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Guinea interim country strategic plan (2019–2022)

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| Total cost to WFP | USD 40,302,571 |
| Gender and age marker* | 3 |

* <https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

Executive summary

Guinea ranked 175th of 189 countries in the 2018 Human Development Index Statistical Update, with 62 percent of the population living in multidimensional poverty. The consequences of widespread poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, poor access to basic public services, socio-political instability, persistent gender inequalities, climate shocks and high rates of population growth are widely felt by the country's 11.9 million inhabitants, and social, economic and food instability were exacerbated by the outbreak of Ebola virus disease in 2014/2015.

The interim country strategic plan supports work towards the Government priorities outlined in the national economic and social development plan for 2016–2020 and sector policies and is in line with the United Nations development assistance framework for 2018–2022. While Guinea has several legal instruments and policies that promote food security and nutrition, poor coordination, weak national capacities, fragmented programming and the slow implementation of national programmes are serious obstacles to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2. The interim country strategic plan therefore emphasizes country capacity strengthening, which will allow WFP to shift its programmes to government and community ownership during implementation of the next two country strategic plans, particularly its school feeding, nutrition, support for women and men smallholder farmers, emergency preparedness and response and supply chain management programmes.

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Through the interim country strategic plan, WFP builds on the success of its school feeding programme as a channel for the promotion of education, good nutrition, gender equality and local livelihood opportunities and an opportunity for strengthening household and community resilience and women's empowerment through the equitable provision of support to women and men smallholder farmer organizations and unions of women processors. It provides a roadmap for identifying and addressing the governance and technical gaps that need to be addressed in order to support smallholders, especially women, by increasing the consumption of locally produced food, improving nutrition, enhancing post-harvest processing, ensuring sustainable access to markets and providing livelihood options for vulnerable women and men of all ages with a view to establishing resilient and sustainable national food systems.

In implementing the plan, WFP will maintain its emergency response capacity and leading role in meeting the immediate food and nutrition needs of people affected by sudden shocks. All the activities are designed to reflect WFP's commitments to gender equality, young people and persons with disabilities. The plan is articulated under five mutually reinforcing strategic outcomes:

- Strategic outcome 1: Food-insecure populations, including pre- and primary school-age children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year.
- Strategic outcome 2: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis.
- Strategic outcome 3: Nutritionally vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV or tuberculosis and receiving treatment, persons with disabilities and orphans, in Guinea have improved nutrition status by 2030.
- Strategic outcome 4: Food-insecure and climate-affected populations, including smallholder farmers, young people and women, in targeted areas have improved livelihood sources and more efficient and inclusive value chains by 2030.
- Strategic outcome 5: National institutions have enhanced capacities in the design and use of management systems for food security and nutrition, social protection and disaster risk management by 2030.

Draft decision*

The Board approves the Guinea interim country strategic plan (2019–2022) (WFP/EB.A/2019/8-B/2) at a total cost to WFP of USD 40,302,571.

* 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 has abundant natural resources and agroecological conditions that are favourable to the achievement of zero hunger. However, a large proportion of its 11.9 million inhabitants¹ suffer from widespread poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, persistent gender inequalities and limited access to basic education and health services.² These factors are compounded by socio-political instability, recurrent climate shocks and an annual population growth rate of 2.75 percent.
2. Although Guinea has several legal instruments and policies for promoting food security and nutrition, poor coordination, weak national capacities, fragmented programming and slow implementation of national programmes are serious obstacles to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2. In the agriculture sector, fragmented approaches to combatting obstacles to food security continue to impede progress towards zero hunger.
3. The situation was exacerbated by the 2014/2015 outbreak of Ebola virus disease, the effects of which are still being felt throughout society and the economy. The livelihoods of vulnerable households, particularly those in rural areas or headed by women, were severely affected by the resulting interruption of cross-border trade and smallholder farming.³ The outbreak revealed weaknesses in services, such as insufficient financial and human resources in the health system. It also highlighted gender inequalities: women's role as caregivers and frontline health-care workers put their health and that of their households at greater risk during the crisis.
4. Guinea's economic growth since the mid-1980s has been too slow and inconsistent to have an effective role in reducing poverty. Guinea ranked 175th of 189 countries on the 2018 Human Development Index Statistical Update, with 62 percent of the population living in multidimensional poverty⁴ and 55.2 percent of the population living below the national poverty line.⁵ Poverty is more prevalent in rural (89.3 percent) than urban areas (18.6 percent) and is characterized by strong gender and regional disparities.⁶
5. In 2015/2016, the primary school completion rate was 59.4 percent (69.7 percent among boys and 49.5 percent among girls).⁷ Secondary education remains a challenge, with significant gaps in lower secondary school completion rates between girls (28.9 percent) and boys (43.7 percent) in 2014.⁸ More than 30 percent of girls and 13 percent of boys have never

¹ The population of Guinea is 11,855,411 (5,935,442 women and girls and 5,919,969 men and boys), 41.4 percent of whom are under 15 years of age. Central Intelligence Agency World Fact Book, July 2018 est.

² In addition, the population statistics from the United Nations Statistics Database on Disability show that in 2014 the number of people registered as living with disability was about 156,000, of whom 47 percent were women and 53 percent were men. <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/sconcerns/disability/statistics/#/countries>.

³ Mark Shepard and others. 2017. *An evaluation of WFP's Level 3 response to the Ebola virus disease (EVD) crisis in West Africa (2014–2015)*. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/789c0eb95e5d4773884d920e9f605673/download/>.

⁴ United Nations Development Programme. 2018. Human Development Indices and Indicators. 2018 Statistical Update. http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf.

⁵ World Bank Global Poverty Working Group. Accessed via World Bank WDI. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.NAHC?>

⁶ Poverty rates vary across regions: Labé (77.5 percent), Mamou (77.4 percent), Faranah (76.1 percent), Kankan (73.9 percent) and N'zérékoré (72.1 percent). No data on poverty disaggregated by gender and age are available by region. Ministère du plan et de la coopération internationale. *Vision 2040 pour une Guinée émergente et prospère*. <https://groupe-consultatif-guinee.com/pndes-content/uploads/2017/11/Vision-Guinee-2040-1.pdf>.

⁷ Ministère de l'enseignement pré-universitaire et de l'alphabétisation. 2016. *Annuaire statistique enseignement primaire 2015–2016*. http://www.stat-guinee.org/PUB/annuaire/MEPUA_Annuaire_Primaire_2015-2016.pdf.

⁸ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics via World bank WDI. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.SEC.CMPT.LO.MA.ZS?view=chart>.

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.SEC.CMPT.LO.FE.ZS?view=chart>.

attended school. In 2014, the national literacy rates were 22 percent among women and 44 percent among men.⁹

6. Women represent 67 percent of the economically active population nationally, but they continue to face significant challenges in access to and control over productive resources and land, and bear a high burden of responsibility for agricultural, unpaid household and informal work. Women lack access to livelihood options and financial and health services, and their participation in decision-making at the household, community and national levels is limited.¹⁰ Guinea has the second highest prevalence of female genital mutilation in the world, with more than 97 percent of girls and women aged 15 to 49 years having undergone the procedure.¹¹ More than 50 percent of women are married before the age of 18.¹²
7. A maternal mortality rate of 679 deaths per 100,000 live births¹³ and under-5 mortality of 85.7 per 1,000 live births are among the highest in sub-Saharan Africa; malaria is the leading cause of infant mortality.¹⁴ In 2016, HIV prevalence was 1.5 percent (1.1 percent among men and 1.9 percent among women), with only 35 percent of the 120,000 people living with HIV receiving anti-retroviral treatment, including 38 percent of pregnant women living with HIV.¹⁵ The prevalence of tuberculosis is high, with an estimated 176 cases per 100,000 people per year.¹⁶

1.2 Progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 2

Targets

8. Guinea has not yet carried out a national zero hunger strategic review. WFP is holding extensive consultations with the Government, other United Nations agencies, civil society organizations and other stakeholders to facilitate the preparation of a comprehensive, inclusive zero hunger strategic review within the next two years. Guinea fell short of achieving Millennium Development Goal 1 and continues to face significant structural and shock-related challenges to the achievement of zero hunger.
9. *Access to food.* Guinea imports more than half of the food it needs,¹⁷ particularly cereals, and ranked 94th of 119 countries on the 2017 Global Hunger Index. Access to food is a major challenge for 21.8 percent of the population (19 percent of men and boys and 20 percent of women and girls), or 2.5 million people, of whom about 300,000 (or 2.4 percent of the total population) are severely food-insecure.¹⁸ Food insecurity is predominantly a rural issue,

⁹ Institut national de la statistique. 2017. *Annuaire statistique 2016*. http://www.stat-guinee.org/images/Publications/INS/annuelles/INS_annuaire_2016.pdf.

¹⁰ Guinea is not included in the Gender Inequality Index.

¹¹ Institut national de la statistique. 2017. *Enquête par grappes à indicateurs multiples 2016*. <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>.

¹² Male, Chata and Wodon, Quentin. 2016. *Basic Profile of the Child Marriage in Guinea. Health, Nutrition and Population Knowledge Brief*. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/25469>.

¹³ Data from 2017. World Health Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Population Fund, World Bank Group and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division. 2015. *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2015*. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/sh.sta.mmrt>.

¹⁴ Data from 2015. United Nations Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality (United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organization, World Bank, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division) at childmortality.org. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DYN.MORT>.

¹⁵ Of the 120,000 people living with HIV, 46,000 were men and boys and 68,000 were women and girls over 15 years of age; 10,000 were children aged 0–14. <http://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>.

¹⁶ World Health Organization. 2017. *Global Tuberculosis report*. <https://www.who.int/tb/publications/2017/en/>.

¹⁷ In 2017, 639,555 mt of cereals was imported and 1,445 mt was exported. Of all cereal imports, 68.4 percent were rice, 31 percent wheat and 0.24 percent maize. WFP and others. 2018. *Guinée - Analyse globale de la vulnérabilité, de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition, décembre 2018*. <https://reliefweb.int/report/guinea/guin-e-analyse-globale-de-la-vuln-rabilit-de-la-s-curit-alimentaire-et-de-la-nutrition>.

¹⁸ WFP and others. 2018. *Guinée - Analyse globale de la vulnérabilité, de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition, décembre 2018*. <https://reliefweb.int/report/guinea/guin-e-analyse-globale-de-la-vuln-rabilit-de-la-s-curit-alimentaire-et-de-la-nutrition>.

- affecting 25.7 percent of rural households compared with 12.7 percent of urban households with significant disparities by gender and region.¹⁹ Vulnerable households resort to negative coping strategies, including reducing food intake, selling assets and livestock, incurring debts, taking children out of school, and often migrating. In N'zérékoré, the most food-insecure region, an increase in migration rates, especially among young people, has been identified as a direct consequence of the Ebola crisis.²⁰
10. Food insecurity is closely linked to poverty, unsustainable food production, recurrent climate shocks, high food prices and low household and community resilience. An absence of inclusive, gender-responsive social protection schemes, the fragmentation of supply chains, and high transportation costs further hinder access to food for the most vulnerable individuals. Women are more affected than men because of their marginalization in decision making and access to resources and services.²¹
 11. *End malnutrition.* Malnutrition is a direct cause of infant mortality.²² Acute malnutrition rates declined from 9.6 percent in 2012²³ to 8.1 percent in 2016.²⁴ Yet, 24.4 percent of children aged 6–59 months are chronically malnourished, 6.1 percent are acutely malnourished and 12.1 percent are underweight. According to the World Health Organization, 22 of the country's 33 prefectures and five districts of Conakry have high rates of stunting (more than 20 percent of children under 5) and 7 prefectures have critical rates.²⁵
 12. Eighteen percent of children are born stunted as a result of poor nutrition among adolescent girls, early childbearing (with 44 percent of women giving birth before they are 18 years of age)²⁶ and poor mother-and-child health and nutrition, including inadequate infant and young child feeding practices: only 35 percent of children are exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life. Only 1.4 percent of breastfed and 5.3 percent of non-breastfed children aged 6–23 months have adequate diets.²⁷
 13. Micronutrient deficiencies are widespread, affecting 49 percent of women and girls of reproductive age and 77 percent of children under 5. Iron deficiency anaemia is a public health issue, with higher rates among rural (79 percent) than urban children under 5 (69 percent) and affecting more than eight out of ten children under 5 in the regions of Faranah (85 percent), Kankan (83 percent) and N'zérékoré (83 percent). The prevalence of

¹⁹ Rates are 21 percent among households headed by men and 21 percent among those headed by women. The most food-insecure regions are N'zérékoré (41.4 percent), Mamou (27.6 percent) and Labé (27.5 percent), followed by Faranah (19.5 percent), Kindia (14.4 percent), Kankan (14.2 percent) and Boké (11.6 percent). Conakry has a rate of 16.4 percent. No gender-disaggregated data are available, but assumptions have been made on the basis of women's limited access to and control over productive assets and services.

²⁰ WFP and others. 2018. *Guinée - Analyse globale de la vulnérabilité, de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition, décembre 2018.* <https://reliefweb.int/report/guinea/guin-e-analyse-globale-de-la-vuln-rabilit-de-la-s-curit-alimentaire-et-de-la-nutrition>. No precise data on migration rates are available.

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² Programme accéléré de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle et de développement agricole durable de la Guinée, 2016–2020. <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gui172926.pdf>. Data disaggregated by sex and age are not available.

²³ *Institut national de la statistique.* 2012. *Enquête démographique et de santé et à indicateurs multiples 2012.* <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1925>.

²⁴ *Institut national de la statistique.* 2017. *Enquête par grappes à indicateurs multiples 2016.* <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>.

²⁵ WFP and others. 2018. *Guinée - analyse globale de la vulnérabilité, de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition, décembre 2018.* <https://reliefweb.int/report/guinea/guin-e-analyse-globale-de-la-vuln-rabilit-de-la-s-curit-alimentaire-et-de-la-nutrition..>

²⁶ *Global Nutrition Report.* 2017. *Country Profile Guinea.* <https://globalnutritionreport.org/nutrition-profiles/africa/western-africa/guinea/>.

²⁷ *Institut national de la statistique.* 2017. *Enquête par grappes à indicateurs multiples 2016.* <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>.

- overweight among children under 5 has also increased, from 3.8 percent in 2012 to 4 percent in 2016.²⁸
14. Major drivers of malnutrition include poverty, food insecurity, inadequate mother, infant and young child feeding practices, diseases (malaria, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections, measles, malaria and HIV), low coverage of nutrition interventions, and limited access to basic education and health services, especially for women and girls. A 2014 vulnerability assessment showed that 24.3 percent of people living with HIV initiating anti-retroviral treatment were undernourished, while 16.9 percent of households affected by HIV were food-insecure.²⁹ Sociocultural factors, including gender inequalities, also influence nutrient intake; for instance, adolescent girls and their children are at higher risk of malnutrition because of the effects of early marriage and motherhood, closely spaced pregnancies, and women's restricted access to resources, formal education and transformative health services.
 15. *Smallholder productivity and incomes.* The food production, pastoralism and livestock sectors engage more than 97 percent of the workforce in rural areas and account for 25 percent of gross domestic product. Agriculture is mostly rainfed and is characterized by low productivity and high vulnerability to climate shocks. Only 25 percent of the 6.2 million hectares of arable land is farmed and less than 10 percent of the 364,000 hectares with potential for irrigation has been developed for agriculture.³⁰ Most farms are small or very small (in Témimélie prefecture, plots are less than 1 hectare),³¹ with smallholder farmers owning only 38 percent of total cultivated land nationally.
 16. The challenges facing smallholder farmers include poor management of water, limited access to and availability of land, especially for women and young people, and limited access to agricultural inputs and technologies, with gaps in the provision of services being exacerbated by gender inequalities. Smallholders have limited or no access to financial services and markets, and women and girls carry out the majority of unpaid household care and domestic work. Most major agricultural production zones are remote and isolated, reducing farmers access to markets and the development of sustainable food value chains.
 17. *Sustainable food systems.* Guinea's food systems are increasingly affected by climate-related shocks such as erratic rainfall, dry spells, droughts and floods, the effects of which are compounded by informal mining activities, unsustainable agricultural practices (including slash and burn) and land degradation. Climate change has a negative impact on biodiversity, agriculture, livelihoods and fisheries, threatening food production and exerting pressure on food prices and the coping strategies of already vulnerable people.

²⁸ Institut national de la statistique. 2012. *Enquête démographique et de santé et à indicateurs multiples 2012*. <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1925>.

²⁹ WFP and Comité national de lutte contre le sida. 2014. *Évaluation du statut nutritionnel et de la vulnérabilité des PVVIH sous traitement ARV et des femmes suivies en PTME*. (Available upon request.)

³⁰ Abdoul' Ganiou Mijiyawa. 2017. *Economic Growth in Guinea and How to Accelerate It*. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/530421507816489006/pdf/WPS8214.pdf>.

³¹ WFP and others. 2018. *Guinée - Analyse globale de la vulnérabilité, de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition, décembre 2018*. <https://reliefweb.int/report/guinea/guin-e-analyse-globale-de-la-vuln-rabilit-de-la-s-curit-alimentaire-et-de-la-nutrition>.

18. Other challenges include rapid population growth and the resulting pressure on resources and basic services, inadequate disaster risk management systems, limited natural resource management and inefficient post-harvest handling. Despite the absence of reliable data, post-harvest losses are understood to be high, 40–50 percent for perishables and 30 percent for grains. Agricultural exports generate 11 percent of Guinea’s export revenue, while 17 percent of imports are food commodities,³² with rice – the national staple – accounting for a high percentage of food imports.³³

Macroeconomic environment

19. Since 2010, the Government has put in place economic and financial reforms aimed at reducing public debt under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. However, these measures, which often fail to take gender issues into consideration, have not proved strong enough to guarantee the country’s achievement of its Vision 2040.³⁴ Between 2008 and 2016, yearly economic growth averaged 4.6 percent and per capita income growth averaged 2.2 percent. The 2014/2015 Ebola outbreak and falling bauxite prices have contributed to further weakening of the economy.
20. The need to maintain the current pace of macroeconomic and fiscal reforms and ensure socio-political stability will continue to be a challenge for Guinea’s development in 2019 and beyond.³⁵

Key cross-sector linkages

21. *Poverty (SDG 1)*. In Guinea, 55.2 percent of the population lives below the national poverty line.³⁶ There are significant variations by gender, age and region in the incidence of poverty, which is related to isolation from or absence of viable markets, a lack of agricultural inputs, exposure to shocks such as price fluctuations, climate change and outbreaks of viruses such as Ebola, and insecurity resulting from socio-political unrest in Guinea and the region.
22. *Health (SDG 3)*. Challenges facing the health sector include insufficient financial and human resources, low access to health care, inadequate measures for the prevention and control of infection, and gender inequality.
23. *Education (SDG 4)*. School attendance in rural areas remains low. Determinants include the impact of Ebola but are also closely linked to food insecurity in poor households.³⁷
24. *Gender equality (SDG 5)*. Despite efforts to foster gender equality and the empowerment of women, the national policy framework for addressing gender issues requires reinforcement and implementation in order to improve women’s access to education, employment, land, agricultural inputs and extension services.³⁸
25. *Climate action (SDG 13)*. Guinea is increasingly affected by natural disasters, climate change and unsustainable agricultural practices, all of which have significant impacts on food security and nutrition.

³² National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (PNIASA 2013–2017).

³³ Ministry of Agriculture. 2012. *Plan national d’investissement agricole et de sécurité alimentaire* (National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan) (2013–2017). <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gui158097.pdf>.

³⁴ Ministère du plan et de la coopération internationale. *Vision 2040 pour une Guinée émergente et prospère*. <https://groupe-consultatif-guinee.com/pndes-content/uploads/2017/11/Vision-Guinee-2040-1.pdf>.

³⁵ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/guinea/overview>.

³⁶ World Bank, Global Poverty Working Group. 62.0 percent of Guineans live in multidimensional poverty.

³⁷ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/guinea/overview> and WFP and others. 2018. *Guinée - Analyse globale de la vulnérabilité, de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition, décembre 2018*. <https://reliefweb.int/report/guinea/guin-e-analyse-globale-de-la-vuln-rabilit-de-la-s-curit-alimentaire-et-de-la-nutrition>.

³⁸ Literacy rates are 40 percent among women and girls and 67 percent among men and boys. Only 2 percent of women own agricultural land. Few Guinean women (or men) have access to extension services or to credit for purchasing machinery and inputs (World Bank. 2018. *Guinea Integrated Agricultural Development Project*).

1.3 Hunger gaps and challenges

26. In the absence of a zero hunger strategic review, existing national policies and consultations with partners provided the means of identifying the following interrelated and persistent challenges to food security and nutrition in Guinea:
- *Access to food.* Inadequate governance and coordination of interventions for food security limit the effectiveness of activities for enhancing access to food. Identification of the factors that affect access to food for the most vulnerable people is hampered by weak and irregular collection, analysis and use of sex- and age-disaggregated data. Additional challenges include the instability of value chains for agriculture, fisheries and livestock products; lack of access to land, inputs and equipment, especially for women; poor access to markets; and the increasing vulnerability of food-insecure households resulting from climate change.
 - *Nutrition.* The nutrition sector suffers from a lack of consideration of nutrition issues in national policies; low coverage of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions; lack of implementation of strategic nutrition interventions; a limited pool of skilled human resources; inadequate health and nutrition services; emerging nutrition challenges in urban areas;³⁹ and poor mother, infant and young child feeding practices.
 - *Smallholder productivity and incomes.* Smallholder producers need support in building their self-sufficiency and resilience. Nationally, there is limited access to and weak management of food value chains for farmer organizations and processor unions, particularly organizations and unions in which women have visibility and agency in the context of an increasing “feminization” of agriculture linked to migration and a shift to work in the mining industry on the part of men and boys.⁴⁰
 - *Sustainable food systems.* The sustainability of food systems continues to be affected by a low level of agricultural technology and mechanization, intensive and inefficient farming practices, lack of incentives for the establishment of commercialization and food processing systems, increasing degradation of the environment and ecosystems, and poor post-harvest handling. Farmers lack technical capacities and basic literacy and numeracy skills, further hindering the development of robust food systems. The main challenges are the absence of a regulatory framework for the acquisition and distribution of inputs, a weak market structure, including with regard to infrastructure, competition, integration and other issues, and poor governance for procurement.
27. Funding constraints and the resulting small scale of interventions continue to limit Guinea’s agricultural potential for sustainable food security and nutrition interventions.

³⁹ These include increased consumption of chemically processed foods and inadequate food safety controls.

⁴⁰ Guinea Integrated Agricultural Development Project, The World Bank 2018. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/275561531366228735/pdf/GUINEA-PAD-06192018.pdf>.

1.4 Key country priorities

Government

28. Guinea's roadmap for long-term development is informed by the country's Vision 2040,⁴¹ which sets out the strategic direction for economic and social growth and the emergence of Guinea as a prosperous developing country. The vision is underpinned by the national economic and social development plan for 2016–2020,⁴² echoing the ambitions of the African Union, which in Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want called for the vigorous pursuit of climate-smart agriculture and food security in all African nations. Work towards Vision 2040 will seek to address the deep-rooted challenges of poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, with an emphasis on factors related to age, gender and disability.
29. The Government addresses poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, disaster risk management and emergency preparedness and response through national sectoral strategies and development plans, such as the national social protection policy (2016), the national agricultural development policy (2017), the multisectoral food and nutrition strategic plan (2016–2020), the accelerated food and nutrition security and sustainable agricultural development programme (2016–2020) and the national plan for agricultural investment and food and nutrition security (2018–2025).
30. Other significant national policies include the national health development plan (2014–2023), the national strategic framework to combat HIV/AIDS (2013–2017), the national environment policy (2016) and the national disaster risk reduction policy (2016). The post-Ebola socio-economic recovery strategy (2015) has the aim of improving the country's health systems through enhanced epidemiological surveillance, early warning systems and coordinated emergency response. The national gender policy (2017) has the aim of promoting gender equality, focusing on access to social services, the elimination of gender-based violence, access to and control over resources and income, improved governance and decision making and the mainstreaming of gender considerations into macroeconomic policy.

United Nations and other partners

31. The 2018–2022 United Nations development assistance framework (UNDAF) is fully aligned with Vision 2040 and the national economic and social development plan. Priority areas in the UNDAF include improved food security and nutrition; sustainable and inclusive development, with a focus on women, young people, persons with disabilities and returning migrants; sustainable resource management; and resilience to climate change and natural hazards. Within the UNDAF, the collaborative commitments of other United Nations agencies, especially the Rome-based agencies and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), focus on improving the implementation and scale up nutrition activities, access to education and nutritious food, and the production and livelihoods of women and men smallholder farmers. As part of the "delivering as one" approach, the United Nations country team, working with the Government and other core partners, aims to ensure that coordination, efficiency and effectiveness are enhanced in order to advance collective outcomes.

⁴¹ *Ministère du plan et de la coopération internationale. Vision 2040 pour une Guinée émergente et prospère.* <https://groupe-consultatif-guinee.com/pndes-content/uploads/2017/11/Vision-Guinee-2040-1.pdf>.

⁴² *Ministère du plan et de la coopération internationale. Plan national de développement économique et social 2016–2020.* <http://www.gouvernement.gov.gn/images/PNDES/Plan%20National%20du%20Developpement%20Economique%20et%20Sociale.pdf>. The national economic and social development plan has four pillars: improved governance for sustainable development; sustainable and inclusive economic growth; inclusive human capital development; and sustainable natural capital management.

32. Measures for fostering gender equality and ensuring the protection of beneficiaries and other stakeholders are mainstreamed into all areas of support and include a commitment to the prevention and mitigation of gender-based violence and the targeting of women and girls who are vulnerable to inequalities and violence.

2. Strategic implications for WFP

2.1 WFP's experience and lessons learned

33. WFP has been active in Guinea since 1964, providing gender-responsive life-saving food assistance, school feeding, assistance for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition and livelihood support to targeted vulnerable people. An evaluation of the response to the 2014/2015 Ebola outbreak and a decentralized evaluation of the WFP Guinea country programme for 2013–2017 found that WFP's activities have been relevant and are aligned with national priorities, despite increasing funding constraints.⁴³ The Government and humanitarian actors value the logistics capacity of the WFP country office and its support during and after emergency responses and views WFP's expertise and field presence as essential in ensuring continuity in the implementation of programmes and the improvement of national and local systems for managing school feeding, supply and value chain activities, and emergency response. WFP's work with the national institute of statistics on the development of a clearer understanding of food security and nutrition issues through the collection, analysis and use of statistics, and its work with women and men smallholder farmers through smallholder agriculture market support for sustainable food systems are also seen as valuable contributions.
34. Over the past five decades, WFP has developed broad experience in emergency and development responses to food insecurity, malnutrition and fragile livelihoods in various settings in Guinea. WFP's engagement has been strengthened over the past two decades, especially while the country hosted refugees from civil strife in Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone. More recently, WFP provided leadership at the regional and national levels during the Ebola response. In addition to providing food assistance to affected communities, WFP also developed a platform for common services,⁴⁴ which contributed significantly to Ebola containment efforts. Many national and international partners in Guinea are of the view that without WFP's expertise, the response to the Ebola outbreak would not have been as successful or the spread of the disease as swiftly curtailed.
35. Areas for improvement identified in the decentralized evaluation of the country programme include:
- scale up of food security and nutrition analyses and monitoring through enhanced, gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation systems;
 - enhancement of the geographical convergence of WFP's interventions and the decentralization of the day-to-day operational management of programmes;
 - work with the Government on strengthening capacities for policy implementation and the allocation of resources to national priorities; collaboration on the development of a national school feeding policy and a national protocol for the provision of assistance to people living with HIV; and the development of flagship projects in the food security and nutrition sectors through the UNDAF, working with actors in other sectors to provide

⁴³ Mark Shepard and others. 2017. *An evaluation of WFP's Level 3 response to the Ebola virus disease (EVD) crisis in West Africa (2014–2015)*. Available at <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/789c0eb95e5d4773884d920e9f605673/download/> and WFP. 2018. *Guinea, Country Programme 200326: an evaluation*. Available at <https://www.wfp.org/content/guinea-country-programme-200326-evaluation>.

⁴⁴ Humanitarian air services, supply chain, logistics cluster support, information technology for monitoring and evaluation, security and procurement service.

holistic and inclusive services for the people who are most vulnerable to poverty, hunger and the diseases of poverty; and

- strengthening of partnerships with other United Nations agencies, prioritizing joint programming and broadening WFP's funding streams by leveraging its excellence in technical assistance, innovation and knowledge sharing in order to ensure greater and more equitable involvement of national counterparts.
36. Since 2015, the country office has scaled up its school feeding activities to reach 300,000 children in 1,600 schools, mitigating the impact of the Ebola virus disease on school attendance and food insecurity in the hardest hit areas. WFP successfully introduced home-grown school feeding (HGSF), particularly in the Forest Guinea region, supporting more than 10,000 people, including the members of market garden groups and parboiler unions – 90 percent of whom are women – in supplying 5,000 mt of rice and vegetables to schools, thus improving livelihoods and nutrition. Partnerships with the Government, donors, banks, local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and communities have been a major driver of this success. WFP also supported the Ministry of Education in the establishment and strengthening of the national directorate for school canteens (*Direction nationale des cantines scolaires*), which currently runs 100 canteens, and spearheaded the drafting of the national policy on school feeding.

2.2 Opportunities for WFP

37. WFP will leverage its strengths and comparative advantages in order to contribute to the achievement of zero hunger in accordance with national development priorities, the African Union's Agenda 2063, inputs from core partners and lessons learned from 50 years of operations. Opportunities identified for this interim country strategic plan (ICSP) include:
- providing support to the Government for the preparation of a comprehensive national zero hunger strategic review that defines the national roadmap for the achievement of zero hunger and will be critical in ensuring efficiency, effectiveness and consistency among national food security and nutrition objectives and the goals of the WFP country office;
 - continuing to leverage WFP's expertise in food security analysis to inform the design, implementation and impact of country-led, gender-transformative and age-responsive food security and nutrition programmes;
 - strengthening and scaling up links between school feeding (with greater focus on HGSF) and nutrition-sensitive programming, providing livelihood and resilience support to people who are vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition, and mitigating the impacts of climate change;
 - designing and implementing a strategy for the implementation of a package of activities for integrated community resilience that defines the steps for achieving government ownership and maximizing impact over the three years of the ICSP (strategic outcomes 1, 3 and 4). The strategy will be informed by gender and age analyses and will include innovative ways of providing cash-based transfers (CBTs) to schools so that they can purchase local commodities for school feeding while shifting towards HGSF that supports local self-reliance and equitable ownership of school feeding programmes;
 - strengthening malnutrition prevention and treatment while emphasizing nutrition-sensitive approaches as part of a multi-sectoral, integrated nutrition package (strategic outcome 3). Once the final review of the chronic malnutrition prevention project⁴⁵ is complete and impact data have been analysed, WFP will assess the need to scale up and extend the project's geographical coverage to other regions, in collaboration with the

⁴⁵ The project has been implemented since 2015 as one of the "1,000-days" pilot projects of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) and Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) initiatives.

Government, United Nations agencies (in the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) and Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) initiatives) and other partners. Because urban malnutrition is a more serious issue, WFP and partners will undertake situation analysis in urban areas – paying attention to gender, age and other factors – and will pilot innovative approaches to addressing malnutrition in urban settings;

- as WFP is a co-lead of the SUN network in Guinea, supporting the national focal point for the country's SUN movement, the national coordinating committee for nutrition and actors in other relevant sectors, including those in the private sector, in the coordinated implementation of the national food and nutrition policy and the multisectoral food and nutrition strategic plan; and
- reinforcing smallholder agriculture market support and enhancing smallholders' resilience to climate shocks through the provision of support for increased productivity and measures for creating equitable access to efficient and structured markets (strategic outcome 4).

38. These interventions will be complemented by policy dialogue and country capacity strengthening activities aimed at achieving greater impact and facilitating national ownership of and interconnectivity among all strategic outcomes in the ICSP. These activities will include:

- strengthening of national counterparts' capacities to mainstream food and nutrition-sensitive interventions into national policies that are gender-transformative and protection-responsive;
- advocacy for the roll out of the national school feeding policy and the consolidation of a national school feeding department, including through continued technical assistance for the decentralized structures of the national directorate for school canteens and other partners, with a view to establishing a nationally owned, sustainable HGSP programme;
- reinforcement of national disaster risk management systems that facilitate preparation for and rapid response to emergencies and promote the sustainable management of natural resources in the face of increasing climate-related disasters and health emergencies;
- continued support for the accelerated food and nutrition security and sustainable agricultural development programme (2016–2020) and optimization of supply chain systems, including WFP's Supply Chain Optimization through Logistics, Visibility and Evolution programme; and
- implementation of innovations for post-harvest management, food processing and marketing, and the documentation and dissemination of successes and challenges with a view to achieving sustainable results.

2.3 Strategic changes

39. The design of the ICSP highlights the changing nature of WFP's support for the food security and nutrition of the people of Guinea. It lays the foundations for a gradual shift from the direct provision of food assistance to a technical partnership with the Government that is focused on mutually agreed priority areas and the transition of WFP's role from implementer to enabler of sustainable hunger solutions.

40. The plan defines the initial building blocks for capacity strengthening activities, which will be developed further in future country strategic plans (CSPs). Implementation of the ICSP will contribute to the achievement of national food security, nutrition and education goals, consolidating WFP's strategic contributions with the Government and other partners in all elements of humanitarian and development response, including emergency preparedness, supply and value chain management, post-harvest loss management, policy engagement

and governance. The ICSP is focused on good practices for emergency response management, the collection of better practices for the targeting of households and communities for resilience building activities, and women's empowerment for durable solutions that are gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive.

41. WFP views the ICSP as a unique opportunity to translate its commitments into concrete, cost-effective and achievable actions for improved operations and capacity strengthening initiatives over the next three years. Implementation of the ICSP provides an opportunity to support the Government in all areas of governance, laying the foundations for a gradual, sustainable handover of WFP activities to the Government. The ICSP also provides opportunities for WFP, the Government and partners to deepen their understanding of the gaps that prevent achievement of food security and good nutrition for all.
42. WFP will support the Government in ensuring that results contribute to the aims of "improving food and nutrition security, accelerating agricultural production, improving commercialization, storage and processing and reducing food imports", set out in the accelerated food and nutrition security and sustainable agricultural development programme (2016–2020). This support will be provided through activities under strategic outcomes 4 and 5, which will be implemented in close collaboration with a broad spectrum of other actors, including United Nations agencies, national and international NGOs, civil society organizations and private sector partners.
43. WFP's success in school feeding in Guinea and the region makes maintaining WFP support for a sustainable school feeding programme a priority for the Government. Through the ICSP, WFP aims to broaden the reach of the programme in order to consolidate achievements in promoting the consumption of local foods and fostering healthy eating habits through nutrition education. At the request of the Government and local communities, the school feeding programme will also serve preschool children in targeted vulnerable regions with functioning school canteens.
44. It is important that programmes be implemented in ways that contribute to the achievement of nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative objectives that will contribute to the development of sustainable gender-transformative, innovative and cost-effective hunger and nutrition solutions.

3. WFP strategic orientation

3.1 Direction, focus and intended impacts

45. Under the ICSP, WFP will continue the gradual shift, initiated under the transitional ICSP, towards resilience building and livelihood activities that benefit all participants equitably (strategic outcome 4) and are tailored to local conditions. Where possible, nutrition-sensitive approaches (strategic outcome 3) will be followed in all of WFP's activities as part of the delivery of integrated interventions.
46. Given the socio-political fragility and climate-related risks in the country and the region, WFP will maintain its flexibility and agility in responding swiftly to sudden shocks through activities under strategic outcome 2 (contingency planning).
47. Activities will be designed in collaboration with the Government and other partners and in accordance with national priorities and the availability of funding, with a focus on needs in prioritized geographical areas and opportunities for the convergence of operations in these areas. Joint activities are an integral part of the UNDAF, in which priority is given to joint programmes and flagship projects for the achievement of SDGs.
48. To address the gaps in national institutional, human and financial capacities, a country capacity strengthening plan will be developed and implemented with the Government and other core stakeholders. The plan will define areas of engagement and map the way forward for future CSPs.

49. These activities will be complemented by the development of a transition and handover strategy that identifies national capacity gaps and needs to be addressed with a view to fostering national ownership of programmes.⁴⁶
50. Accountability to affected populations, promotion of gender equality, protection of beneficiaries and conflict sensitivity are cross-cutting issues in all the strategic outcomes. WFP's policy of zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse will be enforced. WFP will seek to incorporate social and behaviour change communication and the consideration of nutrition, environmental and social issues into all of its activities, in line with its environmental policy.

3.2 Strategic outcomes, focus areas, expected outputs and key activities

Strategic outcome 1: Food-insecure populations, including pre- and primary school-age children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year

51. Under the ICSP, WFP will provide targeted assistance to 932 school canteens, providing nutritious meals and improving access to food for targeted children throughout the school year. In some targeted areas, support will be extended to include preschool children and/or children living with disabilities, depending on requests from school committees and parents. Girls' access to education will be promoted through the distribution of take-home rations aimed at encouraging girls' completion of primary school, addressing underlying gender inequalities and combating early marriage.

Focus area

52. This strategic outcome is focused on resilience building.

Expected outputs

53. This strategic outcome will be achieved through the following three outputs.
- Children attending pre- and primary school receive timely and adequate nutritious meals, including locally sourced food, that meet their food and nutrition needs and support school attendance and retention.
 - Girls attending primary school receive take-home entitlements that support school attendance and retention.
 - Children attending pre- and primary school benefit from the enhanced capacities of relevant partners managing school feeding to meet their food needs.

Key activity

Activity 1: Provide nutritious school meals to pre- and primary school children, including take-home rations for girls, prioritizing local purchases and providing capacity strengthening for partners, including through social and behaviour change communications and nutrition-sensitive activities within the framework of home-grown school feeding approaches

54. WFP will continue to provide appropriate hot meals to school-age children in areas of high food insecurity, ensuring that targeted girls and boys have access to healthy food throughout the school year. Activities will include enhanced access to clean and safe energy through WFP's Safe Access to Fuel and Energy initiative, and innovative activities for sustainable ecosystem management in synergy with other actors involved in environmental management. Approximately 150,000 primary schoolchildren, 49 percent of whom are girls, at 932 schools will be assisted. To help close the gender gap, 8,000 girls completing the last

⁴⁶ The strategy will involve a gradual transfer to the Government of the management and operation of the WFP logistics bases that constituted the backbone of the Ebola response in Guinea.

- year of primary school (CM2)⁴⁷ in schools with canteens will receive take-home rations for encouraging their completion of the primary cycle.
55. In the seven most vulnerable prefectures, 22,000 schoolchildren will receive micronutrient supplements for improving nutrition status and reducing malnutrition. WFP will provide assistance to 2,000 preschool children in the prefectures that are most vulnerable to food insecurity and high malnutrition rates. The provision of food assistance to preschool children is an innovation in Guinea, where preschool education is a priority for the Government and its partners. The assistance will be distributed at community centres in partnership with UNICEF. An average of 50 children at each of 40 community centres will be targeted. The targeted centres will be near schools with canteens to supply the food.
 56. In approximately 200 schools, WFP will use CBTs to support gender-responsive activities aimed at facilitating market opportunities for smallholder producers through local purchases that provide 15,000 children (an average of 150 per school) with nutritious, locally produced and diverse food, such as fresh vegetables and animal-based proteins. This activity is designed to link targeted smallholder farmers to canteen management committees with a view to increasing the availability and use of locally produced food, stimulating the local economy, improving financial inclusion and incomes for smallholder farmers, increasing the use of digital payments, enhancing the governance of procurement by school canteen committees and contributing significantly to the sustainability and national ownership of the programme and to good or improved nutrition status. WFP will work in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and UNICEF on enhancing the production aspects of HGSP and increasing the outreach of HGSP programmes through the inclusion of social and behaviour change communication and other capacity-building activities, including the dissemination of messages on good nutrition, sanitation and practices that promote gender equality.

Strategic outcome 2: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis

57. WFP will maintain its leadership and capacities in emergency response by using contingency planning to ensure that it assists the most vulnerable people including refugees and internally displaced persons in meeting their essential food needs in times of crisis and during shocks.

Focus area

58. This strategic outcome is focused on crisis response.

Expected outputs

59. This strategic outcome will be achieved through the following four outputs.
 - Crisis-affected populations receive timely and adequate food and nutrition assistance that meets their food and nutrition needs.
 - Crisis-affected people receive adequate gender-transformative social and behaviour change communications that improve nutrition-related practices.
 - Crisis-affected people receive timely and adequate food assistance for assets that enables them to meet their food needs while enhancing their livelihoods and resilience to shocks.
 - Crisis-affected malnourished populations receive timely and adequate specialized nutritious food for preventing and treating malnutrition.

Key activity

⁴⁷ In CM2, students are usually 12 years old.

Activity 2: Provide an integrated package of emergency food and nutrition assistance that includes gender-responsive and gender-transformative social and behaviour change communications and livelihood support for crisis-affected populations

60. In the event of an emergency, for a limited period, WFP will provide in-kind food or CBTs – as either unconditional assistance or conditional food assistance for assets to protect livelihoods – for meeting the food and nutrition needs of vulnerable crisis-affected people. Gender and age-related issues will be taken into account in the design of activities, which will include gender-transformative social and behaviour change communications. The estimated beneficiary numbers for this contingency activity are based on previous WFP crisis responses and will be adjusted through ICSP revisions as required. WFP will gradually increase the proportion of conditional transfers with a view to facilitating early recovery and helping to build assets that foster self-sufficiency. This will be complemented by capacity strengthening activities in emergency preparedness, response, recovery and supply chain management for national partners under strategic outcome 5.
61. WFP will draw up contingency plans for ensuring that the immediate food and nutrition requirements of targeted people are met equitably. The plans will include measures for delivering on WFP's commitment to the prevention of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse, such as the establishment and monitoring of gender-responsive feedback and complaint mechanisms, which will also help WFP and the United Nations system to ensure accountability to affected populations in emergency response.

Strategic outcome 3: Nutritionally vulnerable populations including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV or tuberculosis and receiving treatment, persons with disabilities and orphans in Guinea have improved nutrition status by 2030

62. The aim of this outcome is to maximize the impact of nutrition activities by integrating the consideration of nutrition issues into work in other sectors (agriculture, education) and complementing partners' activities with tailored gender-transformative, community-based social and behaviour change communications on nutrition.

Focus area

63. This outcome is focused on root causes.

Expected outputs

64. This strategic outcome will be achieved through the following three outputs.
- Malnourished people and populations at risk receive timely and adequate specialized nutritious food for preventing and treating malnutrition.
 - Malnourished people and populations at risk receive targeted social and behaviour change communications that improve nutrition-related practices and help to prevent malnutrition.
 - Malnourished people and populations at risk benefit from the enhanced technical capacities of the Government and other partners by improving their nutrition status.

Key activity

Activity 3: Support beneficiaries equitably – women, men, girls and boys – through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes, including social and behaviour change communications, and strengthen partners' capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition

65. WFP and the Ministry of Health will work with communities, local NGOs and the media on the promotion of improved nutrition-related behaviour through formative research, the development of gender-responsive nutrition messages tailored to local conditions, information sessions and education on good nutrition for infants and young children, targeting all community members. WFP will ensure a regular supply of inputs for nutrition activities, including nutritious foods and information materials on nutrition, and will work

with partners on monitoring and evaluating the implementation of national guidelines and on strengthening the capacities of cooperating partners. In order to address findings from the latest nutrition surveys in Guinea, which show that only 1.4 percent of children had “acceptable” dietary diversity in 2016, cooking demonstrations will be provided at health and community centres.

66. WFP will implement an integrated supplementary nutrition programme that provides children aged 6–23 months with specialized nutritious food for the prevention of stunting. Social and behaviour change communications and peer-to-peer learning will focus on promoting healthy diets for infants and young children and will target men and boys as well as women and girls, providing messages on good hygiene practices and on fostering a more gender-equitable sharing of roles and responsibilities in ensuring good nutrition. WFP will work with partners in the agriculture, health, water and sanitation sectors to provide targeted beneficiaries with complementary activities that include nutrition-sensitive actions for improving food security and increasing the availability of nutritious foods.
67. Blanket supplementary feeding will be provided for three to six months in response to emergencies and during lean seasons with the aim of preventing global acute malnutrition among young children and pregnant and lactating women and girls who are at risk, protecting their nutrition status and avoiding increases in mortality rates among vulnerable people.
68. In collaboration with the school health directorate (*Direction nationale de la santé scolaire et universitaire*) the national directorate for school canteens and communities, WFP will address micronutrient deficiencies by providing vulnerable children with fortified foods and ensuring that beneficiaries and cooks receive training on how best to prepare these products. The training will be complemented by information on good nutrition, hygiene and health practices.
69. WFP will seek to consolidate achievements in the treatment of acute malnutrition. With malnutrition increasing exponentially in urban areas, particularly Conakry,⁴⁸ WFP will undertake a comprehensive analysis in targeted urban settings with a view to developing an in-depth understanding of the root causes of urban malnutrition, identifying similarities and differences between sexes and among age groups in order to design interventions that can best address the problems identified. High-priority needs will be addressed through a budget revision.

Strategic outcome 4: Food-insecure and climate-affected populations, including smallholder farmers, young people and women, in targeted areas have improved livelihood sources and more efficient and inclusive value chains by 2030

70. The Government, WFP and other actors will continue to support vulnerable smallholder farmers through more resilient production practices, inclusive value chains and enhanced marketing opportunities for generating income, improving livelihoods and mitigating the increasing impacts of climate change. In highly productive agricultural areas prone to food insecurity, WFP will help to enhance access to markets for 47,000 members of smallholder farmer groups, 80 percent of whom are women, and 5,296 smallholder farmers engaged in the collection, storage, processing and transportation of parboiled rice, 85 percent of whom are women.

Focus area

71. This outcome is focused on resilience building.

Expected outputs

⁴⁸ WFP and others. 2018. *Guinée - Analyse globale de la vulnérabilité, de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition, décembre 2018*. <https://reliefweb.int/report/guinea/guin-e-analyse-globale-de-la-vuln-rabilit-de-la-s-curit-alimentaire-et-de-la-nutrition>

72. This strategic outcome will be achieved through the following two outputs:
- Targeted smallholder women and men farmers receive technical support in the maintenance and restoration of assets and have access to financial services for improved livelihoods and strengthened climate-resilient food systems.
 - Targeted smallholder women and men farmers receive technical support in improved food handling and processing and access to market opportunities, including school feeding and home-grown school feeding interventions and local food processors.

Key activity

Activity 4: Provide targeted groups with climate-resilient livelihood support that enables them to sustainably increase and diversify their roles along the food value chain, strengthens their access to markets, including school feeding and home-grown school feeding interventions, and improves food handling and processing

73. WFP will work with the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and other partners on the provision of technical assistance, mainly to women and young people, for facilitating access to stable, profitable and functional markets. Support will include work with local implementing partners, the Government and decentralized authorities in strengthening organizational, technical and resilience capacities for improved crop production and processing and food safety and quality control.
74. Working with local partners, WFP will reinforce the capacities and opportunities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, in the provision of food commodities for school feeding and will create a sustainable model for institutional purchasing that links smallholder farmers to market outlets in order to stimulate the availability and use of locally produced foods. Resilience to seasonal shocks will be built through training on functional literacy, and basic accounting and organizational skills for cooperatives. Activities for women's empowerment and climate change adaptation will also be included.
75. Interventions in targeted areas will have the aims of reducing post-harvest losses at the farm level, piloting innovations such as hermetic silos and effective post-harvest handling practices and improving food handling and transportation services. WFP will explore contracting modalities for facilitating the inclusion of more smallholder farmers, and opportunities in the value chains for food products other than rice, such as beans, maize and palm oil.
76. Activities will include the rehabilitation and creation of productive community assets, diversification of and improved access to pro-smallholder services and opportunities arising from the national HGSP programme and leveraging of the supply chain to increase the integration and optimization of local markets.

Strategic outcome 5: National institutions have enhanced capacities in the design and use of management systems for food security and nutrition, social protection and disaster risk management by 2030

77. WFP will work with the Government and partners on enhancing capacities at the national, subnational and community levels in the design and implementation of inclusive and equitable food security and nutrition policies and programmes by providing technical support and training. All activities under this strategic outcome are linked and complementary to those under the other strategic outcomes.

Focus area

78. This outcome is focused on resilience building.

Expected output

79. This strategic outcome will be achieved through the following output:

- Food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from the strengthened capacities of the Government and partners by being able to meet their food and nutrition needs and improve their livelihoods.

Key activity

Activity 5: Deliver capacity strengthening support for national institutions and other partners, including through South–South cooperation, in the design and use of systems for the management of social protection, emergency preparedness and response, disaster risks, post-harvest losses and supply chains for food security and nutrition objectives

80. WFP will carry out a baseline study to identify the capacity strengthening needs of the Government and cooperating NGO partners and to guide the strategic direction of work with national institutions in managing food security, nutrition, social protection and disaster risk management in an equitable and inclusive manner.
81. WFP and the Government will design and implement a gradual transition strategy based on the results of a Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER)⁴⁹ survey and addressing recommendations from the decentralized evaluation of the WFP country programme and the transitional ICSP. The strategy will prioritize the establishment of a national school feeding programme and advocacy for the adoption of the national school feeding policy by the national assembly.
82. WFP will ensure that capacity strengthening activities for people affected by food insecurity, malnutrition and climate change, including smallholder farmers and especially women and young people, continue to be integral elements of all the assistance provided so that people are equitably empowered and able to contribute to the establishment of sustainable livelihoods and food security.
83. WFP will work with government institutions on the improvement of institutional emergency preparedness and response by supporting the design and implementation of national emergency contingency plans and updating the WFP national logistics capacity assessment in order to contribute to national assessments of emergency preparedness and response needs. WFP will continue to implement Supply Chain Optimization through Logistics, Visibility and Evolution initiatives for capacity strengthening with the Ministry of Health. Services will be delivered through the United Nations “delivering as one” approach, prioritizing the 40 communes de convergence currently established in Guinea.⁵⁰
84. WFP will work with the Government, the World Bank, UNICEF and the International Labour Organization to explore effective and cost-efficient ways of partnering on implementation of the newly endorsed national social protection policy. Options include contributing expertise for the development of a unified social registry, improving institutional coordination and building capacities in vulnerability analysis, targeting and disaster risk management. WFP will work with partners on identifying gaps in expertise in areas where it is best equipped to provide technical assistance.

3.2 Transition and exit strategies

85. WFP and the Government will design and implement a strategy for WFP’s shift from the direct provision of food assistance to more technical support and partnership with the Government, facilitating a gradual handover to national ownership of school feeding programmes, smallholder agriculture market support, emergency response and preparedness initiatives and supply chain management. WFP will contribute to the development of systems for annual food security and nutrition surveys and other regular

⁴⁹ SABER is a tool for assessing institutional and operational gaps in the education system.

⁵⁰ The *communes de convergence* model for strengthening community resilience was developed in the Niger with support from United Nations agencies.

monitoring, of food security for example. Future CSPs will build on these foundations to consolidate technical support with the ultimate aim of having government-led initiatives.

86. WFP will focus on strengthening the capacities of targeted women and men smallholder farmers to manage the value chains for their produce, thereby contributing to resilience, self-sufficiency and improved agricultural production, storage, processing and marketing. Support will include the strengthening of capacities in literacy, numeracy and management skills with a view to fostering equitable financial inclusion, and the provision of inputs for improving vegetable production and rice processing and contributing to sustainability, resilience, inclusion and empowerment.
87. Activities to facilitate the handover of programmes to national ownership will foster partnerships in a broad range of sectors, including health, education, agriculture, environment, social protection and finance, in order to increase livelihood opportunities equitably for women and men of all ages. The services provided will include access to gender-responsive social protection and health programmes that address the needs and priorities of the diverse women and men targeted and will be designed to ensure that services are provided to vulnerable people living with HIV, tuberculosis or disability.

4. Implementation arrangements

4.1 Beneficiary analysis

| TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY ^a | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------|--------|--------|--------------|----------------|
| Strategic outcome | Activity | Girls | Boys | Women | Men | Total |
| 1 | School feeding | 73 500 | 76 500 | - | - | 150 000 |
| | Take-home rations | 7 649 | - | - | - | 7 649 |
| | Local purchases | 7 350 | 7 650 | - | - | 15 000 |
| | School feeding fortification (MNP) | 10 780 | 11 220 | - | - | 22 000 |
| | Preschool feeding | 998 | 1 038 | - | - | 2 036 |
| 2 | Assistance to crisis-affected populations | 3 060 | 2 940 | 4 590 | 4 410 | 15 000 |
| 3 | Treatment of MAM – children | 18 480 | 14 520 | - | - | 33 000 |
| | Treatment of MAM – PLWG | - | - | 24 000 | - | 24 000 |
| | ART clients | - | - | 5 265 | 4 860 | 10 125 |
| | Households of ART patients | 10 632 | 6 076 | 18 729 | 15 188 | 50 625 |
| | DOT clients | - | - | 780 | 720 | 1 500 |
| | Households of DOT clients | 1 575 | 900 | 2 775 | 2 250 | 7 500 |
| | Prevention of stunting | 6 800 | 8 200 | - | - | 15 000 |
| | Prevention of acute malnutrition (BSF) children | 7 650 | 7 350 | - | - | 15 000 |
| | Prevention of acute malnutrition (BSF) PLWG | - | - | 15 000 | - | 15 000 |
| Treatment of MAM– children with disability | 1 040 | 960 | - | - | 2 000 | |
| 4 | Local purchases from smallholder farmers | - | - | 4 500 | 796 | 5 296 |

| Strategic outcome | Activity | Girls | Boys | Women | Men | Total |
|--------------------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Market gardening and vegetable production | - | - | 37 600 | 9 400 | 47 000 |
| Total^b | | 124 585 | 117 634 | 107 194 | 32 044 | 381 457 |

ART = anti-retroviral treatment; BSF = blanket supplementary feeding; DOT = directly observed treatment; MAM = moderate acute malnutrition; MNP = micronutrient powder; PLWG = pregnant and lactating women and girls.

^a Girls and boys are beneficiaries under 18 years of age.

^b Without overlap.

88. *Strategic outcome 1.* Priority areas for interventions are identified from a composite indicator that measures level of food insecurity, gross enrolment rate, gross completion rate and prevalence of chronic malnutrition. Members of households receiving food and cash-based transfers for girls attending school in CM2 are indirect beneficiaries. Capacity strengthening for government employees and communities is aimed at improving the sustainability of school feeding activities.
89. *Strategic outcome 2.* Vulnerability analysis and mapping will be undertaken to identify areas of vulnerability across the country. WFP assessment tools will be used to identify vulnerable households, with particular attention to vulnerabilities linked to gender, age, disability and the particular crisis to which WFP is responding. Beneficiaries will be registered on WFP's SCOPE beneficiary and transfer management system.
90. *Strategic outcome 3.* Targeted parents, grandparents and members of households with young children and schoolchildren, community leaders, women's groups, youth associations and religious leaders will receive messages on good nutrition translated into local languages. Targeting criteria will be defined jointly with the Government and other partners. Over the ICSP period, a total of 162,132 beneficiaries will be assisted: 57,477 women and 16,698 men over 18 years of age, and 35,452 girls and 52,505 boys under 18.
91. *Strategic outcome 4.* Vulnerability analysis will be used to identify people who are eligible for support under this strategic outcome. The criteria used are production potential, adoption of innovations, existence of school canteens and expected level of community support.
92. Participatory gender and age analyses will be used for targeting under all strategic outcomes to ensure that women, men, girls and boys benefit equally and that the specific needs of vulnerable groups are taken into account.

4.2 Transfers

Food and cash-based transfers

TABLE 2: FOOD RATIIONS (g/person/day) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUES (USD/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY

| | Strategic outcome 1 | | | | Strategic outcome 2 | | | | | Strategic outcome 3 | | | | | | Strategic outcome 4 | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------|---------------------|----------------|------------|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|------------------|------------|----------------|----------|-----------------------------|------|
| | Activity 1 | | | | Activity 2 | | | | | Activity 3 | | | | | | Activity 4 | |
| | School-age children | Preschool children | Take-home rations | CBTs | GFD | BSF - children | BSF - PLWG | MAM - children under 5 | MAM- PLWG | MAM - under 5 | MAM - PLWG | ART/ DOT clients | Households | BSF - children | BSF-PLWG | Prevention stunting under-5 | CBTs |
| | Food | Food | Food | CBTs | Food | Food | Food | Food | Food | Food | Food | Food | Food | Food | Food | Food | CBTs |
| Cereals | 150 | | | | 400 | | | | | | | | 200 | | | | |
| Pulses | 30 | | | | 60 | | | | | | | | 60 | | | | |
| Oil | 10 | | 75 | | 25 | | 25 | | 25 | | 25 | 25 | 25 | | 25 | | |
| Salt | 3 | | | | 5 | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | |
| Sugar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SuperCereal | | | | | | | 250 | | 250 | | 250 | 250 | | | 250 | | |
| SuperCereal Plus | | 100 | | | | | | 200 | | 200 | | | | | | | |
| PlumpyDoz | | | | | | 47 | | | | | | | | 47 | | 47 | |
| Micronutrient powder | 0.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total kcal/day | 653 | 401 | 663 | | 1 710 | | | 802 | | 802 | 1 168 | 1 168 | 1 007 | 264 | 1 168 | 264 | |
| % kcal from protein | 7.1 | 18.1 | - | | 6.9 | | | 18.1 | | 18.1 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 12.9 | 8.6 | 14.9 | 8.6 | |
| CBTs (USD/person/day) | | | | 0.2 | | | | | | | | | 0.26 | | | | 0.44 |
| Number of feeding days per year | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 60 | 180 | 60 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 432 | 180 |

BSF = blanket supplementary feeding; DOT = directly observed treatment; GFD = general food distribution; MAM = moderate acute malnutrition; MNP = micronutrient powder; PLWG = pregnant and lactating women and girls.

| TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUES | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|
| Food type/CBTs | Total (mt) | Total (USD) |
| Cereals | 14 220 | 6 539 793 |
| Pulses | 2 795 | 2 121 230 |
| Oil and fats | 1 516 | 1 106 798 |
| SuperCereal | 3 368 | 3 207 692 |
| Others | 272 | 135 163 |
| Total (food) | 22 171 | 13 110 675 |
| CBTs | | 3 336 917 |
| Total (food and CBT value) | 22 171 | 16 447 592 |

93. Take-home rations and food assistance for assets rations are based on WFP standards, food consumption gaps and community practices. Rations for nutrition interventions comply with WFP guidelines and national protocols for nutrition. Decisions regarding the use of CBTs will be informed by consideration of effectiveness, efficiency, equity, economy and safety. CBTs will have the same market value as daily food transfers. An assessment with integrated gender and age analysis will be carried out to determine transfer modalities, beneficiaries' preferences, protection issues and risks, seasonal factors, cost efficiency and price trends.
94. The school feeding programme will provide hot lunches of cereals, pulses, oil and iodized salt complemented by locally produced foods. Girls in CM2 will receive a monthly take-home ration if they have attended school on at least 80 percent of schooldays.
95. In the case of an emergency response, WFP will provide affected people with an integrated assistance package of cereals, pulses, oil, SuperCereal and salt, or CBTs of equivalent value. To prevent malnutrition among shock-affected people, WFP will provide 200 g of SuperCereal Plus per day for children aged 6–59 months and 250 g of SuperCereal and 25 g of oil per person per day for pregnant and lactating women and girls and people living with HIV. Short-term food assistance for asset creation will be provided to targeted households recovering from shocks, to help restore their livelihoods.

Capacity strengthening including South–South cooperation

96. Given the ICSP's focus on country capacity strengthening, the first steps in its implementation will involve carrying out stakeholder and capacity analyses, adjusting outcomes if necessary and identifying capacity needs. The design and implementation of country capacity strengthening activities will be carried out in years two and three. WFP will prioritize activities for facilitating the development of a viable, sustainable and gender-responsive national school feeding programme, which will serve as the entry point for people-centred approaches to the development of management skills for viable value chains, which will be reinforced and sustained by the Government and will foster equitable access to basic services.
97. WFP will facilitate exchanges of expertise and tap into innovative zero hunger solutions through South–South and triangular cooperation, including by establishing and scaling up viable and cost-effective collaboration with the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil on HGSF initiatives, the WFP Centre Excellence for Rural Transformation in China on capacity building for smallholder farmers and value chain development and the new WFP Centre of Excellence in Côte d'Ivoire on tackling post-harvest losses.

98. Opportunities will be explored with the African Union and the continental school feeding programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and with the Global Child Nutrition Foundation. Other areas of engagement will include exchanges with the WFP post-harvest knowledge and operations centres in Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. Study visits within the West Africa region will be organized for women's groups involved in parboiling rice so that they can learn improved techniques and meet artisans who manufacture parboiling equipment and tools. Enhanced partnerships with national research and tertiary educational institutions will contribute to the scale up and consolidation of existing activities.

4.3 Supply chain

99. WFP will optimize the efficiency of supply chains for in-kind food assistance and will enhance the efficiency of this supply chain through CBT-related activities. WFP supply chain staff will facilitate schools' engagement with local suppliers, conduct an assessment of local retail supply chains and develop plans for and capacities in the retail sector. WFP supply chain staff will work with local suppliers on strengthening the monitoring of food quality and safety and the management of storage facilities, ensuring the continuity of supplies and the sharing of information, including on market prices.
100. WFP will continue to implement its purchasing plan, will explore innovative local contracting modalities that engage smallholder farmers and will provide storage sites and training on storage management for reducing post-harvest losses and enhancing food quality and safety. Activities will include the linking of smallholder farmers to WFP's local procurement activities and the sharing of information on markets for facilitating institutional and commercial procurement for smallholder farmers.
101. WFP will expand its capacity strengthening support for government institutions and partners by leveraging its experience with the purchase for progress initiative in order to support the national school feeding programme; improving the management of food storage and quality in schools, other institutions and farmers organizations and by smallholder farmers and other individuals; improving storage, cold chains, technical capacities and fleet management with the Central Pharmacy of Guinea; strengthening institutional emergency preparedness, including by updating its own national logistics capacity assessments and working with the Government on national supply chain assessments; and providing simulations and training on the humanitarian supply chain, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies and other partners and through the 40 communes de convergence initiative where possible.

4.4 Country office capacity and profile

102. The current staffing size of the country office will be adapted to facilitate achievement of the objectives of the ICSP, which are focused on the provision of technical assistance to national counterparts. The staffing structure of the country office has been adjusted in line with requirements of the ICSP while ensuring adherence to gender parity goals and the proper application of contractual modalities.
103. Staff development is a priority for the country office. Investments are being made in the implementation of a learning and development strategy for strengthening the capacities of the country team and ensuring that staff can respond efficiently and effectively to changes in WFP's role in Guinea. A capacity strengthening strategy for government counterparts, partners and beneficiaries has also been formulated and includes an element of South-South cooperation aimed at supporting a transition to government and community ownership and management of WFP programmes.

104. When necessary, the country office will deploy technical experts on short-term contracts in areas such as sustainable food systems, food safety, management of post-harvest losses, food technology, value chain analysis and development, gender, age and disability analysis, and programming. The country office will optimize the use of technical missions and expert assistance from the centres of excellence, headquarters and the regional bureau to advance towards the goals of the ICSP.
105. Since 2018, WFP has been implementing a national mentorship programme aimed at promoting gender equality and women's empowerment by targeting young women graduates from Guinean universities for internships in all technical areas of country office operations.

4.5 Partnerships

106. WFP will work with the ministries of education, health, agriculture, social protection and women's affairs, environment, youth and commerce, the National Institute of Statistics, the *Service national d'action humanitaire*, regional, prefectural and subprefectural authorities and selected NGOs working in education and health. At the local level, WFP will work with regional and local authorities and civil society groups on the formulation, implementation and monitoring of activities.
107. WFP will continue to work with the other Rome-based agencies on activities under strategic outcome 4 and will seek further synergies through capacity strengthening work with the Government under strategic outcome 5. Joint activities for the achievement of collective outcomes with UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund, the World Health Organization and other partners will be based on SUN initiatives and will contribute to the geographical convergence of activities among actors. The effects of climate change will be mitigated through the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy initiative under activity 1 and synergies will be sought with the activities of UNDP, which is the lead agency for addressing climate change in the country.
108. WFP has a broad spectrum of NGOs as cooperating partners and is seeking new and stronger partnerships with civil society groups with a view to strengthening the capacities of grassroots organizations such as school management committees and women's groups in food production and nutrition education.
109. South-South cooperation will be enhanced through government-to-government exchange visits with countries in the region that have made significant progress in the implementation of school feeding programmes.

5. Performance management and evaluation

5.1 Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

110. The country office will develop a gender- and nutrition-responsive monitoring, review and evaluation plan for measuring progress towards outcomes and contributing to learning and accountability. The plan will have the aim of filling current gaps in data on the differentiated impacts on women and men of food insecurity and malnutrition, at the national and global levels. Data for the individual, household and community levels will be collected and disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerability status, with findings reported through the COMET corporate online monitoring and evaluation tool, annual country reports and the corporate gender and age marker tool. Programme adjustments will be based on findings from monitoring, including regular process monitoring.
111. WFP will use its expertise in monitoring and evaluation and vulnerability analysis and mapping, the digitalization of data for safety net and social protection programmes, and food security and nutrition analysis in working with the Government to enhance understanding of the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition. Baseline studies,

monitoring surveys and thematic reviews will be planned, budgeted and conducted during ICSP implementation as integral elements of the monitoring system.

112. WFP's monitoring and evaluation strategy for the ICSP will clearly describe the nature of the partnership to be entered into with each partner and how data for each indicator identified in the logical framework will be collected and presented. Initiatives for strengthening the Government's monitoring and evaluation capacities will facilitate a gradual handover of monitoring to the Government and its partners, with WFP providing quality control.
113. Beneficiary feedback and complaints mechanisms will be strengthened to facilitate follow-up on issues raised and complaints made by WFP beneficiaries and implementing partners. In addition to qualitative monitoring by WFP or through joint missions with national counterparts, NGOs and academic institutions, data will be collected via mobile devices (smartphones and tablets) using harmonized questionnaires adapted by the country office programme unit.
114. The country office will undertake a decentralized evaluation of capacity strengthening activities in 2021 to meet learning and accountability needs and inform the design of the next CSP.

5.2 Risk management

115. The country office has a risk register and a preparedness plan that are regularly updated in accordance with WFP's enterprise risk management policy. The office will ensure that risk management is systematically embedded in all planned interventions with a view to mitigating potential risks to its operations and facilitating adaptation to evolving conditions.

Strategic risks

116. Socio-political unrest could affect staff and operations. A surge in international food prices or political instability could spark internal social unrest and affect WFP's activities. Upcoming elections, especially the 2020 presidential election, give rise to concerns about socio-political unrest. The country office's security officer will monitor the situation closely to ensure that the country office is prepared and to identify mitigation measures for preserving operational continuity. Resistance to the pursuit of gender-transformative results could also affect results. The country office will prepare for and manage shocks through activity 2 under strategic outcome 2.
117. In response to challenges with resource mobilization, the country office will adjust the ICSP budget to meet ongoing and emerging priorities and will seek non-traditional sources of funding through South-South cooperation. To address the risks of poor coordination, fragmentation and overlaps among national institutions and their activities, WFP will focus increasingly on technical support and capacity strengthening. Inadequate technical capacity for and financial commitment to the attainment of gender equality outcomes could compromise the achievement of sustainable results.

Operational risks

118. Operational risks include the potential for the commodities distributed falling short of international quality standards and the risk of beneficiaries being exploited, sexually or otherwise. The country office risk register will continue to guide preparedness and risk mitigation actions. WFP will work with the Government to identify gaps and develop the capacities of government counterparts and partners as necessary.

Fiduciary risks

119. Fiduciary risks are primarily related to fraud and corruption, including the risk of food assistance being diverted to local markets.

120. Internal and external controls and learning processes will be strengthened through the application of risk management procedures and mitigation measures. The country office complies with minimum operating security standards and is part of the United Nations common security system, with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as the focal point.

6. Resources for results

6.1 Country portfolio budget

| Strategic outcome | Year 1 (6 months) | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 (6 months) | Total |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 534 495 | 7 098 101 | 7 253 882 | 4 907 034 | 21 793 512 |
| 2 | 185 739 | 226 415 | 228 018 | 196 713 | 836 885 |
| 3 | 2 015 117 | 3 254 055 | 3 250 098 | 1 335 165 | 9 854 435 |
| 4 | 1 007 778 | 1 418 713 | 1 603 968 | 1 340 808 | 5 371 267 |
| 5 | 331 203 | 813 998 | 962 416 | 338 857 | 2 446 474 |
| Total | 6 074 331 | 12 811 282 | 13 298 381 | 8 118 577 | 40 302 571 |

121. The ICSP budget for 2019–2022 is USD 40.3 million and is estimated based on past expenditures under the transitional ICSP. Implementation costs are expected to increase from 14 to 24 percent of total costs to cover the operational costs of the country office and five suboffices and field costs related to the scaleup of monitoring activities in a setting where reliable data are not available and WFP has few implementing partners. Monitoring costs will include the costs of information technology.
122. In allocating resources, WFP will give priority to its life-saving interventions. When donors' requirements, contribution levels and conditions in the country allow, the priority will be shifted to activities that address the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition and contribute to resilience building under strategic outcomes 1, 4 and 5.

6.2 Resourcing outlook

123. The level of the ICSP budget reflects the country office's capacity to mobilize resources and will enable it to implement resilience building activities for a gradual handover of WFP activities to the Government. The areas in which WFP plans to intervene are in accordance with donors' interests, facilitating WFP's efforts to raise the funds needed to carry out its activities. Traditional donors are maintaining their support for school feeding and nutrition programmes, and forecasts indicate that there will be sufficient funds to cover the first year of ICSP implementation, including of activities under strategic outcome 3. The country office will abide by the commitment to allocating 15 percent of funds to the fostering of gender equality. All budgeted activities will contribute significantly to gender equality and capacity-building.

6.3 Resource mobilization strategy

124. A resource mobilization strategy has been developed. Resource mobilization challenges remain, however, as most of the funding received by the country office is for emergency response. WFP will seek to overcome these issues by adjusting the budget in line with evolving priorities and will pursue non-traditional sources of funding through South–South cooperation.

ANNEX I

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR GUINEA INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN

Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic outcome 1: Food-insecure populations, including pre- and primary school-age children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year

Outcome category:

Nutrition Sensitive

Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food

Focus area: Resilience building

Assumptions

No socio-political unrest (post electoral conflicts, strikes)

Resources are available on time

Outcome indicators

Gender ratio

Percentage of WFP food procured from pro-smallholder farmer aggregation systems

Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)

Activities and outputs

- 1. Provide nutritious school meals to pre- and primary school children, including take-home rations for girls, prioritizing local purchases and providing capacity strengthening for partners, including through social and behaviour change communications and nutrition-sensitive activities within the framework of home-grown school feeding approaches (SMP: School meal activities)**

Children attending pre- and primary school benefit from the enhanced capacities of relevant partners managing school feeding to meet their food needs (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Children attending pre- and primary school receive timely and adequate nutritious meals, including locally sourced food, that meet their food and nutrition needs and support school attendance and retention (A: Resources transferred)

Children attending pre- and primary school receive timely and adequate nutritious meals, including locally sourced food, that meet their food and nutrition needs and support school attendance and retention (N*: School feeding provided)

Girls attending primary school receive take-home entitlements that support school attendance and retention (A: Resources transferred)

Strategic outcome 2: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis

Outcome category:
Maintained/enhanced
individual and household
access to adequate food
Focus area: Crisis response

Assumptions

No food/cash pipeline break and all commodities are available

Outcome indicators

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)

Dietary Diversity Score

Food Consumption Score

MAM Treatment Default rate

MAM Treatment Mortality rate

MAM Treatment Non-response rate

MAM Treatment Recovery rate

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women

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

Activities and outputs

2. Provide an integrated package of emergency food and nutrition assistance that includes gender-responsive and gender-transformative social and behaviour change communications and livelihood support for crisis-affected populations (URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)

Crisis-affected malnourished populations receive timely and adequate specialized nutritious food for preventing and treating malnutrition (B: Nutritious foods provided)

Crisis-affected people receive adequate gender-transformative social and behaviour change communications that improve nutrition-related practices (E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered)

Crisis-affected people receive timely and adequate food assistance for assets that enables them to meet their food needs while enhancing their livelihoods and resilience to shocks (D: Assets created)

Crisis-affected populations receive timely and adequate food and nutrition assistance that meets their food and nutrition needs (A: Resources transferred)

Strategic Objective 2: Improve nutrition

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic outcome 3: Nutritionally vulnerable populations including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV or tuberculosis and receiving treatment, persons with disabilities and orphans in guinea have improved nutrition status by 2030

Outcome category: Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals

Focus area: Root causes

Assumptions

No socio-political unrest (post electoral conflicts, strikes)

No outbreak of communicable diseases such as Ebola Virus Disease, diarrhoea, etc. in programme intervention areas

Outcome indicators

ART Default rate

MAM Treatment Default rate

MAM Treatment Mortality rate

MAM Treatment Non-response rate

MAM Treatment Recovery rate

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women

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

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)

TB Default rate

Activities and outputs

3. Support beneficiaries equitably – women, men, girls and boys – through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes, including social and behaviour change communications, and strengthen partners' capacities to prevent and treat malnutrition (NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities)

Malnourished people and populations at risk benefit from the enhanced technical capacities of the Government and other partners by improving their nutrition status (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Malnourished people and populations at risk receive targeted social and behaviour change communications that improve nutrition-related practices and help to prevent malnutrition (E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered)

Malnourished people and populations at risk receive timely and adequate specialized nutritious food for preventing and treating malnutrition (A: Resources transferred)

Malnourished people and populations at risk receive timely and adequate specialized nutritious food for preventing and treating malnutrition (B: Nutritious foods provided)

Strategic Objective 3: Achieve food security

Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

Strategic outcome 4: Food-insecure and climate-affected populations, including smallholder farmers, young people and women, in targeted areas have improved livelihood sources and more efficient and inclusive value chains by 2030

Outcome category: Improved household adaptation and resilience to climate and other shocks

Focus area: Resilience building

Assumptions

Targeted community members, including women and young people, are willing to participate in food security and nutrition activities

No socio-political unrest (post electoral conflicts, strikes)

Resources are available on time

Outcome indicators

Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base

Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

Activities and outputs

4. Provide targeted groups with climate-resilient livelihood support that enables them to sustainably increase and diversify their roles along the food value chain, strengthens their access to markets, including school feeding and home-grown school feeding interventions, and improves food handling and processing (SMS: Smallholder agricultural market support activities)

Targeted smallholder women and men farmers receive technical support in improved food handling and processing and access to market opportunities, including school feeding and home-grown school feeding interventions and local food processors (F: Purchases from smallholders completed)

Targeted smallholder women and men farmers receive technical support in the maintenance and restoration of assets and have access to financial services for improved livelihoods and strengthened climate-resilient food systems (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs

Strategic Objective 4: Support SDG implementation

Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs

Strategic outcome 5: National institutions have enhanced capacities in the design and use of management systems for food security and nutrition, social protection and disaster risk management by 2030

Outcome category: Enhanced capacities of public- and private-sector institutions and systems, including local responders, to identify, target and assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations

Focus area: Resilience building

Assumptions

No socio-political unrest (post electoral conflicts, strikes)

Resources are available on time

Outcome indicators

Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)

SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)

Activities and outputs

5. Deliver capacity strengthening support for national institutions and other partners, including through South-South cooperation, in the design and use of systems for the management of social protection, emergency preparedness and response, disaster risks, post-harvest losses and supply chains for food security and nutrition objectives (CSI: Institutional capacity strengthening activities)

Food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from the strengthened capacities of the Government and partners by being able to meet their food and nutrition needs and improve their livelihoods (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from the strengthened capacities of the Government and partners by being able to meet their food and nutrition needs and improve their livelihoods (M: National coordination mechanisms supported)

Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger**C.1. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences****Cross-cutting indicators**

C.1.1: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

C.1.2: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

C.2. Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity**Cross-cutting indicators**

C.2.2: Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)

C.2.3: Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)

C.2.4: Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)

C.3. Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population**Cross-cutting indicators**

C.3.1: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

C.3.2: Proportion of food assistance decision making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women

C.3.3: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

C.4. Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**Cross-cutting indicators**

C.4.1: Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified

ANNEX II

| INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME (USD) | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Strategic Result 1 SDG 2.1 | Strategic Result 1 SDG 2.1 | Strategic Result 2 SDG 2.2 | Strategic Result 4 SDG 2.3 | Strategic Result 5 SDG 17.9 | Total |
| | Strategic outcome 1 | Strategic outcome 2 | Strategic outcome 3 | Strategic outcome 4 | Strategic outcome 5 | |
| | Resilience building | Crisis response | Root causes | Resilience building | Resilience building | |
| Transfers | 14 762 608 | 538 775 | 6 832 125 | 3 673 654 | 1 711 539 | 27 518 702 |
| Implementation | 4 155 707 | 187 821 | 1 709 319 | 991 133 | 409 271 | 7 453 251 |
| Adjusted direct support costs | 1 545 076 | 59 211 | 711 545 | 378 656 | 176 348 | 2 870 836 |
| Subtotal | 20 463 392 | 785 807 | 9 252 990 | 5 043 443 | 2 297 158 | 37 842 790 |
| Indirect support costs (6.5%) | 1 330 120 | 51 077 | 601 444 | 327 824 | 149 315 | 2 459 781 |
| Total | 21 793 512 | 836 884 | 9 854 434 | 5 371 267 | 2 446 473 | 40 302 571 |

Acronyms used in the document

| | |
|--------|---|
| CBT | cash-based transfer |
| CM2 | last year of elementary school |
| CSP | country strategic plan |
| HGSF | home-grown school feeding |
| ICSP | interim country strategic plan |
| NGO | non-governmental organization |
| REACH | Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition |
| SABER | Systems Approach for Better Education Results |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| SUN | Scaling Up Nutrition |
| UNDAF | United Nations development assistance framework |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |