
ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

1993

USAID GUINEA

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Assessment of Program Impact -- 1993

Guinea has sustained moderate progress in economic, social and political development during the past year despite uncertainty over the pace of democratic transition. The USAID program has clearly contributed to improvements in the quality of life of the Guinean people. With USAID support: the GOG has made real progress in preparations for its first democratic elections since independence in 1958; primary school enrollment has increased dramatically; small and micro- enterprises are being created and are enjoying increasing access to credit; awareness of family planning and use of contraceptives are increasing rapidly; a growing number of Guineans are gaining improved access to markets and services through rural roads and highway projects; the banking system has been strengthened, especially in the area of improved bank regulation; the GOG has become more accountable for public expenditures; and, a significant number of Guinean professionals in the public and private sectors have completed high-quality professional short- and long- term training.

I. Special Factors Affecting the USAID Program

Democratization: Multi-party legislative and presidential elections which were previously expected for late 1992 and early 1993 were postponed by broad consensus. The presidential election is to be held by the end of the year, with legislative elections to follow shortly thereafter. Under the 1990 Constitution, a democratically elected National Assembly is to meet by April 1994. An important step in that direction was made on October 6, 1993 with a presidential decree establishing a broadly-based Electoral Commission to manage the election process.

Uncertainty over the timing and outcome of these elections has had a direct impact on the willingness of the current government to make difficult decisions in managing the economy -- macroeconomic policy performance slipped during 1993, particularly in the sensitive areas of increasing public revenues and privatizing state-owned enterprises. At the same time, the pre-election uncertainty has slowed the pace of private sector investment.

Governance: Guinea's development is constrained, in part, by limited local capacity to plan and manage development activities. USAID's experience over the past year appears to be representative of similar problems throughout the country. Counterpart funds, generated from the sale of rice under USAID's

PL-480, Food for Peace Program, are used to finance a variety of rural development projects. Over the past year, the GOG has established a new Counterpart Fund Management System (CFMS) to improve the programming and accountability for counterpart funds. Our experience is showing that, even with improved central management, most of the GOG agencies and non-governmental organizations that are slated to receive counterpart funds have weak administrative and financial management systems. The CFMS is addressing these institutional weaknesses through training and careful monitoring. However, the net result is that, in the short run, some development activities are not able to absorb financial resources as quickly as expected. This means that the pace of some development activities, in basic education and agricultural development, for instance, is slower than we had hoped.

II. Progress Towards Overall Program Goal

The goal of USAID's program in Guinea is "improved economic and social well-being in a participatory society." The present section will discuss country trends and recent progress towards this goal.

Broad-Based Economic Growth: According to our best estimates and anecdotal information, Guineans have benefitted from increased economic stability and moderate increases in income in the recent past. Per capita income grew at an estimated rate of 0.4 percent in 1992 compared to 1.5 percent in 1990 and negative 0.3 percent in 1991, as measured by inflation-adjusted GDP. The recent slowdown is explained largely by a persistence of low export prices for bauxite coupled with reduced output of bauxite and gold. The value of mining output is projected to increase in 1993. Consequently, we project an increase in aggregate GDP per capita of one percent or more.

National accounts figures in Guinea should be interpreted with caution, however. It is difficult to measure economic activity in the informal sector and few Guineans are directly touched by the ebb and flow of the mining sector. Non-mining GDP data shed some light on the economic status of the majority of the population and suggest that a slow diversification of the economy, away from heavy reliance on the mining sector, is underway. Non-mining GDP per capita increased by an estimated 1.5 percent per capita in 1992. Guinea's private sector continues to reap the benefits of increasing liberalization of the economy since 1984, especially in agriculture, commerce and construction.

Concern in advance of the presidential elections is leading some traders to limit inventories in their warehouses and the pace of new investment, including direct foreign investment, has slowed.

While agricultural activity appears strong, growth in the service sector (including commerce) is weak. It appears that there has been some resurgence in non-governmental investment in 1992 and early 1993, but this is coming primarily from the mixed mining sector. Growth in non-mining private investment is slow; the GOG estimates that non-mining private investment will increase to 7.4 percent of GDP in 1993, compared to 6.9 percent in 1992. As a result, we project that growth in non-mining GDP per capita will slip to about 0.5 percent in 1993. Nonetheless, we firmly believe that many of the conditions are in place for a new wave of private investment and economic growth, providing the upcoming elections lead to greater political stability and security.

After a period of improved performance in the second and third quarters of 1993, the GOG's implementation of its IMF-supported structural adjustment program has been mixed. Notable progress has been made in stabilizing exchange rates, in reducing inflation and in reforming the financial sector. Lower inflation and a stable exchange rate have helped to minimize shocks to those participating in the market economy, the majority of Guineans. A liberal foreign exchange regime helps Guinea to maintain stability in its balance of payments and permits broad access to hard currency. Nevertheless, most families and many businesses still find it difficult to obtain needed credit to finance expansion of their local and external activities.

The Guinean Franc has depreciated by only 5 percent vis-a-vis the dollar since October 1, 1992 (appreciating, after accounting for inflation). The inflation rate has declined from 16 percent in 1992 to under 10 percent in 1993. This is the result of a combination of restrained monetary policy and, we believe, a greater acceptance of the formal banking system in light of sustained reforms in monetary policy.

The Central Bank of the Republic of Guinea (BCRG) has worked with two troubled banks: one has recently been recapitalized while efforts to restructure the second are still underway. In addition, with USAID assistance, the BCRG is improving its prudential regulation of Guinea's six commercial banks. In June 1993, the GOG introduced 90-day treasury bonds, to reduce its need for inflationary monetary financing as well as to absorb excess liquidity in the banking system. This is part of its effort to promote greater savings and lending.

In contrast, the GOG's performance continued to lag in the area of increasing public revenues. The current government appears unwilling to take the necessary steps to dramatically increase non-mining tax revenues (primarily customs and fuel taxes). To achieve significant increases would likely entail political costs that are difficult in light of the coming elections. The result is a combination of reductions and shifts in spending which skew the allocation of public resources. The GOG's personnel and

operating expenditures consume most of the budget while public investment (especially in the social sectors) and repayments of bilateral debts are lagging. Domestically-financed public investment expenditures are budgeted at \$63 million in 1993, compared to \$40 million in 1992. However, only \$26 million or little more than 40 percent of the 1993 investment budget had been disbursed as of September 30, 1993. One-third of these disbursements is in the form of PL-480 counterpart funds.

The GOG's progress is also slow in the privatization of state-owned enterprises in the electricity, telecommunications and transport industries. This results in a further drain on the GOG's scarce resources.

Guinea's external current account position (excluding grants) is expected to improve from a deficit of \$440 million (13.5 percent of GDP) in 1992 to a deficit of \$390 million (11 percent of GDP) in 1993. This improvement is largely the result of increases in the recorded sales of gold and diamonds as several private dealers have recently been licensed to trade legally in these commodities. The overall balance of payments position is expected to show a slight surplus in 1993 after posting a deficit of \$100 million in 1992.

Official development assistance (grants and loans) is expected to decline from \$350 million in 1992 as donors respond to a slow-down in the pace of economic reforms and the limited absorption capacity of the public sector. Guinea benefitted from \$380 million in debt relief at the end of 1992. Guinea's actual debt service in 1992 amounted to \$130 million or about 21 percent of export earnings. Guinea was current in debt service payments to multilateral organizations at the end of June 1993, though it is accumulating arrears to bilateral creditors.

Health and Population Status: The GOG has made sound policy choices with respect to health and family planning. It was one of the first countries to adopt the Bamako Initiative on community managed and financed primary health care. The GOG has recently abandoned a pro-natalist position and has adopted a population policy advocating smaller family size. By 2010, the birth rate is to be reduced by 25%, contraceptive prevalence is to increase to 25%, and the population growth rate is to fall to 2% a year. This population policy was developed with USAID technical assistance.

The delivery of health services, however, is limited. The infant mortality rate remains high at 145 per thousand live births. Life expectancy is about 42 years. The 1992 UNDP Human Development Report estimated the maternal mortality rate at 1,000 per 100,000 live births. The main causes of mortality are clandestine abortions, hypertension, and hemorrhaging. Additional studies revealed other detrimental factors such as

lack of infrastructure and transportation, the isolation of certain areas, the custom of giving birth alone at home, and the practice of traditional medicine. AIDS will have a serious effect on the fate of children in Guinea. The current HIV prevalence rate of 1 percent will generate a population of between 40,000 and 50,000 orphans over the next 5 to 10 years.

Some improvements in health status have been made, nonetheless. UNICEF reports that the proportion of children vaccinated for major diseases has increased from 30 percent to 49 percent since 1990.

Education Status: Through the Guinean educational reform program (PASE), the GOG, with the support of USAID and other donors, has made significant progress in addressing many of the problems of basic education in Guinea. The Ministry of Pre-University Education and Professional Training (MEPU-FP) has demonstrated its commitment to expanding the coverage of primary school education by increasing its share of the national budget from 11% in 1988 to 26% in 1993, by increasing the amount spent per primary school student from GF 63 to GF 17,000 during this same period, and by redeploying secondary teachers to primary education teaching positions. In addition, the PASE has initiated a social awareness campaign directed at increasing the primary school enrollment of girls and children in rural areas. As a result of these policy and budgetary choices, primary school enrollment has increased as has the proportion of girls in primary schools.

While Guinea is making steady progress in reforming its basic education system, in most areas there continues to be a great need for improvement. In its efforts to expand the coverage of primary education, MEPU-FP is constrained by very high student teacher ratios, sometimes as high as 100 to one in elementary schools. A lack of instructional materials is also a constraint. For the 420,000 elementary school students in 1992/93, there were only 400,000 textbooks compared to the 1.7 million needed to assure a complete set for each student. Improving teacher training, revising curriculum to more adequately address the needs of the population, and up-dating pedagogical methods are all issues that need to be addressed in the coming years for Guinea to improve the quality of education for an increasing number of school children.

Democracy and Governance: A new constitution, *La Loi Fondamentale* was adopted by a 90 percent majority in a referendum that was held in December 1990. This constitution set the stage for democratic elections, for the first time since Guinea's independence from France in 1958. Although the elections were originally scheduled for the end of 1992, opposition parties were not sufficiently well-established to stand in national elections and the current government was not sufficiently advanced in its

institutional and physical preparations to assure free and open elections. As a result, the government's decision to postpone elections met with little, if any, resistance. There are now 43 legally registered political parties and eight presidential candidates representing the broad spectrum of political views.

Guinea's nascent free press enjoys substantial editorial freedom. One example of the recent openness is the access of opposition parties to state-run television for short statements during prime time. Furthermore, the independence of the judiciary was strengthened in October 1992 with the appointment of an independent Supreme Court.

The recent establishment of an Electoral Commission with representatives of the government, the political parties and social leaders is seen as a positive step to assure the quality of upcoming elections. USAID is providing direct support for the presidential election in the form of technical expertise, election supplies (i.e. indelible ink), training of poll workers, and financing of the printing of ballots and election guides. A quid pro quo has been evidence of the government's commitment to free and fair elections.

Uncertainty over the timing and outcome of the elections, the lack of dialogue between the GOG and the opposition parties, and the disarray in the opposition parties themselves have all fueled insecurity in Guinea. This has challenged the government's commitment to freedom of assembly as well as its success in guaranteeing human rights. We have also noted back-sliding in efforts to control corruption, especially tax evasion and mismanagement of public enterprises and public procurements. In addition, we are concerned that greater effort needs to go into assuring rule of law, through judicial and legal reforms leading to greater transparency and improved enforcement of contracts.

Human Resource Development: USAID has provided technical and long term training in Guinea, other African Countries and the United States to over 1,200 Guineans, through the Human Resources Development Assistance Project (HRDA). This project is also helping to build the capacity of three public and private training institutions in Guinea. In addition, USAID is assisting 12 Guineans to obtain advanced degrees.

Women account for nearly half of the Guineans participating in HRDA training programs. The project has provided training in business management to 200 female, small-business owners in rural areas, many of them representing women's associations that work in the informal sector. As a result of their training, many of these women are finding new local and international products for their products. Others are using their training and experience to help other women get started in business.

A partnership between the ports of Guinea and Philadelphia led to a USAID-supported study tour of American markets. This tour is contributing to the modernization of Guinea's port management systems. Similarly, the Association for International Democracy, a civil rights organization, was created after a USAID-financed study tour to the United States. This group is helping to influence Guinea's current transition to democracy. The HRDA project is also contributing to improved governance at the municipal level and in seven key ministries.

III. Progress Towards Strategic Objectives

A. No. 1: Growth and Increased Efficiency in Agricultural Markets

Guinea has made significant progress in the effort to increase growth and efficiency and agricultural markets over the past year. USAID has contributed through promotion of private investment, increasing credit to small holders and rural enterprises, assisting the GOG to improve the policy and regulatory environment for private enterprise, improving rural infrastructure, and experimenting with improved land management practices and technologies. However, many of USAID's interventions are relatively new and quantitative data on program impact in the agricultural sector is, at best, piecemeal.

Market Growth: A cornerstone of USAID's strategy in the agricultural sector is the promotion of private investment. USAID's Agricultural Marketing Investment Project (AMIP) is already beginning to have an impact on agricultural markets. With AMIP assistance, the Agricultural Marketing Foundation (AMF) was established in April 1993 as a Guinean non-governmental organization. The AMF has 352 original members who together have paid over \$60,000 in membership dues. Thus, an important private sector, civic organization, based on the principles of democracy transparency, and accountability to its private sector membership, was born. The AMF will promote growth in agricultural marketing and agri-business development through market analyses and business services. It will serve as an important forum for private sector dialogue with the GOG on improving the policy and regulatory environment for agricultural investment, marketing and trade. In addition, it will play a significant role in helping its membership to reap the benefits of other USAID interventions geared to improving financial intermediation.

AMIP helped a Guinean firm (SOPAG) to identify potential buyers for its aromatic oils. This led to an initial \$7,000 export contract, the first for this company in over three years. Other firms have reportedly concluded agreements to export red palm oil and other spices to the U.S. after receiving leads from AMIP,

however the value of these exports is has not been disclosed. Moreover, a number of producers have approached USAID for commercial loans to increase production and exports. AMIP's loan guarantee component is expected to be operational in early 1994 and should help to address this need.

Agricultural export activity, especially for fruits (mangoes and pineapples) and vegetable exports to Western Europe, experienced a growth spurt during 1992-93. According to major traders, pineapple exports increased from 272 metric tons to 700 tons and mango exports increased from 57 tons to 480 tons between 1991/92 and 1992/93. A number of export contracts are reported to be under negotiation and four significant contracts have recently been concluded with European importers. One notable contract is for the export of 250 tons of green beans to the Netherlands and France during the November to December 1993 season.

USAID sponsored seven participants to the West African Pineapple Export Workshop in June 1993. This resulted in a number of additional business leads for pineapple planters and traders. For example, a French wholesaler visited Conakry in September and met with producers, traders and USAID. The wholesaler was seeking to import one 40 foot container of pineapples per month during 1994. However, Guinea's supply of exportable pineapples falls somewhat short of this level of demand.

Although we believe that Guinea achieved growth in agricultural production during the 1992/93 crop year, there is little direct quantitative information. This is due, in part, to a lapse in donor funding for the agency responsible for collecting agricultural statistics. The last national production survey was conducted in 1991/92.

Policy and Regulatory Environment: The policy and regulatory environment for agricultural marketing continues to improve. The Central Bank (BCRG), with USAID assistance, has completed and put into use a procedures manual for bank inspections and improved systems for commercial bank supervision. Improved standards have led to the restructuring of two commercial banks and the repatriation of over \$7 million in hard currency held abroad illegally by commercial banks. The BCRG also maintained positive real interest rates in 1992 and 1993, thereby encouraging savings and avoiding unsustainable hidden subsidies to agricultural and commercial enterprises. In addition, the GOG introduced new 91-day Treasury Bills in June 1993. To date, over \$13 million in treasury bills, with interest rates of 22 percent, have been sold.

A new Land Tenure Code was approved by the GOG in March 1992. Implementation of this code is considered as a necessary condition for rural and agricultural development in Guinea. However, its implementation will take time in light of the need

to prepare implementing regulations, with seven GOG agencies involved, and the practical necessity of waiting until a new Government is formed to finalize policy in this sensitive area. In the meantime, the GOG has formed an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) to survey current land tenure practices and systems of conflict resolution and to draft implementing regulations or "Texte d'Application." USAID has finalized plans to support the IMC in the preparation of the implementing regulations and to train personnel in the concerned agencies. These activities will begin in early 1994.

The GOG has made progress in using its Public Investment Program as a means to rationalize and control public investment expenditures and reduce off-budget spending. Counterpart funds generated from the sale of PL-480 rice are coordinated through this mechanism. The result is that public expenditures are becoming increasingly transparent. It is unfortunate, however, that GOG efforts to control spending have fallen disproportionately on the investment component of the budget.

Financial and administrative systems have also been improved at the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MARA). With USAID assistance, under a Cooperative Agreement with the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration (NASPAA), new systems for management of human, material and financial resources have been designed and documented, and designated employees have been trained in their application.

In general, the process for obtaining business licenses and permits has been considerably simplified and opened in most sectors, although this is less true in mining, telecommunications and industrial fishing.

Credit and Investment: Lack of access to credit continues to be perceived as a major constraint to investment in agricultural production and marketing. Domestic lending to the private sector by Guinea's six commercial banks totals only \$110 million, of which only 14 percent is term lending and only 14 percent is provided directly to the agricultural sector.

USAID is addressing this constraint through technical assistance to the Central Bank of the Republic of Guinea (BCRG) to improve management within the financial sector and through specific measures to increase lending. USAID supports the Rural Enterprise Development Project (PRIDE) through a grant to the U.S. PVO, Volunteers in Technical Assistance. PRIDE has provided valuable training in entrepreneurship to 243 Guineans since August 1992; 22 percent of all participants in the entrepreneurship workshops have been women. In addition, as of September 30, 1993, PRIDE has made 4,485 small loans totaling over \$930,000 -- an average of \$208 per loan. Repayment rates

are 100 percent. Over 66 percent of all loans have gone to women.

Local currencies generated from past USAID commodity and cash transfer programs have been programmed to support PRIDE as well as other lending institutions. As of June 30, 1993, Credit Rural's lending totaled \$1.6 million to over 16,000 clients, or \$100 per loan. Counterpart funds generated from USAID assistance have provided funding of \$680,000 or more than one-third of Credit Rural's lending. A credit line through the *Banque Populaire Maroc-Guineene* (BPMG) has financed a few loans totalling \$200,000. The BPMG's credit line would permit an addition \$1 million in lending but the bank has been very selective in the choice of borrowers. Recently, women's non-governmental organizations have become eligible to establish credit lines, using counterpart funds, for their members. As a complement to these local currency lending programs, AMIP's \$6.0 million hard-currency loan guarantee program should be operational in early 1994.

Farm-to-Market Transportation: Assessment of the impacts of USAID's three roads projects is premature. As of September 1993, 102 km of roads and 14 bridges have been completed under the Forecariah Farm-to-Market Roads Project which is managed through a grant to the American PVO, AFRICARE. Data for analysis of project impact is still being studied. However, observations and discussions with Guineans in the project area indicate positive changes directly imputable to the road construction: increased commercial and passenger traffic between the villages, the weekly and bi-weekly markets and the prefectural capital, Forecariah; larger vehicles on the roads; and, a reduced sense of isolation. The positive response to the roads and the increased traffic they are generating has resulted in a formal request for additional roads in the region which is known for the production of high value crops: fruits, vegetables, rice and palm oil.

The Rural Roads project will ultimately construct or rehabilitate over 1,200 km of roads. To date, work has been completed on an initial 50 km, while construction activity is already under contract for an additional 875 km. The long-term technical assistant responsible for implementing the monitoring and evaluation component of this project arrived in September 1993; we expect base line data collection to begin in early 1994. Similarly, data collection and analysis are underway for the Agricultural Infrastructure Project. This project involves the reconstruction of 100 km of national highway in the productive Coastal Region.

B. No. 2: Increased Ability of Families
to Determine Household Size

USAID's Family Planning Options (FAMPOP) project is helping Guinea to establish self-sustaining family planning services which are integrated into the country's primary health care system. The project is being implemented by the American PVO, Population Services International (PSI), and is active in 64 of the 119 health zones in the Upper and Forest Regions of Guinea. Since its inception in September 1991, there has been an enormous increase in the distribution and use of condoms and other contraceptives, largely due to effective, nation-wide, mass media campaigns. Guinea's National AIDS Committee (NAC) reinforces the awareness campaign through widespread interpersonal communications. Advertising, including messages promoting the Prudence condom have increased public awareness of family planning and AIDS issues. They have opened up public discussion of human sexuality and condom use, essential steps in the "stronger family campaign" which is now being developed by the project.

Commodity Delivery and Demand: The FAMPOP social marketing program has successfully met its initial objectives and has sold large quantities of Prudence condoms to wholesalers and retailers during its first year. In the absence of a local commercial distributor, PSI has recruited an enthusiastic team of 10 sales representatives who have effectively covered all of the major urban centers. By the end of September 1993, over 4 million condoms had been sold to wholesalers and retailers. Reliable data on actual retail sales is just beginning to become available. The 1991 Demographic and Health Survey, which was partially supported by the FAMPOP project, is presently being analyzed and interpreted and will provide important information on knowledge and use of contraceptives as well as socially transmitted diseases (STDs) and AIDS in Guinea. However, increases in contraceptive prevalence will not be measurable until the next Demographic and Health Survey (scheduled for 1995).

Knowledge and Awareness: Considerable progress has been made in the dissemination of information on contraception and prevention of socially transmitted diseases and AIDS. The main focus has been on educating the public about AIDS and promoting the Prudence condom for AIDS/STD prevention. Radio and television spots are aired almost every day: fifteen national television spots have been produced and aired in four languages; in addition there have been 20 national and 84 regional radio spots in five languages. These efforts have been supported with billboards and promotional and educational materials. As a result, awareness about AIDS and Prudence has increased, particularly in the coastal areas by the national media and in the urban centers in the interior that are reached by rural

radio. Indications are that most people purchasing Prudence thus far fall into the groups at highest risk for STDs and AIDS.

Family Planning Policy: FAMPOP has also been effective in the area of policy development. USAID assistance contributed to the development and adoption of a national population policy in 1992. In addition, FAMPOP has also supported the development of a family code which is currently before the Council of Ministers. This code has far-reaching implications for reproductive rights and improvements in the status of women. In addition, the Johns Hopkins' Program for International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics has worked with the University of Conakry's Faculty of Medicine to develop a reproductive health curriculum and improved teaching methodology. This experience has highlighted the need for similar assistance to the schools of nursing and midwifery.

HIV/AIDS Prevention: The first cases of AIDS in Guinea were identified in 1986. Sero-prevalence rates have increased slowly, however, so the country is still in the early phase of an AIDS epidemic. In Guinea, AIDS is spread primarily by heterosexual contact. Both types of the AIDS virus (HIV-1 and HIV-2) are present, with HIV-1 accounting for over 90 percent of all HIV infections.

The cumulative total of AIDS cases reported in Guinea to the World Health Organization (WHO) from January 1986 to December 1992 was 694 including 20 pediatric cases. This compares to the 10,792 cases reported in the Ivory Coast as of January 1992. The majority of cases in Guinea are adults in their most productive years, with 61 percent in the 30-49 age group. The male-to-female ratio is 1.42:1. An increasing number of women will become infected as would be expected from heterosexual transmissions.

FAMPOP's strategy of cooperating with a particularly active NAC to address prevention of HIV/AIDS has provided an effective entry point for the project's broader population and family planning objectives. The NAC has developed a network of community-based educational groups which have received training in AIDS prevention education through 13 workshops. The 593 leaders trained from a wide spectrum of local groups have, in turn, produced over 1,800 educational sessions with more than 66,500 persons country-wide.

C. No. 3: Increased Enrollment in Primary Schools,
with Emphasis on Rural and Female Participation

Primary School Enrollment and Equity: Within the first three years of the PASE, primary school enrollment has increased dramatically, by over 30 percent, though Guinea remains below average for Sub-Saharan Africa. The primary school gross enrollment ratio (GER) has progressed from 28 percent in 1989/90

to 31.9 percent in 1991/92 and 36.5 percent in 1992/93. Approximately 106,000 students have been added to the system during this time period.

The percentage of first grade admissions has doubled, from 22.9 percent of the six year old population in 1990/91 to 47.0 percent in 1992/93. In 1992/93, over one-fifth, 22.7 percent of primary school students were newly enrolled. The growth rate for new enrollments between 1989 and 1993 was 67.1 percent, with the fastest growth taking place in rural areas and among girls (31.7 percent for girls compared to 17.5 percent for boys).

The highest growth rates in enrollment have taken place in predominantly rural areas. While the GER growth rate in urban Conakry was 2.6 percent between 1989/90 and 1991/92, rates in the rural regions of Middle Guinea and Upper Guinea reached 23.4 percent and 23.1 percent, respectively. The rate was lowest in Forest Guinea, 13.9 percent. In the more developed Maritime Region, the GER growth rate was 17.5 percent.

In 1990/91, the GER for girls was 19.4 percent; in 1991/92 it was 19.6 percent; by 1992/93 it rose to 23.1 percent. The growth rate of girls' enrollment has out-paced that of boys in three of the four rural regions by up to 8 percent.

There are two significant indicators of quality improvements in the schools between 1989 and 1991: First, the promotion rate (to seventh grade) has increased from 55.1 percent to 62.1 percent. Second, the repetition and drop-out rates have fallen as has the number of cycles per student.

Budgetary Resources for Primary Education: The GOG has increased its budgetary allocations to MEPU-FP in accordance with the conditions set forth by USAID and the World Bank under the PASE: Education now accounts for 26 percent of the GOG's non-debt recurrent budget, as compared to program conditionality requiring 21 percent. Of this, 35 percent is allocated to primary education. The GOG has consistently provided an increasing portion of the funding for primary education from its own budgetary resources since the PASE began in 1990. In addition, per-pupil and per-administrator spending targets were met or exceeded in 1991/92 and 1992/93. However, general austerity in government spending, the result of poor revenue collections and strict deficit spending targets, has constrained the pace of progress under the PASE. Primary education has been hurt particularly by delays in host country financing. Disbursement tends to come late in the year, while forward funding is necessary to assure that textbooks and materials are in place before school starts each year.

Financial and Administrative Management: With the technical assistance of USAID, MEPU-FP has accomplished (or is in the

process of accomplishing) major gains in the areas of financial and administrative reform. These improvements are seen as necessary, albeit not sufficient, conditions for increasing school enrollments and improving the quality of basic education.

Among the administrative and personnel reforms: MEPU-FP is being computerized. This includes automation of personnel files of all pre-university teachers, nation-wide. In addition, the Ministry has redeployed 1,806 secondary teachers to elementary schools and plans further redeployment in the 1993/94 school year to assure more efficient use of manpower. Furthermore, all local accountants are being retrained and accounting procedures throughout the Ministry are being standardized.

The Ministry's budgeting process is being refined and a central budget unit has been created. This unit will track expenditures and facilitate the decentralization of financial management responsibility to the district level. MEPU-FP now has the capacity to produce a detailed, line-item budget, thus contributing to improved financial management and minimizing off-budget expenditures.

IV. Other Progress in Priority Areas

Guinea's progress and program impact in three of AID's priority areas -- Economic Growth, Population and Health, and Democracy and Governance -- have been discussed above. This section explores program performance in AID's fourth priority area, Protecting the Environment, and highlights lessons learned from the program implementation.

Protecting the Environment: Guinea is dealing with protection of the environment through two approaches: First, at the policy level, Guinea is in the process of preparing a National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP). This activity is funded by the World Bank. USAID plays an observer's role. After initial problems with the plan's preparation, the NEAP preparation process is back on track. Several working groups have been established and training sessions conducted. It is reported that the plan document will be ready by mid-1994. The plan appears ambitious and it is unlikely that the GOG will be able to find sufficient national and donor resources at the scale envisioned by those preparing the NEAP.

Second, various donors are funding direct interventions, focussing on improved management and conservation of soil, water and forest resources by local populations. These programs involve technology transfer and educational activities, and employ a participatory approach. The USAID-funded Natural Resources Management Project is implemented in three of the country's twelve watersheds. These watersheds feed three of West Africa's major rivers. Thus, the project's benefits reach beyond

the population of the immediate area, improving water levels and river flows in the countries down-stream. This contributes to sustainable economic activity in agriculture, livestock and fisheries throughout the region.

Lessons Learned: Macroeconomic policy matters. The Guinean economy continues to reap the benefits of market-oriented reforms in the mid-1980's: per capita GDP has grown by nearly 1 percent each year since 1986. The elimination of price controls and liberalization of production and commerce have greatly benefitted virtually all Guinean's, and particularly the majority of Guinean's engaged in agricultural production and marketing. Recent progress in stabilizing exchange rates and reducing rates of inflation are also benefitting the population. Where macroeconomic performance is the weakest, in increasing public revenues and rationalizing public expenditures, the adverse effects are most apparent: public investment, especially in the critical social sectors, is notably weak.

The state has an important role in assuring the presence of basic infrastructure to create the conditions for growth in the private sector. USAID has placed emphasis on raising the level of rural road infrastructure to facilitate the marketing of agricultural produce and access to social services. The World Bank plays a leading role in assistance in the key areas of telecommunications and energy. In our experience, the best results are obtained when the state is involved in identifying critical interventions which are then addressed through contracts with private firms, for services such as road and school construction.

Sound macroeconomic policies and basic infrastructure are necessary but not sufficient for economic growth and development. Guinea's experience teaches that advances in AID's priority areas of economic growth, population and health, and protecting the environment require enhanced efforts to improve Governance. Guinea has made notable progress in market liberalization and reducing the role of the state in the economy. It is now face-to-face with the difficult task of building institutional capacity. First, capacity for sound administration and management of public resources must be strengthened at the national as well as local levels. Second, improvements in the judicial system which will yield timely, consistent and equitable resolution of disputes are needed to ensure the enforceability of contracts and promote private investment. Finally, continued progress in democratic reforms is required for the long-term accountability of the Guinean government and stability of the environment for economic growth and development.

ANNEX A: Revisions in Indicators and
Expected Levels of Achievement

USAID Guinea's Country Program Strategic Plan was reviewed in Washington in October 1991. On January 24, 1992, the Mission submitted elaborated program indicators and levels of achievement to the Africa Bureau. Technical revisions were documented in Annex A to the 1992 Assessment of Program Impact. Through program implementation and the application of these indicators, it is again necessary to introduce minor revisions, either in specification of individual indicators or in the expected levels of achievement. Per 91 State 273190, these are summarized below. Current data are reported in Table 2 of this Assessment of Program Impact.

Program Goal

Indicator 5: Study postponed to late FY 1994, after elections, to allow more time for change to be achieved.

Sub-Goal 1

Indicator 4: Formerly Indicator 5; the indicator on child nutrition has been dropped as USAID does not directly intervene in this area and has no mechanism for collecting relevant data.

Strategic Objective 1

Indicator 1: Upon review it was found to be extraordinarily difficult to gather accurate data on informally-traded tree crops such as cola nuts and mangoes.

Indicator 2: Commodity-specific trade data by market are not readily available.

Indicator 3: No reliable source of data has been identified on pesticide use; pesticide use is minimal.

Indicator 4: Restated for greater clarity.

Target 1.1

Indicator 1: Data on market interest rates revised per IMF reports.

Strategic Objective 2

Indicators 1 and 3: Data now reported on U.S. fiscal year basis, based on per project reporting.

Target 2.2

Indicator 2: Revised project outputs.

Strategic Objective 3

Indicator 1: Gross enrollment ratio reported in lieu of percentage increase in numbers of students enrolled. This change has been recommended by education specialists and is consistent with GOG reporting.

Target 3.1

Indicator 1: Planned levels of achievement are now consistent with Education Sector Reform Program (675-0222/223) End of Project Status indicators.

Target 3.2

Indicator 3: Corrects minor oversight (planned level of achievement failed to address 7 regional offices in addition to 36 prefectures).

Table 1: USAID/Guinea
Country Program Strategy
Objective Tree

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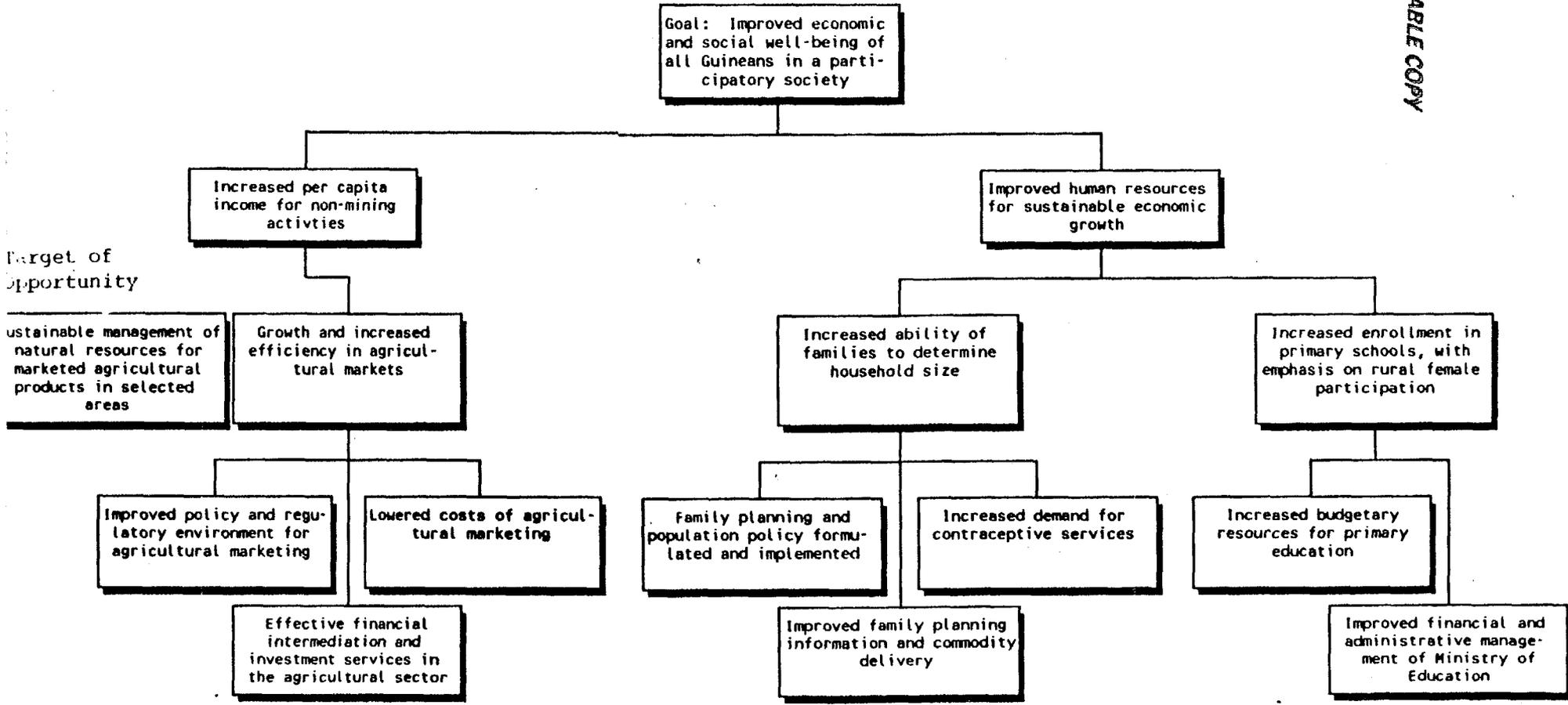


Table 2:
USAID/Guinea
Country Program Strategy

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ TARGETS	INDICATORS/ SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	PLANNED					
			1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997		
MISSION PROGRAM GOAL:	INDICATORS:											
Improved economic and social well-being of all Guineans in a participatory society.	1. Increase in real economic growth (growth rates):	1989 =										
	- GDP	\$2.75 million	4.3%	2.5%/4.0%	3.2% est. /5.0%	3.8% proj. /5.5	5.5%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%		
	- GDP per capita	\$430	1.5%	-0.3%/1.2%	0.4 est./2.1%	1.0%/2.6%	2.6%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%		
	2. Decrease in under-five child mortality rate (per 1,000)	1989 =			The GOG and UNICEF have set a performance standard of 90 per 1,000 by the year 2000.							
	- Female	224	221	215/NA								
	- Male	249	245	239/NA								
	3. Increase in literacy rate (% of adults)	1990 =										
	- Total	24%	24%	26%/NA	29% est./NA	NA/30%	32%	33%	34%	35%		
	- Female	13%	13%	15.5%/NA	18% est./NA	NA/19%	22%	23%	24%	25%		
	4. Institutionalization of a freer, more open society and accountable government:	1990 =	Scale of 1 to 10: 0 = Poor, 10 = Excellent									
- Electoral Competition	0	0	4/NA	5/NA	8/8	8	8	8	8			
- Freedom of the Press	2	2	2/NA	3/4	8/6	6	6	6	6			
- Freedom of Association	0	0	0/NA	2/4	5/4	4	5	5	6			
- Human Rights	2	2	2/NA	4/NA	6/8	8	8	8	8			
- Decentralization	2	2	3/NA	4/5	6/6	6	7	7	8			
- Control of Corruption	2	2	2/NA	2/6	3/3	4	4	5	6			
- Rule of Law	2	2	2/NA	3/3	2/2	6	6	6	6			
- Independent Judiciary	1	1	1/NA	1/1	4/2	3	4	5	6			

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GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ TARGETS	INDICATORS/ SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	PLANNED						
			1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997			
5. Increase in share of public investment resources managed at the Rural Development Committee (CRD) level (public investment in selected CRDs in \$US):	1990 =												Performance standards to be analyzed in FY 1994.
	- 6 CRDs	NA	NA	NA	NA/\$145,000	NA							
	. Kolaboui CRD	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$47,000/NA	NA/\$42,000	NA							
	. Missira CRD	NA	NA	\$11,000/NA	NA/\$19,000	NA							
	. Sangaredi, Kona, Foufou & Donquel Signon CRDs	0	0	0	NA/\$84,000	NA							
	- Yambering CRD	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000/NA	NA/NA	NA							
DATA SOURCES:													
1 World Development Report, 1991; International Monetary Fund (IMF), 1991 & 92; Ministry of Plan and Finance (1992).													
2 World Bank, World Development Reports and GOG, National Action Program (Draft, 1992).													
3 World Development Report, 1992; Ministry of Plan and Finance, PADSE (for 1991); Ministry of Primary Education (MEPUFP) and USAID (projections). Note: Only adult literacy is presently reported.													
4 US Embassy and USAID assessment													
5 USAID (Special Study), Ministry of Plan & Int'l Cooperation (MPIC) and Ministry of Interior and Decentralization (MID)													

SUB-GOAL No. 1	INDICATORS:										
Increased per capita income from non-mining activities.	1. Increase in real per capita non-mining-GDP (growth rate)	1989 = \$323	2.7% est.	0.7%/2.4%	1.5% est./ 2.1%	0.5% proj./ 4.0%	3.3%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	
	2. Increase in public investment for rural development (\$ millions)	1989 = 24.7	17.8	NA/22.7	NA/22.8	NA/24.6	25.3	27.0	27.8	28.6	
	3. Increase in private investment (% of GDP)	1989 =									
	- Total	8.9 Rev.	8.4 Rev.	8.6/10.9	9.8 est./11.0	9.8 proj./11.2	9.3 Rev.	10.0 Rev.	11.0 Rev.	11.8%	
- Non-mining	5.4 Rev.	5.9 Rev.	5.6/NA	6.9/NA	7.4 proj./NA	7.4 proj./7.0	NA	NA	NA		
4. Increase in expenditure by rural households (\$US per capita)	1991 = \$67.2	NA	\$67.2	NA/\$70	NA/\$70	\$75	\$75	\$80	\$80		
DATA SOURCES:											
1 World Bank, 1990 Country Economic Memorandum and World Bank estimates of growth rates											
2 Ministry of Plan and International Cooperation - National Development Budget for Rural Development and Public Works											
3 Ministry of Plan and Finance (1992).											
4 Ministry of Plan and Finance (PADSE Project); survey of 9,000 households nation-wide; results may tend to underestimate due to categories of expenditure recorded											

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GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ TARGETS	INDICATORS/ SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	PLANNED				
			1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
SUB-GOAL No. 2 Improved human resources for sustainable economic growth	INDICATORS:										
	1. Increase in number of people completing 6 yrs of primary schooling by gender (annual growth rate):	1989/90 =	1990/91 =								
	- Female	7,209	NA	2%/NA	2%/NA	NA/3%	3%	4%	4%	5%	
	- Male	29,954	NA	5%/NA	7%/NA	NA/8%	8%	9%	10%	10%	
	2. Decrease in primary school repeaters (percentage):	1989/90 =	1990/91 =								
	- National	73,298	6.1%	5.72%/5%	NA/5.0%	NA/5.0%	4.8%	4.5%	4.3%	4.0%	
	- Female	27,203	7.2%	6.64%/NA	NA/6.0%	NA/6.0%	5.8%	5.5%	5.3%	5.0%	
	3. Increase in numbers of people receiving post-secondary training:	FY 1991 =									
	- All donors	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Other donors to be determined from UNDP data; performance standards to be developed in FY 1994.				
	- Females	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
- USAID	543	NA	543/NA	710/NA	NA						
- Females	259 (47.7%)	NA	259 (47.7%)/	437 (61.5%)/	NA						
			NA	NA							
4. Decrease in total fertility rate	1989 =										
	6.5		6.5	6.5	6.0	Demographic and Health Survey results to be analyzed in FY 1994 and 1996.					
DATA SOURCES:											
1,2 Ministry of Pre-University Education (MEPU)											
3 USAID, UNDP and other donors											
4 World Development Report, 1991; DHS											

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GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ TARGETS	INDICATORS/ SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	PLANNED				
			1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 1	INDICATORS:										
Growth and increased efficiency in agricultural markets	1. Increase in agricultural production, for selected commodities (tons):	1988/89 =	1989/90 =		1991/92 =	1992/93 =	1993/94 =				1996/7 =
	. rice (milled)	390,000	403,000	406,000/NA	365,000/NA	416,000 est.	420,000 proj.				500,000
	. maize (dry)	108,000			116,000/NA	NA	NA				NA
	. Coffee	12,000	13,000			NA	NA				25,000
	. Pineapples	18,000				NA	NA				40,000
	. Peanuts (in shell)	44,000	44,000		100,000/NA	NA	NA				60,000
	2. Increase in agricultural exports by commodity group (\$US millions):	1990 =									
	. Coffee	\$25	\$25			NA					\$58.0
	. Fruits & Vegetables	<\$5.0	<\$5.0			NA					\$30.0
	3. Increase in use of key agricultural inputs	1987-8 av. =									
	- Fertilizer imports (MT)	3425	4044	3889	NA	NA					
	- Land under	1988/89 =			1991/92 =						
	cultivation (thousands of ha)	1100			NA	NA					
	. o/w principal crops on family farms	728			852	NA					
	4. Decrease in differential between rural/(semi-)urban prices for rice between key markets (ratio of consumer price to producer price in percentage):										
	- Conakry/Kolaboui					NA					Baseline data and performance standards to be developed through monitoring and evaluation components of Rural Roads, Farm-to-Market Roads and Agricultural Infrastructure Projects during FY 1994.
	- Conakry/Forecariah				170.0%	NA					
	- Conakry/Faranah				146.6%	NA					
	- Gaoual/Koundara					159.2%	NA				
	- Pita/Telimele					136.7%	NA				
	- Nzerekore/Sinko					NA					

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GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ TARGETS	INDICATORS/ SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	PLANNED			
			1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
5. Increase in competition among intermediaries for selected agricultural commodities (number of exporters and traders):	1992 =						Performance standards to be developed during Agricultural Marketing Investment Project Implementation			
	- Coffee	22			22					
	- Fruits and vegetables	39			39					
	. Mango	28			28					
	. Pineapple	26			26					
DATA SOURCES:										
1, 2 World Bank; IMF; Ministry of Commerce, Transport and Tourism (MCTT)										
Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MARA), Port Statistics and Survey Data on key domestic markets										
3, 4 MARA.										
5 Management Consultants (survey of Agricultural Exporters, 51 firms, 1992)										

TARGET No. 1.1

Improved policy and regulatory environment for agricultural marketing

INDICATORS:	Scale of 1 - 10 with high score indicating full implementation									
	1990 =									
1. Implementation of key policies & regulations to enable marketing & investment										
- Market-determined Interest Rates										
. real interest rate	-0.4	-0.4	2.4 Rev.	5.4 Rev./3.0	18.4 est./3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	
. score	1.0 Rev.	1.0 Rev.	5.7 Rev.	10.0/6.7	10.0/6.7	6.7	8.3	8.3	10.0	
- Land Tenure Code	0	0	0/5	5/5	5/8	8	8	9	10	
- Public Investment Program	NA	NA	NA/3	NA/6	5/10	10	10	10	10	
- Treasury Bills	0	0	0/0	0/0	9/5	5	7	8	10	
- MARA's Financial and Administrative Systems	2	2	3/NA	4/5	5/6	7	8	9	10	
2. Decrease in number of collection points for informal taxes (Conakry-Labe corridor):	1991 =									
	14		14		2/NA		1		0	

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GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ TARGETS	INDICATORS/ SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	PLANNED			
			1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	3. Decrease in time & cost of obtaining licenses and permits and other formal & informal fees to establish and operate a business			< 6 months (90% of sample)		One-stop registration center opened, 1993	Performance standards to be developed in FY94 by Agricultural Marketing Investment Project			
DATA SOURCES:										
1 USAID assessment based on Economic Policy Reform Support Project and PL-480 Title III implementation.										
2 USAID estimates.										
3 PRIDE, Baseline Study, 1992.										

TARGET No. 1.2	INDICATORS:									
Effective financial intermediation and investment services in the agricultural sector	1. Increase in private sector agricultural lending through USAID-assisted intermediaries:									Levels of Achievement to be determined through implementation of Agricultural Marketing Investment Project, PRIDE, Credit Rural and Banque Populaire Maroc-Guineene Credit Lines during FY 94
	- Microenterprises	1989 =								
	.Credit Rural & PRIDE	\$32,000	\$329,000	\$675,000/NA	\$1,001,000/NA	\$3,000,000 proj./NA				
	.Pride				\$218,000/NA	\$1,140,000 proj./NA	\$2,500,000	\$3,50,000		
	.Female (PRIDE)				63%/NA	66%/NA				
	- Small & Medium Enter.									
	.PRIDE - BEC					\$12,700/NA	\$92,300	\$128,000		
	.Female					30%/NA	30%	35%		
	- Large Enterprises									
	.Female									
	2. Increase in equity investments by clients of USAID-assisted intermediaries (GF):	1993 =								Performance standards to be developed through credit projects in FY 1994.
	- Microenterprises									
	.Male	\$650				\$650/NA				
	.Female	\$480				\$480/NA				
	- Small & Medium Enter.									
	- Large Enterprises									

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GOALS/OBJECTIVE/S/ TARGETS	INDICATORS/ SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	PLANNED					
			1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997		
3. Increase in employment by clients of USAID-assisted intermediaries (numbers of jobs created):	1993 (employees per enterprise) =											
	- Microenterprises											
	.Male	1.2					1.2					
	.Female	0.6					0.6					
- Small & Medium Enter.												
- Large Enterprises												
4. Increase in the number of clients accessing investment and market information from USAID projects												
- Microenterprises	0	0										
.Female	0	0										150
- Small & Medium Enter.	0	0										75
.Female	0	0										50
- Large Enterprises	0	0										20
.Female	0	0										
5. Sustained high repayment rates by clients of USAID-assisted intermediaries												
- Microenterprises (PRIDE)						100% Rev./						
.Female						99.9%						
- Small & Medium Enter.						100% Rev./						
.Female						99.9%						
- Large Enterprises												
.Female												
DATA SOURCES:												
1,2,3,4,5 Ag Marketing Investment Project; MAPS & PRIDE Surveys for microenterprise activities												

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GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ TARGETS	INDICATORS/ SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	PLANNED						
			1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997			
TARGET No. 1.3	INDICATORS:												
Lowered costs of agricultural marketing	<p>1. Decrease in transportation tariffs per kilometer per ton between key markets:</p> <p>1990 =</p> <p>- Kolaboui - Conakry 0.152 0.152 0.146 NA/\$0.145</p> <p>- Forecariah - Conakry 0.109 0.109 0.099 NA/\$0.088</p> <p>- Faranah - Conakry 0.120 0.120 0.107 NA/\$0.102</p> <p>- Gaoual - Koundara</p> <p>- Pita - Telimele</p> <p>- Sinko - Nzerekore</p>												Additional baseline data and performance standards to be developed through monitoring and evaluation components of Rural Roads, Farm-to-Market Roads and Agricultural Infrastructure Projects during FY 1994.
	<p>2. Decrease in travel time between key markets (speed, km/hr)</p> <p>1990 =</p> <p>- Kolaboui - Conakry 28.5 28.5 35.0 NA/40.5 NA/60.0</p> <p>- Forecariah - Conakry 33.3 33.3 50.0 NA/50.0</p> <p>- Faranah - Conakry 38.1 38.1 38.1 NA/65.3</p> <p>- Gaoual - Koundara</p> <p>- Pita - Telimele</p> <p>- Sinko - Nzerekore</p>												
	<p>3. Increase in volume of products and goods transported (tonnage) between key markets.</p> <p>- Kolaboui - Conakry</p> <p>- Forecariah - Conakry</p> <p>- Faranah - Conakry</p> <p>- Gaoual - Koundara</p> <p>- Pita - Telimele</p> <p>- Sinko - Nzerekore</p>												Additional baseline data and performance standards to be developed through monitoring and evaluation components of Rural Roads, Farm-to-Market Roads and Agricultural Infrastructure Projects during FY 1994.
	DATA SOURCES:												
													1,2,3 Ministry of Commerce, Transport & Tourism (MCTT), Africare, and MARA - Rural Engineering

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GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ TARGETS	INDICATORS/ SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	PLANNED				
			1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 2 Increased ability of families to determine household size.	INDICATORS: 1. Increase in contraceptive commodity sales (in '000 of units sold)	1990 =									Levels of Achievement to be determined through Population and Health Project design during FY 1994
	- Private Sector	negligible	negligible	negligible							
	. Condoms				FY 1992 =	FY 1993 =	FY 1994 =				
	. Oral Contraceptives				1921/750.0	2116/1500	1213 Rev.				
	- Public Sector										
	. Condoms				0.0/0.0	0.0/30.0	10.0 Rev.				
	. Oral Contraceptives				340.0/16.0	11.2/64.0	44.8 Rev.				
	. IUD's				0.0/10.4	5.3/41.8	21.2 Rev.				
	. Spermicide				0.0/0.3	0.7/1.1	2.8 Rev.				
					0.0/8.0	7.3/32.0	29.2/64.0				
	2. Increase in contraceptive prevalence rates									Increase in contraceptive prevalence rates will be determined in Demographic and Health Survey scheduled for 1995.	
	- National	1990 < 2%			NA	NA	5%				
	- Project Areas	1990 < 2%			1.7%/NA	NA	10%				
	3. Increase in couple years of protection (CYP)	1990 =								Levels of Achievement to be determined through Population and Health Project design during FY 1994	
	- Private Sector	negligible	negligible	negligible	FY 1992 =	FY 1993 =	FY 1994 =				
					12,807 Rev./	14,107/NA	8087 Rev.				
	- Public Sector				7500						
					0.0 Rev./	1028/	1500 Rev.				
					1600	6400					
	DATA SOURCES: Ministry of Public Health and Population/Health Center Information System (MSPP/HCIS) - for Public Health Care Centers. Population Services International (PSI) records - for Private Sector Health Care Outlets										

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GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ TARGETS	INDICATORS/ SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	PLANNED					
			1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997		
TARGET No. 2.1 Family planning/population policy formulated and implemented.	INDICATORS:											
	1. National Population Policy articulated and implemented by the Ministry of Plan		Scale of 1 - 10: 5 = articulation; 10 = full implementation									
		NA	1	3	5/5	7/7	10	10	10	10		
	2. Legislation passed and enforced giving increased rights to women over their fertility		Scale of 1 - 10: 5 = passed; 10 = full implementation									
		NA	1	1	3	8/5	9 proj./7	10	10	10		
	3. Legislation passed and enforced permitting promotion of family planning products and services through the public and private sector		Scale of 1 - 10: 5 = passed; 10 = full implementation									
		NA	1	1	5/3	8/5	9 proj./7	10	10	10		
	DATA SOURCES:	PSI Records, MSPP, USAID assessments										

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GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ TARGETS	INDICATORS/ SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	PLANNED				
			1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
TARGET No. 2.2	INDICATORS:										
Improved family planning information and commodity delivery	1. Increase in the number of family planning information and commodity delivery centers/sites in public Primary Health Care centers (total)	1991 = 0	0	0	16/16	50/48	64	64	64		
	2. Increase in the number of private family planning information and commodity delivery sites (total):										
	- Traditional Outlets	1991 = 0	0	0	40/65	145/130	75 Rev.				
	- Non-Traditional Outlets	1991 = 0	0	0	300/100	340/200	300				
	- Community-based Outlets	1991 = 0	0	0	-	80/NA	20 Rev.				
	DATA SOURCES:										
	1 PSI Records; Note: Provision of training in commodities is underway in 16 centers in 1992.										
	2 MSPP/HGIS, PSI Records										
TARGET No. 2.3											
Increased demand for contraceptive services	1. Increase in the number of people having specific knowledge of contraceptive methods and uses (percent surveyed in project area)	1992 =									
	- Female										
	. Forest Region	15.9%			15.9%						
	. Upper Guinea	13.9%			13.9%						
	. Conakry	61.0%			61.0%						
	DATA SOURCES:										
	Guinea DHS										

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GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ TARGETS	INDICATORS/ SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	PLANNED						
			1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997			
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 3	INDICATORS:												
Increased enrollment in primary schools, with emphasis on rural female participation.	1. Increase in primary school enrollment: Gross Enrollment Rate	1989/90 =	1989/90 =	1990/91 =	1991/92 =	1992/93 =							
	- National	27.5%	27.5%	31.3%	31.9%	36.5%							
	- Girls	17.0%	17.0%	19.4%	19.6%	23.1%							
	- Rural	NA	NA	20.6%	24.0%	27.4%							
	DATA SOURCES:												
	Ministry of Pre-University Education (MEPU), Department of Statistics and Planning												

TARGET 3.1	INDICATORS:												
Increased budgetary resources for primary education	1. Increase in share of GOG budget to education:	1989 =											
	- % of recurrent budget	12.9%	14.0%	25%/NA	25.0%/25.0%	NA/25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	
	- % investment budget	5.9% est.	NA	NA/12.7%	NA/11.6%	NA/9.3%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	
	2. Increase in share of education budget to primary education (% of recurrent education budget)	1989 =											
		34%	30%	35%/NA	36%/35%	35%/35%	NA/35%	35%					
	3. Increase in share of primary education budget to non-salary operating expenses (% primary ed)	1990 =											
		7%	7%	26%	28%/17%	18%	18%	18%					
	DATA SOURCES:												
	MEPUFP/DAAF/SAAF, MPCJ and World Bank Economic Memorandum, 1990												

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ TARGETS	INDICATORS/ SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	ACT/PLAN	PLANNED				
			1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
TARGET No. 3.2 Improved financial and administrative management of Ministry of Education.	INDICATORS:										
	1. Improved reporting system on local primary school expenditures which follows estimated budget line items through to actual expenditures established and satisfactorily implemented in all 36 prefectures and 7 regional offices	1989 = None		None/None	None/None	21/Designed	35 Rev.	40 Rev.	43 Rev.	43 Rev.	
	2. Improved national procurement procedures established and implemented (implementation rated 1-10)	1989 = None		None/None	None/None	Designed/ Designed	2	5	10	10	
DATA SOURCES: MEPUFP/DAAF/SAAF											

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