

Guinea

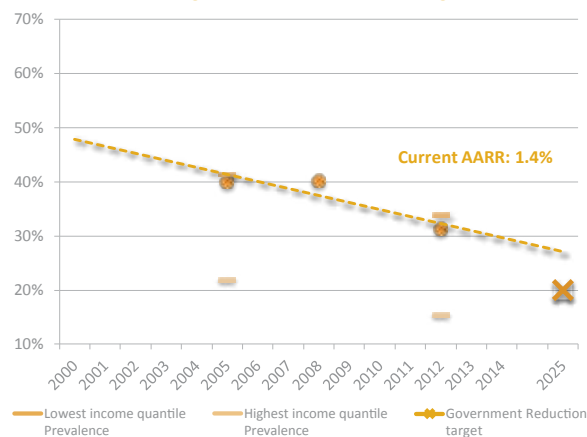


Joined: May 2013

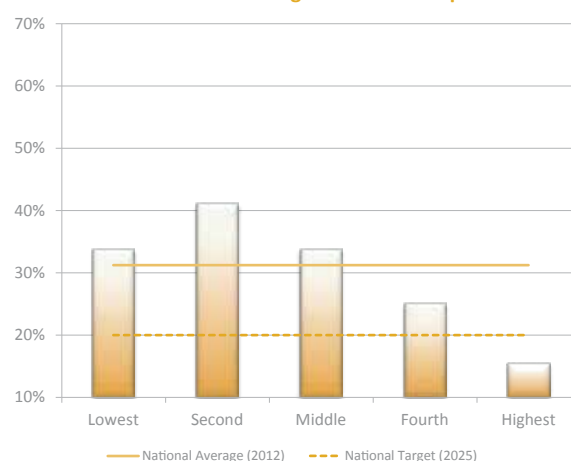


Demographic data	
National Population (million, 2010)	10.9
Children under 5 (million, 2010)	1.8
Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010)	0.60
Average Number of Births (million, 2010)	0.40
Population growth rate (2010)	2.55%
WHA nutrition target indicators (DHS 2012)	
Low birth weight	N/A
0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding	20.5%
Under five stunting	35.8%
Under five wasting	5.6%
Under five overweight	3.1%
Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors	
Infant and young child feeding practice	
6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet	3.7%
6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity	7.6%
Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies	
Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea	-
Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits	48.8%
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	99.0%
Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt	52.3%
Women's Empowerment	
Female literacy	16.1%
Female employment rate	63.8%
Median age at first marriage	16.3
Access to skilled birth attendant	38.1%
Women who have first birth before age 18	31.8%
Fertility rate	5.4
Other Nutrition-relevant indicators	
Rate of urbanization	32.09%
Income share held by lowest 20%	6.35%
Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day)	2,559.8
Energy from non-staples in supply	34.39%
Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day)	1.0
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities	21.1
Open defecation	30.3%
Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources	75.8%
Access to Piped Water on Premises	8.8%
Surface Water as Drinking Water Source	10.0%
GDP per capita (current USD, 2013)	527.00
Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	0.46
Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	1.25

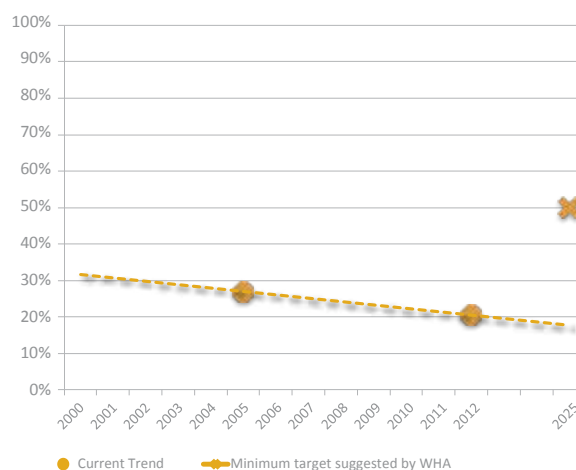
Stunting Reduction Trend and Target



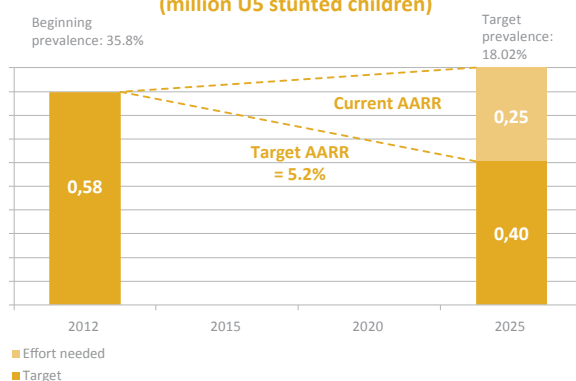
Distribution of stunting across wealth quintiles



Trend of Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate



Targeted Stunting Reduction (million US stunted children)



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The National Council on Food and Nutrition Security (CONSEA) is a multi-sectoral platform, chaired by the prime minister's advisor on food and nutrition security and including the Ministries for Health, Agriculture, Social Affairs, Communication and the Environment as well as parliamentarians. Its terms of reference are currently being validated with a view to formalization. It is planned to extend it to other stakeholders (donors, private sector, civil society); the CONSEA designs and coordinates a number of policies and projects relating to nutrition but more participation by local and community representatives should be encouraged.

REACH supports the coordination of UN agencies. Civil society is organized within the National Council for civil society organizations. The donor network and business network have not yet been set up.

There is also a National Alliance for food fortification.

The universities are in the process of integrating nutrition into their curriculum.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Guinea has had a national food and nutrition policy since 2005 but it has reviewed this to take multi-sectoral approach into account, with support from the United Nations. The updated policy has been incorporated into a multi-sectoral strategic plan. As the review of both these documents has been finalized, they are now set to be adopted.

National legislation on nutrition includes laws on breastfeeding, nutrition of children born to HIV-positive mothers, the protocol for managing acute malnutrition, salt iodization and flour and oil fortification. However, initiatives must be stepped up to reinforce or disseminate these laws. Guinea is also in the process of incorporating the code of marketing of breast milk substitutes by reviewing existing provisions and increasing protection of maternity leave.

Nutrition is incorporated in a number of security policies: agriculture and food security (through the new investment plan for agriculture and food security, 2011), public health and education (2006 health development plan, the 2012 national policy on food in schools), and social protection (national social development policy). A policy on school feeding is to be created. However, the nutritional content is at times unsatisfactory and coordination between technical ministries is low. A consultation workshop including all stakeholders involved in managing malnutrition was organized in 2014 to promote synergies.

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

Guinea does not yet have a common results framework as the multi-sectoral action plan has not yet been finalized.

A number of interventions are being implemented:

The technical group on nutrition, which concentrates on direct nutritional interventions, is conducting a number of sub-programs that include nutrition (including integrated programs to prevent chronic, severe and moderate malnutrition, focused on the first 1,000 days and high-impact interventions; food security programs, mass fortification, etc.) implemented by local authorities with technical support from other sectors. Adding a monitoring and evaluation system to track progress is a challenge that needs to be met.

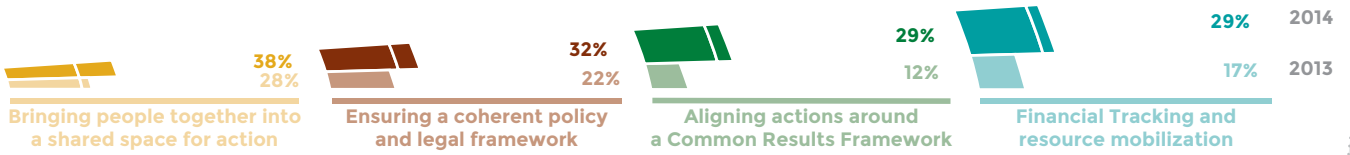
Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

Nutrition interventions are not currently coordinated in financial terms. The State does not have any specific budget line for nutrition. All sector participants are responsible for their own budgets.

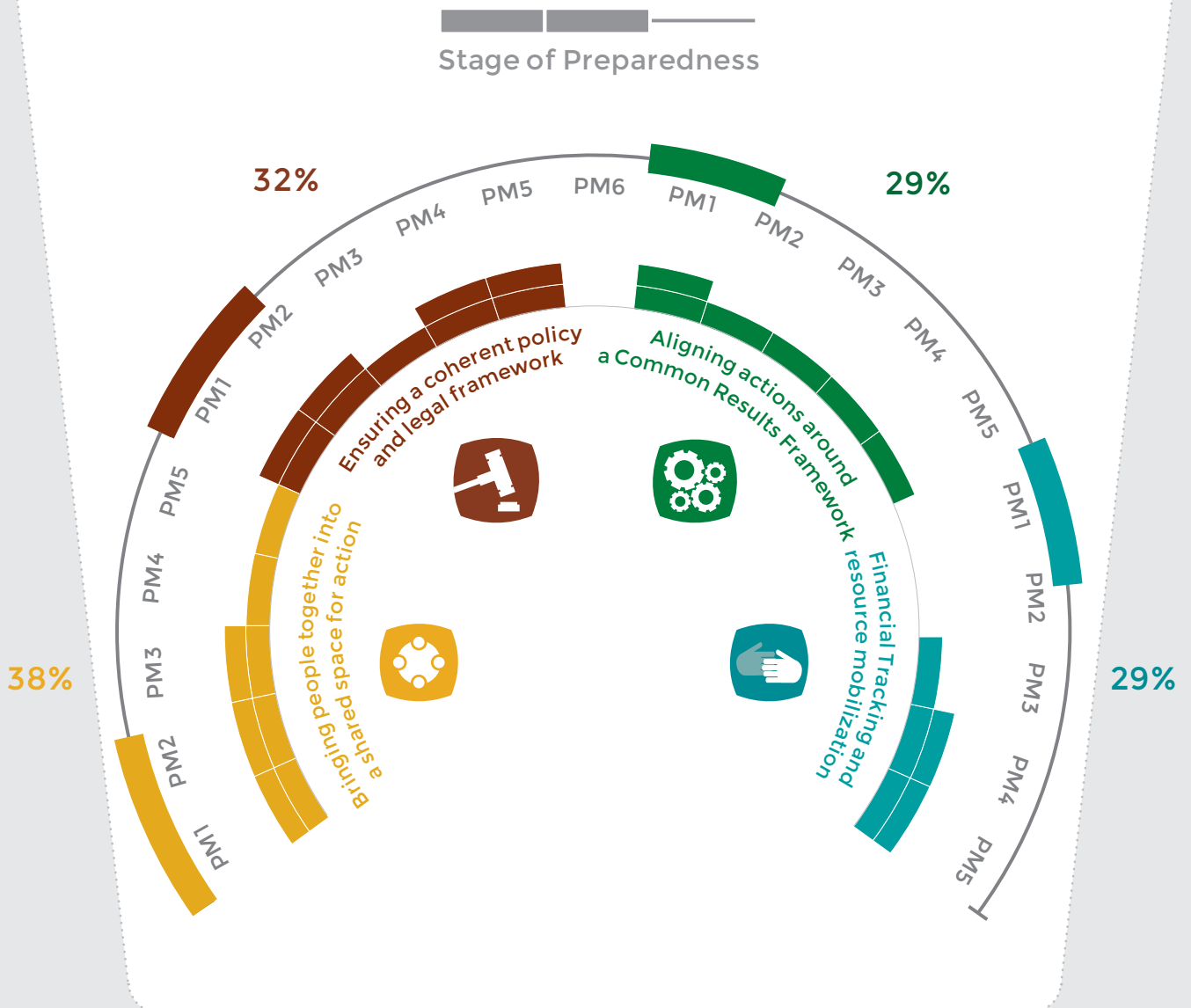
Once the multi-sectoral action plan has been finalized, it will be costed and a submission made to government and PTF on its financing.

Progress Across Four SUN Processes Guinea

2013¹ and 2014² Scoring of Progress Markers



2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers



¹Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat
²Internally assessed by in-country self-assessment exercise