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DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMME — GUINEA 10453.0 (2007–2011)



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Guinea has a population of about 9 million and is ranked among the world's least-developed, low-income food-deficit countries; 49 percent of the population live below the poverty line, especially in rural areas.

Acute malnutrition is estimated to affect 9.4 percent of children under 5; chronic malnutrition is estimated at 34.8 percent; 25.8 percent of children are underweight. The nutritional status of mothers remains a source of concern because body mass index is below the critical level in 12 percent of cases. All sectors of the population exhibit major micronutrients deficiencies. According to figures published by the Government, the prevalence of HIV varied between 2 percent and 7 percent in 2000 and was estimated at between 3 percent and 8 percent in 2005.

Thanks to the efforts made so far, the gross school enrolment rate has been growing steadily over the past few years, reaching 79 percent in 2005. Marked disparities remain between regions, however, as well as between the kinds of academic results obtained.

The new 2007–2011 country programme corresponds to the objectives set by the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and conforms to the Government's development policy. It also conforms to seven of the eight Millennium Development Goals, particularly goals 1–7.

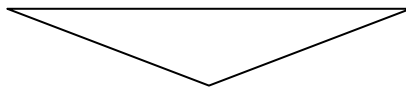
The new programme corresponds to WFP's priorities as defined in its Enabling Development policy and its Strategic Plan (2006–2009). The health and mother-and-child nutrition components and the support to basic education component address Strategic Objectives 3 and 4; the support for community rural development component corresponds to Strategic Objective 2. The country programme also takes account of WFP's Enhanced Commitment to Women.

The main expected results of the 2007–2011 country programme are: (i) sustained growth in the numbers of children enrolled in primary schools, especially girls, with lower absentee and drop-out rates; (ii) improved availability of food through increased farm production in intervention areas; (iii) improvement in the nutritional status of children under 5 and of pregnant and lactating women; (iv) nutritional support for people living with HIV/AIDS; and (v) improvement in the food security of families affected by AIDS. Synergy between the various components will be promoted in areas where they are implemented together.

WFP assistance is targeted at an average of 170,400 beneficiaries per year. The components will be implemented in areas selected on the basis of vulnerability assessment and mapping conducted in 2005. They are characterized by structural food insecurity, high chronic rates of malnutrition and low rates of school enrolment.



DRAFT DECISION*



The Board endorses draft country programme Guinea 10453.0 (2007–2011) (WFP/EB.A/2006/8/1), for which the food requirement is 26,128 mt at a cost of US\$17.7 million, covering all basic direct operational costs. It authorizes the Secretariat to formulate a country programme, taking account of the observations of the Board.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations (document WFP/EB.A/2006/16) issued at the end of the session.



SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. Guinea is a least-developed, low-income food-deficit country. In 2005 its population was estimated at over 9 million.¹ The same year the country ranked 156th of 177 on the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP's) Human Development Index.
2. Despite a wealth of agricultural and mineral potential — bauxite, gold, diamonds and iron — the country is undergoing an unprecedented economic and social crisis characterized by a marked downturn in growth of 2 percent as against population growth of 2.3 percent, steeply rising inflation and a significant increase in poverty. Gross domestic income per capita, which was US\$450 in 2000, was only US\$385.7 in 2004².
3. According to the Economics and Finance Ministry,³ the proportion of the population living below the poverty line increased from 40 percent in 1996 to 49 percent in 2004, with extreme poverty affecting 19.1 percent of inhabitants. Poverty is particularly marked in rural areas, where 60 percent are affected. The regions hardest hit are Upper Guinea, where the poverty ratio is 67.5 percent, and Middle Guinea, where the figure is 55.4 percent.
4. According to a recent food-security analysis by WFP, 16 percent of households are affected by food insecurity at the country level, with sharp variations between areas. The most affected areas are zone 5 in Middle Guinea, with 32 percent, zone 8 in Upper Guinea, with 18 percent and zone 10, in Guinea Forestière with 19 percent. The households involved eat mainly rice, cassava and fish. Over half of their incomes goes on food. Most of them are farmers whose chief source of income derives from the sale of agricultural products. The areas they live in suffer from a marked absence of basic infrastructures such as health, roads, water and education, and they seldom have access to markets (see Map). It should also be noted that in zone 7, Upper Guinea, over 50 percent of households are food-insecure.
5. Despite favourable agro-ecological conditions, Guinea's agriculture is under-productive. National agricultural production fails to meet needs for rice — 25 percent of the rice available is imported, although it is the staple of the majority of the population — fish products, which account for 19 percent of consumption, and dairy products, 20 percent of consumption. The country's food security thus depends to a certain extent on imports, which are in turn dependent on the availability of hard currency generated by exports.
6. All nutrition indicators have fallen over the past five years. Morbidity, inadequate hygiene and weaning practices, plus hardship and poor diets have caused increased malnutrition among children under 5, including acute malnutrition (9.4 percent in 2005), chronic malnutrition (34.8 percent in 2005) and wasting (25.8 percent in 2005). The nutritional status of mothers is a source of concern: the body mass index (BMI) of 12 percent of women is below the critical threshold, representing a risk factor during pregnancy and a threat to their children's future nutritional status.⁴ The number of mothers dying in childbirth remains high at 528 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005. Micronutrient deficiency is also worrying. At least 25 percent of children under 5 exhibit vitamin A deficiency; lack of iron affects almost all ages, including 79 percent of children

¹ UNDP. *World Human Development Report 2005*.

² Common Country Assessment, October 2005.

³ Economics and Finance Ministry. *Second Report on Implementation of the Poverty-Reduction Strategy*. Conakry, July 2005.

⁴ Common Country Assessment, October 2005.



aged 0-59 months and 63.2 percent of pregnant women. National prevalence of iodine deficiency is 26.8 percent.

7. According to figures from the National Council for the Fight against AIDS (*Conseil national de lutte contre le sida*, CNLS) the rate of HIV prevalence was between 2 percent and 7 percent in 2000 and between 3 percent and 8 percent in 2005.⁵ The increased rate of HIV prevalence in Guinea since the first case appeared in 1987 has prompted the Government to implement strategies aimed at helping to subsidize the nutrition of people living with the disease. A survey of the food security of households affected by HIV/AIDS⁶ shows that the majority of households are classified as vulnerable and devote more than 64 percent of their income to food. Children under 5 in such families exhibit malnutrition rates above the national average: 21.5 percent suffer from acute malnutrition, 44.4 percent from chronic malnutrition and 33 percent from wasting.
8. Regarding education, the country has embarked on a programme entitled Education for All (*Education pour tous*, PEPT) involving all educational sub-sectors. Its major thrusts are universal education, improvement of the quality of education and decentralized management. Thanks to efforts made so far, the gross rate of school enrolment⁷ has increased steadily to 79 percent in 2005. The enrolment rate for girls has improved from 51 percent in 2000 to 73 percent in 2005,⁸ but families continue to send more boys than girls to school.
9. Major efforts are still needed in the various school grades, particularly in the primary sector. Major disparities in gross enrolment rates persist between regions: in 2004, the rates included 128 percent in Conakry, 60 percent in Labé and 67 percent in Kankan, with a national average of 77 percent. Again, rates of completion of primary education are very different between urban areas — 77 percent — and rural areas — 33 percent and also between girls — 41 percent — and boys — 55 percent. Various factors are involved: the direct costs of schooling together with lack of infrastructure, teachers and school materials in addition to the precarious health of students.
10. The Government's policy on development, as defined in Guinea, Vision 2010,⁹ remain broadly speaking valid. Its main elements are reiterated in a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) that the Government adopted in 2002 and that now represents the reference framework for national development policy.¹⁰ Priority in the strategy is given to agriculture, identified as having the greatest potential for increasing the incomes of the poorest segments of the population. Objectives assigned to the sector are accelerated growth, food security, maximization of benefits and preservation of natural resources. Implementation of the strategy is, however, taking place under difficult conditions characterized by insecurity in the sub-region, falling export prices, sharply increased import prices, lower investments and reduced external assistance.

⁵ Source: <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/>

⁶ Survey of the food security of households infected and affected by HIV/AIDS in Conakry and N'Zérékoré, October 2004.

⁷ Ratio of the number of pupils enrolled in primary courses to the primary school-age population (7–12 years).

⁸ Review of the Education for All programme, September 2005.

⁹ Economics and Finance Ministry. 1996. *Guinea, Vision 2010*. Conakry.

¹⁰ Economics and Finance Ministry. 2002. *Poverty Reduction Strategy in Guinea*. Conakry.



PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

11. WFP began its activities in Guinea in 1964. It supported projects in various sectors — education, road infrastructure, rural development, health and nutrition — and humanitarian operations, emergency interventions and assistance to refugees. Total WFP assistance to Guinea since 1964 stands at US\$214 million.
12. The preceding 2002–2005 country programme (CP), which was extended to December 2006, had only two basic components:¹¹ Support for Primary Education and Education for Girls, and Community Rural Development. An evaluation in March 2004¹² concluded that the programme focused on the most vulnerable areas and groups and conformed to the Government's development policy, especially regarding agriculture and education. Although formulated before the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the CP was aligned with those documents and was implemented in collaboration with a number of partners, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).
13. The main recommendations made by the evaluation regarding the education component were as follows: (i) plan to integrate colleges — the first grade of secondary education — in rural areas; (ii) support functional literacy courses for adults, women in particular; (iii) assist nursery school centres supported by UNICEF; and (iv) gradually integrate the schools selected by WFP in Guinea Forestière under a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO)¹³ into the CP. The various recommendations have provisionally been deferred because resources for implementation are lacking.
14. Given slow progress in implementing the rural development component, the evaluation mission formulated the following recommendations: (i) make the main focus support to the education sector; and (ii) identify implementing partners with complementary resources, which is now being done. The mission also recommended that WFP consider the possibility of supporting the campaign against HIV/AIDS, which is also being done.
15. A number of lessons drawn from evaluating previous operations are worth underlining:
 - Operations have less impact when there are errors in targeting activities and beneficiaries.
 - School feeding should be integrated into the Government's sectoral policy to help make the programme more sustainable.
 - Food aid projects have greater impact when they benefit from appropriate technical management adapted to beneficiaries.
16. The country's food aid needs remain high; the alpha coefficient,¹⁴ which was 1.13 at the time of formulation of the new CP in October 2005, shows that the ongoing programme is satisfactory in terms of cost-effectiveness. The 10,900 mt of food distributed over five years under the 2002–2006 programme is insignificant compared with annual national consumption in the order of 1 million mt of rice and has not affected local markets.

¹¹ The components were then designated as "activities".

¹² The evaluation was prepared by the country office together with external independent consultants.

¹³ A number of schools were provisionally integrated into CP10039.0 but cannot be included in CP 10453.0 because of lack of resources.

¹⁴ The coefficient corresponds to the ratio of the local cost of products to the cost of products supplied by WFP to distribution points.



JOINT PROCESS OF FORMULATION OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

17. Formulation of the new CP benefited from broad participation by the Government, United Nations organizations, bilateral partners and civil society. WFP takes account of the conclusions of the CCA and UNDAF, which were also prepared on a participatory basis.

STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

18. The new 2007–2011 CP corresponds to the objectives set by the UNDAF document, which was being finalized when the CP was being prepared. It also reflects the Government's policy on development, the basic elements of which are listed in the PRSP. The CP conforms to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): 1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; 2) Achieve universal primary education; 3) Promote gender equality and empower women; 4) Reduce child mortality; 5) Improve maternal health; 6) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; and 7) Ensure environmental sustainability.
19. The CP also corresponds to WFP's development priorities as defined in its Enabling Development Policy and its Strategic Plan (2006–2009). The support to community rural development component corresponds to Strategic Objective 2; the components on mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) and support to basic education reflect Strategic Objectives 3 and 4.¹⁵ The CP also takes account of WFP's Enhanced Commitments to Women. Its overall objective is to allow poor households, especially women and children, to improve their social development and to increase their food security.
20. The principal expected results of the 2007–2011 CP are as follows:
- Annual growth rate of enrolment remains sustained, particularly for girls; absenteeism and dropout rates fall and participation of parents in school activities improves.
 - Availability of food is improved through an increase in agricultural production in intervention zones, making it possible for communities to supply their school canteens, at least in part.
 - The nutritional status of children under 5 and of pregnant and lactating women is improved.
 - The nutritional status of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) is reinforced, as is the food security of their families.
21. The matrix of results in Annex II lists the expected results, performance indicators and associated risks and assumptions.
22. Given regional instability and various factors slowing the country's development, the country office, in collaboration with other United Nations organizations, has prepared an emergency plan that will be updated regularly.

¹⁵ A section of the health and nutrition component, which is intended to help improve the nutritional status of families living with HIV/AIDS, corresponds to Strategic Objective 2.



23. In joint intervention areas, the creation of synergies between various components will be promoted through partnerships based on strong community participation.

Basic Component 1: Support to Primary Education and Education for Girls

24. The component extends the support for basic education and education for girls provided by the previous CP. The component will aim to promote access to basic education, especially for girls. By supporting canteens in schools targeted by its programme, WFP will also contribute to increasing school enrolment and attendance rates and to reducing disparities between the number of boys and girls in schools.
25. WFP support for school canteens targets pupils at public primary schools in poor rural areas that are exposed to food insecurity and where enrolment is below the national average (gross enrolment rate). On the basis of these criteria and of the VAM results, the prefectures to be given priority for support to school canteens are the following:

Region	Prefecture
Mamou	Pita, Dalaba
Labé	Mali, Lélouma, Tougué, Koubia, Labé
Faranah	Dabola, Dinguiraye
Kankan	Siguiri, Mandiana, Kouroussa, Kankan

Considering the priority given to girls' education, preference within the prefectures will be given to areas where the gross rates of enrolment for girls are below national average.

26. The total number of beneficiaries is estimated at 116,500 in 2007, of whom 42 percent will be girls; this initial percentage should increase to 50 percent in 2011. To encourage families to send girls to school and to keep them there on a regular basis, WFP will provide dry rations for families with girls enrolled in the last three years of primary courses. Cooks in the canteens will also receive a ration of vegetable oil as an incentive. Overall, WFP will supply 18,249 mt of food for the component (see Annex 1A).
27. Under the auspices of the Ministry for Pre-University and Civic Education (*Ministère de l'enseignement pré-universitaire et de l'éducation civique*, MEPU-EC) monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the CP will be provided by the National Directorate for Elementary Education and by the prefectural directorates for education (*Direction préfectorales de l'éducation*, PDEs). A steering committee made up of representatives of WFP, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), parent's and school friends' associations and ministries will ensure that the operational contract is adhered to. The health service for schools and universities is intending to carry out parasite screening and health education activities.
28. As in the previous CP, the steering committee will represent a forum for exchanges of views where partners will present their recommendations for helping to coordinate complementary activities. National and international partner NGOs will play a vital role in mobilizing populations around the schools through their support for PTAs, with special emphasis on parents' participation and gender issues, school canteen management committees and local groups that are expected to take over a share of responsibility for supplying the canteens with food.



Basic Component 2: Support for Community Rural Development

29. The component aims to help communities benefiting from WFP assistance to improve their farm production to reduce their vulnerability and assume a greater share of responsibility for supplying products to the canteens on a continuing basis. To make that possible, the component aims to (i) increase and improve annual production, (ii) encourage the use of crops that are more profitable in the medium term, even though they may be slower to produce, (iii) facilitate marketing of production by rehabilitating a number of rural feeder roads and (iv) encourage producers to manage, restore and preserve their natural resources. In certain cases, the component will support training activities targeting producers.
30. Food aid will serve as an incentive to complete major works undertaken by groups or community works requiring a year or more before starting to produce results. In the short term, food aid will provide a transfer of food during the lean period to households participating in the works. Beneficiaries will be selected in consultation with WFP's partners on the basis of criteria directly linked to household food insecurity — illiterate heads of household, women heads of household, lack of access to farm implements and absence of small-scale commercial activities.
31. The areas selected for implementation of the component are the same as for Basic Component 1.
32. The plan is to reach 44,170 beneficiaries a year, 29,170 of them through FFW activities and 15,000 through training. Women will be the main beneficiaries. About 2,957 mt of food products will be required (see Annex I-A for tonnage per product).
33. The component will be implemented under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture, Cattle Breeding, Water and Forests. A national steering committee (*Secrétariat du Comité national de pilotage*, SCNP) will be set up to facilitate the technical services involved and liaise with WFP and its partners. Technical supervision and monitoring of the works will be carried out by the decentralized services of the Prefectoral Directorate for Rural Development and the Environment (*Direction préfectorale du développement rural et de l'environnement*, DPDRE) and by the Prefectoral Directorate for Women's Affairs, and by the NGOs and producers' unions involved. NGOs will be selected on the basis of the following criteria: (i) mandate or ability to improve food security; (ii) contribution to the achievement of the MDGs; and (iii) at least two years' experience with rural development. Familiarity with FAO's interventions will be considered an advantage.

Basic Component 3: Improvement of Health and Nutrition in Vulnerable Groups (Children, Pregnant and Lactating Women, People Living with HIV/AIDS)

34. The component, which was in its early stages in the previous CP, will become larger in 2007–2011 with the following objectives: (i) prevent and reduce malnutrition in mothers and so help to diminish the rate of underweight births; (ii) prevent and reduce malnutrition in children under 5; (iii) provide nutritional support for PLWHA; and (iv) improve the food security of families living with HIV/AIDS.
35. The component will support the work of the National Nutrition Service, which has set up a series of community-based nutritional interventions in collaboration with NGOs. The activities will be implemented through existing structures such as community-based information systems (*systèmes d'information à assise communautaire*, SIAC), training and nutritional rehabilitation centres (*foyers d'apprentissage et de réhabilitation nutritionnelle*, FARN), supplementary nutrition centres (*centres de nutrition supplémentaire*, CNS) the



Institute for Child Health and Nutrition (*l'Institut de nutrition et de santé de l'enfant*, INSE) and the Donka hospital.

36. Support for PLWHA will be provided in collaboration with the National Centre for the Fight against AIDS and NGOs offering specialist socio-medical and psychological support. The individuals concerned and their families will receive a balanced ration in the framework of prevention and outreach activities implemented by structures supported by the NGOs. Support for medical treatment of tuberculosis and anti-retroviral drugs might be considered provided that the drugs are available and the NGOs offer to defray medical expenses. Selection of beneficiary families will be carried out jointly by CNLS, partner NGOs and WFP and will take account of the health aspect — one family member living with HIV/AIDS — and social conditions — families facing food insecurity and spending more than 50 percent of their income on food.
37. The component will be executed in prefectures considered to be food-insecure according to the VAM results and in places where the level of malnutrition and HIV/AIDS prevalence is highest. A final criterion will be the presence of experienced implementing partners with resources complementary to WFP's. A number of partners have been identified to implement the activity in several prefectures: *Terre des Hommes*, *Africare* and *Helen Keller International*. The prefectures selected are as follows:

Region	Prefecture
Conakry	Conakry
Faranah	Dabola, Dinguiraye
Kankan	Kankan, Kouroussa, Siguiri

38. In total, WFP will distribute 4,922 mt of food from 2007 to 2011 (see Annex I-A for tonnage per product) to 48,650 beneficiaries — 9,730 beneficiaries year.
39. The National Director for Nutrition at the Health Ministry will be responsible for technical coordination and monitoring of the component. Nutrition officials at the prefecture level will be responsible for implementing the component in the field, in collaboration with partner NGOs. The National Director for Nutrition will chair a steering committee grouping representatives of WFP, the CNLS and NGOs, and will be responsible for monitoring implementation of the agreement and operational contract related to the component.

MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

40. The Government will set up an inter-sectoral Programme Coordination Committee at the national level to meet every six months to ensure correct implementation of the CP components. The committee will include representatives of the steering committees of each component, together with WFP and principal stakeholders. Programme coordination committees will also be organized in all intervening prefectures under the chairmanship of the Secretary General of the prefectures concerned.
41. The Inter-Sectoral Committee will be charged with defining mechanisms for execution and M&E of the CP and integrating it with national development programmes. It will help to develop synergies between components and establish an action plan and annual reports on implementation of the CP.



42. An M&E system has been set up for the school feeding activity that collects data on beneficiaries and the movement and distribution of food, and enables advance plans for food requirements while guaranteeing the monitoring and evaluation of the results obtained. The data are analysed by WFP sub-offices, discussed with opposite numbers at the prefectures and transmitted to the WFP country office. Data analysis facilitates analysis of implementation problems in schools and decisions on corrective measures. The M&E system uses a database compatible with MEPU-EC, making it easier to exchange information with opposite numbers in the Government. Finally, it should be underlined that Guinea is participating in the implementation of a system to monitor school-feeding programmes through the ARGOS system.
43. The system used for the school feeding programme will be adapted to the needs and criteria of the two other activities in the CP. Moreover, the monitoring systems of all three activities will use indicators identified in the framework of UNDAF to measure how far activities supported by WFP help Guinea to achieve the MDGs.
44. To ensure correct implementation of the CP, WFP will organize a training course for partners, which will cover (i) results-based monitoring and evaluation; (ii) preparation and analysis of logical frameworks; (iii) the participatory approach providing for extensive participation by women; and (iv) the effects of HIV/AIDS on development. Baseline studies and situation analyses on such subjects as girls' education, gender issues and the consequences of AIDS will be organized in collaboration with partners to ensure that activities are implemented in the best possible way.
45. In collaboration with the Ministry of Development Cooperation and the technical ministries involved, WFP will organize a series of seminars at which the logical frameworks for the CP and its components will be presented and validated at the national and regional levels in consultation with partners — donors, United Nations organizations and NGOs.
46. In the context of the Government's ongoing decentralization, successful implementation of activities supported by WFP will depend on the availability of partners prepared to invest in the same intervention areas. Such partners will need to have solid technical skills and complementary resources. To ensure effective coordination with partners and full monitoring of activities, WFP will need to retain its management and support staff mainly at the prefecture level. In the light of recent experience, the country office will need to operate at least one sub-office in each of the regions where the CP is to be implemented.
47. Mid-term evaluation of the CP will take place in 2009 in cooperation with partners. It will aim to determine how far the CP has been able to achieve its expected results and, if necessary, recommend corrective measures.



ANNEX I-A

BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT AND FOOD ALLOCATION						
CP component	Total quantity of products (mt)	Distribution by component (%)	Number of beneficiaries men/women/total (annual average)			Women beneficiaries (%)
Component 1: Support for primary education and education for girls						
			Men	Women	Total	
Sub-total education	18 249	70	62 100	54 400*	116 500	47¹
Component 2: Support for community rural development						
			Men	Women	Total	
FFA	2 852		13 000	16 170	29 170	
FFT	105		4 000	11 000	15 000	
Sub-total rural development	2 957	11	17 000	27 170	44 170	61
Component 3: Improvement of health and nutrition of vulnerable groups						
			Men	Women	Total	
Therapeutic feeding	174		285	285	570	
Supplementary feeding	2 052		1 900	1 900	3 800	
Maternal health	1 404			2 600	2 600	
HIV/AIDS	1 292		1 380	1 380	2 760	
Sub-total health and nutrition	4 922	19	3 565	6 165	9 730	63
TOTAL	26 128	100.00	82 665	87 735	170 400	

* Girls receiving both dry rations and benefiting from the school canteens will not be counted twice as beneficiaries. The figure includes 1,500 cooks receiving dry rations.

FOOD BY COMPONENT (mt)				
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Total
Cereals	13 800	2 543	795	17 138
Pulses	2 760	254	199	3 213
Vegetable oil	1 413	127	398	1 938
CSB			3 183	3 183
Iodized salt	276	32	82	390
Sugar			266	266
TOTAL	18 249	2 957	4 922	26 128

¹ Increasing from 42 percent at the start of the CP to 50 percent at the end, average 47 percent.



ANNEX I-B

TYPE OF PRODUCTS, RATIONS SIZE AND TONNAGE					
CP component (beneficiaries)	Type of food product	Size of individual ration g/person/day	Nutritional value (kcal, % of protein kcal)	Number of days	Tonnages
Component 1: Support for primary education and education for girls					
Component 1a) School canteens: 115 000 beneficiaries	Cereals	150	729 kcal, 9.3%	160	13 800
	Pulses	30			2 760
	Vegetable oil	10			920
	Iodized salt	3			276
Component 1b) dry rations: for 7 750 girls and 1 500 cooks	4 litres vegetable oil/quarter			3 quarters/year	493
Component 2: Support for community rural development²					
Component 2: 44 170 beneficiaries 29 170 FFW; 15,000 FFT	Rice	400	1 751 kcal, 8.4%	FFW: 42 days/year FFT: 3 days/year	2 543
	Pulses	40			254
	Vegetable oil	20			127
	Iodized salt	5			32
Component 3: Improvement of Health and nutrition of vulnerable groups					
Component 3a) pregnant and lactating women: 13 000 beneficiaries	CSB	250	1 225 kcal, 15.3%	360	1 170
	Vegetable oil	25			117
	Sugar	20			94
	Iodized salt	5			23
Component 3b) children with moderate malnutrition: 19 000 beneficiaries	CSB	250	1 225 kcal, 15.3%	360	1 710
	Vegetable oil	25			171
	Sugar	20			137
	Iodized salt	5			34
Component 3c) children with serious malnutrition (phase 2): 2 850 beneficiaries	CSB	150	700 kcal, 15.8%	360	154
	Oil	10			10
	Sugar	10			10
Component 3d) PLWHA and their families: 13 800 beneficiaries	Rice	160	1 040 kcal, 9.6%	360	795
	Pulses	40			199
	Oil	20			99
	CSB	30			149
	Iodized salt	5			25
	Sugar	5			25

² Individual rations are the same for FFA and FFT. Family rations are different — five in the case of FFA and two in FFT.



ANNEX II: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX OF DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMME GUINEA 10453.0 (2007–2011)

Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
UNDAF effects	UNDAF key performance indicators	
1. By 2011 children's access to basic education is improved.	1a) Gross enrolment rate in primary schools. 1b) Ratio of girls to boys enrolled in primary schools.	
2.1 By 2011 access by populations, and women and children in particular, to quality health care (curative, preventive and promotional) is improved.	2.1a) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5. 2.1b) Proportion of underweight among new-born babies.	
2.2 By 2011 national measures to fight HIV/AIDS are strengthened and improved.	2.2a) Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving complete prophylactic treatment with anti-retroviral drugs in order to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission. 2.2b) Percentage of HIV-positive persons receiving anti-retroviral treatment.	
3. By 2011, the food security of vulnerable groups and the management of natural resources are improved.	3a) Proportion of the population suffering from food insecurity. 3b) Size of rehabilitated ecosystems and protected key conservation areas.	
Expected CP results	Results indicators	
1.1 By 2011 access to primary education and school attendance, particularly among girls, are improved; the gross rate of enrolment increases from 79 percent in 2005 to 90 percent in 2011; the net rate of enrolment rises from 52 percent in 2005 to 60 percent in 2011; the rate of attendance remains stable or rises to 95 percent in 2011; the dropout rate remains stable or is below 5 percent in 2011.	1.1a) Gross and net enrolment rates, attendance rate ¹ , dropout rate ² in primary schools benefiting from WFP assistance, broken down by gender. 1.1b) Ratio of the number of girls to boys enrolled in schools benefiting from WFP aid. 1.1c) Attendance rate of 80 percent by girls receiving dry rations. 1.1d) Ratio of girls to boys attending grades 4, 5 and 6.	National directorate of the component has sufficient human and material resources. Partners are available to implement complementary activities.

¹ Ratio of the number of days of attendance by children enrolled to the number of days in the school year.

² Ratio of children dropping out to children enrolled.





ANNEX II: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX OF DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMME GUINEA 10453.0 (2007–2011)

Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
1.2 By 2011 parents and communities participate more in the management of schools and in support to school canteens.	1.2a) Number of active school canteen management committees. 1.2 b) Number of village groups contributing to the diversified supply of school canteens. 1.2 c) Percentage of communities capable of supplying school canteens for four months/year.	School canteen management committees are capable of shouldering the responsibilities given them.
2.1 By 2011 food availability is improved in intervention zones.	2.1a) Number of hectares developed thanks to WFP food aid. ³ 2.1b) Volume of farm production in communities benefiting from WFP aid.	WFP finds a sufficient number of execution partners offering complementary resources. Inflation does not force producers to sell their entire harvests in order to survive.
2.2 By 2011, producers have a better command of production techniques and have been introduced to simple management and accounting techniques.	2.2 Number of men and women acquiring new technical expertise; number of men and women correctly managing their committees/associations.	Certain climatic or agronomic difficulties (lack of water, nematodes etc.) could slow down supplies.
3.1 Nutritional status of children under 5 and of pregnant and lactating women is improved in the targeted regions.	3.1a) Malnutrition rate (acute and chronic) for children under five who benefited from WFP aid. 3.1b) Index of arm circumference in pregnant women and index of corporal mass in lactating mothers who benefited from WFP aid. 3.1c) Proportion of babies born under weight among babies born to mothers benefiting from WFP aid.	Development and execution partners will be ready to invest in WFP's fields of intervention. They will have the technical expertise and complementary resources required to implement the components supported by WFP.
3.2 Mothers have improved knowledge of nutrition and health, in particular about food practices for children and maternal health.	3.2 Percentage of women with improved knowledge of nutrition.	
3.3 The impact of HIV/AIDS on the food security of people targeted by WFP is diminished.	3.3a) Average budget share devoted to food in households living with HIV/AIDS. 3.3b) Percentage of PLWHA who receive rations and whose weight remains stable.	The Government's commitment to reducing malnutrition and the rate of prevalence of HIV/AIDS remains a national priority.

³ Baseline studies will be conducted so as to provide the data needed to evaluate these activities.

ANNEX II: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX OF DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMME GUINEA 10453.0 (2007–2011)

Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
Principal outputs (medium-term results) of the CP	Output indicators	
1.1 A total 18 249 mt of food will be distributed.	1.1 Quantity of food distributed.	
1.2 An average 115 000 pupils will benefit from the school-feeding component every year.	1.2 Number of beneficiaries of food aid by category and gender.	Partners perform their tasks efficiently.
1.3 Overall, 7 750 girls in the last three grades of primary school will receive dry rations.	1.3 Number of girls in the last three grades of primary school receiving dry rations.	
2.1 A total of 2 957 mt of food will be distributed.	2.1 Quantity of food distributed.	Qualified government officials are available to implement the project and stay in their jobs for at least four years.
2.2 240 community gardens will be established.	2.2a) Number of participants and beneficiaries by gender. 2.2b) Number of vegetable gardens, irrigated perimeters, plantations, km of rehabilitated roads and training sessions organized. 2.2c) Percentage of vegetable gardens created and operational/planned, irrigated perimeters laid down/planned, plantations created/planned, kilometres of tracks rehabilitated/planned, training sessions organized/planned.	School canteen management committees are capable of assuming the responsibilities they have been given. Communities are able to assume the responsibilities given them in framework of FFA activities.
2.3 60 hedges each totalling 1 ha will be installed around community gardens.		
2.4 60 tree plantations each measuring 1 ha will be created.		
2.5 30 km of feeder tracks will be rehabilitated.		
2.6 180 improved wells will be built.		
3.1 A total of 4 922 mt of food will be distributed.	3.1 Quantity of food distributed.	
3.2 An average 9 730 persons a year will be supported under this component.	3.2a) Number of beneficiaries by category and gender. 3.2b) Percentage of micronutrients-enriched food distributed to beneficiaries. 3.2c) Percentage of women attending nutritional education sessions. 3.2d) Number of health structures and partner villages. 3.2e) Number of beneficiaries among PLWHA by category and gender.	



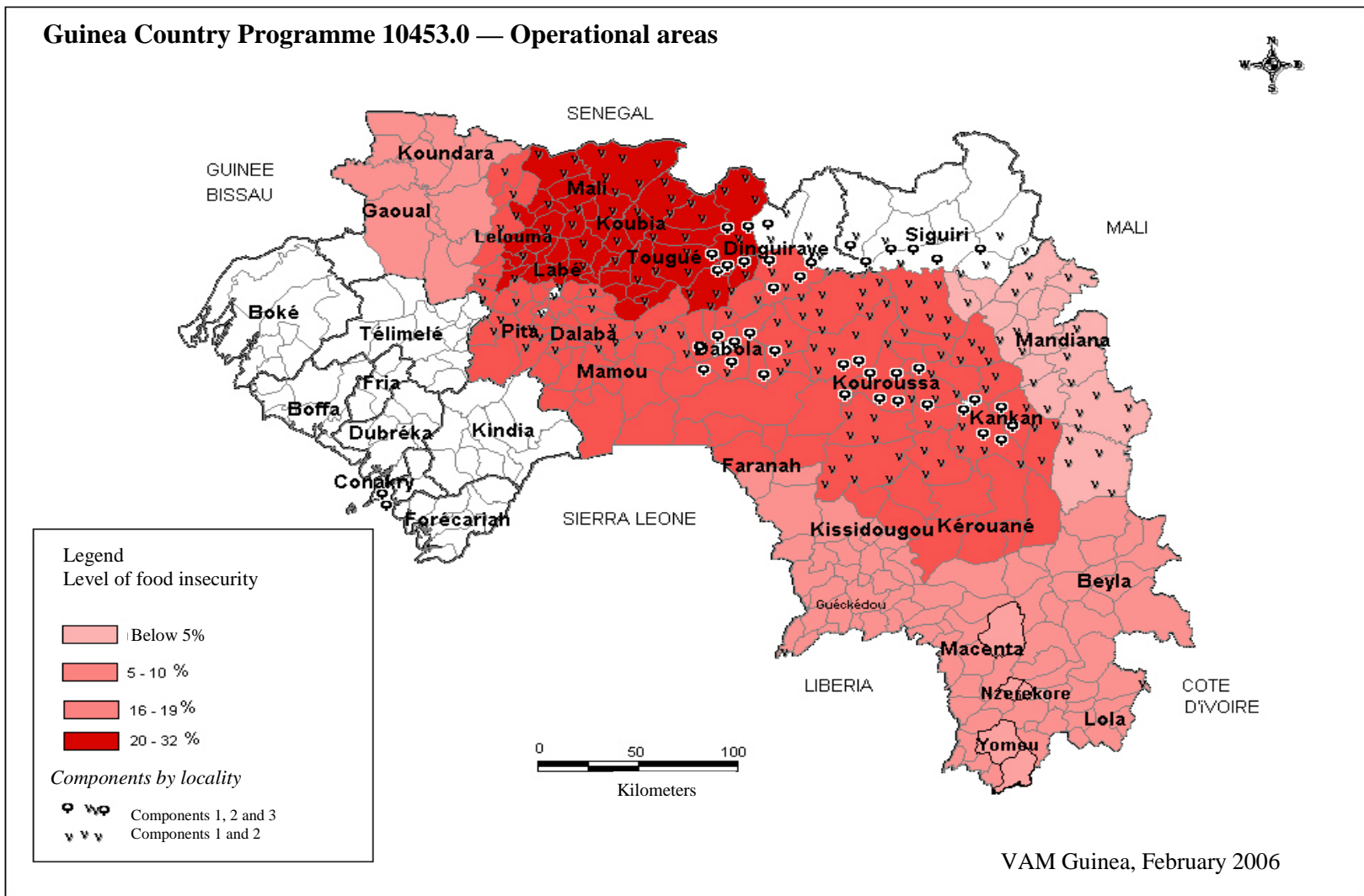
ANNEX III

BUDGET PLAN FOR CP GUINEA (2007–2011) BASIC COMPONENTS (US\$)				
	Component 1 Education	Component 2 Rural development	Component 3 Health/nutrition	Total
Food commodities (mt)	18 249	2 957	4 922	26 128
Food commodities (value)	5 641 860	855 074	1 740 013	8 236 947
External transport	2 241 379	363 155	604 530	3 209 064
Internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) (total)	3 343 205	544 491	928 114	4 815 810
ITSH (cost per mt)	183.20	184.14	188.56	184.31
ODOC	755 000	367 050	394 050	1 516 100
Total DOC	11 981 444	2 129 770	3 666 707	17 777 920
DSC ¹				2 501 900
ISC ²				1 419 587
Total WFP costs				21 699 408
Government contribution				397 704

¹ The DSC amount is an indicative figure for information purposes. The annual DSC allotment for a CP is reviewed and set annually following an assessment of DSC requirements and resource availability.

² The ISC rate may be amended by the Board during the period covered by the CP.





The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

BMI	body mass index
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CNLS	National Council for the Fight against AIDS (<i>Conseil national de lutte contre le sida</i>)
CNS	supplementary nutrition centre (<i>centre de nutrition supplémentaire</i>)
CSB	corn-soya blend
DOC	direct operational costs
DPDRE	Prefectoral Directorate for Rural Development and the Environment (<i>Direction préfectorale du développement rural et de l'environnement</i>)
DSC	direct support costs
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FARN	training and nutritional rehabilitation centre (<i>foyer d'apprentissage et de réhabilitation nutritionnelle</i>)
FFA	food for assets
FFT	food for training
FFW	food for work
INSE	Institute for Child Health and Nutrition (<i>Institut de nutrition et de santé de l'enfant</i>)
ISC	indirect support costs
ITSH	internal transport, storage and handling
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEPU-EC	Ministry of pre-University and Civic Education (<i>Ministère de l'enseignement pré-universitaire et de l'éducation civique</i>)
NGO	non-governmental organization
ODD	West Africa Regional Bureau
ODOC	other direct operational costs
PDE	prefectoral directorate for education (<i>Direction préfectorale de l'éducation</i>)
PEPT	Education for All programme (<i>Education pour tous</i>)
PLWHA	people living with HIV/AIDS
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	parent-teacher association
SCNP	National Steering Committee Secretariat (<i>Secrétariat du Comité national de pilotage</i>)

SIAC	community-based information system (<i>système d'information à assise communautaire</i>)
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping