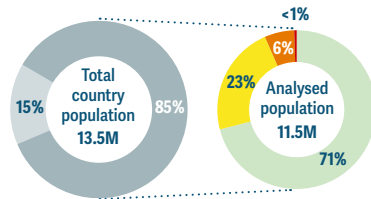
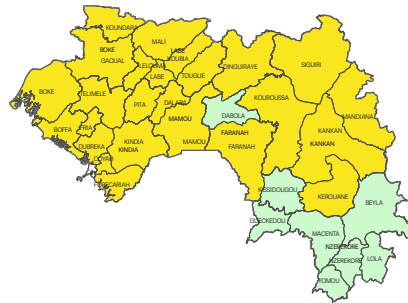


ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY | Good harvests and subdued inflation marked a significant reduction in acute food insecurity levels.

PEAK 2023 (JUNE–AUGUST)

0.7M people or **6%** of the analysed population faced high levels of acute food insecurity.

A significant decline of 0.5 million people compared with the 2022 peak was driven by ample harvests and subdued inflation. About 12 000 people were estimated in Emergency (CH Phase 4).

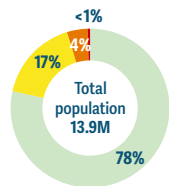
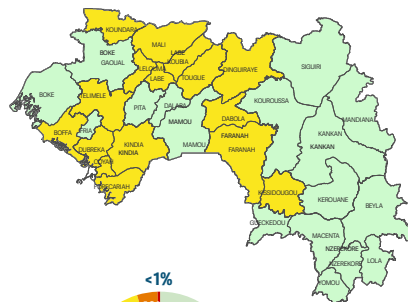


Source: CH Guinea, March 2023.

PROJECTION 2024 (JUNE–AUGUST)

0.7M people or **5%** of the total population projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity.

This further improvement is based on higher food availability following the above-average cereal harvest.



Source: CH Guinea, November 2023.

DRIVERS OF THE CRISIS 2023–2024

Economic shocks In 2023, Guinea experienced high basic food prices despite sufficient market supply. Most cereals saw year-on-year price declines as of October 2023, except for imported rice and millet. Overall, prices of cereals remained above the five-year average.

High annual food inflation rates, peaking at 19 percent in April, and only falling slightly to 15 percent by December, impacted households' ability to afford basic items

and negatively affected food consumption and livelihoods (WFP Economic Explorer, 2023). The rise in prices of livestock and cash crops such as groundnuts and palm oil helped balanced producers' purchasing power. This was reflected in the relatively stable terms of trade, slightly offsetting the impact of rising food costs on household access to food (CH Guinea, 2023).

Weather extremes The good rainfall amounts since the start of the growing season in May

supported crop growth and development. Production from the agricultural campaign was above the five-year average for main cereals and tuber (PREGEC, November 2023). Localized flooding in Conakry and the prefectures of Coyah, Kindia and Siguiri impacted agriculture, livestock and housing. These floods affected around 11 800 people, with a localized impact on farming activities and livelihoods (CH Guinea, 2023).

DISPLACEMENT

2 200 refugees and asylum-seekers by 2023

Source: UNHCR Nowcasted estimate, December 2023.

ACUTE MALNUTRITION

0.4M children under 5 years old with acute malnutrition in 2023

0.25M MAM

0.15M SAM

Source: UNICEF, 2023.

The number of acutely malnourished children under 5 years old was projected to increase slightly between 2022 and 2023, largely attributable to increasing acute food insecurity and the factors that underpin it, as well as poor dietary practices (UNICEF, 2023).

DRIVERS OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION 2023–2024

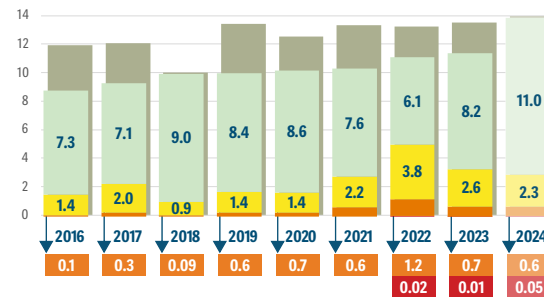
Inadequate practices Only 4 percent of children aged 6–23 months received the Minimum Acceptable Diet, while 44 percent of infants under 6 months were exclusively breastfed. Around 74 percent of children under 5 years and 48 percent of women of reproductive age were anaemic, indicating a severe public health concern (SMART 2022).

to malnutrition. Coverage of nutrition services, specifically wasting prevention and management as well as promotional interventions, remained low (UNICEF, 2022). Most health services have a very low rate of use (16 percent) (SMART 2022).

Lack of food Acute food insecurity linked to high food prices and low agricultural output contributed to acute malnutrition by limiting dietary intake of children and women. An estimated 89 percent of the general population could not afford a healthy diet as of 2021 (FAO, AUC, ECA & WFP, 2023).

Inadequate services About 64 percent of households had access to basic drinking water, falling to 51 percent among the rural population, increasing the risk of disease outbreaks and vulnerability

Peak numbers of people (in millions) by phase of acute food insecurity, 2016–2024



Source: CH Guinea.

History of the food crisis A low-income country, Guinea has been consistently included as a food crisis in all editions of the GRFC but it only escalated to a major food crisis in 2022, when over 1 million people were in Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3 or above). Between 2019 and 2022, this number more than quadrupled, from 287 000 to 1.2 million. This escalating vulnerability stems from socioeconomic and political challenges, including an economy highly reliant on mining and agriculture, which is characterized by low productivity due to inadequate farming techniques and significant post-harvest losses. Additionally, poor road infrastructure further restricts market access and development, exacerbating food insecurity.