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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

GUINEA

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

FY 83

Small Program Statement

BEST AVAILABLE

January 1981

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

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GUINEA

SMALL PROGRAM STRATEGY

STATEMENT UPDATE

FY 83

January 1981

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I. SELECTION OF GEOGRAPHIC TARGET GROUP.

A. LOCATION:

The zone selected for the bulk of AID activity is in middle Guinea and in continous areas of lower and upper Guinea. The target zone forms a rough triangle whose points are Kindia in the southwest, labe in the north and faranah in the southeast. This triangle includes seven of the country's 33 administrative regions. AID activities are planned in 6 of the 7: Kindia (lower Guinea), Pita, Labe, Dalaba and Mamou (middle Guinea or Fouta Djalon) and Faranah (Upper Guinea). The population within the triangle totals approximately 1,200,000, including 185,000 urban residents.

B. SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR SELECTION OF THIS TARGET ZONE:

1. The major part of the zone middle Guinea has a dense and very poor population; the remainder of the zone is slightly better off.

2. As middle Guinea is the source of major West African river systems, projects reducing environmental degradation there will have wider impact.

3. The zone is particularly suitable for projects which can bring benefits in the short term to people at the local level.

4. Because the zone contains agricultural research and training institutions and represents various types of Guinea's agricultural potential, it is suitable for projects which (A) strengthen institutional capability and (B) allow for research and field testing of techniques, inputs and extension methods applicable to wider regions.

5. The zone is readily accessible by paved road to its main centers; near enough to Conakry to permit regular communication with the AID Affairs Office; and compact enough to allow for linking of projects and close collaboration among technicians assigned to the different projects. While the bulk of project activity will be carried out within the target zone, consideration will be given to GOG requests for extending a particular project to areas outside the zone where the assistance would be suitable and managable and would not jeopardize target zone objectives.

C. POPULATION:

1. Middle Guinea, a majority of the people in middle Guinea are Fula; they make up 29 percent of the national population. The Fula live in mountain hamlets of 100 to 300 people, are the country's principal cattle herders, and raise grain, orchard and vegetable crops.

While middle Guinea has an average population density of about 27 people per sq km., density in much of the target zone exceeds 50. This has led to a disequilibruim between population and resources available under traditional agricultural and animal husbandry practices.

Low yields, lack of year-round farming opportunities and the shortage of non-farm jobs have caused heacy out-migration of male labor, perhaps on a scale with mossi migration from Upper Volta to the Ivory Coast. An AID-conducted mico-study yielded female-to-male population ratios of up to 147 to 100 in the pita region, suggesting the magnitude of migration of Freetown, Dakar, Abidjan and Conakry. As a result, Fula women serve as household heads and as major suppliers of farm labor. The absence of male household heads creates a particular burden for women at planting time during the rainy season. Hard income data are not available but the above facts indicate that per capita income in middle Guinea is below the national average ($240 in 1979).

2. KINDIA AND FARANAH:

The Kindia region is primarily Susu while the Faranah region is largely Malinke. Settlements in these flatter regions are larger than in middle Guinea. The SUSU, 17 percent of the total Guinea population, are known as meticulous farmers, traditionally using such techniques as fertilizing with compost. The Malinke, 34 percent of the country's population, are also farmers and are well known as traders and religious functionaries. Cattle raising plays a secondary role in both regions, but a larger one in Faranah than in Kindia. Women in both regions, as nearly everywhere in Guinea, practice home gardening but do not dominate agriculture as in middle Guinea. Population density in Kindia is about 28 persons per sq. km., and in Faranah, 11 persons per sq. km., although again, hard data are lacking, we may conclude based on the economic conditions described below, that per capita income is higher in Kindia and Faranah than in middle Guinea.

D. GEOGRAPHY AND RURAL ECONOMY:

A. MIDDLE GUINEA:

Most of middle Guinea consists of the Fouta Djalon highlands, 750 to 1500 meter in altitude. The rainy season last from mid-May to end of October. Total rainfall is high, ranging between 1.8 and 2.3 meters. The soils of the Fouta are the most eroded in Guinea, due to slash-and burn agriculture, overgrazing and demographic pressure which have led to shorter fallow periods. Deforestation has reduced water retention capacity of the eroded soil, particularly on steep slopes. This affects not only the Fouta Djalon but West Africa as a whole by retarding the flow of run-off water into the catchment areas of the main river systems originating in Guinea; the Gambia, the Senegal, the Niger and their tributaries.

The main crops are upland rice in the valley bottons, millet, Fonio (a low-yielding grass which can grow on poor soils and is drought resistant) and corn, except for corn, grain crop yields and production per capita in the Fouta are consistenly the lowest in Guinea. Because of population density and rough terrain, land holdings are the smallest in the country. More than half the farms are less than one hectare insize, and 85 percent are less than two hectares. According to 1975 FAO survey, per capita yearly cereal production in six of the eight administrative regions of the Fouta is less than 80 kg, including less than 25 kg of rice. The average for the country is 145 kg of cereals. The annual per capita cereal need is estimated at 125-150 kg, making the Fouta a consistent deficit grain producer.

Temperature and humidity conditions in the Fouta are well suited to cultivation of vegetables and orchard crops, especially citrus fruits. The chief obstacle to greater vegetable raising is scarcity of dry season water. Considerable potential exists for development of springs, wells and small dams which can serve the need for potable water, irrigation and, in some cases, hydro-power.

Livestock density in the Fouta is the highest in Guinea, about one cow per hectare and one sheep and goat per three hectares. Most of the cattle are of the ancient n'dama strain -- small, strong and agile. They are resistant to sleeping sickness but during the dry season become worn down searching for forage and water, hence are less productive of milk and meat. Bush fires are set to clear land of trees in order to promote the growth of new grass for livestock feeding. This increases soil nutrient depletion, erosion and laterization. Inadequate forage and increased herd size in

the Fouta are forcing herders to extend their range into the Kindia region, thus acceleration deforestation there through bush fires.

2. KINDIA:

This region forms part of the alluvial basin of the coastal rivers and extends to the foothills of the Fouta Djalon. The rainy season runs 5-6 months with a culmination in August, when precipitation can reach 300 mm per day. The main crops are rice (both swamp and upland), manioc and corn. Oil palms, coconut palms and kola constitute the main cash crops. Per capital fruit production is high. Land holdings are small, two-thirds of the farms being less than 2 hectares.

3. FARANAH:

This region lies east of the Fouta where the Niger River and its tributaries have created inundated plans adjacent to crops which can be utilized for irrigated rice fields. Land and water management infrastructure remains insufficiently developed, and substantial increases in cultivated near the river. On the terraces, the main crops are rainfed rice, manioc, fonio and millet. Onions are a major garden crop: Revenues from onions enable women to invest in small cattle herds. Land holding are considerably larger than elsewhere in the AID target zone: 51 percent are between 2 and 5 hectares, and 21 percent between 5 and 20 hectares.

4. GENERAL ECONOMIC FACTORS APPLICABLE TO THE TARGET ZONE:

Taking account of the above variations, the following characteristics, typical of Guinea as a whole, apply to the target zone: About 85 percent of the population is rural, independent farmers working small land holdings account for over 80 percent of the zone's agricultural production.

All land is officially held by the state, but traditional usufructuary tenure has been taken from farmers for use by collective farms. Except for rare tractor hire, small farmers use no mechanized inputs. The peasant's main inputs are seed and subsistence labor by family members, and approximately 100 sylis per year to purchase new replacement hand tools ($1,00 equals 19 sylis at the official rate, 80 sylis at the unofficial rate). Labor inputs cannot be quantified with existing data. However, during the peak cultivating and planning season (April-July), manpower constraints limit the area which a family can bring under production. Women do the tedious and continous work of garden and crop maintenance while men do the heavy and intermittent work such a land clearing and fence repair. The portion of the home garden crops and milk from cattle not consumed by the family is sold by women in local markets; the earnings are retained by the women for their personal use.

Agriculture in the target zone, as well as in most of Guinea, offers considerable scope for expansion. Soils are fair-to-good, rainfall is monsoonal, and steams and groundwater exist in abundance in many areas. With proper management and development of these resources, and with improved production techniques and inputs, outputs of rice, corn, peanuts, vegetables, oil and coconut palms, fruits and livestock could rise to levels which would make Guinea self-sufficient and permit exports in a food-deficit area of the world. Actual production, however, remains far below potential, providing only 32 percent of GDP and 3-5 percent of export income (bauxite and aluminum account for most export income). Per capita agriculture output declined at the rate of 2 percent annum between 1970 and 1978. The reason is a rapidly expanding population (see next section) faced with a lack of nearly everything needed to expand production, namely, improved seed varieties, effective applied agricultural

research, an extension system designed to transmit information to and from farmers to improve their agricultural practices, sufficient irrigation facilities to allow for dry season farming and some protection against recurring drought, access to agricultural credit, and incentives in the form of adequate producer prices and afforable producer and consumer goods.

Lacking the means and information to apply improved farming methods, Guinean peasants have continued their traditional, low-yield extensive-acreage practices. For example, yields for rice in the target zone range from 0.3 tons to 1.4 tons per hectare, compared to several tons in some neighboring countries. Small-farm production of cereals is largely for home consumption. An undetermined portion is sold on the parallel market or smuggled abroad where prices may be four times the official Guinean producer price, a ratio approximately the overvaluation of the sylis. Another portion -- 103 kg per able-bodied person -- is supposed to be sold to the overnment at the official price. However, these quotas are far from being met; hence the government must import an ever-increasing amount of cereals to feed its urban and civil-servant population.

The following figures summarize the picture: In 1960 total rice production in Guinea was estimated at 415,000 tons, of which 19,000 tons were commericalized officially; 41,000 tons were imported, including nearly 10,000 tons in food AID. In 1980, the comparable figures were, respectively, production 350,000 commercialization 1,6000 total imports 59,000, and food AID 12,000. Because of severe harbest losses due to caterpillar invasion, 1981 picture will be substantially worse.

Garden crops also suffer in quality and volume from the general neglect of small-farm agriculture, but they have the distinct advantage of being essentially free of price and marketing controls. Hence one seems women tending fruit and vegetable stands throughout the target zone and in large city markets, charging what the traffic will bear.

E. DEMOGRAPHY AND HEALTH:

The situation in the target zone is believed representative of the country. The population growth rate is 2.9 percent, the birth rate, 4.6 percent. Families with six or more children are common. The same economic and traditional factors responsible for high birth rates in much of Africa apply in Guinea: Desire for insurance against high infant mortality; desire for children as "Old-Insurance" for parents; need for family labor; lack of knowledge and means of contraception (only about 1 percent of married women aged 15-44 use contraception); and a pro-natalist government governmentmolicy based on the idea that the country is "under-populated".

Life expectancy at birth has risen from 35 years in 1960 to 43 years in 1978, reflecting some improvements in health care. The people at greatest risk are infants, young children and women of child-bearing age. Infant mortality is estimated at 156 per 1,000. Mortality among children of ages 1-4 was 30 in 1977. These are high levels, which do represent improvements over previous figures of 172 (1972) and 36 (1970), respectively. Guinea hospital statistics for 1979 show that 61 percent of deaths of children up to 14 years of age occur among infants aged 0-1 year, and 30 percent among children 2-6 years of age. These figures assume significance when viewed against the age structure: Children 0-7 years represent approximately 23 percent of the total population of 5.4 million, and women of child-bearing age, 20

percent.

The most frequently found problems among young children are undernutrition, measles, malaria and other parasites, gastro-intestinal disorders and respiratory infections, most of which are preventable. Women of child-bearing age are most constantly under nutritional stress from closely spaced pregnancies, prolonged lactation and heavy physical labor. On the positive side, breast feeding is nearly universal, and a variety of cereals, vegetables, fruits and animal and vegetable protein food s are or could be made available from local resources. Lack of nutrition information is a primary cause of nutritional problems.

F. URBAN ENVIRONMENT

The target zone contains an urban population of about 185,000. Of the six key secondary cities and regional administrative centers in Guinea, three — Kindia, Labe and Faranah -- are located in the zone. Mamou, Pita and Dalaba are the remaining towns. All six function as market and transport centers for the surrounding rural areas.

The urban growth rate outside of Conakry is estimated at 4 to 5 percent per year. Conakry has a population of about 650,000 and a current growth rate of 7 percent more than double the national rate of increase and reflecting a high rate of migration.

Increased urban population pressures have been unaccompanied by any siginifant level of public investment. Urban growth has been absorbed through an overloading of existing housing stock and services in older neighborhoods and by the growth of spontaneous settlements on non-urbanized peripheral

land. The chief burden of the housing deficit falls on low-income groups. Inadequate sanitation and water supply are serious problems. Expenditures on shelter represents about 17 percent of family income. With rents very high, there is a strong desire for home ownership. Approximately 4,000 new units will be required over the next five years to accommodate new urban household formation I the target zone. The chief constraint to attaining shelter lies in the supply system: High construction costs, shortage of materials, lack of a finance system to mobilize resources, a poor land allocation system, overly high standards of land development housing construction, and a poor information base.

II. STRATEGY WITH CROSS-SECTORAL LINKS

A. OVERALL STRATEGY:

The key development problems in the above analysis constitute a vicious circle. Agricultural productivity is low because of poor agricultural practices and lack of needed inputs, infrastructure, credit, adequate prices, markets, etc. To sustain adequate levels of crop and livestock production, rural families exploit soil and forest resources faster than they can be replenished.

This results in environmental damage which in turn lowers further the productivity of the land. Given the concomitant low productivity of labor -- caused by the poor agricultural practices and by high morbidity and mortality rates -- rural families compensate through maintenance of a high birth rate to provide the necessary manpower to eke out a living from the even poor resource base. The demographic pressure in turn creates a further drain on that base.

It must be recognized that the host government, while sharing most of the above strategy objectives, does not at this time agree that limiting population growth is desirable. Furthermore, the paths chosen by the GOG to achieve the shared objectives differ in certain respects from AID's approach, particulary in regard to agricultural production. Nevertheless there is sufficient overlap of development policy to allow for fruitful cooperation. As described in last year's SPSS, a partial economic liberalization and a distinct movement toward cooperation with the west has been taking place over the last four years. These tendencies support the expectation that the policy overlap will increase. However, given the strong socialist predilections of the government, we cannot expect changes overnight.

B. STRATEGY OBJECTIVES AND GOALS:

1. STRATEGY OBJECTIVE 1:

To undertake a set of projects in middle Guinea which will increase vegetable production, income, nutrition, mother-child health, multiple purpose tree cropping and environmental protection, in a manner that will involve the direct participation of the population and provide benefits in the short and medium terms.

(A) STRATEGY GOAL:

Increased vegetable production, nutrition and income: the analysis section identifies middle Guinea as a poor producer of cereals but a good producer of vegetable, with women the most involved. The GOG is encouraging the expansion of women's activities in market gardening. One example is participation in a regional AID program to train women in agri-business for independant market gardening. In FY 81, AID and the GOG expect to mount a pilot AIP in the PITA region under which springs developed for potable water by an EEC-Supported

Water Points Development Service (SNAPE) will be used to irrigate 40 villages gardens of one to two hectares each. The key to success will be the participation of local organizations and individuals. This will be facilitated by the strong political organization and the women's committees which exist at the local level, and by the demonstrated interest in vegetable raising. With innovative production techniques new seeds, pest control (assisted by an FAO-Supported Project), water control and a staggered production calendar to take advantage of dry season water and available labor, average annual yields of five tons per hectare are envisioned. Such yields will allow for substantial improvement in family diet and provide additional income during the dry season.

Based on the experience and data gained through the pilot project and in cooperation with SNAPE, it is planned to extend the effort throughout the target zone, wherever local interest, water resources and soil conditions permit. Wells and streams will be utilized for small-scale irrigation in addition to springs. The AID-supported research stations at Foulaya and Tindo (See Below) will be called upon as needed to assist with applied research.

(B) STRATEGY GOAL: IMPROVED MOTHER-CHILD HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING.

Improved mother-child health is essential to improved rural well-being and productivity, and to removing one of the causes of a high birth rate: The need to compensate for high infant mortality. Guinea has a substantial rural health infrastructure and active training program, as described in last year's SPSS. However, health programs suffer from logistical shortages, lack of educational materials and continuing education for village health workers, and lack of data on health and nutritional status, knowledge, attitudes and practices. A pilot AIP to address these constraints is getting underway in a 100 km radius around Mamu, a town in the south-central part of the target

zone and an ethnic crossroads section, hence an ideal base for spread effect. The radius includes the PITA region, the site of the irrigated vegetable and community forestry pilot projects. This overlap will permit coordination of nutrition activities the AIP is aimed at over 200,000 mothers and children. The expansion to take place over the planning period is intended to cover the entire population of the target zone as well as establish patterns for nation-wide coverage by the GOG.

Other donors such as WHO, UNICEF and EEC furnish vaccine, vehicles, equipment and training for urban and rural health activities. Communist nations provide physicians. GOG per CAPITA Health expenditure is about $3.50, largely for curative services. The AID program responseto a shift in GOG emphasis to preventive medicine.

While the GOG is not officially interested in reducing the number of births, it does favor intervals between pregnancies for health reasons. UNFPA is launching a program of training, research, education and communication to expand population data and lay the foundation for a birth spacing program. AID plans to coordinate with UNFPA and develop a family planning component within its MCH program to the extent that, and as rapidly as, participation in this sensitive area is feasible.

(C) STRATEGY GOAL: ENVIRONMENTAL ENHANCEMENT AND MULTIPLE-PURPOSE TREE CROPPING

Last year's SPS (PP.13-14) describes the Mission's approach as well as GOG and other donor efforts in this field. A pilot community forestry and school tree nursery project will get underway this year in the PITA region. The aim is to increase crop and livestock production by decreasing deforestation,

erosion and flooding; improving soil fertility; and increasing supplies of ground water forage, and fuel and service wood. The project will support the crop and nutrition goals of the other projects under strategy objective No. 1. The AID-supported Ag research institute near Kindia already is experimenting with the productive leucanea tree. The AIP will form the basis for an expanded community forestry program to cover the target zone and provide a pattern for nationwide application by the GOG.

(D) STRATEGY GOAL: INCREASED USE OF APPROPRIATE AND ENERGY-SAVING TECHNOLOGY.

At the request of the GOG, and with some AID support, VITA undertook an appropriate technology survey in Guinea during November 1980. The report is not yet available and hence is not covered in this strategy statement. Depending on its recommendations, on GOG, requests that may emerge therefrom on funding availabilities and on strategy "fit", efforts to promote small-scale food processing and or use of energy-saving technology will be considered as an additional support for the goals under strategy objective No. 1. One candidate for inclusion under goal (C) might be the testing and promotion of improved wood-fueled cooking stoves.

2. Strategy Objective 2: To increase access of small farmers to the benefits of agricultural research and extension.

(2) STRATEGY GOAL: To develop the capacity of agricultural institutions in the target zone to support expanded production of basic crops.

The new GOG Development Plan for 1981-85 calls for government spending of 38 billion sylis, an increase of two billion sylis over the Plan period 1973-78. Because of management and logistical problems, only 65 percent of the last plan

budget was utilized. The new budget represents $2 billion at the official rate for imports, the equivalent dollar value is somewhat above $475 million. Of the total, 25 percent will be devoted to agriculture, livestock an fisheries, compared to 10 percent during the previous plan. The emphasis will be on cereals production, storage facilities, irrigation schemes utilizing small-scale dams, and provision of raw materials for agro-industry. President Toure has sated that development of Guinean agriculture depends on both small-farmer operations and collective and state enterprise. We do not have a breakdown of these categories, but it is likely that most of the funds will be directed at collective and state enterprieses on the assumption that these will propel the entire Ag sector forward.

The GOG has considered cereal grain, chiefly rice, as a crop whose production must be fostered largely by collective means and whose sale and distribution must be largely under state control. Exportation and quotas have been the chief "incentives" offered to small farmers for surplus production. This approach, however, has not led to increased production. (See also FY 82 SPSS, PP. 4-6).

In cooperation with the World Bank and IFAD, the GOG is now undertaking enclave or semi-enclave rice production projects which involve both small farmers and collective farms (FAPA's), and which provide price incentives as well as technical and input support. The bank is also undertaking an agricultural price incentives study. These efforts are an attempt to demonstrate the value of a more liberal, small-farmer-oriented approach.

An essential precondition for development of Guinea's agriculture, whether private or collective, is improve research, training and extension. AID is making a major investment in this area through a project begun in FY 76, now moving into full implementation following construction delays, and scheduled to end in FY 83, after barely two years of technical assistance. Given the nascent state of Ag research and lack of extension programs in Guinea, it is clear that this project can represent only a beginning. If, as recommended by current Africa Bureau policy papers, AID is to participate in a long-range program to help develop African agriculture, and if Guinea's excellent potential is not to be ignored, it will be essential to build upon the foundation laid by the $14.4 million project.

To ensure that the current project and any follow-on program reach the small farmer, two initatives are planned in 1981 and 1982: (1) extension will be given greater emphasis in technical assistance and training that had originally been planned;

(2) It is proposed to have AID contract and GOG personnel undertake farm-level surveys in the target zone to develop information on agricultural methods, yields, labor productivity, consumption, and the costs, prices and incentives or production. These surveys, complementing the World Bank regional study, will provide baseline data for the extension component, supplementary data for the projects under strategy objective No. 1, and data to help plan for the expansion and depending of the program at Foulaya and Faranah during the planning period. It is the near-total absence of such data that prevents us at this time from setting quantitative targets in which we could have confidence. Guidlelines for data collection will include the points contained in the AFR agricultural policy papers. Provision of farm inputs and

strenthening of local tool and equipment shorts to serve the needs of small farmers will be considered. Links with other African and international research institutions--NOW virtually NIL--are already planned in the current project and will be strengthened in the follow-on program.

Other-donor projects are pointing in the right direction, and project-by-project coordination with other donors is good. However, we believe that the rapidly growing productivity in Guinea require that the donors engage in joint, long-term agricultural assistance planning so that they make speak with greater unity as they attempt to hasten the liberalization of GOG policy and the development of GOG implementation capacity. It is therefore strongly recommended that AID approach the World Bank, EEC, UNDP/FAO and other interested donors at both the headquarters and local levels to explore the possibility of joint long-range planning.

3. Strategy Objective 3: To help maintain an adequate food supply while strengthening agricultural performance.

STRATEGY GOAL: To encourage the GOG to increase procurement of needed agricultural inputs with the help of PL 480 Title I.

As noted earlier cereal production has been declining because of systemic factors as well as natural phenomena such as drought and catepillar invasions. As a result, GOG food imports have increased significantly. Rice, wheat flour and vegetable oil imports rose from 60,000 tons in 1976 to 77,000 tons in 1980. The proportion furnished under Title I declined from 25 percent to 17.5 percent over those years. Title II emergency assistance was provided in 1978 and is again being furnished through WFP, in 1981. PL 480 is the prime source of concessional or grant food assistance in Guinea and plays an

important role in feeding the growing urban population, now 22 percent of the total. The rural population is largely self-sufficient. Food AID eases the growing strain on foreign exchange resources which must also finance ever more costly imports of petroleum and manufactured goods as well as the country's high debt service. The food is distributed through local centers as part of a monthly rationing system in which Guineans pay a low, state-controlled price for rice, vegetable oil, canned milk, soap and other items. Consumers finding shortages at these centers must turn to the higher-cost parallel market.

It is recommended that the "normal" Title I program be continued at the current level plus a factor for inflation and population growth. This will help maintain a climate of stability in our bilateral relations and receptiveness to our agricultural program initiatives. During the middle of the planning period, by which time there should have occured some institutional development through AID and other donor projects, we may consider a Title III program. As a first step toward that goal, and possibly as a full substitute for Title III we recommend the following, less complicated approach to relating food assistance directly to development: The U.S. would offer to increase its normal Title I allocation by a given amount--say $2 million--which would represent current savings of a near-equivalent amount in commercial food imports. In return, the GOG would utilize the savings to import designated inputs for use in agricultural development programs assisted by AID or other donors and aimed at small farmers. These inputs would supplement items financed with Title I local currency proceeds which now are being actively programmed for GOG, AID and other-donor-assisted rural development projects. The inputs would be tied to projects that promised a respectable

increase in agricultural output, thereby reducing further the need for commercial food imports and providing incentive to the GOG to continue the purchase of inputs.

The food-inputs trade-off would be innovative both for Title I programming in Guinea and for the country's import pattern. At present Guinea imports extremely small quantities of inputs such as fertilizer.

4. STRATEGY OBJECTIVE 4: To improve the living conditions, health and economic position of the poor in secondary cities, thereby reinforcing AID's productivity efforts in the surrounding rural areas.

STRATEGY GOAL: To engage the GOG in providing service to, and activating the participation of the urban poor in their own development, and providing improved shelter options afforadable to low-income families.

The GOG is devoting 4 percent of its budget to urban development and housing. In a move away from high-cost construction and deep subsidies for the few, the GOG has requested a $10 million housing guaranty and related the technical assistance for low-income shelter. AID approval for FY 81 financing is subject to a determination that Guinea can service a commercial loan of this nature at current rates of interest. If approved, the program would demonstrate shelter options afforadable to low-income families: upgrading of existing facilities and services urd lay-out of new subdivisions. Approximately 45,000 people would benefit in Kindia, Faranah, Kankan, and Conakry (the latter cities are included because of their importance to the GOG program and the opportunity to coordinate with a complementary UNDP/IBRD effort). During the planning period, two additional housing guaranties of equal size are propose) which would expand the above

minimum-standard program and assist with housing construction through improved financial mechanisms and artisinal production of building materials. The other large towns in the target zone, Mamou and Labe, might be added to Kindia and Faranah for shelter assistance.

Urban residents would benefit from improved shelter, enhanced equity and increased employment opportunities. The surrounding rural populace would benefit from a more active market for its produce and from the products of the new artisinal industries.

III. OTHER ISSUES:

A. Other Donor Assistance:

The following supplements data furnished in earlier sections: The UNDP budget for 1979-81 is $20 million, of which 31 percent is devoted to rural development. Future assistance from UN agencies is expected to increase. FAO's planned program includes small dam construction and expansion of appropriate technology. The EEC's grant program is rising from $80 million or the period 1976-80 to over $100 million for 1981-85. By far the largest component--37 percent--will be invested in various agricultural schemes. The IDA of the World Bank is financing projects in pineapple production, rice production and research, livestock development and road rehabilitation and maintenance. UNICEF is furnishing about $6 million in assistance to health and education over the period 1979-83. West Germany, France, and Arab countries are contributing significant amounts for infrastructure. Teachers and physicians are a common form of assistant from communist nations.

The AID program is distinguish from other donor efforts in that it gives greater emphasis to technical assistance and support for small scale rural

development.

B. GUINEA PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL PROGRAMS

The GOG participates in regional AID programs such as Strengthening Health Delivery Systems (SHDS) and Semi-Arid Foodgrain Research and Development (SAFGRAD), within the last year Guinea has taken an increasingly active part in African regional organizations, sponsoring an ECOWAS conference and hosting a summit meeting of the Niger River authority (formerly a commission). President Toure is current head of the authority, and the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers and Executive Secretary are both held by Guineans.

C. AID/CONAKRY WORKFORCE

There is no change in planned number of employees from those listed in FY 82 ABS or in the workforce planning cable (Conakry 1652 of July 1980). There is a change in composition this year, with the secretarial function being, shifted to FNDH, and the vacant USDH position to be filled by a project Officer or IDI. This change will add professional depth to the small aid staff in Conakry without increasing size at this time.

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
USDH	3	4	4	4	4
FNDH	3	4	4	4	4

IV. Proposed Assistance Planning Level (PAPL)

($ Millions)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	TOTAL
1. OBJECTIVE:						
Improved Rural Productivity						
—Vegetable Production	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.1
—Mother-Child Health/ Family Planning	0.8	1.0		1.0	0.5	3.3

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1976	TOTAL
—Community Forestry	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.5
—Appropriate Technology	0.2	0.2	0.5			0.9
2. OBJECTIVE:						
Increased Small Farmer Access to Agricultural Services						
— Agricultural Research and Extension	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.5	2.5	7.9
3. OBJECTIVE:						
Maintenance of Food Supply While Strengthening Agriculture						
—PL 480 Title I and GOG inputs procurement " "	8.5	11.0	11.5	12.0	13.0	55.5" "
4. OBJECTIVE:						
Improved Urban Rural Economic Links						
—Low income shelter in secondary cities						
Technical Assistance	0.2	0.1				0.3
Housing Guranties	10.0		10.0			
Total Development Grants	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	20.0

"Title I Figures for 1984-87 include $2 million offset annually for GOG purchase of agricultural inputs.