services)

7.1: Vulnerable populations (tier 2) benefit from improved emergency response and capacities of governmental, humanitarian and development partners thanks to on-demand services and technical assistance provided by WFP (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions)

7.1: Vulnerable populations (tier 2) benefit from improved emergency response and capacities of governmental, humanitarian and development partners thanks to on-demand services and technical assistance provided by WFP (Output category H: Shared services and platforms provided, Standard output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions)

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the goals

CC.1. Protection

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes

CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services

CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)

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

CC.2. Accountability

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)

CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)

CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism

CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement

CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)

CC.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in WFP food assistance decision-making entities who report meaningful participation

CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment

CC.4. Environmental sustainability**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks

CC.5. Nutrition integration**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component

CC.5.3: Nutrition sensitive score

GOAL 2: Zero hunger**CC.1. Protection****Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes

CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services

CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)

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

CC.2. Accountability**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA

CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)

CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism

CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement

CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)

CC.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in WFP food assistance decision-making entities who report meaningful participation

CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment

CC.4. Environmental sustainability**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks

CC.5. Nutrition integration**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component

CC.5.3: Nutrition sensitive score

ANNEX II

| BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME, OUTPUT AND ACTIVITY (ALL YEARS) | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Country strategic plan outcome | Activity | Output | Beneficiary group | 2024 (six months) | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 (six months) | Total |
| 1 | 1 | 1.1 | Girls | 28 152 | 24 752 | 21 352 | 17 952 | 14 552 | 7 752 | 28 152 |
| | | | Boys | 24 012 | 21 112 | 18 212 | 15 312 | 12 412 | 6 612 | 24 012 |
| | | | Women | 14 904 | 13 104 | 11 304 | 9 504 | 7 704 | 4 104 | 14 904 |
| | | | Men | 15 732 | 13 832 | 11 932 | 10 032 | 8 132 | 4 332 | 15 732 |
| | | | Total | 82 800 | 72 800 | 62 800 | 52 800 | 42 800 | 22 800 | 82 800 |
| | | 1.2 | Girls | 3 128 | 2 737 | 2 345 | 1 954 | 1 563 | 782 | 2 528 |
| | | | Boys | 2 085 | 1 824 | 1 565 | 1 304 | 1 043 | 521 | 1685 |
| | | | Women | 11 354 | 9 934 | 8 515 | 7 096 | 5 677 | 2 838 | 11 354 |
| | | | Men | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Total | 16 567 | 14 495 | 12 425 | 10 354 | 8 283 | 4 141 | 15 567 |
| 2 | 2 | 2.1 | Girls | 85 100 | 85 489 | 77 523 | 69 605 | 67 342 | 65 145 | 101 045 |
| | | | Boys | 82 200 | 82 461 | 74 499 | 66 570 | 58 179 | 61 830 | 100 330 |
| | | | Women | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 800 |
| | | | Men | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 200 |
| | | | Total | 167 300 | 167 950 | 152 022 | 136 175 | 125 521 | 126 975 | 204 375 |
| | 3 | 3.1 | Girls | 13 644 | 17 016 | 19 788 | 22 560 | 25 332 | 14 974 | 25 444 |
| | | | Boys | 10 676 | 13 134 | 15 192 | 17 250 | 19 308 | 11 531 | 19 396 |
| | | | Women | 17 020 | 22 400 | 26 780 | 31 160 | 35 540 | 19 430 | 35 640 |
| | | | Men | 2 660 | 2 850 | 3 040 | 3 230 | 3 420 | 2 565 | 3 420 |
| | | | Total | 44 000 | 55 400 | 64 800 | 74 200 | 83 600 | 48 500 | 83 900 |

| BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME, OUTPUT AND ACTIVITY (ALL YEARS) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Country strategic plan outcome | Activity | Output | Beneficiary group | 2024 (six months) | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 (six months) | Total |
| 3 | 4 | 4.1 | Girls | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Boys | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Women | 9 360 | 18 468 | 18 608 | 18 548 | 18 493 | 9 443 | 93 285 |
| | | | Men | 6 240 | 12 312 | 12 406 | 12 365 | 12 328 | 6 296 | 62 191 |
| | | | Total | 15 600 | 30 780 | 31 014 | 30 913 | 30 821 | 15 739 | 155 476 |
| Total (with overlaps) | | | | 326 267 | 341 425 | 323 061 | 304 442 | 297 025 | 218 155 | 542 118 |
| Total (without overlaps) | | | | 301 967 | 317 125 | 298 761 | 280 142 | 272 725 | 193 855 | 517 818 |

ANNEX III

| FOOD RATION (g/person/day) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|---|---|------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| | Country strategic plan outcome 1 | | | | | Country strategic plan outcome 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | Country strategic plan outcome 3 |
| | Activity 1 | | | | Activity 2 | | | | Activity 3 | | | | | | | | Activity 4 | |
| Beneficiary type | General food distribution | Prevention supplementation/child | Treatment supplementation/child | Supplementation/PBWG | Treatment supplementation/PBWG | School meals programme/on site | Pre-primary | School meals programme/take-home ration | School meals programme/take-home ration | Prevention/child | Stunt/child | Anti-retroviral therapy/child | Supplementation/child | Prevention/PBWG | Supplementation/PBWG | Anti-retroviral therapy/directly observed treatment/clients | Household / anti-retroviral therapy | Smallholder market support/food assistance for assets |
| | Food/CBTs | Food | Food | Food | Food/CBTs | Food/CBTs | Food | Food | Food | Food/CBTs | Food/CBTs | Food/CBTs | Food/CBTs | Food/CBTs | Food/CBTs | Food/CBTs | Food/CBTs | Food/CBTs |
| Cereals | 400 | | | | | 150 | | | | | | | | | | | 200 | 464 |
| Pulses | 60 | | | | | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | 60 | 70 |
| Oil | 25 | | | 20 | 20 | 10 | | 75 | | | | | | 20 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 29 |
| Salt | 5 | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 6 |
| Fruit/dates | | | | | | | | | 100 | | | | | | | | | |
| Super Cereal | | | | 200 | 200 | | | | | | | | | 200 | 200 | 200 | | |
| Super Cereal Plus | | 200 | 200 | | | | 100 | | | 200 | | 200 | 200 | | | | | |
| Lipid-based nutrient supplements - medium quantity | | | | | | | | | | | 50 | | | | | | | |
| Total kcal/day | 1 929 | 820 | 820 | 984 | 984 | 730 | 394 | 663 | 282 | 787 | 281 | 820 | 820 | 984 | 984 | 984 | 1 145 | 2 165 |
| % kcal from protein | 10 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 9.1 | 16.6 | 0 | 6 | 16.6 | 15 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 9.2 | 8.5 |
| CBTs (USD/person/day) | 0.44 | | | | 0.44 | 0.27 | | | | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.51 |
| Number of feeding days per year | 90 | 60 | 90 | 120 | 90 | 120 | | 120 | | 90 | 180 | 180 | 60 | 90 | 120 | 180 | 180 | 120 |

ANNEX IV

| TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|
| Food type/cash-based transfer | Total (mt) | Total (USD) |
| Cereals | 18 035 | 11 922 337 |
| Pulses | 3 463 | 2 925 194 |
| Oil and fats | 2 249 | 3 972 854 |
| Mixed and blended foods | 6 558 | 9 450 388 |
| Other | 1 225 | 1 032 081 |
| Total (food) | 31 530 | 29 302 856 |
| Cash-based transfers | | 30 327 890 |
| Total (food and cash-based transfer value) | 31 530 | 59 630 746 |

ANNEX V

| INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME (USD) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|--------------------|
| | SDG target 2.1/WFP strategic outcome 1 | SDG target 2.2/WFP strategic outcome 2 | SDG target 2.3/WFP strategic outcome 3 | SDG target 17.9/WFP strategic outcome 4 | SDG target 17.16/WFP strategic outcome 5 | Total |
| | CSP outcome 1 | CSP outcome 2 | CSP outcome 3 | CSP outcome 4 | CSP outcome 5 | |
| Focus area | Crisis response | Resilience building | Resilience building | Resilience building | Crisis response | |
| Transfers | 18 519 684 | 52 011 604 | 22 057 010 | 4 179 130 | 10 857 277 | 107 624 705 |
| Implementation | 1 962 156 | 5 655 041 | 3 756 633 | 509 750 | 936 916 | 12 820 496 |
| Adjusted direct support costs | 2 298 976 | 7 063 941 | 2 986 779 | 565 895 | 1 416 103 | 14 331 693 |
| Subtotal | 22 780 815 | 64 730 586 | 28 800 423 | 5 254 775 | 13 210 295 | 134 776 894 |
| Indirect support costs (6.5 percent) | 1 480 753 | 4 207 488 | 1 872 027 | 341 560 | 822 253 | 8 724 082 |
| Total | 24 261 568 | 68 938 074 | 30 672 450 | 5 596 335 | 14 032 548 | 143 500 975 |

Acronyms

| | |
|----------|--|
| CBT | cash-based transfer |
| COVID-19 | coronavirus disease 2019 |
| CSP | country strategic plan |
| EPR | emergency preparedness and response |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| GDP | gross domestic product |
| HGSF | home-grown school feeding |
| MAM | moderate acute malnutrition |
| SABER | Systems Approach for Better Education Results |
| SBC | social and behaviour change |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| UNHAS | United Nations Humanitarian Air Service |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNSDCF | United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework |