

Guinea

The Development Challenge: The cross-border attacks that threatened to destabilize Guinea's national integrity and undermine the prospects for long-term development are no longer the dominant factors that they were two years ago. Internally, however, Guinea's progress toward democracy continues to face major constraints: meaningful multi-party politics is impeded by ethnic cleavages, and the legacy of authoritarian leadership, pervasive corruption and over-centralization have stymied the development of effective legislative and judicial branches of government. Nonetheless, a coordinated donor response to a national referendum to effect changes to the Guinean constitution resulted in the retention of key clauses preserving the separation of powers and the five-year term of the President of the National Assembly. The trend toward greater democratic participation was reversed, however, and local government officials are now nominated rather than elected. The constructive dialogue facilitated by USAID over the preceding two years contributed to peaceful, if deeply flawed, legislative elections in June, 2002 but the potential for conflict has increased markedly since dialogue between the administration and the opposition broke down in the lead-up to these elections. A potentially rich country, given its mineral resources and agricultural capacity, Guinea's economic development is impeded by limited foreign and domestic investment, inadequate infrastructure, and rampant corruption. The quality of life of the average Guinean is considered among the lowest in the world - per capita gross domestic product in 2001 was \$363, life expectancy is under 48 years, the infant mortality rate is 112 per 1,000, and severe malnutrition is widespread. New opportunities, however, have opened up for Guinea to address its economic development constraints and reduce poverty. Under the World Bank and International Monetary Fund coordinated Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Debt Relief Initiative, Guinea's official debt, which in 2002 represents 34% of government revenue, is scheduled for cancellation. Debt relief will allow for a positive redirection of the investment budget, including the financial resources to boost investment in Guinea's social development and implement its poverty reduction strategy. On the health front, a burgeoning HIV/AIDS epidemic now threatens to undermine Guinea's national security, as the HIV prevalence rate in the armed forces (6%) is higher than that of the general population (2.8%), and could create even more severe economic and human hardship.

Guinea continues to be of strategic interest to the United States in several respects. Viewed in the context of the war on terrorism, Guinea is a moderate Muslim country that currently holds a non-permanent seat on the UN Security Council and maintains a moderate, secular orientation in its foreign policy. In the West African context, Guinea remains a stable country in the sub-region that has not fallen into inter-ethnic or civil strife. It is in the strategic interest of the United States to support Guinea as a constructive force for peace in a regional setting where Liberia continues as a failed, pariah state and Côte d'Ivoire is degenerating into open civil conflict. It is also strongly in the U.S. interest to prevent the burgeoning and potentially destabilizing HIV/AIDS epidemic from taking root in Guinea and undermining the progress made in confronting its development challenges.

The USAID Program: The Data Sheets below cover the five objectives for which USAID requests FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds. The bilateral assistance program focuses on: (1) agriculture and the management of natural resources; (2) providing quality basic education to a larger percentage of Guinean children, with emphasis on girls and rural children; (3) improving the health and welfare of women and children, reducing the growth of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and promoting family planning practice; (4) fostering progress in democracy through the strengthening of civil society organizations; promoting more transparent, good governance at the local level; and strengthening electoral practices and electoral conduct; and (5) targeting the Forest Region of Guinea and the rehabilitation needs of local communities, following the destruction brought about by the 2000-2001 cross-border attacks. FY 2003 funds will be used to implement ongoing programs in forest co-management and agricultural export development. FY 2003 health funds will be used for the continued strengthening of decentralized health service delivery in Upper Guinea, a national social marketing program, technical assistance in child immunization, integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI), nutrition, and a new HIV/AIDS strategy that targets high-risk populations in recently identified high prevalence areas of the country. Education funds will finance training in support of administrative and financial decentralization in the education system; in-service training for primary school teachers; implementation of a reading instruction program; the development of

an education sector HIV/AIDS policy; the reinforcement of 100 community-based organizations to undertake school improvement projects; girls' scholarships and equity-enhancing activities; and enhancing the Government's institutional capacity for education planning. Democracy and governance funds will support the empowerment of grassroots organizations through training in internal governance and transparent budget management. Improved budget management by local groups will enhance their eligibility for credit, thus helping local groups reap economic dividends from sound governance practices. Democracy and governance funds will also support training at the community level in the area of improved human rights practices.

Other Program Elements: P.L. 480 Title II funds are used to support sustainable agriculture in targeted areas of Guinea with a view to improving household food security. Funds are also used to improve maternal and child nutrition. Funding from USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance has helped establish Guinea's Emergency Response Unit, which is designed to respond to humanitarian crises brought about by the influx of refugees. The Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration continues to provide support to the many refugees still resident in camps in Guinea.

Other Donors: Donor coordination in promoting development in Guinea has been outstanding. As the largest bilateral contributor to Guinea's "Education for All" Program, USAID led pioneering efforts promoting support among other donors for a decentralized education system. USAID leveraged complementary resources from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and Germany to co-finance the first national HIV/AIDS prevalence survey; the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF and the World Bank co-finance the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness, a major element of the Child Survival program; and WHO, UNICEF and Japan jointly finance childhood immunization programs. In concert with several other donors (EU, Japan, Germany), USAID is providing financial support to an action plan developed by Conservation International for the protection of chimpanzees in West Africa. USAID has mobilized G-7 donor countries to improve democratic practices and electoral conduct in Guinea. Aggregate development assistance to Guinea totals \$71.185 million per year, excluding debt relief. France and Japan are Guinea's largest bilateral donors, followed by the United States. France continues to focus on rural development and infrastructure, natural resource management, fishery development, and education. Japan makes contributions to goals in the fields of health, basic education and debt relief. Kuwait and China invest in private sector development of rural infrastructure.

Guinea PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual*	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	9,354	6,700	7,160	6,659
Development Assistance	9,168	15,442	15,765	11,095
Economic Support Fund	0	650	0	0
PL 480 Title II	10,712	6,818	3,441	4,474
Total Program Funds	29,234	29,610	26,366	22,228

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

675-001 Improved Natural Resource Management				
DA	5,638	6,979	6,880	4,747
ESF	0	200	0	0
675-002 Family Planning and Health (FPH)				
CSH	4,360	6,700	6,910	6,659
DA	2,230	0	0	0
675-003 Basic Education				
CSH	4,994	0	0	0
DA	0	6,200	6,250	4,348
675-004 Democracy and Governance				
DA	1,300	1,763	1,385	1,250
ESF	0	450	0	0
675-005 Post-Conflict Transition				
CSH	0	0	250	0
DA	0	500	1,250	750

* FY 02 appropriated CSH excludes \$250,000 in polio funds programmed under Africa Regional.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Guinea
Program Title:	Improved Natural Resource Management
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	675-001
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$6,880,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$4,747,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1998
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: Guinean small landholders, who account for 96% of the rural population, have relied on subsistence farming and environmentally inappropriate agricultural practices to satisfy their food needs. To break the vicious circle of non-sustainable farming, environmental degradation and poverty, USAID's environmental and agricultural program integrates local capacity building, sustainable agricultural production, and off-farm income-generating activities to support food security and economic growth in target communities, while establishing a supportive policy environment.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Community capacity-building (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will provide training and technical assistance for local communities to implement at least 50 natural resource management plans, take responsibility for managing about 86,000 hectares of state-owned forests, and put twelve new village forests under rational management plans. Principal contractors and grantees: Winrock International (prime).

Assist small landholders, improve agricultural production, and promote commercial agriculture (\$2,500,000 DA). About 14,000 small-scale landholders will receive training to increase crop productivity and production on about 20,000 hectares of farmland. USAID, public research institutions, and the private sector will collaborate to implement the Sustainable Tree Crops Program, produce and distribute improved seeds, and develop improved plant stock under a biotechnology program. Activities will focus on raising household income through building capacity for sustainable production, use of appropriate technology, marketing, and off-farm enterprise development. Principal contractors, grantees, and agencies: Winrock International (prime), Land O' Lakes (sub), Volunteers In Technical Assistance (VITA) (sub), and Peace Corps.

Improve market access for small producers (\$1,200,000 DA). Over 14,000 small producers will benefit from the transfer of skills in farm management, post-harvest technologies, and marketing. About 30,000 farmers and distributors will use the market information furnished by this activity to inform their strategy and promote the trade of Guinean products on the domestic (onions, rice, cassava) and international markets (cashew, cocoa). Principal contractors and grantees: Winrock International (prime), Land O' Lakes (sub), and VITA (sub).

Increase access to credit and small and micro-enterprise (\$1,500,000 DA). Over 1,000 small and micro-enterprises will receive training to expand operations, reducing demand for farmland and relieving pressure on the fragile natural resource bases. Through technical and financial assistance to a local microfinance institution, about 16,000 loans for a total disbursement of \$3,500,000 will be made. Eighteen new village savings and loan associations will be added to the existing network that will be strengthened to benefit at least 2,500 villagers. About 500 new small and micro-enterprises will be established and 10,000 existing enterprises will expand their businesses through accessing credit and/or training. Principal contractors and grantees: Winrock International (prime), VITA (sub).

Foster enabling policy environment (\$680,000 DA). Technical assistance and training will support policy reform to promote the competitiveness of Guinean agricultural products and the liberalization of the sector. Principal contractors and grantees: Winrock International (prime), Land O' Lakes (sub).

P.L. 480. With P.L. 480 funding, the Food Resource Improvement Project implemented by the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) in Siguiri will help 3,840 farmers put 5,213 hectares of land under sustainable practices. Africare's Food Security Project in Dinguiraye will similarly help improve/expand the quantity and quality of food produced to improve food security and nutritional status.

FY 2004 Program:

Community capacity-building (\$700,000 DA). USAID will improve the management of the five state-owned forest reserves that are being sustainably managed by local communities. Training and technical assistance will bring good governance and increase benefits to the communities as communities consensually develop plans to realize tangible profits from forest products. USAID Partners will be the same as for FY 2003.

Assist small landholders, improve agricultural production, and promote commercial agriculture (\$2,000,000 DA). USAID will support the expansion of its current activities focused on onion, cassava, and rice production into new geographic zones of high agricultural production potential in order to achieve greater impact on food security in Guinea. Expansion into the Forest Region and Upper Guinea is under consideration. USAID Partners will be the same as for FY 2003.

Improve market access for small producers (\$1,000,000 DA). Training and technical assistance will strengthen the capacity of a Guinean NGO to provide marketing services and market information to producers and agribusinesses. USAID/Guinea will seek to link with the West Africa Regional Program to increase regional and international trade in cashew and cocoa by improving the quality and competitiveness of these products. USAID Partners will be the same as for FY 2003.

Increase access to credit and small and micro-enterprise (\$825,000 DA). USAID will finance training and technical assistance to develop viable, legally recognized, and independent local micro-finance institutions to make credit accessible to more rural producers and entrepreneurs. USAID will also assist community groups to organize and mobilize their own resources, in conjunction with revolving credit funds. Studies may be conducted to identify natural products that have potential for export and develop an action plan for their exploitation. Funding may also be used to develop food-processing enterprises using local agricultural products. USAID Partners will be the same as for FY 2003.

Foster enabling policy environment (\$222,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide training and technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of the Guinean Ministries of Agriculture, Finance, and Commerce to implement policy reforms to liberalize markets and increase competitiveness. USAID Partners will be the same as for FY 2003.

Performance and Results: By the end of FY 2002, over 88,000 hectares of forests and tree plantations were under sustainable local management. One hundred and twenty-nine villages are protecting forests and watersheds, rehabilitating degraded areas, and instituting agro-forestry practices. Community-based organizations developed 52 village-level natural resource management plans. More than 10,000 farmers applied sustainable agricultural practices on 14,709 hectares and USAID-assisted activities helped many producers sell surplus production for a total value of \$795,588. USAID also supported the signing of 60 long-term land-use contracts between landowners and land-users, a means to enhance land security for producers. USAID assistance also helped establish over 800 new enterprises over the period and enabled 7,617 small and micro-entrepreneurs to increase their business assets, workforce, or revenues, adding to improved food security and increased household income throughout Guinea.

By FY 2005, over 100,000 hectares of tropical forests and 40,000 hectares of farmland should be under sustainable management as the capacity of community-based organizations to manage natural resources is improved, farm productivity is raised, off-farm enterprises developed, and local communities motivated and empowered to invest in and manage the natural resource base.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Guinea

675-001 Improved Natural Resource Management	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	20,585	33,829	500
Expenditures	12,375	33,758	444
Unliquidated	8,210	71	56
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	6,959	0	200
Expenditures	4,468	26	5
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	27,544	33,829	700
Expenditures	16,843	33,784	449
Unliquidated	10,701	45	251
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	6,880	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	6,880	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	4,747	0	0
Future Obligations	6,500	0	0
Est. Total Cost	45,671	33,829	700

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Guinea
Program Title:	Family Planning and Health (FPH)
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	675-002
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$6,910,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$6,659,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1997
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: In FY 2002, USAID continued implementation of its integrated family planning and health program. Population funds supported activities in the area of family planning and other reproductive health services. Major family planning activities included social marketing of contraceptives, behavior change communication, and improvement in the quality of reproductive health services. Child Survival and Health (CSH) funds strengthened the routine immunization program for children and increased access to oral rehydration salts (ORS), and Vitamin A. HIV/AIDS funds were used to support communication activities that targeted youth to change behavior, increased access to high-quality treatment for sexually transmitted infections, trained HIV/AIDS counselors, coordinated efforts among donors, and developed a multi-sector prevention and support strategy.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Improve maternal and child health (\$2,250,000 CSH). With CSH resources, USAID will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Health at the central and district levels to promote the Government of Guinea's decentralization policy and improve the quality of the public health system. Assistance includes training of more than 100 health personnel, material and logistical support, and policy development. Coverage of services at the local level will be increased through greater representation of consumer interests in health center management. To reduce child mortality, vaccination coverage and early diagnosis of critical childhood diseases will be strengthened through the introduction of the integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI) approach. Health workers will work at the local level to ensure that families can provide adequate home care in support of the health of their children. Supervisory visits will be established in coordination with local health authorities. Vitamin A distribution, Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) social marketing, and polio eradication will also be supported. Safe Motherhood will continue to be a priority with the training of traditional birth attendants and the strengthening of iron/folic acid distribution to pregnant women scheduled for FY 2003. Principal contractors and grantees: BASICS II (prime), Helen Keller International (HKI) (prime), Africare (Food for Peace), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) (Food for Peace).

Prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS (\$2,200,000 CSH). Based on results of the 2001 HIV prevalence survey, USAID will use CSH resources for HIV/AIDS to reorient its activities to focus on the areas of the country with the highest prevalence and populations at highest risk for HIV/AIDS infection. Education, treatment for sexually transmitted infections, and advocacy will be cornerstones of the program. USAID will finance the training of 42 HIV counselors for the creation and development of national voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) services. In collaboration with GTZ, the German technical cooperation agency, USAID will provide technical assistance to the National AIDS Control Program on potential approaches to reestablish sound surveillance of HIV. Finally, USAID will promote multi-sectoral approaches to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS by funding initiatives from its partners in the sectors of education, democracy and governance, and natural resources management, as well as awarding grants to local and international non-governmental organizations already working with high-risk groups. Principal contractors and grantees:

Population Services International (PSI) (prime), Management Sciences for Health (MSH) (prime), Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (JHU/CCP) (sub).

Improve reproductive health services (\$2,460,000 CSH). The health program will support training and technical assistance for improved service provision, supervision, and logistics and management systems for contraceptives. Improved reproductive health services will be introduced at five new hospitals, and a regional reproductive health training center will be established. Training for health care workers will emphasize infection prevention, counseling and informed consent. Contraceptive procurement and logistics support to the Ministry of Health and through social marketing will expand family planning services to reach a potential 130,000 couples per year. USAID also plans to implement an activity intended to reduce female genital cutting, which poses a serious threat to women's health in Guinea. Principal contractors and grantees: PSI (prime), MSH (prime), Johns Hopkins Program of International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics (JHPIEGO) (sub), EngenderHealth (prime).

FY 2004 Program:

Improve maternal and child health (\$2,524,000 CSH). USAID will continue to focus on institutionalizing IMCI, improving the routine immunization program and increasing access to ORS to reduce child mortality. Increased investment in the fight against malnutrition will allow USAID to expand its efforts to promote better nutrition through multi-sectoral and community-based approaches, and advocacy. With FY 2004 resources, USAID also will carry out a Demographic and Health Survey. Data from this survey will both inform the evaluation of the 1997-2005 Country Strategic Plan as well as serve as a baseline for a follow-on strategy. Principal contractors and grantees will remain the same as in FY 2003.

Prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS (\$2,200,000 CSH). Using multi-sector approaches and grants to NGOs, USAID plans to focus on as many geographic areas of the country and segments of the population as possible, while prioritizing those hardest hit by the epidemic. USAID will consider expanding its voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) activities. Principal contractors and grantees will remain the same as in FY 2003.

Improve reproductive health services (\$1,935,000 CSH). USAID will continue to improve access to and quality of reproductive health services. Support for commodity procurement and social marketing of contraceptives will be features of the USAID program, and work will continue with the MOH to ensure a sustainable system for contraceptive procurement. Principal contractors and grantees will remain the same as in FY 2003.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City policy.

Performance and Results: During the past year, USAID made progress toward its ultimate objective of increased use of essential family planning, maternal and child health, and HIV/AIDS prevention services, products, and practices. Specifically, more women are now seeking the recommended three pre-natal consultations during their pregnancies, more couples are buying family planning and HIV prevention products through both the public and private sectors, and vaccination coverage in the intervention zone is on the rise. Underpinning these results is USAID's significant progress in increasing access to high-quality treatment and counseling services in the public health system, as well as essential family planning and child health products in the private sector.

At the end of the Health Strategic Objective Period in FY 2005, USAID will have helped establish an efficient and decentralized mode of operation for the Guinean MOH including strengthened operating systems in the areas of information management and reporting, commodity logistics management, regularized supervision of performance, and strengthened community-based programs. USAID will continue to focus on the key technical areas mentioned above, and is planning activities designed to promote positive behavior change by creating demand for essential services and products. USAID's new HIV/AIDS prevention activities will encourage increased condom use, a reduced number of sexual partners as well as delayed sexual debut. An increased emphasis to move from traditional to improved health-seeking behaviors at the community level will lead to positive outcomes including exclusive

breastfeeding, greater use of modern contraception, and systematic use of ORS during episodes of diarrhea among children. Finally, USAID anticipates that child mortality will have been reduced by FY 2005, in large part due to USAID's and other donors' investment in Vitamin A distribution, a proven approach to improving child survival.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Guinea

675-002 Family Planning and Health (FPH)	CSH	DA	DFA
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	15,477	14,080	10,974
Expenditures	11,471	11,159	10,974
Unliquidated	4,006	2,921	0
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	6,425	0	0
Expenditures	2,822	2,165	0
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	21,902	14,080	10,974
Expenditures	14,293	13,324	10,974
Unliquidated	7,609	756	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	6,910	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	6,910	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	6,659	0	0
Future Obligations	7,000	0	0
Est. Total Cost	42,471	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
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$6,250,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$4,348,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1995
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: USAID/Guinea supports the expansion and improved quality of basic education for 1.4 million school-aged children, with a special emphasis on ensuring equity of access for girls and rural children. The program includes capacity-building activities for the Ministry of Education (MOE) and civil society organizations, teacher training for Guinea's primary school teachers, an interactive radio instruction program, and the development of instructional materials for teachers and students throughout Guinea.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Improved Instruction in Basic Education (\$1,075,000 DA). USAID will, in coordination with other donors and the MOE, improve instruction in Guinea's primary schools, including in-service teacher training, interactive radio instruction and extending a reading instruction program through Grade 6. Under the Presidential Initiative for Education in Africa, teacher training and textbook development activities will be carried out. USAID will also support activities in HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention for teachers, and the development of an HIV/AIDS policy with the MOE. Principal contractors and grantees: Education Development Center (EDC) (prime), Research Triangle Institute (RTI) (sub), Creative Associates International (CAI) (sub).

Improved Regional and Gender Equity in Basic Education (\$1,937,500 DA). USAID will finance activities to influence key actors who have a critical role in promoting girls' education: religious leaders, women's associations, parent-teacher associations (PTAs), elected leaders, school administration officials, and local commercial associations. At least 27 communities will be targeted to support gender equity in several regions of the country. In addition, new activities in the area of girls' scholarships and community participation will be proposed under the Presidential Initiative for Education in Africa. Principal contractors and grantees: World Education Guinea (prime), Save the Children (sub), EDC (sub), RTI (sub), Academy for Educational Development (AED) (sub).

Improved Community Participation in Basic Education (\$2,162,500 DA). USAID will finance activities to influence key actors who have a critical role in promoting girl's education. At least 27 communities will be targeted to support gender equity in several regions of the country as Local Alliances, grassroots civil society organizations that include religious leaders, women's associations, parent-teacher associations (PTAs), elected leaders, school administration officials, and local commercial associations, advocate for and provide assistance to ensure girls' enrollment, retention and completion. In addition, new activities in the area of girls' scholarships and community participation will be proposed under the Presidential Initiative for Education in Africa. Principal contractors and grantees: World Education Guinea (prime), Save the Children (sub), EDC (sub), RTI (sub), Academy for Educational Development (AED) (sub).

Improve Strategic Planning, Management, and Decision-Making in Basic Education (\$1,075,000 DA). In FY 2003, key inputs will include capacity-building interventions for the MOE emphasizing administrative and financial decentralization, and supporting the Government of Guinea's (GOG's) education decentralization efforts through the "Education for All" (EFA) program. Training for Guinea's eight

Regional Inspectors of Education, 38 District Directors of Education, as well as Education Directors at lower levels will be provided. USAID will strengthen over 650 PTAs, and will develop and implement appropriate school management quality objectives and disseminate planning and evaluation tools and practices. USAID will also work with the MOE to complete a Geographic Information System (GIS) database that will improve planning within the MOE. Principal contractors and grantees: Education Development Center (EDC) (prime), Research Triangle Institute (RTI) (sub), and Creative Associates International (CAI) (sub).

FY 2004 Program:

Improved Instruction in Basic Education (\$959,118 DA). Using FY 2004 funds, USAID will provide an additional 60 hours of in-service training to over 22,000 primary school teachers. FY 2004 funds might also be used to support pre-service teacher training in order to address Guinea's chronic teacher shortage. USAID will reassess teachers' academic competencies, and refine the HIV/AIDS component of the curriculum. USAID Partners will be the same as for FY 2003.

Improved Regional and Gender Equity in Basic Education (\$1,214,882 DA). USAID will continue to expand and reinforce coalition-building activities in support of girls' education through the creation of 35 Local Alliances for Girls' Education, as well as implementation of gender action plans. The girls' education role model calendar developed in FY 2002 may be revisited and adapted. USAID Partners will be the same as for FY 2003.

Improved Community Participation in Basic Education (\$1,214,882 DA). USAID will expand and strengthen PTA support networks which will take an active role in improving the school environment. Rural Radio and other media will be used to provide HIV/AIDS training to partner communities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and 4,750 community members will participate in USAID-funded literacy activities. USAID Partners will be the same as for FY 2003.

Improved Strategic Planning, Management, and Decision-Making in Basic Education (\$959,118 DA). USAID will increase emphasis on transfer of competencies to the MOE at both the national and decentralized levels. GIS technology is expected to be integrated into educational policy analysis and planning throughout the education system. Decentralized training will be provided in action planning, decision-making, financial management, and the program's unique planning tool. USAID Partners will be the same as for FY 2003.

Performance and Results: USAID supports the GOG's EFA program in its aim to achieve universal primary education by 2015. The success of USAID and other donors' contributions to GOG's commitment to increase access to basic education in FY 2002 is reflected in an increase in the primary school gross enrollment rate from 61% in 2001 to 72%. Gender equity-enhancing initiatives have promoted primary school enrollment of girls, and gross enrollment rates are up from 50% in 2001 to 63% in 2002. These results support USAID/Guinea's larger goal of building human capacity development to promote economic growth.

By the end of the current Strategic Plan, it is expected that over one million Guinean children will be enrolled in primary education, representing a gross enrollment ratio of 81 (73 for girls and 61 for rural children). Over 900 PTAs will be able to develop, implement and evaluate action plans to improve educational access, equity and quality in USAID-targeted zones. USAID will have helped establish an efficient and decentralized financial system in the MOE, and a realistic and sustainable teacher supply strategy will be in place, with a substantial improvement of the student/textbook ratio, and improved teacher academic knowledge in math and science.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Guinea

675-003 Basic Education	CSH	DA	DFA
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	21,283	0	16,474
Expenditures	12,404	0	14,926
Unliquidated	8,879	0	1,548
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	0	6,200	0
Expenditures	5,243	0	1,536
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	21,283	6,200	16,474
Expenditures	17,647	0	16,462
Unliquidated	3,636	6,200	12
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	6,250	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	0	6,250	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	0	4,348	0
Future Obligations	0	6,000	0
Est. Total Cost	21,283	22,798	16,474

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Guinea
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	675-004
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$1,385,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,250,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1998
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: The USAID democracy and governance program influences the democratic process from the bottom-up through training of citizens, locally elected officials and representatives of government technical services, and top-down through the facilitation of dialogue and the building of capacity to respond to citizen demands at the national level. Assistance targets three areas: increased citizen participation in local governance, support for improved political processes, and capacity-building for civil society organizations to provide civic education and advocate for citizen interests with the administration.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Strengthen citizen participation in local governance (\$800,000 DA). USAID will provide training to citizens in eight target areas and 23 local government units to improve their capacity to participate meaningfully in democratic decision-making in local communities. This will include training in how to establish local development priorities in a participatory and inclusive manner, and advocating for transparent budget management with a view to increasing tax collection and improving service delivery. USAID will provide training to 23 citizen economic associations and at least three cooperative unions, which in turn will reach over 400 civil society organizations (CSOs) for more democratic and transparent internal management. This will enable them to raise funds and receive credit and so contribute to community development, thus firmly linking democratic processes to tangible economic gains. Principal contractors and grantees: Cooperative League of the U.S.A. (CLUSA)(prime).

Support more responsive political processes (\$285,000 DA). USAID will continue its support to improve the responsiveness of political processes by increasing the participation of traditionally marginalized sectors of society, particularly youth and women, in the decision-making processes of four target political parties. Increased emphasis will be placed on training political parties and the administration on understanding of the electoral law and the roles and responsibilities of election administration officials, and mid- and lower-level appointed officials in political processes. Principal contractors and grantees: National Democratic Institute (NDI)(prime).

Assist civil society to assume a proactive role in advocating for citizen interests (\$300,000 DA). Training, technical assistance and self assessment tools will be used to build the capacity of ten Guinean CSOs, including the umbrella body that reaches 65 networks of community-based organizations, professional associations, trades unions, non-governmental organizations and religious groups to play a constructive role in the country's social and political development. A human rights and village empowerment program will commence implementation in FY 2003. Principal contractors and grantees: International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES)(prime), Tostan (Regional NGO)(prime).

FY 2004 Program:

Strengthen citizen participation in local governance (\$800,000 DA). USAID will increase local resource mobilization for improved service delivery and tax collection by funding training in internal governance, enabling citizen economic associations to receive credit from the private sector. Increased emphasis will

be placed on achieving improved government service delivery through improving citizen organization and advocacy skills. Principal contractors and grantees will be the same as for FY 2003.

Assist civil society to assume a proactive role in advocating for citizen interests (\$450,000 DA). In partnership with local organizations, USAID's implementing partner will implement the village empowerment and human rights program to address the application of human rights in daily life. Self evaluations will take place, and the target Guinean NGOs will identify their areas of strength and weakness. Shared and predominant weaknesses will be identified as the subjects of training programs, so that they are able to improve their internal organization and carry out their functions more effectively. This program will focus on improved governance, individual responsibility, and conflict mitigation during FY 2004. Principal contractors and grantees will be the same as for FY 2003.

Performance and Results: The outstanding achievement of FY 2002 was the CSO-led development and implementation of a nationwide post-election civic education program that reached millions of Guineans. USAID funded training to develop the leadership, governance, communication and advocacy skills needed by the nascent civil society movement to undertake this task. Under USAID's local governance program, citizen committees benefited from improved local government services as they increased their involvement in local decision-making, demanding accountability and transparency in the management of service delivery. For example, the citizens of the prefecture of Wonkifong improved health services by forming an effective and vocal health management committee to ensure that the local health budget was appropriately expended. Synergies with the USAID health program were achieved in communities where citizens assumed responsibility for working with local health services to improve health center and health post management, resulting in support for contract employees, equipment and infrastructure maintenance. USAID met local demand for basic literacy training (over 700 trained) as a first step toward empowering poor, rural communities to interface with local government. For the first time in the country's history, Guinea held a peaceful, if flawed, election; USAID's two-year political dialogue on social partnership among the administration, ruling and opposition political parties, civil society organizations and religious leaders with a common vision for Guinea was a key factor in this change.

By helping Guinean citizens participate more fully in local and national government, by raising awareness of citizens' roles and responsibilities, and by demonstrating the advantages accruing to democratically governed CSOs, the USAID program links democratic governance with tangible economic benefits such as additional funds, crops, livestock or small businesses. By the end of this program, the capacity of government institutions to respond to the demand for improved governance by citizens will have increased. Citizens will be empowered through civic education to advocate for their interests with the administration, elected officials and traditional leaders, improving the quality of governance, human rights and reducing the prospects for conflict. By FY 2005, a critical mass of Guinean citizens will be better able to exercise their roles and responsibilities in this fledgling democracy.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Guinea

675-004 Democracy and Governance	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	9,116	2,215	350
Expenditures	3,975	2,115	35
Unliquidated	5,141	100	315
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	1,763	0	450
Expenditures	3,336	0	124
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	10,879	2,215	800
Expenditures	7,311	2,115	159
Unliquidated	3,568	100	641
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	1,385	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	1,385	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	1,250	0	0
Future Obligations	3,600	0	0
Est. Total Cost	17,114	2,215	800

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Guinea
Program Title:	Post-Conflict Transition
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	675-005
Status:	New
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$250,000 CSH; \$1,250,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$750,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2004

Summary: This broad-ranging program of transitional assistance to the Forest Region of Guinea addresses the diverse needs of the population affected by the cross-border incursions of 2000/2001 and thereby lays the groundwork for a progressive resumption of USAID's development assistance activities by: (1) re-establishing productive enterprise through the supply of tools, seed, farming inputs, micro-credit, and grants to those whose livelihoods were destroyed; (2) re-establishing key social services through the rehabilitation and re-equipping of selected health and educational facilities, and through supply of essential drugs and learning materials; and (3) establishing a culture of peace to promote reconciliation.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Economic Regeneration (\$500,000 DA). Illustrative activities include the supply of micro-credit to entrepreneurs and farmers identified as in need; the supply of tools, seed, farming inputs, and other means of production on a grant basis to needy farmers. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Key Social Services Re-established (\$750,000 DA; \$250,000 CSH). DA funds will be used to supplement total resources for the rehabilitation of selected educational infrastructure and the replacement of equipment. It will also be used to support Parent/Teacher Associations through the provision of matching grants or a sweat-equity deal to replace other educational infrastructure and equipment, such as school furniture, and/or to meet other needs identified by these groups such as supply of learning materials to schools. The CSH funds will be used to supplement total resources for the rehabilitation of selected health infrastructure and the replacement of equipment. It will also support Health Management Committees through the provision of matching grants or a sweat-equity deal to replace other health infrastructure and equipment, such as essential drugs and contraceptives, and/or to meet other needs identified by these groups. Finally it will support a limited start-up of social marketing activity for oral rehydration salts to reduce deaths related to diarrhea. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

FY 2004 Program:

Economic Regeneration (\$235,000 DA). FY 2004 funds are likely to be used to continue and wrap up implementation of these activities in respect of other priority communities and groups. Principal partners to be determined.

Key social services re-established (\$315,000 DA). Funds will be used to complete the rehabilitation and re-equipping of schools and health facilities identified in consultation with local communities. Principal partners to be determined.

Conflict Mitigation and Prevention (\$200,000 DA). Funds are likely to be used to support the West Africa Regional Program's Mano River Peacebuilding Initiative that aims to increase the supply of information on

the status of the situation to populations living along the borders of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, and to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations to protect the rights of women and children in conflict situations. Counseling centers will also be set up to help women and children traumatized by war. Principal contractors/grantees: To be determined.

Performance and Results: Approval to implement a program of transitional assistance in the Forest Region of Guinea was received in July 2002. An Annual Program Statement was issued in November 2002 and the position of Coordinator has been advertised.

At the end of the two-year program, livelihoods will have been re-established and agricultural production normalized; schools and health facilities will have been rehabilitated and re-equipped and rendered fully functional; and a more durable foundation for peace established. By the end of 2004, USAID should be able to resume implementation of its development assistance activities that were disrupted by the rebel attacks. Through the re-establishment of social service facilities (e.g., schools and health clinics), training and counseling, and investment in agriculturally based economic activities, the program will positively affect the lives of approximately three quarters of a million inhabitants of the three target areas of Gueckedou, Kissidougou and Macenta.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Guinea

	CSH	DA
675-005 Post-Conflict Transition		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	0	500
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	0	500
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	500
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	250	1,250
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	250	1,250
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	0	750
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	250	2,500