

**Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation  
Guinea 200687**

<b>Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security of vulnerable groups affected by shocks in the Forest Guinea region</b>	
Number of beneficiaries	81 325
Duration of project	1 April 2014 – 30 September 2015
WFP food tonnage ( <i>mt</i> )	3 803

<b>Cost (United States dollars)</b>	
Food and related costs	3 155 983
Cash and vouchers and related costs	510 300
Capacity development & augmentation	299 000
Direct support cost	1 073 900
Indirect support cost	352 743
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>5 391 926</b>

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Guinea is a low-income food deficit country emerging from political instability exacerbated by conflict in the region. The presidential and legislative elections of 2013 have put the country on the road to constitutional order. Slow but gradual progress is now being made towards achieving the Government's goals of national reconciliation, improved economic activity, and enhanced food security.

Thirty percent of the population (11.8 million people) remain moderately or severely food insecure. Most of these needs can be addressed through longer-term interventions. There are three groups, however, that continue to require relief and recovery support: (i) Ivorian refugees; (ii) conflict-affected populations in the Forest Region; and (iii) flood-prone communities in the Upper Guinea and Forest regions.

As the security situation in Côte d'Ivoire improves, WFP continues supporting efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea to allow refugees to choose between voluntary repatriation and integration into Guinean society. By the end of this protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), UNHCR should be in a position to assume full responsibility for any remaining refugees.

The Government has also requested humanitarian support in addressing increasing inter-ethnic conflict in the Forest region. Under this PRRO, WFP will continue supporting peace

building efforts of local government and specialized NGO partners working with communities to restore the social fabric of conflict-prone communities.

In flood-prone areas, food assistance will be an incentive to participate in community rehabilitation and mitigation works and trainings designed to reduce negative effects of future floods. Under the stewardship of local government units and international NGOs, activities will take place mainly in the lean period when food transfers are most appropriate.

Project activities are in response to requests from the Government and have been designed in concert with plans and policies of relevant Government ministries, local government units, United Nations agencies and other interested stakeholders. The PRRO is aligned with 2014–2017 WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3.

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## SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Context

1. Guinea is a low-income food deficit country with a 2012 gross national income of USD 460, well below the sub-Saharan average of USD 584.<sup>1</sup> Guinea's 2012 human development index (HDI) was 0.355, ranking it 178th out of 186 countries.<sup>2</sup> The HDI of sub-Saharan Africa was 0.495. The 2013 global hunger index for Guinea is 16.9, indicating serious hunger issues.<sup>3</sup>
2. Guinea's return to constitutional order in 2010 and democratic election of a new president did not lead to political stability and social cohesion. The country still faces major economic, political and social challenges, as demonstrated during the lead up to the September 2013 legislative elections. Following the election, the Government has focused attention on national reconciliation, stimulating economic activity, increasing employment opportunities (especially for young people) and improving basic infrastructure.
3. Severe and moderate food insecurity affects 30 percent of Guinea's estimated 11.8 million population.<sup>4</sup> Food insecurity affects 54 percent of the population of the Forest region, an area also prone to periodic inter-ethnic clashes and flooding.
4. Over the last twenty years, Guinea has hosted large numbers of refugees from Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire. Sierra Leone and Liberian refugees have either returned home or integrated into Guinean society. A UNHCR verification and profile exercise in September–October 2013 found that 38 percent of the remaining 5,700 Côte d'Ivoire refugees were ready to voluntarily repatriate to their homes in Man and Danané. UNHCR and the Government have requested continued WFP assistance while refugees repatriate or integrate into Guinean society.
5. The closure of several large mining projects in the Forest, Upper Guinea and Kindia regions has resulted in increasing unemployment and rural exodus, particularly in the Forest region. The absence of a specific policy to promote employment (particularly among vulnerable groups), remoteness of some communities, an ineffective public service

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<sup>1</sup> World Bank Atlas 2012.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> The Global Hunger Index (GHI) is a multidimensional statistical tool developed by the International Food Policy Research Institute ranking countries on a 100 point scale; the higher the score, the worse the food situation of a country. Values under 4.9 reflect "low hunger", between 5 and 9.9 reflect "moderate hunger", while values between 10 and 19.9 are rated "serious," between 20 and 29.9 "alarming", and above 30 indicates an "extremely alarming" hunger problem.

<sup>4</sup> *Enquête nationale de la sécurité alimentaire et la vulnérabilité*. 2012.

sector and low social safety net coverage for the poor contribute to high food insecurity and social tensions among groups competing for scarce resources.

6. In July 2013, inter-ethnic violence broke out in the regional capital of Nzérékoré and quickly spread to surrounding prefectures and villages, particularly in Beyla prefecture. According to an inter-agency assessment mission, more than 30,600 people were seriously affected, including 216 killed, 457 injured and over 200 missing. In addition, significant destruction to private and public infrastructure was reported. In recent years incidences of ethnic violence have been increasing at a disproportionate rate. A first fruitful initiative of reconciliation and peace building between the two ethnic factions has been attempted at the community level. This initiative resulted in the signature of a traditional peace pact and has been politically reinforced by the election of the new President of the national parliament who originates from the conflict area.
7. An August 2013 report of the United Nations inter-agency/Government mission indicates that the towns of Conakry, Kindia, Kankan, Siguiri, Macenta, Guekedou and Kissidougou experience regular flooding during the July–October rainy season. Data collected from 2009 to 2012 showed that floods affect between 50,000 to 69,000 people every year. Floods have a negative impact on livelihoods, assets, human lives, houses, crops, livestock and social infrastructure. These areas also experience some of the highest rates of poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition. As the Government cannot fully meet these needs, WFP has responded with emergency assistance for the most vulnerable people. In this PRRO, food assistance for assets (FFA) activities (infrastructure and technical training) will focus on community-level mitigation activities designed to reduce negative effects of future floods and on productive assets that can boost livelihoods.
8. Three quarters of the female population of Guinea lives in rural areas with 80 percent of women working in the agricultural sector. Women also constitute a large part of the informal work force.<sup>5</sup> Underemployment affects over 47 percent of women, compared with 28 percent of men according to the PRSD III (2013–2015).<sup>6</sup> Women are often excluded from decision-making processes and as a result find themselves particularly exposed to food insecurity.

### **The Food Security and Nutrition Situation**

9. Political instability, declining economic activity and foreign investment, recurrent civil strife and serious flooding have adversely affected food and nutrition security in Guinea in recent years. Other underlying causes include: poor crop yields, land degradation, low purchasing power of populations (especially in remote rural areas) and lack of diverse income sources for poor households.
10. Between 2009 and 2012, the number of food-insecure people increased from 25 percent to 30 percent.<sup>7</sup> The rural poor have been particularly affected with 41 percent of households experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity. Food insecurity is most concentrated in the Forest region and the prefecture of Kerouné where poor consumption patterns and high levels of poverty are prevalent. To respond to food needs of a growing population, the country imports approximately 16 percent of its annual cereal requirements. Food insecurity, commodity prices and acute malnutrition rates tend to increase during the June–September lean season.

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<sup>5</sup> United Nations Peace Building Support Office. July 2013.

<sup>6</sup> Poverty Reduction Strategy Document.

<sup>7</sup> WFP and Ministry of Agriculture Food Security Survey. 2012.

11. Malnutrition increases susceptibility to acute respiratory infections, malaria and diarrhea, which constitute the main causes of child morbidity. One in eight children dies before reaching their fifth birthday.<sup>8</sup> National malnutrition rates are high; 10 percent global acute malnutrition and 31 percent chronic malnutrition (38 percent in Forest Guinea). The GAM rate in Nzerekore is 7.9 percent. Although breastfeeding is commonly practiced, only one in five (21 percent) of children are exclusively breastfed. In terms of dietary diversity, less than one tenth of children in Forest Guinea aged 6 to 23 months have a minimum acceptable diet. Maternal mortality rate is 980 deaths per 100,000 births.

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## **POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS**

### **Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government**

12. Guinea has a history of handling large influxes of refugees from Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire in a humane manner in line with its ECOWAS membership and agreements with UNHCR. SENAH<sup>9</sup> and CNISR<sup>10</sup> are the two Government agencies responsible for managing refugee affairs. These agencies work with UNHCR to register and profile refugees.
13. Guinea offers refugees from ECOWAS countries a choice of voluntary repatriation or settling into Guinea society. The country has a good track record of settling former Liberian and Sierra Leone refugees who decide to remain, including establishing a legal basis for their presence and a path to eventual citizenship.
14. The National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (PNIASA/NAFSIP 2010–2015) and the National Policy for Agriculture Development seek to improve food security by achieving self-sufficiency in rice production and improving access to more nutritious food by diversifying food production and developing competitive agro-industries capable of engaging in international commerce and increasing agriculture exports. The PNIASA has a disaster risk reduction and mitigation component to prevent and manage food and nutritional crises.
15. The Government's priority programme for peace building consists of three components: (i) national reconciliation; (ii) training and employment for youth and women; and (iii) restructuring the armed forces. All programmes supporting reconciliation are selected and coordinated by a Peace Building Task Force chaired by the Prime Minister. This PRRO is aligned with the second pillar, training and employment for youth and women.
16. SENAH, the Government's national service for humanitarian action based in the *Ministère de l'administration du territoire décentralisé*, has representatives in all regions of the country and plays a lead role in humanitarian action coordination and emergency needs assessment.

### **Policies, Capacities and Actions of other Major Actors**

17. Humanitarian and development services are provided by 16 United Nations organizations in the context of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2013–2017). International financial and bilateral donors (notably the European Union) recognize the

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<sup>8</sup> Government of Guinea, Ministries of Planning and Health. Demographic and Health Survey IV using multiple indicators (EDS-MICS IV). 2012.

<sup>9</sup> National Service for Humanitarian Action

<sup>10</sup> *Commission nationale d'intégration et de suivi des réfugiés* (National Commission for the Integration and Monitoring of Refugees)

extreme vulnerability of the Forest region and are providing or planning to provide support.

18. Since 2007, Guinea has received over USD 30 million in support from the Peace Building Fund (PBF) through United Nations agencies including WFP. The PBF supports three priority areas: security sector reform, national reconciliation, and youth and women training and employment. The Peace Building Committee coordinates all actions of United Nations partners in this area.
19. There are few international non-governmental organizations operating in Guinea. In the area of food and nutrition security, these include: the Danish Red Cross (DRC), Action Against Hunger (ACF) and Helen Keller International. In the Forest Guinea region main NGOs include DRC, the International Centre for Research and Development Research (CIDR), the Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD), TWIN<sup>11</sup> and OCPH/CRS.<sup>12</sup>

### **Coordination**

20. The United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator chairs monthly meetings of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, bringing together interested stakeholders (United Nations agencies, Bretton Woods institutions, donors and NGOs) to review ongoing activities and plan coordinated interventions. The United Nations Programme Harmonization Group meets monthly to coordinate planning, execution and monitoring of United Nations supported activities.
21. UNHCR, WFP, SENAH and CNISR meet regularly to review refugee assistance issues. The forum will be particularly useful in coordinating assistance during 2014 as refugees decide between repatriating and settling in Guinea.

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### **OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE**

22. Overall objectives are: (i) to ensure Ivoirian refugees (with particular attention to women and children) have access to an adequate supply of basic life supporting food as they decide whether to return to their homeland or integrate into Guinean society; (ii) assist local targeted populations to build resilience as they emerge from conflict and natural disasters and; (iii) assist the Government as it emerges from years of political instability to enhance and strengthen its disaster mitigation and response capabilities.
23. Specific objectives are:
  - Ensure targeted refugees have adequate access to basic food commodities (Strategic Objective 1, Goal 1);
  - Ensure refugee elementary school children have access to nutritious foods during their integration into Guinean society (Strategic Objective 2, Goal 1);
  - Support efforts of targeted communities to increase their resilience to shocks (Strategic Objective 3, Goal 1);
  - Support peace building efforts in targeted communities (Strategic Objective 2, Goal 3); and
  - Increase the Government's capacity to reduce food insecurity (Strategic Objective 3, Goal 3).

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<sup>11</sup> Today's Women International Network, a local NGO supporting rehabilitation and training of marginalised groups, especially women and promoting socio-economic reintegration through income-generating activities.

<sup>12</sup> *Organisation Catholique pour la promotion humaine* (Catholic Relief Services).

24. The PRRO is aligned with 2014–2017 WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3<sup>13</sup> and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2013–2017) and will contribute to Millennium Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7.<sup>14</sup>

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## **WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY**

### **Nature and Effectiveness of Food Security-related Assistance to Date**

25. PRRO 105530 was launched in July 2007 for a period of two years with a focus on the Forest Guinea region. Until recently the project supported exclusively Ivorian refugees through general food distribution (GFD). PRRO 105530 went through successive budget revisions extending activities through March 2014. New activities were added from December 2013 to February 2014 to assist flood victims and vulnerable groups affected by ethnic violence.
26. Country Programme 200326 for 2013–2017 (CP) started in January 2013 covering thirteen districts in six of the eight regions affected by structural food insecurity, high chronic malnutrition rates and low school enrolment rates. The CP assists 147,500 beneficiaries under three components: (i) support to primary education; (ii) nutrition support to vulnerable groups; and (iii) support to local agricultural development in support of community-based school feeding and enhanced resilience.
27. The CP and PRRO will overlap in Macenta and Youmou prefectures, but there is no duplication of beneficiaries and activities are complementary.

### **Strategy Outline**

28. The PRRO will provide relief and recovery assistance to people exposed to shocks in the Forest and Upper Guinea regions and the most vulnerable refugees. Assistance to refugees will be gradually phased out in accordance with repatriation plans developed by UNHCR and the Government.
29. Community-based FFA interventions will be implemented in areas prone to flooding and inter-ethnic violence to strengthen resilience of affected communities. For flood victims in urban or peri-urban areas, a preliminary cash programme will be implemented where security conditions and implementation capabilities permit. In other areas where activities will be implemented, assistance will be through food transfers, while nutrition activities will provide specialised foods.

### ***Assistance to Ivorian refugees***

30. As the security situation in Côte d'Ivoire has improved in 2013, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire has begun to explore options for voluntary repatriation of refugees hosted in neighbouring countries. In the case of Guinea, UNHCR is working closely with the refugees, the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea and other stakeholders to ensure refugees deciding to voluntarily repatriate have the opportunity to do so in a safe manner.
31. Starting in late 2013, UNHCR began instigating actions to enable refugees to make an informed decision regarding repatriation. Groups of refugees undertake "Go and See"

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<sup>13</sup> Strategic Objective 1 – Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; 2 – Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies; 3 – Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

<sup>14</sup> Millennium Development Goal 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; and 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability

visits to Côte d'Ivoire to directly assess the living and security situation. Ex-refugees who have previously returned to their homeland come to Guinea on "Come and Tell" visits to explain their repatriation experiences. UNHCR and Côte d'Ivoire authorities continue to assist returnees once they return to their homeland. WFP provides returnees with a food assistance pack and UNHCR provides a range of non-food items.

32. If the security situation in Côte d'Ivoire continues to improve in 2014, refugees would have three options: (i) repatriation under a UNHCR sponsored programme; (ii) integration into Guinean society under Government programmes or; (iii) spontaneously repatriate or continue to live in Guinea under ECOWAS agreements that allow the free movement of citizens of member states.
33. As the number of refugees resettled at Kouankan II camp decreases, WFP will continue providing GFD for up to six months.<sup>15</sup> WFP assistance will shift from GFD to social safety net support for vulnerable segments of the population.<sup>16</sup> Predictable and longer-term transfers for the most vulnerable will include supplementary feeding rations to undernourished women and children (to be implemented under the CP), and school feeding to be initiated through this PRRO at the beginning of the 2014–2015 school year.<sup>17</sup> School feeding aims to boost enrolment of refugee children and children neighbouring the camp, and will start after phase out of GFD.
34. WFP will maintain close contact with UNHCR and the Government in monitoring repatriation and integration processes as they gradually evolve during 2014. By mid-2015, the number of remaining refugees is expected to be well below 5,000 and any remaining refugees could be assisted by UNHCR. Response strategies will be modified as required.<sup>18</sup>

### ***Rebuilding livelihoods and flood control activities***

35. In response to a Government request, WFP targeted emergency food assistance during 2013 to 30,000 vulnerable people affected by floods in the prefectures of Siguiri, Kankan and Macenta. Under this PRRO, WFP will collaborate with partners in activities contributing to creation, restoration and protection of assets in these three prefectures most frequently affected by recurrent flooding.
36. The PRRO will select FFA activities mitigating negative impacts of future flooding. Examples include: de-silting stream beds and drainage canals; increasing the height of drainage bunds; planting appropriate vegetation to reduce erosion; creating flood plains upstream or downstream of town; and rebuilding village drainage structures. Priority will be given to sustainable small-scale communal activities that complement but do not substitute the role of the state.
37. Food for training (FFT) activities will focus on establishing and training village committees responsible for enforcement of flood control maintenance protocols, according to established standard labour-based public work norms.
38. WFP will assist SENAH at the national and local level in reinforcing its capacity to prepare and respond to floods. For example, preparing contingency plans at the national, regional and prefectural level to conduct faster and more effective emergency assessments.

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<sup>15</sup> Through September 2014

<sup>16</sup> Starting October 2014

<sup>17</sup> School feeding will start in the Kouankan II camp and schools in neighbouring villages attended by both refugee and non-refugee children.

<sup>18</sup> WFP will monitor refugee access to fresh fruits, vegetables and sources of protein (meat and fish) to determine the need for UNHCR to provide these items.

39. Cash transfers will encourage rehabilitation of drainage systems and participation in training. Because the principal problem in many food-insecure urban and peri-urban areas is not lack availability of food but rather lack of purchasing power, WFP will conduct a pilot cash distribution in an urban or peri-urban area where cost, market and financial conditions are favourable. The activity could act as an incentive for youth participation in training sessions.
40. ANASA<sup>19</sup> is the Ministry of Agriculture service responsible for monitoring food security. WFP will assist ANASA to build an integrated food security monitoring system capable of undertaking studies on agricultural production; monitoring basic food commodities prices in key markets throughout the country; and coordinating the collection and dissemination of food security information and reports among interested stakeholders.

### ***Support to peace building initiatives***

41. In recent years, the Forest region has experienced increasing levels of inter-ethnic conflict. In July 2013 there were widespread ethnic clashes across the region, in both urban and rural areas. Responding to a Government request, WFP provided emergency food assistance to 31,000 people in Nzerekore, Beyla and Youmou. The conflict exacerbated food insecurity in the region as people lost livelihoods, food stocks and the displaced could not tend to their crops. Loss of livelihoods and competition over scarce resources led to tensions that have exacerbated hunger.
42. The PRRO will support peace building efforts of local government units and NGO partners working with communities to address underlying causes of conflict associated with food insecurity (for example, competition over natural resources and loss of livelihoods) and to restore the social fabric of conflict-prone communities. Asset creation interventions will complement the peacebuilding work of well-qualified partners involved in community reconciliation and land tenure issues. Within the parameters of its food security mandate, WFP will apply experience in FFA and FFT to support and enhance broader peace building efforts.
43. Selected activities may repair community infrastructure damaged during the conflict, including roads used for markets and trade, hillside terraces, water facilities and drainage systems. Recognising that conflict can cause hunger and that hunger can contribute to violence by exacerbating tensions and grievances, WFP will make sure to remain within its mandate. WFP will also consider the potential impact of its food assistance activities on conflict dynamics and apply conflict-sensitive measures. Whenever possible, WFP will help strengthen social cohesion through peace support activities with partners.

### **Hand-Over Strategy**

44. WFP will provide GFD to refugees residing in Kouankan II camp through September. In October, WFP assistance will shift from GFD to social safety net support for vulnerable segments of the population. By mid-2015 the number of refugees is expected to decline below 5,000, and any remaining refugees could be assisted by UNHCR. The school feeding activity could eventually be integrated into the CP, consistent with assistance provided by WFP to vulnerable Guinean populations.

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## **BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING**

45. WFP plans to provide relief and recovery assistance to Ivorian refugees at Kouankan II camp and to victims of ethnic conflict and recurrent flooding in the regions of Forest

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<sup>19</sup> Agence national des statistiques agricoles et de la sécurité alimentaire.



Guinea and Upper Guinea; priority areas with extreme food insecurity and poor socio-economic indicators.

46. Beneficiaries and intervention areas will be selected based on high rates of food insecurity and malnutrition, low access to education and health services and vulnerability to shocks. Targeting will take into consideration the presence and capacity of cooperating partners, access and security.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY						
Activity		Boys/ men	Girls/ women	Total	% girls/ women	
<b>Support to Ivoirian refugees</b>						
Ivoirian refugees	GFD		2 256	2 544	4 800	53
	School feeding	School children	642	642	1 283	50
		THR	0	642	642	100
Host community	School feeding		763	763	1 525	50
	THR		0	763	763	100
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>3 064</b>	<b>3 261</b>	<b>6 325<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>52</b>	
<b>Support to ethnic conflict victims</b>						
Asset creation for victims of ethnic conflicts in Forest Guinea	FFA – food		14 400	15 600	30 000	52
	FFT		4 000	6 000	10 000	60
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>18 400</b>	<b>21 600</b>	<b>40 000</b>	<b>54</b>	
<b>Support to flood victims</b>						
Assets creation for victims of floods in Upper and Forest Guinea	FFA – food		14 400	15 600	30,000	52
	FFT		12 000	18 000	30,000	60
	FFA – cash		2 400	2 600	5 000	52
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>16 800</b>	<b>18 200</b>	<b>35 000</b>	<b>52</b>	
<b>Total</b>		<b>38 264</b>	<b>43 061</b>	<b>81 325</b>	<b>53</b>	

Excludes double counting of school feeding beneficiaries and THR already counted in refugee and host-community beneficiary totals.

### Assistance to Ivoirian Refugees

47. A September–October 2013 UNHCR verification and profile exercise found that 38 percent of the remaining 5,700 Côte d’Ivoire refugees in Kouankan II camp were ready to voluntarily repatriate to their homes in the Man and Danané areas of Côte d’Ivoire. Accounting for expected repatriation between October 2013 and March 2014, UNHCR estimates that there will be 4,800 refugees left in the camp by April 2014. Repatriation is likely to be gradual and by the end of the project UNHCR should assume full responsibility for the food needs of the remaining caseload.
48. The PRRO will provide food assistance to 4,800 refugees at Kouankan II for six months up to end of September 2014, with possible adjustment to match the evolving situation. Monthly food rations of assorted commodities<sup>20</sup> will be provided for refugees registered by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and verified by the Government’s *Commission nationale pour l’intégration et le suivi des réfugiés* (CNISR).

<sup>20</sup> Including single rations of cereals (rice), pulses (yellow split peas), vegetable oil and salt.

49. In October school feeding will be introduced for primary school children, especially girls in schools frequented by both refugee and host community children in the prefecture. The activity will target 2,808 school children, including 1,300 refugees, in 25 primary schools in Macenta prefecture, which has one of the highest food insecurity and lowest gross enrolment rates.

### **Victims of inter-community violence**

50. Asset creation activities will be implemented through FFT and FFA in Forest region towns and villages prone to inter-ethnic clashes, especially during the lean season. The PRRO will support SENA, local government units and NGO partners engaged in restoring the social fabric of conflict-prone communities.

51. Forty thousand beneficiaries will receive food assistance, 30,000 through FFA,<sup>21</sup> for ninety days and 10,000 through FFT<sup>22</sup> activities for nine months. The activity will be implemented by cooperating partners with demonstrated experience in peace building and labour-based infrastructure development.

52. FFA interventions will be offered as part of a package together with other complementary activities facilitated by well-qualified partners, including tolerance-building community improvement work targeting youth to achieve a common goal. Supported works could include rehabilitating rural roads that help reduce food insecurity by connecting villages to markets, and rehabilitation of swamp rice plots.<sup>23</sup> Communities will be involved in identifying priorities and selection of works to be undertaken, while ensuring benefits are shared.

53. FFT would encourage youth to participate in sessions conducted by social workers focusing on respect for human rights, including tolerance building among different ethnic groups from neighboring villages. Semi-professional training will be provided for hair broidery and tailoring and training on nutrition and maternal and infant feeding, especially targeting marginalized women and young girls to boost their capacity to undertake income-generating activities. Income generating activities will include a civic education training element.

54. In the Forest region, potential partners include Danish Refugee Council, OCPH/CRS, TWIN, UNDP, UNICEF and the United Nations International Development Organisation (UNIDO). Given its expertise in conflict mitigation, the Danish Refugee Council will be the key partner for this project.

### **Communities affected by flooding**

55. WFP will provide assistance to 30,000 food-insecure households living in the most flood-prone communities of Kankan, Sigui and Macenta prefectures (both urban and peri-urban areas). Potential cooperating partners include Red Cross Guinea in Sigui and Macenta and OCPH/CRS in Kankan.

56. FFA activities will support people involved in flood mitigation. Community planning will ensure women and men participate equally. Each FFA participant will receive a five-person family ration for 60 days.<sup>24</sup> Municipal or prefecture engineers and technicians will provide guidance for these community initiatives.

57. To more effectively undertake community works, FFT support will be provided to 15,000

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<sup>21</sup> A family ration of five consisting of assorted food commodities will be provided to 6,000 adult participants.

<sup>22</sup> A ration of two will be provided to 5,000 participants at the semi-professional trainings.

<sup>23</sup> These activities have been successfully implemented in the past and have demonstrated great potential.

<sup>24</sup> There will be 6,000 participants.

community members,<sup>25</sup> each receiving a ration for two beneficiaries for 30 days. Training will focus on techniques and practice of flood mitigation and management, and FFA participants will be drawn from the training. Sanitation, nutrition and hygiene training to reduce incidence of water borne diseases will also be conducted.

58. Neighborhood committees will be charged with maintaining structures and will receive training in community organization; emphasis will be placed on engaging women and under-employed youth in this activity.
59. FFA will be implemented using cash transfers in Macenta prefecture which has good access to markets and is served by the financial service provider (FSP) recommended in the FSP assessment. This assistance will target 5,000 beneficiaries. This intervention is informed by feasibility studies and the FSP assessment conducted in 2013. These studies indicate that cash transfers are feasible for the Forest region. WFP will also undertake a market survey to set baseline indicators and determine specific target locations.

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## **NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS / VALUE OF CASH / VOUCHER TRANSFERS**

60. Rations for general distribution, school feeding and FFA/FFT activities will include assorted quantities of rice, pulses, vegetable oil and iodized salt that provide minimum daily energy values per person per day as indicated in Table 2. Rations have been determined through standard WFP food nutrient calculations, considering the nutritional priorities of beneficiaries.
61. The rations were established in consultation with key stakeholders taking into account available agricultural and other livelihood opportunities. For FFA, rations reflect food consumption habits and will encourage participants to engage in productive activities benefitting their community.
62. The cash transfer value provided to victims of floods undertaking public work activities will be set at USD 4.50 per day per beneficiary for three months, compared to the daily unskilled wage of USD 5.00. Activity selection will be informed by a financial capacity assessment undertaken in 2013 and a February 2014 cost efficiency analysis.

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<sup>25</sup> Rations for 30,000 beneficiaries; trainees will be drawn from those participating in associated FFA activities.

	Refugees			Conflict victims		Flood victims		Cash (USD)
	GFD	School feeding		FFA	FFT	FFA	FFT	
		Hot meals	Girls THR					
<b>Commodity</b>								
Rice	300	150	-	400	400	400	400	-
Pulse	60	30	-	40	40	40	40	-
Vegetable oil	25	10	82	20	20	20	20	-
Salt	5	3	-	5	5	5	5	-
Supercereal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supercereal+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash (USD/family/day)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Total kcal/day	1 652	729	726	1 751	1 751	1 751	1 751	-
% kcal from protein	8.9	9.1	-	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	-
% kcal from fat	14.9	13.7	10.1	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	-
Number of feeding days	180	180	180	90	180 <sup>26</sup>	60 <sup>27</sup>	30 <sup>28</sup>	90

	Refugees			Conflict victims		Flood victims		Cash (USD)	Total
	GFD	School feeding		FFA	FFT	FFA	FFT		
		Hot meals	Girls THR						
Cereal	259	76	-	1080	720	720	360	-	<b>3 215</b>
Pulses	52	15	-	108	72	72	36	-	<b>355</b>
Vegetable oil	22	5	21	54	36	36	18	-	<b>191</b>
Salt	4	2	-	14	9	9	5	-	<b>42</b>
<b>Total (mt)</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1 256</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>419</b>	-	<b>3 803</b>
<b>Total (USD)</b>								<b>405 000</b>	

## IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

63. At the national level, the Ministry of International Cooperation will ensure good coordination mechanisms between the Government, WFP and stakeholders. Operational coordination of humanitarian interventions will be assured by SENAH. WFP provides assistance to refugees in close cooperation with UNHCR and UNICEF.

<sup>26</sup> Semi-professional training.

<sup>27</sup> Two months (60 days) on sanitation works such as cleaning out gutters.

<sup>28</sup> One month (30 days) of technical training in of public sanitation. The combined programme of FFA sanitation works plus FFT technical training equals 90 days, the same number of days as FFA for victims of ethnic conflict.

64. Within the limits of available resources, WFP will support UNHCR and Government repatriation and integration efforts. As GFD winds down, WFP will support SENAH/CNISR and UNHCR efforts to build self-reliance for refugees opting for local integration.
65. Under a tri-partite agreement between ACORD, WFP and UNHCR, ACORD will be responsible for transporting GFD rations and specialized nutritious products from the WFP extended delivery point (EDP) in Nzerekore to Kouankan II refugee camp. ACORD will organize GFD to refugees and provide reports required by UNHCR and WFP. WFP will conduct field visits and assessment exercises to ensure WFP assistance is used efficiently.
66. WFP will partner with international and local NGOs involved in flood mitigation and ethnic conflict prevention. Relationships will be formalized through field level agreements. If capacity allows, the PRRO will employ seasonal livelihood programming and community-based participatory planning approaches. WFP will regularly monitor and assess the effectiveness of cooperating partners to ensure adequate managerial, technical and financial resources are being employed. WFP will organize post-distribution monitoring as required.

### **Participation**

67. Projects will be identified and managed by local communities with support from NGOs. WFP will seek to maximise and promote participation of women and other vulnerable groups. The elderly, sick and disabled and households headed by women or children will be prioritized by communities as far as possible. Roles and responsibilities of the Government and communities have been clearly defined through sensitization sessions. In addition, on-site visits and activity selection will be conducted by the communities and local government leaders.

### **Partners and capacities**

68. WFP will continue to build partnerships and coordinate with donors and NGOs. Cooperating partners will be chosen in consultation with SENAH following strict standards: competent gender-balanced staff; adequate logistic capabilities; ability and experience in organizing FFA activities; and proven ability to monitor, report and evaluate interventions and registration with the appropriate Government authorities.
69. WFP co-leads the food security and nutrition cluster, leads the logistics cluster and telecommunication clusters, and chairs the United Nations System's *Groupe d'harmonisation des programmes* that coordinates United Nations humanitarian activities. WFP is a member of the French Development Agency-led group of financial and technical partners promoting rural development and food security in Guinea.
70. WFP and other United Nations agencies provide complementary support for refugees and victims of shocks: FAO provides livelihood support for agricultural recovery; WFP collaborates with UNICEF and NGOs in a pilot project to prevent acute malnutrition and stunting among children aged 6–23 months; and with UNICEF, World Health Organisation (WHO) and FAO to promote the REACH initiative.<sup>29</sup> WFP will continue working with UNDP, the Peace Building Support Office, UNIDO, and the United Nations

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<sup>29</sup> The Renewed Efforts to Address Child Hunger and under-nutrition (REACH) project was established by FAO, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO in 2008 to assist governments of countries with high burdens of child and maternal under-nutrition in meeting the urgent need for food and nutrition.

Population Fund to promote environmental protection, job creation for youth, and gender equity.

### **Procurement**

71. Food will be procured locally or imported. Food procured locally will follow established procedures ensuring adherence to WFP criteria for quantity, quality, price, time to deliver and location. Where cost-effective, local procurement is preferred to stimulate the local economy and employment, raise food safety standards and reduce operational costs.

### **Logistics**

72. WFP imported food will arrive at the Port of Conakry; WFP maintains a warehouse with 8,000 mt of storage capacity close to the port. WFP-contracted private local transporters will transport food from the port and warehouse to extended delivery points and final distribution points. WFP maintains two 6x6 DAF trucks as a back-up secondary transport option. WFP maintains secondary strategic warehouses in Guekedou (500 mt) and Nzerekore (3,500 mt) that are used during the rainy season when traffic on major transport corridors can be disrupted for extended periods.

73. The LTSH matrix is updated every six months to ensure transport rates accurately reflect market conditions. Changes in project commodity requirements, transport tariffs, fuel prices, port charges and other relevant transport expenses are constantly monitored. The current LTSH rate is USD 133.61.

74. Transparency and accountability are assured across the supply chain with the Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS) providing reliable, up-to-date information and reports on commodity pipelines, movements and availability up to EDPs.

### **Transfer modalities**

75. Food will be the primary transfer modality of this PRRO. Cash transfers will cover 4 percent of beneficiaries and will be used where security conditions and partner capacities permit. WFP will review and modify transfer modalities based on security considerations, market analysis and monitoring findings.

76. Cash transfers for flood victims in Macenta prefecture will take advantage of the good banking system available close to the targeted beneficiaries.<sup>30</sup> WFP ration cards provided for every beneficiary will be tagged with personal identification numbers. Partners will advise beneficiaries regarding entitlements and the time and place of cash payments, and will be present to ensure cash is correctly disbursed.

77. Cash losses will be minimised through training, monitoring cooperating partners, and informing beneficiaries about their entitlements and delivery mechanisms.

78. Community leaders, women and young people will be engaged through project implementation committees to reduce the risk of marginalizing any groups

### **Non-Food Inputs**

79. WFP will complement partner's inputs by supplying tools to support implementation of FFA and FFT to improve community infrastructure and build assets. Weighing scales, measuring tapes and other equipment will be procured to support programme activities.

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<sup>30</sup> Cash is preferred to vouchers because vouchers have higher administrative costs related to printing, safe guarding and management.

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## **PERFORMANCE MONITORING**

80. Monitoring of project performance will be guided by the logical framework which has been aligned with the 2014–2017 WFP Strategic Results Framework. Monitoring report formats and checklists will be revised to include new indicators. Monitoring and evaluation systems will be strengthened and incorporated into the corporate Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation Tool (COMET) and Automated Outputs Monitoring System (ATOMS).
81. Data on outputs, process indicators, and cross-cutting indicators including gender, will be collected through WFP partner reports each month. Food distribution data disaggregated by types of commodities and beneficiary figures broken down by category and gender will be collected by cooperating partners and consolidated into reports by activity and intervention area. WFP staff and partners will monitor all aspects of project implementation and provide support and operational oversight as required. WFP staff based in the field will carry out regular monitoring visits to ascertain the effectiveness of food distributions.
82. Outcome indicators will be monitored through quarterly post-distribution monitoring, periodic food security and livelihood assessments, and yearly Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) nutrition surveys in collaboration with United Nations agencies, NGOs and Government ministries and in compliance with standard WFP operating procedures for project monitoring and evaluation.

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## **RISK MANAGEMENT**

83. WFP regularly reviews the impact and likelihood of risks and mitigation measures and updates emergency preparedness and response plans in consultation with the Government and partners. WFP also provides regular updates to the United Nations System's multi-risk contingency plan.
84. Main contextual risks include a deterioration of peace and order in western Côte d'Ivoire that could result in delay of UNHCR repatriation plans or, in a worst case scenario, a new influx of refugees. Sudden recurrence of ethnic confrontations in the Forest region could occur, leading to disruption of programmes, increased needs or deterioration of access and security conditions. WFP will maintain close contact with stakeholders in Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire and take action as required, including processing timely budget revisions.
85. Programmatic risks include unavailability of cooperating partners with adequate capacity, technical competence and resource-complementing levels. To ensure that labour-intensive activities produce quality assets, WFP will enhance the capacity of WFP and partner staff and fund capacity building components. Given the low-tech nature of the activities, non-food items will be simple and partners are expected to provide them.
86. Funding shortfalls present the main institutional risk. Pipeline breaks would pose a serious risk to the food security of targeted beneficiaries. WFP will maintain an open dialogue with donors to attract the required funding. WFP will ensure compliance with standard procurement and financial rules.

### **Security Risk Management**

87. All areas of Guinea are designated at United Nations security level II. The United Nations Department of Safety and Security enables operational continuity through protocols for staff movements, defensive measures and enforcement of adherence to minimum operating security standards and minimum operating residential security standards directives.

- 88. WFP participates in the United Nations Security Management Team and implements its recommendations. The information and communications technology unit works closely with the United Nations Development Programme telecommunications cell to maintain the communications network.
- 89. All staff members have completed mandatory basic and advanced security training. Strict adherence to security procedures will minimise danger to WFP staff and beneficiaries. Standard procedures to minimise security risks at NGO’s distribution points are in place, and a safe-distribution module is included with training for NGO partners.

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**APPROVAL**

..... Date: .....

Ertharin Cousin  
Executive Director

*Drafted by:* Moses Namanya, Guinea Country Office (Conakry)  
*Cleared by:* Elisabeth Faure, Guinea Country Office (Conakry) on 14 March 2014  
*Reviewed by:* Bob Barad, OMD Regional Bureau (Dakar)  
*Cleared by:* Denise Brown, OMD Regional Bureau (Dakar) on 14 March 2014  
*Reviewed by:* [name] Programme Review and Support (ODXPS)



## ANNEX I-A

<b>PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN</b>			
	<b>Quantity (mt)</b>	<b>Value (USD)</b>	<b>Value (USD)</b>
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	3 215	1 125 253	
Pulses	355	167 560	
Oil and fats	191	172 233	
Mixed and blended food	-	-	
Others	42	5 105	
<b>Total Food Transfers</b>	<b>3 803</b>	<b>1 470 151</b>	
External Transport		458 803	
LTSH		814 290	
ODOC Food		412 739	
<b>Food and Related Costs</b> <sup>31</sup>			<b>3 155 983</b>
C&V Transfers		405 000	
C&V Related costs		105 300	
<b>Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs</b>			<b>510 300</b>
<b>Capacity Development &amp; Augmentation</b>			<b>299 000</b>
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			3 965 283
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			1 073 900
<b>Total Direct Project Costs</b>			<b>5 039 183</b>
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) <sup>32</sup>			352 743
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>5 391 926</b>

<sup>31</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>32</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

## ANNEX I-B

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)</b>	
<b>WFP Staff and Staff-Related</b>	
Professional staff *	221 700
General service staff **	196 590
Danger pay and local allowances	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>418 290</b>
<b>Recurring and Other</b>	<b>191 160</b>
<b>Capital Equipment</b>	<b>70 100</b>
<b>Security</b>	<b>86 200</b>
<b>Travel and transportation</b>	<b>176 150</b>
<b>Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring<sup>33</sup></b>	<b>132 000</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>1 073 900</b>

\* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

\*\* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff-General Service, and Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Over time

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<sup>33</sup> Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

## ANNEX II – LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

<b>Cross-Cutting Results and Indicators</b>	
<b>Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
I. Gender equality and empowerment improved	I.1 Proportion of assisted women, men or both women and men who make decisions over the use of cash, vouchers or food within the household (Target: 70% for women) I.2 Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees (Target: > 50%) I.3 Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash or voucher distribution (Target: > 60%)
II. WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	II.1 Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP Programme sites (Targets: 90%) II.2 Proportion of assisted people informed about the Programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) (Targets: >80%)
III. Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	III.1 Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners (Target: 75%) III.2 Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) (Target: TBD <sup>34</sup> ) III.3 Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services (Target: 5 TBD)

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<sup>34</sup> To be determined three months after the start of the project.

<b>Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>		
<b>Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<p><b>Outcome 1.1</b></p> <p>Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted Ivorian refugees and targeted Guinean victims of flooding and interethnic violence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Food consumption score<sup>35</sup> of targeted refugees, flood and interethnic victims disaggregated by sex of household head <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline: TBD<sup>36</sup></li> <li>• Target: Reduced prevalence of poor food consumption of targeted households/individuals by 80%</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Diet diversity score , disaggregated by beneficiary category and sex of household head <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline TBD</li> <li>• Target: Increased diet diversity score of targeted households/individuals by 80%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Government, other United Nations agencies and partner organizations provide complementary actions and inputs</li> <li>➤ Security conditions and road access allow WFP cooperating partners and beneficiaries to have access and work freely in the targeted areas.</li> <li>➤ Adequate and timely funding available</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 1.1.1</b></p> <p>Food, nutritional products distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, as % of planned.</li> <li>➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> </ul>	

<sup>35</sup> Food consumption score (FCS) ≤ 21 = poor food consumption; FCS 21.5– 35 = borderline food consumption; FCS > 35 = acceptable food consumption

<sup>36</sup> To be determined (TBD); the necessary survey or study will be conducted in the first three months of the project to set the baseline.

<p><b>Output 1.2.1</b></p> <p>Food, nutritional products, distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The political environment in Guinea is peaceful and stable</li> <li>➤ The Government, other United Nations agencies and partner organizations are committed to achieve planned results</li> <li>➤ Complementary WASH and nutrition activities are provided by partners</li> <li>➤ Security conditions and road access allow WFP cooperating partners and beneficiaries to have access and work freely in the targeted areas.</li> <li>➤ Adequate and timely funding available</li> </ul>
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<b>Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>		
<b>Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<p><b>Outcome 2.1</b></p> <p>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Retention rate of boys and girls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline: 65.8%<sup>37</sup></li> <li>• Target: 70% for both boys and girls</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ 2.2. Enrolment rate of girls and boys <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline: 85.5%</li> <li>• Target: annual increase of 6% for both boys and girls</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The political environment in Guinea is peaceful and stable</li> <li>➤ The Government, other United Nations agencies and partner organizations are committed to achieve planned result</li> <li>➤ Security conditions and road access allow WFP and cooperating partners as well as beneficiaries to have access and work freely in the targeted areas.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 2.1.1</b></p> <p>Food, nutritional products, distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category food, as % of planned.</li> <li>➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Adequate and timely funding available</li> </ul>

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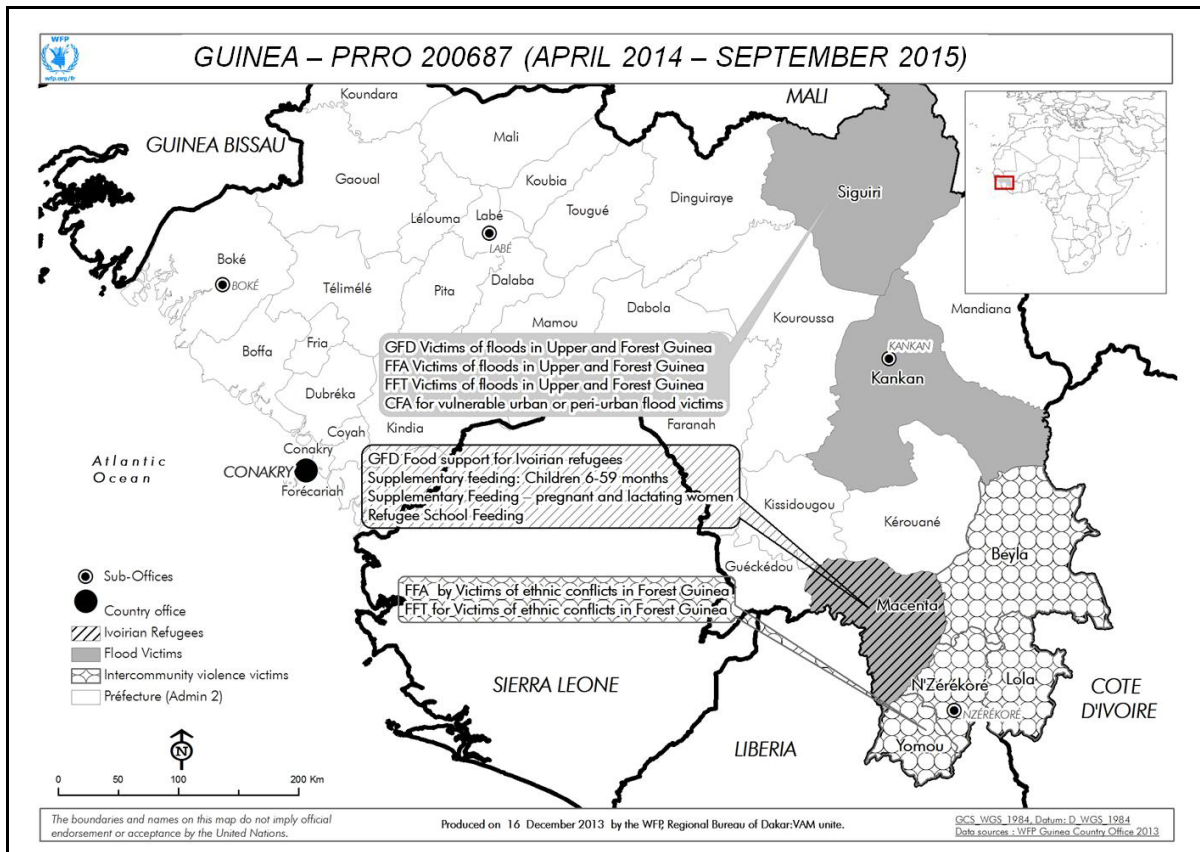
<sup>37</sup> *Rapport d'analyse des statistiques scolaires 2013–2013*. October 2013.

<b>Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition need</b>		
<b>Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<p><b>Outcome 3.1</b></p> <p>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Community asset score <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline: TBD</li> <li>• Target: 80% of targeted communities have community assets over baseline</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Coping Strategy Index, disaggregated by sex of household head <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline: TBD</li> <li>• Target: CSI of 80% of targeted households is reduced or stabilized</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The political environment in Guinea is peaceful and stable.</li> <li>➤ The Government, other United Nations agencies and partner organizations respect their commitments and achieve planned result.</li> <li>➤ Adequate and timely funding available</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 3.1.1</b></p> <p>Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Number of institutional sites assisted (FFA sites), as % of planned</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Outcome 3.2</b></p> <p>Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ National Capacity Index <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline: TBD</li> <li>• Target: NCI increased compared with initial assessment</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The political environment in Guinea is peaceful and stable.</li> <li>➤ Adequate and timely funding available.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 3.2.1</b></p> <p>National systems for monitoring trends in food security, education and nutrition strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of government counterparts trained in collection and analysis of food and nutrition security data</li> <li>➤ Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 3.1.2</b></p> <p>Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure.</li> </ul>	

households and communities		
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# ANNEX III – MAP



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## ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ACORD	Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development
ANASA	<i>Agence National des Statistiques Agricoles et de la Sécurité Alimentaire</i>
CIDR	Centre for Research and Development Research
CIDR	International Centre for Research and Development Research
CNISR	<i>Commission nationale d'intégration et de suivi des réfugiés</i>
COMPAS	Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System
CRS	Catholic Relief Services.
DRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Document
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDP	extended delivery point
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FFA	Food assistance for assets
FFT	Food assistance for training
GFD	general food distribution
HDI	Human Development Index
LTSH	landside transport storage and handling
NAFSIP	National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan
NGO	non-governmental organisation
OCPH	<i>Organisation Catholique pour la promotion humaine</i>
PBF	Peace Building Fund
PNIASA	<i>Plan national d'investissement agricole et sécurité alimentaire</i>
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
REACH	Renewed Efforts to Address Child Hunger and under-nutrition
RMP	Performance and Management Division
SENAH	<i>Service national d'action humanitaire</i>
SMT	Security Management Team
THR	take-home ration
TWIN	Today's Women International Network
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations International Development Organisation
WHO	World Health Organisation

**ANNEX IV – LTSH Matrix**

**ANNEX V – Project Budget Plan**

**ANNEX VI – Project Statistics**

