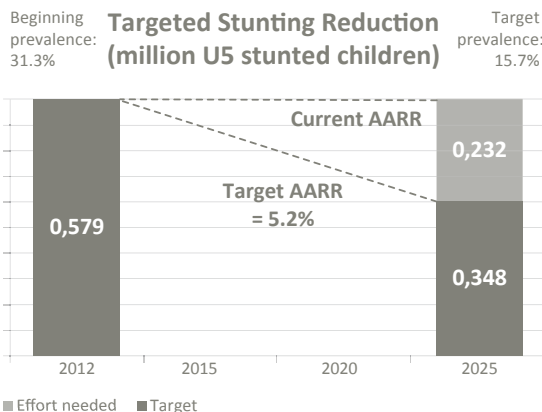


# Guinea

Joined: May 2013

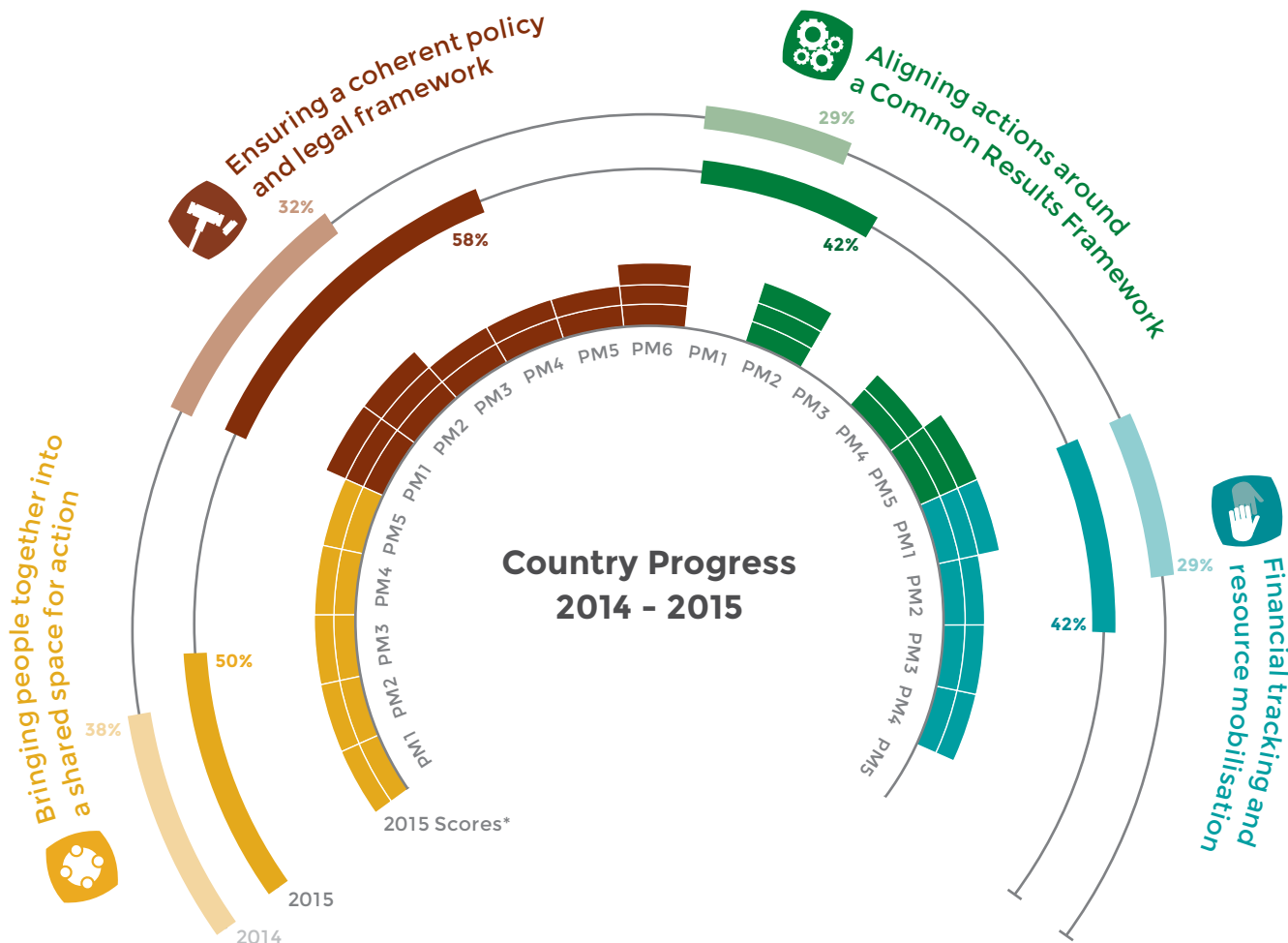
## Highlights

- Guinea has had a national food and nutrition policy (PNAN) since 2005 and has committed to reviewing this to take the multi-sectoral approach into account, with support from the United Nations. This has recently been reflected in a multi-sectoral strategic plan.
- Five technical sub-groups have been set up within the nutrition cluster, which is currently the multi-sectoral platform. These consult through a number of sub-programmes implemented by the local authorities.
- Regional groups for nutrition and food, bringing together all the relevant regional services, have been set up in four regions out of eight and meet every two months.



Under five stunting:	31.3%
Low-birth weight:	-
0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding:	20.5%
Under five wasting:	9.9%
Under five overweight:	3.8%
Women Anaemia 15-49 years:	48.4%

\*data sources detailed in Annex 1



\*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

## Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



In the context of the Ebola virus in Guinea, the nutrition and diet technical group (GTNA), which was the multi-sectoral platform, has been transformed into a nutrition and food security cluster for the period of the Ebola crisis. It brings together the same actors from the government, United Nations agencies and civil society.

It is important to note that the National Nutrition and Food Council, established previously and placed under the Prime Minister's Office, is not in operation. The GTNA was coordinated by the SUN Government Focal Point and had been operated as the platform until Ebola struck.

A REACH facilitator was recruited this year. Amongst other things, he facilitates the nutritional coordination of UN agencies and between agencies and the Government. Civil society is arranged within the National Council of Civil Society Organisations, which received support from UNICEF to strengthen the nutrition agenda. The donor network and private sector network have not yet been set up. There is, however, a National Alliance for Food Fortification. **The University of Conakry has launched a masters in nutrition. In collaboration with UNICEF, the University works to promote understanding of the causes of chronic malnutrition in Guinea.**

The government is working in close collaboration with the parliament within the framework of the legislation on nutrition. It is also working in partnership with the media.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action



Guinea has had a national food and nutrition policy since 2005 **and it has reviewed this in order to take on a multi-sectoral approach, with support from the United Nations. The updated policy has been incorporated into a multi-sectoral strategic plan. The policy validation process has begun for this year.**

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

**This year, 2015, Guinea drew up a National Health Promotion Plan (PNDS) which includes nutrition.** Nutrition is included in some of the sectoral policies, such as for agriculture, food security, public health and education and social protection. A policy on school meals is due to be drawn up. However, the nutritional content is at times unsatisfactory and there is poor coordination between technical ministries. **A consultation workshop including all stakeholders involved in managing malnutrition was arranged in 2014 to promote synergies.**

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework



Guinea has just received a group from the Interstate Committee for Drought Control (CILSS) to support the launching of the early warning system (SAP) and the implementation of the standardised framework, which will be a common results framework, because the multi-sectoral action plan has not yet been finalised.

Five technical subgroups are in place within the nutrition technical group, which is currently the cluster. These five

technical subgroups are: management of acute malnutrition, prevention and micronutrient, research and evaluation, cash transfer and food security. They focus on direct nutritional actions through several sub-programmes implemented by local communities, with technical support from other sectors.

Adding a monitoring and evaluation system to track progress is a challenge that needs to be met.

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework



The crisis caused by the Ebola virus diverted the scant funds to combat the disease. **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 finalised, it will be costed and advocacy be made before the Government and PTFs on its funding.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation