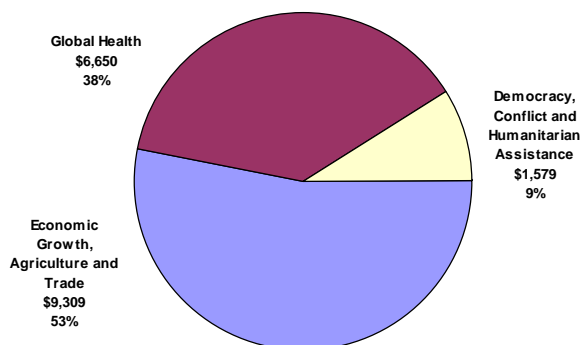
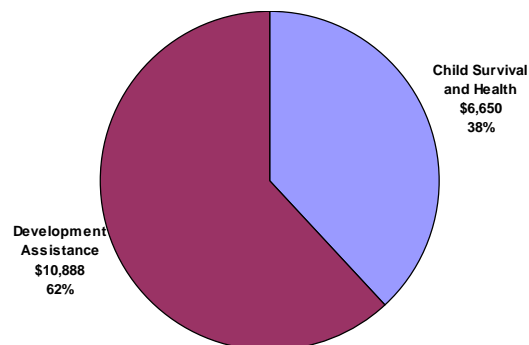


Guinea

FY 2006 Assistance by Sector



FY 2006 Assistance by Account



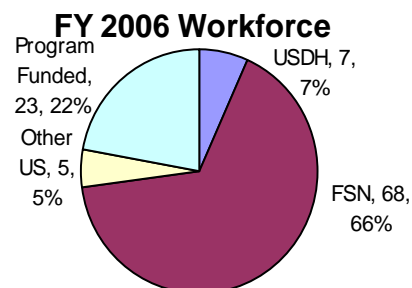
Objectives and Budget

Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Improved Natural Resource Management	675-001	4,825	2,833	4,374
Family Planning and Health (FPH)	675-002	6,350	6,950	6,650
Basic Education	675-003	6,189	5,089	4,935
Democracy and Governance	675-004	1,791		1,579
Total (in thousands of dollars)		19,155	14,872	17,538

Excludes P.L. 480. See Program Annex.

Administrative Expenses and Workforce

Administrative Expenses	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Mission Allocation	2,969	2,571	2,635
USDH Salaries & Benefits	988	1,121	1,002
Program Funds	901	1,334	1,311
Total (in thousands of dollars)	4,858	5,026	4,948



Mission Director: Annette Adams

Guinea

The Development Challenge: The quality of life for the average Guinean is considered among the lowest in the world. The United Nations Development Program's 2004 Human Development Index places Guinea 160th out of 177 countries listed, a decline of three positions as compared to 2003. Rural inhabitants represent approximately 80% of the population and 60% of the poor. Women are the mainstay of subsistence farming, accounting for 80% of the country's food crop production. Life expectancy is 48.9 years, and only 36% of men and 14% of women are literate. The infant mortality rate is 177 per 1,000 live births, maternal mortality is 528 per 100,000 live births, and HIV prevalence rates are as high as seven percent in urban areas of the Forest Region. However, the country has enormous economic growth potential primarily due to an unusually rich mix of natural resources, including over 25% of the world's known reserves of bauxite, along with diamonds, gold, iron ore, and other metals. Guinea is also endowed with abundant agricultural, forestry, and fishing potential.

Despite being one of Africa's richest countries in natural resources and metals, conditions in Guinea have been steadily declining over the past few years. Estimated 2003 real GDP growth is 1.2%, down from 4.2% in 2002, while the rate of inflation has risen more than 30% since January 2003. Poor governance, weak economic policies and poor infrastructure continue to be major obstacles to attracting much needed foreign investment. Political trends are becoming progressively worrisome as decision-making and authority are becoming increasingly centralized practices of rampant corruption and impunity continue, and political freedoms and human rights are diluted. In the past, the regime of President Lansana Conté provided at least a modicum of economic and political stability. However, this stability is now tentative as political stagnation continues, the economy and quality of life deteriorate, and social discontent rises. In 2004, incidents of rioting occurred in numerous cities throughout the country over poor living conditions, price increases and poor delivery of essential services.

Faced with swelling political and economic difficulties, and also influenced by reductions in donor support, the Government of Guinea (GOG) has recently shown some signs of reform, including adoption of an Emergency Recovery Program in March 2004 along with some relaxation of rules restricting the organization of political opposition meetings and rallies. Bold measures are needed in structural areas such as combating rampant corruption and poor governance, and reforming the public utilities. Fundamental changes are also needed across GOG institutions to diversify the economy, establish a favorable foreign investment climate, and improve and expand the provision of basic social services.

U.S. interests in Guinea remain strong and multi-faceted. Fragile states such as Guinea are becoming increasingly recognized as potential breeding grounds for security threats. Therefore, maintaining stability in Guinea is important to U.S. national security and regional stability. Guinea is bordered by six countries, of which four (Cote d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau and Liberia) have had serious levels of instability or conflict over the past decade. Throughout this turmoil, Guinea has remained a relatively stable country and has been a receptive host to a significant refugee population. An unstable Guinea could create massive disruption throughout the entire sub-region, impair progress made to date in Liberia and Sierra Leone, and exacerbate the situation in Cote d'Ivoire, requiring significant investments in humanitarian assistance. The U.S. Government (USG) has already invested heavily in bringing peace to both Sierra Leone and Liberia. USAID's continued presence and activities in Guinea will further reinforce U.S. investments in the Mano River Union. In addition, as the Fouta Djallon highlands in Guinea are an important watershed for three major West African rivers that serve over ten countries in the sub-region, instability or civil conflict in Guinea could result in serious environmental damage to the region.

The US maintains close relations with Guinea and operates the 9th largest U.S. Mission in Africa, with representatives from USAID, the Department of State, the Department of Defense, Peace Corps, and the Department of Treasury. Guinea is a moderate Muslim country that maintains a secular orientation in its foreign policy, and has supported U.S. anti-terrorism initiatives through ratification of numerous United Nations conventions on terrorism. The United States also seeks to promote increased U.S. private investment in Guinea's emerging economy. There are several large U.S. corporate operations in Guinea. The principal strategic goals of the U.S. Mission in Guinea are to promote, in priority: regional stability; democracy and human rights; economic prosperity and security; social and environmental issues; and

humanitarian response. Within these goal areas, U.S. policy seeks to bolster Guinea's stability, promote sustainable economic and social development, and encourage Guinea to reach international norms of transparency. Progress in the implementation of sound economic, social, political, and environmental policies will enable Guinea to further contribute to regional integration and stability.

The USAID Program: The USAID/Guinea program currently has four strategic objectives. They include: (1) improving natural resources management and incomes in rural areas; (2) improving voluntary family planning and the health and welfare of women and children, and preventing the transmission of HIV/AIDS; (3) providing quality basic education to a larger percentage of Guinean children, with emphasis on girls and rural children; and (4) fostering continued democratic progress by strengthening civil society and promoting good governance. FY 2005 and FY 2006 funds will be used to implement the ongoing efforts under these four objectives. In addition, FY 2006 funds will be used to fund close-out activities under these objectives as a new USAID/Guinea Strategy Statement will be implemented in FY 2007.

Other Program Elements: Under the USAID managed P.L. 480 food monetization program, the proceeds from the sale of vegetable oil are used to improve household food security by promoting sustainable agriculture in targeted areas. This is achieved mainly by introducing improved farming methods, post-harvest storage techniques, and high-value seed. The P.L. 480 funds are also used to improve maternal and child nutrition. The USAID West African Regional Program provides support to Guinea in the areas of economic integration and trade, HIV/AIDS and health, and conflict prevention and anticorruption. USAID's Bureau of Global Health helps to improve child survival by supporting the work of two non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in two health districts in the country. The Farmer-to-Farmer program managed by USAID's Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade is also active in Guinea, providing volunteer technical assistance to improve natural resources management and agribusiness development. USAID's Africa Bureau manages the Africa Education Initiative through which over 500,000 textbooks were developed and distributed to all primary schools throughout the country during FY 2004. The Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration continues to provide support to the estimated 83,000 refugees still resident in camps in Guinea.

Other Donors: Over the past several years the United States has been the top bilateral donor in Guinea, followed by France (rural development and infrastructure, natural resources management, fisheries development and education) and Japan (health, fisheries, and basic education). Canada and Germany also play prominent roles in the health, education, and agricultural sectors. The top multilateral donors in Guinea are the European Union (EU), the World Bank, and the United Nations agencies. The EU concentrates primarily on rural development, social and economic infrastructure, and macro-economic support. The World Bank primarily supports Guinea's rural and urban infrastructure programs. Coordination among donors remains strong in Guinea, especially in the humanitarian sector and the social sectors of health and education. USAID remains a leader in the fight against HIV/AIDS in Guinea, and has taken the lead in the design and implementation of a nationwide Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). USAID also remains one of the largest bilateral contributors to Guinea's basic education program, taking the lead technical role among donors in promoting quality in basic education, as well as actively developing a standardized, long-term coordination mechanism for donors in Guinea.

Guinea PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	6,860	6,350	6,950	6,650
Development Assistance	16,717	12,505	7,922	10,888
Economic Support Fund	250	300	0	0
PL 480 Title II	9,808	10,688	7,180	3,500
Total Program Funds	33,635	29,843	22,052	21,038

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

675-001 Improved Natural Resource Management				
DA	5,767	4,825	2,833	4,374
ESF	250	0	0	0
675-002 Family Planning and Health (FPH)				
CSH	6,610	6,350	6,950	6,650
675-003 Basic Education				
DA	7,715	6,189	5,089	4,935
675-004 Democracy and Governance				
DA	1,985	1,491	0	1,579
ESF	0	300	0	0
675-005 Post-Conflict Transition				
CSH	250	0	0	0
DA	1,250	0	0	0

Mission Director,
Annette Adams

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Guinea
Program Title:	Improved Natural Resource Management
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	675-001
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,833,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$4,374,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1998
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID assists Guinea to conserve its natural resource base, improve food security, and achieve economic growth by providing training and technical assistance to rural communities, civil society organizations, small enterprises, and farmers. Activities are designed to build the capacity of rural communities and organizations to sustainably manage their own natural resources, improve appropriate agricultural production and marketing technologies, develop small enterprises, improve business competitiveness and trade opportunities, and foster a favorable policy environment.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$1,400,000 DA). USAID will provide training and technical assistance to communities to enable them to sustainably manage at least seven state-owned forest reserves, totaling over 115,000 hectares, as well as 55 community forests. USAID will help these communities develop and implement action plans for rational harvest and use of forest products so that tangible economic benefits are realized, providing communities with greater incentive to protect their natural resource base. USAID will provide training and technical assistance to provide the rural poor with the skills needed to increase the amount of arable land. In addition, USAID will help preserve biodiversity and wildlife in forested areas of Guinea, including the protection of chimpanzee habitat. Principal contractors and grantees: Winrock International, Agricultural Input Production and Commercialization Society (SPCIA), and Project Primate (primes); Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) (sub); and others to be determined.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$1,218,000 DA). USAID will train over 7,000 farmers to improve their crop production practices and market their produce. To help maximize farmer income, USAID will ensure that more and improved varieties of seeds are available to farmers, and will support the development of post-harvest storage and processing facilities and techniques. USAID will continue to promote growth in the agricultural sector by improving agricultural marketing information and services, identifying better local, regional and international trade opportunities for agricultural products, and supporting Guinea's participation in the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) network. Principal contractors and grantees: Winrock International and SPCIA (primes); VITA and Land O'Lakes (subs); and others to be determined.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$215,000 DA). USAID will continue to develop the production, marketing, and export potential of cashews and other tree crops in Guinea. Training and technical assistance will be provided to approximately 76 village savings and loan programs to strengthen their capacity to extend credit to rural families. USAID will also increase access to business development and planning services to facilitate the establishment and viability of an estimated 3,000 rural non-farm enterprises. Principal contractors, grantees and agencies: Winrock International, SPCIA, the Guinean Agricultural Research Institute, and Enterprise Works Worldwide (primes); VITA (sub); and others to be determined.

Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. USAID will use the P.L. 480 Title II program to contribute to food security and improved nutrition in Guinea. P.L. 480 assistance will help families in food-insecure areas of Guinea to increase their food production and incomes through enterprise

development and improved agricultural techniques.

FY 2006 Program: Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$2,823,000 DA). USAID plans to consolidate and strengthen community capacity-building to allow local communities to better manage the natural resource base and preserve biodiversity. USAID anticipates providing training and business development services to make resource management endeavors more profitable and sustainable. USAID also plans to assist in the establishment of a policy environment conducive to the sustainable management and use of natural forest products and other resources to promote local and regional trade opportunities for entrepreneurs. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID plans to continue to provide technical assistance and training to farmers to increase farm production and incomes. Activities may include the introduction and promotion of improved farming techniques, increased use of high-value cash crops and improved planting materials, and expansion of marketing and trade opportunities including those presented under AGOA. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$551,000 DA). USAID intends to continue providing training and technical assistance to entrepreneurs to establish new enterprises and diversify existing ones. Technical assistance will enhance the capacity of local microfinance institutions as well as business development service providers to strengthen rural business capacity. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. P.L. 480-sponsored activities to improve nutrition and food security will continue in targeted regions of Guinea. USAID will explore the possibility of expanding efforts into the highly volatile and vulnerable Forest Region of Guinea.

Performance and Results: Significant progress has been made toward the achievement of the goals of this program. To date, over 115,000 hectares of forests and tree plantations have been placed under sustainable management, and the Government of Guinea (GOG) has devolved the management of seven classified forests to local communities. Together, the GOG and local communities share the responsibilities for, and the benefits from, sustainable management of forests. Villagers have taken actions to protect these forests, which are important watersheds for three major West African rivers that serve ten countries in the sub-region. USAID has assisted more than 37,000 farmers to improve agricultural production through sustainable management practices, and has helped establish over 2,800 new enterprises. A total of 19,230 small and micro-loans have been made to support enterprise development activities, including forestry management and agricultural production. During 2004, The Ministry of Agriculture officially endorsed the land tenure contract model developed under a USAID-supported activity. This model is being disseminated to agricultural agents legally responsible for the oversight of conformal land tenure agreements in rural areas.

By program completion, USAID's interventions to improve the capacity of community-based organizations to manage their own natural resources, increase farm productivity, and develop off-farm enterprises will enable more than 120,000 hectares of tropical forest and 50,000 hectares of farmland to be brought under sustainable management.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Guinea

675-001 Improved Natural Resource Management	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	33,260	34,043	700
Expenditures	22,921	33,776	449
Unliquidated	10,339	267	251
Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	4,665	0	0
Expenditures	4,681	175	24
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	37,925	34,043	700
Expenditures	27,602	33,951	473
Unliquidated	10,323	92	227
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	2,833	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	2,833	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	4,374	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	45,132	34,043	700

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Guinea
Program Title:	Family Planning and Health (FPH)
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	675-002
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$6,950,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$6,650,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	1998
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID's health program in Guinea seeks to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS, increase the use of products, services and practices that promote voluntary family planning, and improve maternal and child health. Key activities funded through this program include training public sector health care providers, strengthening the public health care logistics system, encouraging behavior change, and the promotion and sale of health and family planning products.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$2,200,000 CSH). As part of an abstinence, be faithful, condom promotion (ABC) approach, USAID will support behavior change interventions through the media and other channels in high prevalence areas of the country and among high risk populations; market and sell 10,000,000 condoms; establish four voluntary counseling and testing sites; develop a national HIV/AIDS surveillance system; and implement advocacy and awareness activities for community, government and religious leaders. USAID will ensure that services for treating sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are available in all the health centers in its intervention zone. USAID will also provide technical guidance to enable the Ministry of Health (MOH) to procure and manage the supply of anti-retroviral (ARV) drugs. Principal contractors and grantees: Family Health International (FHI), Population Services International (PSI), Management Sciences for Health (MSH), Winrock International, Cooperative League of United States of America (CLUSA), Education Development Center (EDC), and World Education (primes); and John Hopkins University (JHU/CCP) (sub).

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$2,000,000 CSH). Nationwide promotion and sales of contraceptives will remain the cornerstone of USAID's voluntary family planning program in Guinea. In addition, more providers will be trained to offer long-term and permanent contraceptive services at additional sites. USAID will train community-based distributors (CBDs) in the provision of family planning services. USAID will also ensure the long-term sustainability of Guinea's contraceptive logistics system by strengthening the accounting, procurement, and distribution systems at the MOH. In addition, USAID will support the analysis of data collected through the 2004/2005 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). Principal contractors and grantees: MSH, Macro International, Engender Health, JHPIEGO, and Helen Keller International (HKI) (primes).

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition: (\$1,978,000 CSH). USAID will continue to improve health services by training health providers, community-based agents, and health center supervisors. USAID will provide technical assistance and training to strengthen the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses system (a comprehensive strategy for child health care) and to the national pharmaceutical logistics system to address the problem of inadequate supplies and frequent stock-outs of essential drugs. Over 4 million oral re-hydration salt packets and 370,000 insecticide treated bed nets (ITNs) will be sold. In addition, P.L. 480 resources will provide training and technical assistance to improve maternal and child health, with the goal of bringing approximately 1,000 moderately malnourished children back to health. Principal grantees: MSH, PSI, HKI, and Africare (primes); and JHU/CCP (sub).

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$772,000 CSH). USAID will continue to promote prenatal care

and Vitamin A supplementation for women of reproductive age. USAID will expand and strengthen the traditional birth attendant (TBA) network and will train health center staff to supervise TBAs. Through this training and technical assistance, the quality of health center maternity services will be improved which will contribute to the reduction in maternal morbidity and mortality. To strengthen essential maternal and neonatal care, USAID will update the reproductive health service delivery guidelines, conduct a needs assessment of current practices, and train health providers in infection prevention. Principal grantees and agencies: MSH, HKI, and JHPIEGO (primes); and the MOH.

FY 2006 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$2,200,000 CSH). USAID plans to use its HIV/AIDS resources to continue behavior change interventions (BCC) interventions, strengthen sentinel surveillance and the national laboratory, and expand its program. In-service training of MOH staff will continue to assure quality STI/HIV services. USAID will explore the possibility of incorporating care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS into its program. Principal contractors and grantees: PSI (prime); and others to be determined.

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$2,000,000 CSH). Promotion and sale of contraceptives will be maintained. Community-based reproductive health activities through the training of CBDs will be strengthened and expanded and health center-based reproductive health activities will continue. Principal contractors and grantees: PSI (prime); and others to be determined.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$1,450,000 CSH). USAID plans to increase access to and use of immunization services and support Vitamin A distribution; ensure adherence to MOH norms and procedures for Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses; and to improve home-based management and care for fever, diarrhea, and acute respiratory infections (ARIs) at the community level. USAID will continue promoting ITN sales in the pilot regions. Lessons learned will be assessed to determine the next steps for national expansion of the ITN program. It is expected that P.L. 480 assistance to improve the nutritional status of women and children under five will continue at the same level. Principal contractors and grantees: PSI and HKI (primes); and others to be determined.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,000,000 CSH). USAID resources will continue to support the expansion of the TBA network and postpartum vitamin A distribution. Other activities such as the promotion of prenatal care and emergency obstetrical and neonatal care will continue to be funded. USAID will also continue to provide in-service training to health center staff to ensure quality of care. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: USAID/Guinea continues to make steady progress toward achieving its objective to increase the use of essential health services, products and practices. A FY 2004 national survey showed an increase in the contraceptive prevalence rate. A national policy allowing the distribution of oral contraceptives by community-based agents has made contraceptives more accessible to rural families. Measles vaccination coverage for upper Guinea has exceeded the target level. Sale of oral re-hydration salts has also exceeded planned targets and is expected to continue on an upward trend. Four HIV/AIDS voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) centers are being renovated.

By the end of this program, USAID expects to meet its health objectives. By FY 2006, Guineans in regions where HIV prevalence is high will have access to quality VCT services, contraceptive prevalence rates will continue to increase in USAID's target zone, and close to 80% of children in Upper Guinea will have been fully vaccinated during their first year of life.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Guinea

675-002 Family Planning and Health (FPH)	CSH	DA	DFA
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	28,512	14,080	10,974
Expenditures	17,924	13,927	10,974
Unliquidated	10,588	153	0
Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	6,350	0	0
Expenditures	7,528	102	0
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	34,862	14,080	10,974
Expenditures	25,452	14,029	10,974
Unliquidated	9,410	51	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	6,950	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	6,950	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	6,650	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	48,462	14,080	10,974

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Guinea
Program Title:	Basic Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	675-003
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$5,089,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$4,935,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1998
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID's education program aims to expand access to quality basic education for Guinea's 1.4 million primary school-aged children, with an emphasis on girls and children in rural areas. The program promotes sector reform by providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Pre-University and Civic Education (MEPU-EC), producing radio instruction and learning materials for students and teachers, conducting in-service teacher training, and by addressing priority management and policy issues such as teacher training and HIV/AIDS. USAID also increases the involvement of civil society in education through Parent/Teacher Associations (PTAs), local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and Local Alliances for Girls' Education.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$2,700,000 DA). USAID will continue to reinforce instructional methods at the primary school level. At least 60 hours of in-service teacher training and the continued use of radio instruction will target a growing corps of 25,000 primary school teachers nationwide. Using Africa Education Initiative (AEI) teacher training resources, new pilot activities in pre-service teacher training activities will begin. These activities will seek to create an effective link between pre-service and in-service training policy and practice. USAID will continue to promote gender equity in education through mentoring and other activities. USAID will conduct an evaluation of its program to date to amass lessons learned and realign the program as needed. Principal contractors and grantees: the Education Development Center (prime); and Research Triangle and Creative Associates (subs).

Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$800,000 DA). USAID/Guinea will continue institutional strengthening of the MEPU-EC at national, regional and prefecture levels through technical assistance in information management, strategic planning, and resource allocation. Activities in information and resource management will be expanded to improve decentralized planning, decision-making and resource management at various levels in the education system. Whereas USAID traditionally has supported decentralization activities for grades one through six, decentralization activities will also be expanded to incorporate pre-school through grade nine. Principal contractors and grantees: Education Development Center (prime); Research Triangle and Creative Associates (subs); and others to be determined.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,589,000 DA). Capacity-building activities for civil society organizations will continue and expand, targeting more than 800 NGOs, PTAs, and Local Alliances for Girls' Education throughout Guinea. USAID will provide small grants to parents and other education stakeholders in order to help communities improve education at their local primary schools. Other activities will include rural radio broadcasts, training on civil society's role in promoting educational quality and gender equity, and awareness of priority health concerns such as HIV/AIDS. Increased community participation and advocacy will improve the quality of the learning environment. Principal grantees: World Education (prime); Save the Children, Academy for Educational Development, Creative Associates, and Research Triangle Institute (subs); and others to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$2,741,000 DA). Under the AEI, USAID will build on existing in-service and pre-service teacher training activities and may provide support to resolve

issues related to teacher recruitment, motivation, supervision, and quality. USAID will also continue to promote gender equity in education through mentoring and other activities. USAID may also support education sector studies that will lead to the development of a new education program in FY 2007. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will likely provide technical assistance to the MEPU-EC to strengthen education sector planning, resource management, analysis, and monitoring procedures at both central and decentralized levels. Activities may also support the MEPU-EC's Service for Statistics and Planning's information management and policy priorities, and reinforce transparent decision-making. To continue to improve the supply of well-trained teachers, activities are anticipated to reinforce the MEPU-EC's personnel management practices. In addition, USAID will reinforce education services for marginalized populations such as girls, rural students, and children affected by HIV/AIDS or conflict. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,194,000 DA). Capacity-building activities to encourage the participation of civil society and community-based organizations in education sector activities are expected to continue and expand into all four geographic regions of Guinea. Key activities may include strengthening linkages between the primary school civic education curriculum, civil society actions, and education sector planning, while continuing to address issues of gender equity, health and HIV/AIDS. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: With USAID support, basic education for children in Guinea continues to improve in terms of both access and quality. The total gross enrollment rate has increased from 54% in 1997 to 77% in 2004 (and for girls from 41% in 1997 to 70% in 2004). Teachers' instructional methods have shown measurable improvement, and student testing statistics show consistent gains over a 1998-1999 control group. A growing civil society movement of PTAs and other community-based organizations has contributed to moving Guinea closer to its goal of universal primary education.

USAID anticipates that by the end of the program in FY 2006, over 900 PTAs will have action plans to improve educational access, equity and quality; an information management system will be operational within the Ministry of Education to assist sectoral planning and resource management; a teacher deployment and training strategy will be in place; teacher training will have been provided to over 25,000 primary school teachers; every student in Grades 1 to 4 will have language arts textbooks and readers to use in class; and at least 10,000 girls will have received scholarships enabling them to finish primary school.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Guinea

675-003 Basic Education	CSH	DA	DFA
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	21,283	13,901	16,474
Expenditures	19,526	3,476	16,394
Unliquidated	1,757	10,425	80
Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	0	6,489	0
Expenditures	1,042	7,261	68
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	21,283	20,390	16,474
Expenditures	20,568	10,737	16,462
Unliquidated	715	9,653	12
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	0	5,089	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	0	5,089	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	0	4,935	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	21,283	30,414	16,474

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Guinea
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	675-004
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$0
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$300,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$1,579,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1998
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID seeks to strengthen governance and the democratic processes in Guinea through interventions at the local and national level. In an effort to improve relations between the national government and its citizens, USAID will focus on improving the performance of local government and its responsiveness to citizen needs, improving the effectiveness of national government institutions, enhancing a national dialogue on matters of public interest, and strengthening civil society advocacy on such issues as political freedom, fiscal transparency and efficient service delivery.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: No DA obligations are planned for FY 2005.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization. Using DA funds obligated in prior years, USAID will provide support to improve transparency and accountability in local governance will continue. USAID will further expand the program in Upper Guinea and assist more economic cooperatives to register in an effort to expand their revenue potential. If legislative elections take place in 2007 as planned, training workshops on citizen's rights and responsibilities during elections will be organized at the local government level. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Improve Early Warning and Response Mechanisms (\$300,000 prior-year ESF). USAID will help organize dialogues and forums with all sectors of Guinean society to try to find solutions to the major sources of tension in the country. USAID expects that special training may be required for civil society and political parties on pivotal issues that arise during the campaigns for legislative elections such as the establishment of an independent electoral commission and government neutrality during the elections. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$600,000 DA). USAID's program to improve transparency and accountability in local governance will continue. USAID will further expand the program in Upper Guinea and assist more economic cooperatives to register in an effort to expand their revenue potential. If legislative elections take place in 2007 as planned, training workshops on citizen's rights and responsibilities during elections will be organized at the local government level. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$429,000 DA). Since legislative elections are anticipated in 2007, USAID will expand its civic education and capacity-building work with civil society. USAID will put greater emphasis on training civil society organizations (CSOs), community based organizations (CBOs), community media professionals, and possibly political parties to manage and develop programming for community radio. In addition, USAID will begin anti-corruption training and regional workshops for CSOs, targeting professional associations regarding the need to end corruption and foster greater fiscal transparency at all levels of government. Principal grantee: IFES (prime).

Improve Early Warning and Response Mechanisms (\$400,000 DA). USAID will continue to organize dialogues and forums with all sectors of Guinean society to try to find solutions to the major sources of tension in the country. USAID expects that special training may be required for civil society and political

parties on pivotal issues that arise during the campaigns for legislative elections such as the establishment of an independent electoral commission and government neutrality during the elections. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$150,000 DA). USAID may expand its support to national governmental institutions, such as the National Assembly and the judicial branch of government, by providing additional training and technical assistance in the areas of greater transparency and accountability in management and fiscal affairs. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: USAID has made significant progress toward achieving the goals of this program and particularly in improving governance at the local level. USAID has supported local elected leaders, CBOs, civic advocacy and education, as well as coalition-building at the decentralized level. Fully 92% of the CBOs in USAID's target areas have improved their democratic governance practices through the development and implementation of bylaws and other legal documents, adoption of good management practices, the holding of regular meetings of their membership, and periodic election of officers. Furthermore, USAID has observed greater transparency in local government operations and more favorable local government responses to the needs of CBOs and civil society. USAID's activities contributed to making media liberalization a pivotal national policy issue in Guinea.

By the end of the program, USAID technical assistance and training will have equipped citizens and civil society organizations to be more effective advocates for their interests, and to participate in good local governance through improved democratic conduct.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Guinea

675-004 Democracy and Governance	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	12,863	2,215	800
Expenditures	9,718	2,215	469
Unliquidated	3,145	0	331
Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	1,900	0	0
Expenditures	1,226	0	308
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	14,763	2,215	800
Expenditures	10,944	2,215	777
Unliquidated	3,819	0	23
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	300
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	0	0	300
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	1,579	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	16,342	2,215	1,100