
USAID/GUINEA

FY 2000

**RESULTS REVIEW &
RESOURCE REQUEST
(R4)**



Conakry, Guinea
March 4, 1998

Note:

Non-text files (e.g., spreadsheets, charts, maps, etc.)
have been appended at the end of the document

FY 2000 R4

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OE and Workforce Requirements

Global Field Support Table

USAID/Guinea Budget Request Tables (FY 1998 - 2000)

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIC	Agricultural Investment Company
ADF	African Development Foundation
AGBEF	Association Guineenne pour le Bien-Etre Familiale
AIDS	Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
AIDSCAP	AIDS Control and Prevention Project
AIM	AIDS Impact Modeling
AMF	Agricultural Marketing Foundation
AMIP	Agricultural Marketing Investment Project
AMLGF	Agricultural Marketing Loan Guarantee Fund
AVSC	Association for Voluntary and Safe Contraception
BASICS	Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival
BCRG	Central Bank of Guinea
CBD	Community Based Distribution
CBS	Community Based Services
CDIE	Center for Development Information and Evaluation
CDR	Rural Development Municipality
CFD	French Development Company
CLUSA/NCBA	Cooperative League-USA/National Cooperative Business Association
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRDs	Rural Development Communities
CYP	Couple Years of Protection
DAAF	Central Division of Finance and Administration
DFSI	Dinguiraye Food Security Initiative
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DM	Dutch Mark
DNGR	National Directorate of Rural Works
EMIS	Education management and information system
ESAF	Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility
ESRP	Education Sector Reform Program
FAMPOP	Family Planning Options Project
FDHIRD	Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Rural Development
FHI	Family Health International
FICA	Agricultural Marketing Foundation
FP	Family Planning
FQEL	Fundamental Quality and Equity Levels activity
FTF	Farmer-To-Farmer
IFES	International Foundation for Election System
IFPA	International Family Planning Association
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrollment Rate
GNNRM	Guinea National Resources Management

GOG	Government of the Republic of Guinea
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
GWE	Girls' and Womens' Education activity
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IRBD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IUD's	Intra Uterine Devices
LGF	Loan Guarantee Fund
MAEF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MCHI	Maternal Child Health Initiative
MEASURE	Monitoring and Evaluation to Access and Use Results
MEN	National Ministry of Education
MEPU	Ministry of Pre-University Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
NCBA/CLUSA USA	National Cooperative Business Association/Cooperative League-
NEAP	National Environment Action Plan
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NPA	Non-Project Assistance
NPI	New Partnerships Initiative
NRM	Natural Resources Management
OR	Operation Research
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt
OSFAM	Family Health Options
PHC	Public Health Centers
PSI	Population Services International
PASE	Education Sector Adjustment Program
PRIDE	Rural Enterprise Development Project
PRIME	Primary Providers Education and Training in Reproductive Health
PTA	Parent-teacher association
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
REFLEG	Association of Guinea Exporters of Fruits and Vegetables
RFA	Request for Application
RGE	Rural Group Enterprises
SAAF	Administrative Services of Financial Affairs
SC	Save the Children
SCF	Save the Children Federation
SMC	Social Marketing of Contraceptives Project
SOBERGUI	Bernas Guinea Company

SSP	Service of Statistics and Planning (MEPU)
STI	Sexually Transmitted Illnesses
TAACS	Technical Advisor for AIDS and Child Survival
UCOFIS	Financial Cooperative Unions
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Family Planning Agency
VITA	Volunteers in Technical Assistance
WB	World Bank/International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
WEG	World Education Guinea

PART I: OVERVIEW AND FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Republic of Guinea has distinguished itself during this reporting period as a leader in improving regional security, undertaking economic restructuring, implementing law enforcement against drug trafficking and curbing illegal immigration to the U.S., and has once again demonstrated profound humanitarian generosity. This small, struggling republic has repeatedly opened its borders to thousands of new refugees and, as a result, suffered economic and environmental setbacks. Guinea has also welcomed and cared for the exiled democratically-elected President of Sierra Leone. Guinean diplomats and troops have played key roles in his expected imminent return to office, as well as assisting with humanitarian relief operations. Guinea's generosity has been costly as refugees have entered by the thousands not only the border zones but other areas including the capital, Conakry. As retreating rebel troops from Sierra Leone seek refuge, Guinea is forced to spend scarce resources to prevent the entry of destabilizing forces. The regional crisis will affect USAID/Guinea, as well, as our reduced staff under the new "twinning" arrangement must support the disaster, transition, and cross-border development program in Sierra Leone and Liberia. But this effort is squarely in the U.S. national interest, and we stand ready to play our part.

Regional pressures notwithstanding, Guinea's economic growth continued at a respectable rate of 5 percent in 1997 compared to 4.5 percent in 1996. Inflation was kept below 5 percent, and the primary fiscal balance is estimated to be 2.6 percent of GDP compared to 3.0 percent in 1996. The Government's budgetary success is an outcome from its effort to reduce tax evasion and avoidance, improve tax administration and strengthen expenditure management through restructuring public expenditures towards priority sectors (education, health, rural development and road maintenance). This macro-economic performance coupled with the reform of the judicial system and the creation of commercial courts to adjudicate business disputes, both aimed at promoting private sector development, have helped Guinea to win high marks from the World Bank and IMF. Consequently, Guinea will probably be eligible for the second year of the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF), an opportunity that was missed in 1995.

Against this backdrop of regional instability and humanitarian crisis, the USAID program has very successfully delivered on its management contract. We completed the current CSP which is discussed in this document, and began the transition to our newly approved strategic plan to the year 2005. There is, of course, a good deal of continuity in the areas of education, health, and the environment, as well as in the basic democracy and governance emphasis on civil society development and New Partnerships Initiative (NPI) linkages.

Slow USDH staffing actions delayed progress in education and health, but these activities both moved quickly once staff was in place, resulting in recent, fast starts in the follow-on basic education program and the newly expanded health Strategic Objective. Perhaps most regrettable was the delay in the start-up on the large new health activity because of

contracting constraints and slow release of program funds. These types of bureaucratic bottlenecks are particularly counterproductive as the high rate of population growth erodes economic progress. Once freed from the remnants of non-reengineered USAID systems, we expect to rapidly achieve important results, with our new strategic plan..

The development of an exciting new Democracy and Governance program, whose emphasis is on promoting local representation and grass-roots development, is timely and most appropriate for Guinea. With the assistance of the Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA) in conjunction with the NPI approach, grass-roots civic society activities (building schools and health centers, managing environmental resources, volunteering, getting involved in community political activities and increased local income generations) have produced results beyond our expectations, startling the skeptics in the Mission. Unfortunately, the catalyst for increased grass-roots civic activity, the new DG activity, will also suffer delays due to both USDH staffing shortages and the inability to hire program-funded staff because of the late arrival of the OYB. Nevertheless, the contribution made by civil society development improvement to all our activities cannot be overstated. The benefits already attained in such areas as school enrollment, improved maternal child health care and STI/AIDS-prevention care, and environmental safeguards, can be increased geometrically with the slightest encouragement of civil society participation, particularly as the Government of Guinea (GOG) is actively encouraging such activity.

Apart from unfilled personnel slots, and cumbersome procurement systems, another negative influence on the program, specifically having to do with sustainable environmental practices, has been the influx of thousands of new refugees. Guinea's forests and wildlife in border regions have been strained as each new influx of refugees increases the search for food, lodging, firewood and farmland. Of additional concern is the potential for the spread of disease, given the occasional outbreaks of strains of dangerous viruses in Sierra Leone during the months before the coup and the renewed and increased HIV/AIDS threat with a large displaced population.

Despite the above constraints, there is trust bestowed upon American entities here, providing us with a perfect platform from which to launch efforts in all areas of our program. We are optimistic that results will continue to expand rapidly as benefits from the NPI approach improve the quality of life of the critical mass of Guinean participants in thousands of local communities. We have a unique opportunity to assist Guinea as it ventures to establish a balance between being stern with rebels, but gentle with refugees; undertake civil society development, but disallow the proliferation of bogus NGOs established for tax-avoidance purposes; promote elementary school attendance while frantically training teachers; enact policies which result in an increase in contraceptive prevalence, yet not neglecting the health of the family as a whole; and provide heroic but environmentally damaging humanitarian relief while trying desperately to protect Africa's river sources and preserving one of the world's last great tropical forests.

This report demonstrates that USAID/Guinea has largely achieved and in many instances surpassed the targets established for its management contract which ended in FY 97. Simultaneously, we have laid the foundation for high performance of our new Country Strategic Plan for the years 1998-2005. As of this date, our program transformation is largely complete, but some activities from our previous strategy must be continued (particularly micro-enterprise) to complete a seamless transition. We are building on our successes and cutting our losses. We have learned that programs that link U.S. PVOs with Guinean partners achieve results, while large sector economic growth programs that are conceptually appealing and complex don't work. Most of our OYB directly funds U.S. PVO's and their Guinean partners and impacts our customers directly.

The regional instability described above and Guinea's and the international community's ability to respond to it is one factor that could affect future program performance. Another is the transparency and technical management of the scheduled 1998 presidential elections. USAID/Guinea intends to play a constructive role in both of these arenas, given adequate resources and the good will of the GOG. Another potential internal source of instability that could ultimately affect program performance is the GOG's success in walking the tight line between reforming the military and meeting its legitimate national security needs. Some neighboring countries have been disastrously unsuccessful in this effort. The U.S. mission intends to commence discussions with the GOG in this important effort in the coming years with the help of the international community.

The USAID/G program is well positioned to support Guinea's democratic transition through assistance to national republican institutions such as the nascent legislature, national civil society organizations and by improving local governance. We are limited in our ability to stave off the spill-over effects of regional instability, but we are nevertheless very active. By providing diplomatic and financial support for the ECOWAS peace process in Liberia and Sierra Leone, the USG encourages Guinea to take a constructive and assertive regional role. By promoting transparency in the political process, we bring powerful moral suasion and support to the Guinean population and the government. If serious instability would erupt, we have forged strong partnerships with the Bureau of Humanitarian Response (BHR) to respond with humanitarian support and with other USG agencies for diplomatic engagement. We have also forged strong partnerships with other bilateral donor nation representatives to coordinate policy interventions, particularly in the areas of regional relations and political openness. Although we don't have a crystal ball, the odds are good that Guinea will succeed, but there will be fits and starts. This is a very politically inexperienced country still strongly shaped by 26 years of brutal repression and *dirigisme* under Sékou Touré. USAID/G has launched a series of analyses with Country Team support to pinpoint conflict and instability sources, and we are developing an action plan to address them. We have already found that by promoting dialogue among the various components of society, a great deal of tension and conflict can be constructively transformed into mutually acceptable outcomes. We expect to be successful.

PART II. PROGRESS TOWARD OBJECTIVES

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Sustainable Growth in Agricultural Markets

A. Performance Analysis

This Strategic Objective directly contributes to the Agency's goal of "Broad-Based Economic Growth Achieved" by promoting sustainable growth in agricultural markets in Guinea through rehabilitating rural roads, strengthening private sector capacity for effective participation in developing a market economy, and making credit and income-generating opportunities accessible to the poor in rural areas.

As agriculture is the key sector for Guinea's sustainable economic development, this Strategic Objective is linked to the following two strategies through which the U.S. national interests are pursued: (1) Increase global economic growth; and (2) Promote broad-based economic growth in developing and transitional economies.

Remarkable results have been achieved since the start of this strategy in 1991. Guinea's agricultural sector has grown at an annual average rate of 4.1% from 1991 to 1995. The 1996 sector growth rate is 4.6% which is higher than the population growth rate of 2.8%. The assistance provided by USAID and our partners has led to the expansion of the domestic markets and increase in agricultural exports. The total rice imports for the first nine months of 1997 are 143,670 MT, against 171,465 MT and 212,834 MT for 1996 and 1995, respectively, indicating increased share of local rice in the domestic market and a significant improvement in the production of other food crops.

Significant progress has been made toward the achievement of the strategic objective as measured by the performance indicators. The volume of goods transported per week between key markets increased from 87.2 metric tons in 1996 to 780 MT in 1997 on USAID-rehabilitated roads, surpassing the planned target of 50 MT and the baseline of 4.5 MT in 1994. Total coffee export slightly exceeded the planned target by reaching 28,549 MT in 1997 from the baseline of 11,200 MT in 1990, a big recovery following a sharp drop in 1996.

Objective-Level Indicators:

- 1. Volume of goods transported between key markets*
- 2. Agricultural exports by commodity groups*
- 3. Volume of key agricultural imports*

The average exports of all agricultural commodities per active member of the USAID-supported Agricultural Marketing Foundation (AMF) jumped from 0.25 MT in 1995 to 26 MT in 1997. The average fruit and vegetable export per AMF member increased from 0.25 MT in 1995 to 21.85 MT in 1997, an increase of 1,285%. The increase in fruit and vegetable exports were also

reflected in the tremendous increase in the import of packaging boxes. On the other hand, the

national fertilizer imports of 6,309 MT were about 69% of the planned target and 156% of the baseline figure in 1990, indicating the continued low utilization of commercial fertilizers for agricultural production. It should be noted that two organizations--Agro Investment Company and Association of Guinean Fruit and Vegetable Exporters--accounted for 49.6% of the total fruit and vegetable exports and for practically all the imports of packaging boxes. Moreover, 54.2% of the fertilizers were imported by the cotton company (*Compagnie Française de Développement du Textile*). The success of such large scale ventures could serve as important catalyst for future agricultural growth in Guinea.

The above results were obtained in part through the effective application of the New Partnership Initiative (NPI) approach in working with other donors, international organizations, private businesses and enterprises, PVOs, NGOs, and other elements of civil society to mobilize the necessary resources and to foster enabling conditions for sustainable growth in agricultural markets. The World Bank and the French Development Agency (*Caisse Française de Développement*) have made significant contributions to the improvement of infrastructure and to the promotion of agricultural exports. The government continues its policy of market liberalization and elimination of import tax on agricultural inputs.

Despite the aforementioned remarkable achievements, a close look at the intermediate results indicates mixed results for this strategic objective during the reporting period. With the exception of IR 1, "Efficient Transport of Agricultural Products" which significantly contributed to the progress toward the strategic objective, the other two IRs which focus on credit and investment services, made very little contributions. Most of the achievements associated with the indicators for agricultural exports and imports at the objective level could be attributed to the USAID's assistance to improve the transportation infrastructure and to help the Guinean Government implement macro-economic policies which stimulate the growth of the agricultural markets.

Intermediate Result 1.1 (IR 1.1): Efficient Transport of Agricultural Products

The inadequate road network is one of the most important constraints to the growth in agricultural markets in Guinea. This constraint leads to exorbitant transport costs, exceedingly long travel times, and high loss of perishable produce during transportation. To

IR 1.1 Indicators:

- 1. Change in transport costs*
- 2. Change in travel time*

overcome this constraint, USAID-funded a rural roads activity which rehabilitated roads linking farms to markets and markets to markets. This activity was implemented under a multi-donor national program of rural infrastructure.

Although the rural roads activity ended in August 1997 and although there was no USAID-funded road rehabilitation work undertaken during the last six months of 1997, the positive impact of this activity on the efficiency of the transportation of agricultural products was

sustained in terms of travel time and transportation costs. The transport cost per metric ton of agricultural products and the travel time were reduced by 73% and 61%, respectively, in 1997 from the baseline in 1995. It is evident that the rural roads activity has made a significant contribution to the achievement of Intermediate Result 1.1. It has also stimulated the interest of other donors, such as the French Development Agency and the World Bank, to continue their support to the improvement of the rural infrastructure.

Intermediate Results 1.2 (IR 1.2): Increased Sustainable Use of Credit by the Agricultural Sector

IR 1.2 Indicators:

- 1. Number of loans made per year*
- 2. Total value of loans per year*
- 3. Percent of on-going loans that are not current*
- 4. Percent of private bank loans going to agriculture*

The limited availability of credit to agricultural production and agribusinesses has been identified as a principal constraint to market growth in Guinea. This constraint must be overcome in order to achieve sustainable increases in agricultural production and continued expansion of agricultural markets. USAID addresses the credit issue through the micro-loan program

of the Guinea Rural Enterprise Development activity known as PRIDE and through the Agricultural Marketing and Investment project (AMIP).

In 1997, PRIDE made 10,845 loans for a total value of \$2,555,300. Women comprised 66% of loan recipients. These results are below the planned targets and lower than those obtained in 1996. In addition, PRIDE experienced a high loan delinquency rate of 23.56% compared to 0% in 1996. The fact that 12% of the delinquencies are in one branch, indicates staffing problems and weak internal controls. There are several reasons for this lower-than-expected performance and PRIDE has initiated several measures to correct the problems. A mid-term evaluation of PRIDE, conducted in October 1997, found that PRIDE has "made great advances in terms of outreach, number of clients, and value of loans outstanding, although these results as of September 1997 are somewhat below the May 1996 targets." The evaluation team identified several weaknesses and recommended actions to be taken by PRIDE to overcome these weaknesses. PRIDE has responded quickly to the evaluation recommendations. And its quick and uncontested response to the evaluation recommendations is to the organization's credit. Reforms now underway will substantially improve performance, once in place.

An important issue is the institutionalization of PRIDE. The findings of this mid-term evaluation and of a separate assessment of the institutionalization conducted by Calmeadow indicated that PRIDE could not become an independent financial institution by 1999 as currently planned. Instead, the new date for the successful institutionalization of PRIDE is projected to be early 2001.

Loan Guarantee Fund Program

The effort under the Agricultural Marketing and Investment project to make credit from commercial banks more available and accessible to the agricultural sector has not been successful. Only five loans (one is to a woman) or 25% of the planned target were disbursed to AMF members by the commercial banks under the Loan Guarantee Fund Program for a total value of \$294,000 (19.6% of the target) and one of the five loans is overdue. The problems encountered by the Loan Guarantee Fund Program are related to the lack of commitment by the participating banks, the inexperience of these institutions in providing credit to the agricultural sector, their bad experience with high loan delinquency rates, and their high minimum loan size which is beyond the reach of most AMF members. During the year the SO team reviewed the operation of the Loan Guarantee Fund Program and has taken actions to improve the performance of this program, including opening the fund to non-AMF members, reducing the minimum loan size, and attracting more banks to participate.

No loans were given in 1996 and 1997 under the joint USAID-Bank Facility program because the participating banks were reluctant to do more lending after the delinquency of 21 out of 22 loans made in 1995. Loan applicants usually have no assets other than their personal residences to pledge for a loan and banks are not willing to foreclose on these loan defaulters. Social pressure and legal interventions have not succeeded in improving this repayment rate. The legal system of Guinea is not well developed and cannot be counted on to administer justice.

PRIDE is expected to improve its performance in the coming months, but the credit program under the Agricultural Marketing and Investment activity is out of step with Guinea's financial sector development and it will be terminated this year.

Intermediate Result 1.3 (IR 1.3): Effective Investment Services for the Agricultural Sector

IR 1.3 Indicators:

- 1. Percent of AMF member applying for loans*
- 2. Percent of AMF-approved requests obtaining bank credit*

The lack of effective investment services impedes the growth in agricultural markets in Guinea. The private sector has been slow in assuming essential marketing functions since the withdrawal of the government from commercial activities. USAID addresses this constraint through its support to the Agricultural Marketing Foundation (AMF), a

Guinean NGO, which offers services to its members to promote agricultural marketing and investment. The services offered include: (1) training in agribusiness management, marketing, and capital management and mobilization, (2) diffusion of market information, and (3) marketing studies. In addition, PRIDE and USAID's Human Resource Development Program provide targeted training to develop and strengthen the capacity of the private sector in

enterprise and agribusiness management.

In 1997, the Agricultural Marketing Foundation had 17 new members for a total of 79 active members, compared to the total of 61 in 1996. Only five out of 44 or 11.3% of the loan applications prepared for the foundation members by the local consulting firms and recommended by the foundation were approved by the commercial banks. This success rate is only one-third of the planned target. A major problem is that practically all the Foundation members, including the most sophisticated ones, do not have adequate financial reports and accounting records to meet the requirements of the commercial banks. To resolve this, fee-based credit training and presentations on commercial credit have been held in three urban areas.

The SO team has concentrated its effort to improve the Foundation's capacity so that it can become a viable and capable organization to provide effective marketing and investment services to Guinean agribusiness people, and to help farmers to market their produce. At the SO team's initiative, Winrock International implemented a pilot Farmer-to-Farmer program in collaboration with the Foundation. The training conducted by Farmer-to-Farmer volunteers has resulted in the improvement of the marketing of mangoes and bananas as well as the successful participation of the Foundation members in the international fair in Conakry. Training was also provided to vegetable and coffee producers.

Although the targets set for this Intermediate Result were not met in 1997, the activities realized by the Foundation gave some encouraging results which has prepared the ground work for the Foundation to play an important role under the Natural Resource Management Strategic Objective in 1998.

B. Expected Progress through FY 2000 and Management Actions

This Economic Growth Strategic Objective ended at the end of FY 1997 and a strategic objective "Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices" started in October 1997 as part of the new Country Strategic Plan. This new strategic objective will be attained through the achievement of the following four intermediate results: (1) Natural resource management planning skills acquired and applied; (2) Farm production and productivity increased and sustained; (3) Small and micro-enterprise activities increased; and (4) Enabling policy environment established. Activities implemented under this strategic objective are grouped into three results packages, namely: (1) Natural Resource Management and Production Practices and Technologies; (2) Agricultural Marketing Improvement; and (3) Small and Micro-Enterprise and Capital Management.

Some on-going activities under the Economic Growth Strategic Objective will be integrated into the new Strategic Objective. The Agricultural Marketing and Investment project will end in September 1998. However, the Agricultural Marketing Foundation will play a role in the achievement of the intermediate and sub-intermediate results associated with the Agricultural

Marketing Improvement results package. It will contribute to the acquisition and application of agricultural marketing skills by agribusiness people and producers, and to the creation of a functioning agricultural marketing system. The managerial and technical capacity of the AMF will be strengthened so that it will become an effective and viable institution which provides quality services in agricultural marketing and investment to agribusiness people and producers.

The Guinea Rural Enterprise Development project (PRIDE) will contribute to the achievement of the intermediate and sub-intermediate results associated with the results package of "Small and Micro-Enterprise and Capital Management." PRIDE will help train trainers and village-level groups in small and micro-enterprises in the rural areas while continuing to provide credit and entrepreneurship training to small and micro-enterprises in the urban and peri-urban areas. PRIDE is presently seeking a way to become a self-sufficient financial institution. USAID support is concluded in 1999.

Although the Rural Road project has ended, the Mission will continue its collaboration with the National Directorate of Rural Works (*Direction Nationale du Génie Rural*) to monitor the impact of the completed road rehabilitation activities and encourage the GOG to collaborate with local government authorities and communities to find imaginative means to maintain this essential rural infrastructure.

C. Environmental Compliance

No issues

D. Performance Data Tables

OBJECTIVE: Growth in Agricultural Markets			
APPROVED: September 1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME: Growth in Agricultural Markets			
INDICATOR 1: Volume of goods transported between key markets			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Average two-way traffic on five regional and national roads measured as thousands of metric tons per week. SOURCE: - DNGR Monitoring and Evaluation Section report INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: measures the average quantity of products transported between key markets per week on the USAID rehabilitated roads COMMENTS: . Goods transported between keys markets increased from 1996 to 1997 about 894%. The achievement against the planned target is about 1560%.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1991		
	1992		
	1993		
	1994		4.5
	1995	15	33.6
	1996	50	87.2
	1997	50	780
	1998	60	

OBJECTIVE: Growth in Agricultural Markets			
APPROVED: September 1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME: Growth in Agricultural Markets			
INDICATOR 2a: Agricultural Exports by Commodity Groups -- Total Coffee exports			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Metric Tons SOURCE: - Port of Conakry annual report 1996/1997 - Agricultural Marketing Foundation (AMF) report - Chief of Commerce section at the National Directorate of Commerce INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Measures the total national export of coffee including FICA members COMMENTS: The total national coffee exports for this year include the terrestrial and port exports. Terrestrial exports in 1996 and in 1997 account for an estimated 5,000 MT. This estimation is based on best information available to the Ministry of Commerce. Speculative investors were active in Guinea and the West Africa region when international coffee prices rose sharply in 1997. During the period coffee exports increased about 499% from 1996 to 1997.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1990		11,200
	1991		12,700
	1992		17,500
	1993		20,600
	1994		22,250
	1995	24,030	19,830
	1996	25,950	5,717
	1997	28,000	28,549
	1998	30,000	

OBJECTIVE: Growth in Agricultural Markets APPROVED: September 1991 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea			
RESULT NAME: Growth in Agricultural Markets			
INDICATOR 2a: Agricultural exports by commodity groups -- total exports by AMF members			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Metric tons per member SOURCE: - Agricultural Marketing Foundation (AMF) report - Agricultural Investment Company (AIC) - Association of Guinea Exporters of Fruits and Vegetables (REFLEG) report <hr/> INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: measures the average quantity of products exported per active member of AMF <hr/> COMMENTS: produce exports per active member of AMF increased about 312% from 1996 to 1997. The program achievement against the planned target is about 520%. The two major exporters (AIC & REFLEG) account for 49.65 % of the total 1997 overall exports. Other factor in this rapid growth is the completion of USAID rehabilitated roads and improved methods of reporting exports by road to neighboring countries.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1990		
	1991		
	1992		
	1993		
	1994		0.25
	1995	0.3	4.1
	1996	4.5	8.33
	1997	5	26
1998	5.5		

OBJECTIVE: Growth in Agricultural Markets APPROVED: September 1991 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea			
RESULT NAME: Growth in Agricultural Markets			
INDICATOR 2b: Agricultural exports by commodity groups -- total exports by AMF members 1 - Fruits & Vegetables			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Metric tons per member SOURCE: - Agricultural Marketing Foundation (AMF) report - Agricultural Investment Company (AIC) - Association of Guinea Exporters of Fruits and Vegetables (REFLEG) report <hr/> INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: measures the average quantity of fruits and vegetables exported per active member of AMF <hr/> COMMENTS: Fruits and vegetables exports per active member of AMF increased about 121% from 1996 to 1997. The achievement against the target is about 1285%. Improved data collection and increased exports by two members partially account for the reported increase.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1990		
	1991		
	1992		
	1993		
	1994		0.25
	1995	0.3	
	1996	0.5	18
	1997	1.7	21.85
1998	5.5		

OBJECTIVE: Growth in Agricultural Markets			
APPROVED: September 1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME: Growth in Agricultural Markets			
INDICATOR: 3a. Volume of key agricultural imports -- fertilizer national imports			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Metric tons SOURCE: - Agricultural Investment Company (AIC) supplied data - Deputy Manager of the Société Bernas de Guinée - Agricultural and Marketing Foundation Executive Director - Acting Chief of " protection des végétaux" division, National Directorate of Agriculture - Kankan Cotton Project, annual report 1996 and 1997 INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: measures the average quantity of fertilizer imported in the country in metric tons COMMENTS: The quantity of fertilizers imported by the different agribusiness people and the Government of Guinea increased about 138% from 1996 to 1997. The national fertilizer imports represent 69% of the planned target.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1990		4,044
	1991		3,889
	1992		4,268
	1993		5,038
	1994		5,872
	1995	8,149	6,634
	1996	8,600	4,563
	1997	9,100	6,308
	1998	10,000	

OBJECTIVE: Growth in Agricultural Markets			
APPROVED: September 1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME: Growth in Agricultural Markets			
INDICATOR: 3b. Volume of key agricultural imports -- packaging material			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Boxes per member SOURCE: - Association of Guinean Exporters of Fruits and Vegetables (REFLEG) - Agricultural Investment Company (AIC) report INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: measures the average number of boxes imported per active member of AMF COMMENTS: The boxes imported per active AMF member increased about 237% from 1996 to 1997 and the achievement against the planned target is about 1983%. This tremendous increase is explained by the financial assistance of the World Bank to REFLEG which exported in 1997 20 forty foot containers, and exports by AIC totaling 646 MT to Europe.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1990		
	1991		
	1992		
	1993		
	1994		
	1995	5	8
	1996	25	710
	1997	85	1,686
	1998	100	

OBJECTIVE: Growth in Agricultural Markets			
APPROVED: September 1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME 1.1: Efficient transport of agricultural products			
INDICATOR 1.1.1: Change in transport cost in areas served by USAID roads			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent change in cost per metric ton	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: DNGR Monitoring and Evaluation Section report	1991		
	1992		
	1993		
	1994		0
	1995	-34	-30
	1996	-34	-41
	1997	-34	-73
	1998	-34	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: measures the percent reduction of transport cost per metric ton of products in percent due to the USAID roads rehabilitation			
COMMENTS: During this reporting period, the transport cost of agricultural products declined about 178% from 1996 to 1997.			

OBJECTIVE: Growth in Agricultural Markets			
APPROVED: September 1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME 1.1: Efficient transport of agricultural products			
INDICATOR 1.1.2: Change in travel time between key markets			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent change in travel time on USAID roads	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: DNGR Monitoring and Evaluation Section report	1991		
	1992		
	1993		
	1994		0
	1995	-66	-89
	1996	-66	-93
	1997	-66	-61
	1998	-66	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: measures the reduction of travel time for products, buyers, and sellers between key markets in percent due to the USAID roads rehabilitation			
COMMENTS: During this reporting period, the travel time decreased about 92.4% from the 1997 planned target.			

OBJECTIVE: Growth in Agricultural Markets			
APPROVED: September 1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME 1.2: Increased sustainable use of credit by agricultural sector			
INDICATOR 1.2.1(a): Number of loans made per year (PRIDE)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of loans SOURCE: VITA/PRIDE report INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: measures the total number of loans to PRIDE clients during the reporting period COMMENTS: During this reporting period, the number of loans declined about 20.4% from 1996 to 1997. This change is because the program focused its effort on the reinforcement of the internal controls a problem which became apparent during the rapid expansion of the project branches. Other factors for the decline in loans includes the branch staffing issues, the institutionalization issues, and the problems encountered with the individual medium size loans. Additional promotion of the micro loans was also needed to attract new clients.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1990		
	1991		
	1992		1,375
	1993		5,625
	1994		11,400
	1995	18,000	10,555
	1996	10,300	13,630
	1997	14,130	10,845
	1998	15,355	

OBJECTIVE: Growth in Agricultural Markets			
APPROVED: September 1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME 1.2: Increased sustainable use of credit by agricultural sector			
INDICATOR 1.2.1(c): Number of loans made per year (AMLGF)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of loans SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Loan Guarantee Funds (AMLGF) report INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: measures the number of loans to FICA active members during the reporting period. COMMENTS: The program realized only 25% of the planned target for 1997. This could be explained by the lack of commitment to Loan Guarantee Fund (LGF) by the two participating commercial banks and their inexperience in the agricultural credit sector. Interested borrowers have little to no financial records and rarely do they have collateral to secure a commercial loan.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1990		
	1991		
	1992		
	1993		
	1994	0	0
	1995	2.0	0
	1996	15	0
	1997	20	5.0
	1998	25	

OBJECTIVE: Growth in Agricultural Markets			
APPROVED: September 1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME 1.2: Increased sustainable use of credit by agricultural sector			
INDICATOR 1.2.2(a): Total value of loans in local currency (PRIDE)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Million Guinean Francs (1\$= GF1000) SOURCE: VITA/PRIDE report INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: measures the total value of loans in GF to all PRIDE clients during 1997. COMMENTS: During 1997, the program realized 93.2% of the planned target. The explanation of this gap is that the program focused its efforts on the reinforcement of the internal controls, the hiring of the new branch chiefs, the institutionalization issues and the repayment problems of the individual loans management.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1990		
	1991		
	1992		206.8
	1993		1,181
	1994		2,586
	1995	3,000	2,797
	1996	3,000	3,445
	1997	2,740	2,555
1998	3,158		

OBJECTIVE: Growth in Agricultural Markets			
APPROVED: September 1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME 1.2: Increased sustainable use of credit by agricultural sector			
INDICATOR 1.2.2 (a1): Percent made to women (PRIDE)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of total value of loans SOURCE: VITA/PRIDE report INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: measures the total value of loans made by PRIDE to women over the total value of loans to PRIDE clients in percent COMMENTS: The percent of loans made to women declined from 60% in 1996 to 51% in 1997. The accomplishment against the planned target is about 75%. Although unsure of the exact reason for the decline in loans to women, PRIDE will be soliciting more customer feedback and is exploring possible new products to reduce the demands on women's time.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1991		
	1992		61
	1993		65
	1994		66
	1995	68	68
	1996	68	60
	1997	68	51
	1998	68	

OBJECTIVE: Growth in Agricultural Markets			
APPROVED: September 1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME 1.2: Increased sustainable use of credit by agricultural sector			
INDICATOR 1.2.2(c): Total value of loans in local currency (AMLGF)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Million Guinean Francs (1US\$= GF1000) SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Loan Guarantee Funds (AMLGF) report INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: measures the total value of loans in GF to active members of AMF during the reporting period COMMENTS: The AMLGF realized 19.6% of the planned target for 1997, this is due to the late start of the program, the lack of commitment to the LGF program by the two participating banks and the inexperience of commercial banks in the agricultural credit sector. More attractive financing terms were offered to the commercial banks, resulting in three new banks joining the program. Customer surveys have revealed that the \$25,000 minimum loan is too high for Guinea's agricultural sector.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1991		
	1992		
	1993		
	1994	0	
	1995	300	0
	1996	300	0
	1997	1,500	294.0
	1998	2,000	

OBJECTIVE: Growth in Agricultural Markets			
APPROVED: September 1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME 1.2: Increased sustainable use of credit by agricultural sector			
INDICATOR 1.2.2(c1): Total value of loans-Percent made to women (AMLGF)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of total value of loans SOURCE: AMLGF report INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: measures the total value of loans made by AMLGF to women over the total value of loans to AMLGF clients in percent COMMENTS: The accomplishment against the planned target is about 33%.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1990		
	1991		
	1992		61
	1993		65
	1994	0	0
	1995	50	0
	1996	25	0
	1997	25	8.3
1998	30		

OBJECTIVE: Growth in Agricultural Markets APPROVED: September 1991 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea			
RESULT NAME 1.2: Increased sustainable use of credit by agricultural sector			
INDICATOR 1.2.3(a): Percent of ongoing loans that are not current (PRIDE)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of total number of loans SOURCE: VITA/PRIDE report INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: measures the percent of total number of loans not reimbursed over the total number of loans to PRIDE clients during the reporting period COMMENTS: Overdue loans to women was 15.5%	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1991	0	0
	1992	0	0
	1993	0	0
	1994	0	0
	1995	0	0
	1996	0	0
	1997	0	23.56
1998	0		

OBJECTIVE: Growth in Agricultural Markets APPROVED: September 1991 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea			
RESULT NAME 1.2: Increased sustainable use of credit by agricultural sector			
INDICATOR 1.2.3: Percent of ongoing loans that are not current (AMLGF)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of total number of loans SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Loan Guarantee Fund (AMLGF) report INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: measures the percent of total number of loans not reimbursed over the total number of loans to AMF members during the reporting period COMMENTS: During 1997, commercial participating banks to the AMLGF program made five loans of which one is delinquent.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1991	0	0
	1992	0	0
	1993	0	0
	1994	0	0
	1995	20	0
	1996	20	0
	1997	10	20
1998	---		

OBJECTIVE: Growth in Agricultural Markets			
APPROVED: September 1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME 1.2: Increased sustainable use of credit by agricultural sector			
INDICATOR 1.2.3c1: Percent of ongoing loans that are not current made to women (AMLGF)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of total number of loans SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Loan Guarantee Funds (AMLGF) report INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: measures the percent of total number of loans not reimbursed made to women over the total number of loans to AMF members during the reporting period COMMENTS: 20% of Credit Facility loans made to women are in arrears	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1991	0	0
	1992	0	0
	1993	0	0
	1994	0	0
	1995	20	0
	1996	15	0
	1997	10	20
	1998	10	

OBJECTIVE: Growth in Agricultural Markets			
APPROVED: September 1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME 1.3: Effective Investment Service for Agricultural Sector			
INDICATOR 1.3.1: Percent of AMF members applying for loans			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of loan requests SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Foundation (AMF) loan applications report INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: measures the percent of total number of applications submitted by active members of AMF over the total active members COMMENTS: The number of current active members of FICA as of December 31, 1997 is 79 and the number of applications was 44.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1991		
	1992		
	1993		
	1994		0
	1995	50	51.8
	1996	50	11.4
	1997	50	56.69
	1998	50	

OBJECTIVE: Growth in Agricultural Markets			
APPROVED: September 1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME 1.3: Effective Investment Service for Agricultural Sector			
INDICATOR 1.3.2: Percent of AMF approved requests obtaining bank credit			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of approved loan requests (number of loans approved/number of applications) SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Foundation (AMF) loan applications report INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: measures in percent the number of applications approved over the total number of applications submitted by active members of AMF to commercial banks COMMENTS:	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1991		
	1992		
	1993		
	1994		0
	1995	5	8.7
	1996	15	14.2
	1997	15	13.6
	1998	20	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Increased Use of Essential Family Planning, Maternal Child Health and ST/AIDS-Preventive Services and Practices

A. Performance Analysis

Results sought by this SO support the Agency's Goal 4 of stabilizing the world population and protecting human health. In addition, the SO supports U.S. national interests of "improved economic prosperity" and "stabilizing world population and protecting human health" as well as "reducing the spread of infectious diseases."

Impressive results exceeded planned targets for virtually all SO level indicators for FY97. The existing Family Planning Options Project (FAMPOP) program, implemented by Population Services International (PSI) and its local affiliate, Family Health Options (OSFAM), increased community-based service sites from 50 in 1996 to 550 in 1997, which greatly contributed to increased sales of contraceptives. Condom sales exceeded targets by over 2,377,000 units. The estimated Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) increased from 6% in 1996 to 7% in 1997. FAMPOP's activities alone contributed an estimated 2.5% to the CPR. The target for CYP in 1997 was exceeded by 9,006 CYPs with a total of 52,006 CYPs for 1997. Another achievement concerns OSFAM which became a registered NGO in Guinea. This milestone is an important factor for ensuring the sustainability of social marketing .

Objective-Level Indicators:

- 1. Increase in sales of contraceptives*
- 2. Increase in CPR*
- 3. Increase in CYP*

Guinea's favorable FP environment continues to play an important role in achieving population results. It enabled USAID to support a meeting with traditional and religious leaders which resulted in improved media support for family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention education. Expensive fees for TV spots were waived by the

Ministry of Communication, allowing Population Services International (PSI) to develop a new comprehensive communications contract with the Office of Advertisizing (a Guinean parastatal). Further evidence of the government's strong resolve for the growth and acceptance of FP was the creation and staffing of a Division of Reproductive Health at the Ministry of Health.

During this reporting period, SO2 fully accomplished all objectives and results under the existing strategy and developed a new SO. Building on past success, SO2 has laid the foundation for an integrated strategy embracing maternal and child health (MCH), family planning (FP) and STI/AIDS-prevention. As a result, a new Results Framework, Packages and indicators were also developed and are outlined in section B. Nonetheless, some results under the previous SO will be captured by the newly developed indicators.

IR2.1: Family Planning Population Policy Formulated and Implemented

One of the primary reasons for USAID's success is the supportive environment created by the GOG and civil society for family planning. The national population policy first approved in 1992, with USAID support is the cornerstone for GOG action. A National Symposium on

Indicators:

1. *National population policy articulated and implemented*
2. *Legislation passed and enforced giving increased rights to women over their fertility*
3. *Legislation passed and enforced permitting promotion of family planning products/services through public and private sectors*

Reproductive Health and a National Health Forum were held in mid-1997 by the Ministry of Plan, during which, population goals were reiterated and strategies to achieve a CPR of 25% by the year 2010 were reviewed.

The Family Code drafted and developed with USAID support, will be a landmark legal document. When put into law, it will promote, among other concerns, reduced fertility and a woman's right to practice birth control. Approval of the code at the National

Assembly is being spearheaded by the Ministry of Social Affairs, which has a thorough understanding of the political ramifications underlying its adoption. Delays occurred at the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) where the code was sent for review. The MOJ ruled that the proposed family code exceeded elements in the basic civil code. To overcome this set back, the Ministry of Social Affairs, with funding from UNFPA and USAID, is working with rural and urban groups throughout Guinea to solicit grassroots support for its adoption. The code is expected to be sent to a joint Ministerial/Presidential council for referral to the General Assembly in 1998.

Another example of an expanding FP enabling-environment is underscored by the Guinean Office of Advertising which agreed to allow contraceptive product images on billboards and vehicles. This two major concession facilitated the project's ability to direct potential consumers toward legitimate providers.

With complementing funds from United Nations Family Planning Agency (UNFPA), USAID supported an official government delegation comprising officials from the MOH, legal advisors, representatives from the local International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) affiliate and the media to attend an international symposium in Benin on juridical barriers to reproductive health rights in Africa. As a result of the symposium, the Guinean delegation has developed an action plan to change existing laws which impose barriers to sexual and reproductive health. The plan is in the process of being adopted. Ensuring the sustainability of family planning services was further reinforced by the introduction of a USAID-supported reproductive health syllabus in the University of Guinea School of Medicine.

IR 2.2: Increased Family Planning Information and Commodity Delivery Sites

Indicators:

1. *Increase in number of public family planning information and commodity delivery sites*
2. *Increase in number of private family planning information and commodity delivery sites*

A vast increase in the number of family planning sites providing modern family planning information and products contributed greatly to SO2 results. There was an eleven-fold increase in community-based service (CBS) sites between 1996 and 1997 from 50 to 550. Public Health Centers (PHCs) offering family planning services also increased from 123 in 1996 to 128 in 1997. These increases were

achieved through training provided by PSI to 500 community-based service agents in contraceptive methods, sales and IEC; 200 health center personnel in supervision; and 16 regional trainers in performance evaluation and supervision. In addition, 48 newly assigned health center personnel received basic training in contraceptive technology and STDs/AIDS prevention. Concurrent with the private sector, the number of non-traditional outlets reached 4,076. These increases in the number of new sites dramatically contributed to increased contraceptive use.

IR 2.3: Increased Demand for Contraceptive Services

Indicators:

1. *Percent of people having specific knowledge of contraceptive method*
2. *Modern contraceptive use*

During FY97, PSI's IEC unit continued to use innovative approaches to overcome barriers to modern contraceptive methods and STDs/AIDS prevention. Using rural radio and listening clubs as well as local theatrical groups and musicians, PSI provided health education through traditional cultural entertainment. PSI also collaborated with Peace Corps Volunteers to pilot community-based

STDs/AIDS prevention programs and adolescent outreach activities.

A combination of increased CBS and IEC activities contributed the following results: 9,706 new contacts and 21,111 repeat contacts were made at the health center level; 48,098 CBS contacts were made at the village level; and 1,683 CBS referrals for FP and 953 CBS referrals for STDs/AIDS were also made.

Furthermore, USAID contracted with Family Health International (FHI) to conduct a study to determine knowledge and attitudes towards family planning and STDs/AIDS as well as the use of contraceptive methods and the adoption of behavior change for STDs/AIDS prevention. The study, which covered the two regions where USAID has focused its efforts, provided encouraging findings. 93% of the women in Forest Guinea and 94.1% of women in Upper Guinea reported having knowledge of modern contraceptive methods. These figures illustrate

that knowledge of modern contraceptive methods has increased significantly since the 1992 Demographic Health Survey (DHS) when only 10.5% and 7% of women in Forest Guinea and Upper Guinea, respectively, could name one modern method. In addition, the majority of respondents cited benefits from using modern methods. The most important benefit cited by over 75% of men and almost 90% of women was that family planning helps preserve the health of mothers and children.

Modern contraceptive use in the region of Forest Guinea was reported at 15.2% (FHI) compared to 0.8% in 1992 (DHS) and in the region of Upper Guinea it was 8.4% (FHI) compared to 0.6% (DHS). It is expected that the next DHS, planned for 1999, will confirm these results.

B. Expected Progress Through 2000 and Management Actions

Based on the success of the activities under FAMPOP and as part of its new Country Strategic Plan, the Mission launched a new strategic objective, in mid 1997, whose purpose is "to increase use of essential family planning, maternal health and STI/AIDS-prevention services and practices." As presented in the Results Framework, this new strategic objective will be achieved through the following four intermediate results:

- 1 Increased access to FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-prevention services and products,
- 2 Improved quality of FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-prevention services,
- 3 Increased demand and behavior favoring use for FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-prevention services, products and practices; and
- 4 More effective response among donors, government, community organizations, NGO's and the private sector in addressing critical health system constraints.

The following indicators and targets are for the new strategic objective:

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Target (1998-2005)</u>
1. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	1 percent increase per year
2. Tetanus Toxoid coverage (TT) women of reproductive age (15-49)	80 percent TT coverage
3. Measles coverage by 12 month of age	52.2 percent coverage
4. ORT use rate	26 percent use rate

- 5 Condom use with non-regular sex partner 50 percent of people reporting sex with non-regular partner in past 12 months. used a condom

Under the new strategic objective, the Mission will work with the government, American and local NGO's to achieve results outlined in the Results Framework. The following summarizes specific progress :

- **PSI/OSFAM**

FAMPOP is to end in December 1997 and a new five-year grant for \$4,800,000 will be awarded to PSI to build on the success to date of their social marketing program. This funding will be complemented with funding from the German government in mid-1998 for \$6,700,000. The combined funds will be used to help stem the spread of HIV and reduce the rate of population growth by increasing the use of contraceptives, reducing morbidity and mortality resulting from diarrheal dehydration, and strengthening local capacity to enhance program interventions. More specifically, PSI/OSFAM will launch a branded oral rehydration salts (ORS), introduce an additional contraceptive method and other health products and develop integrated education/promotion programs using mass media. PSI/OSFAM expects to increase its delivery of CYPs by over 60% over the life of the project. CYP is expected to increase from 38,809 in 1997 to 63,308 in 2000. Sales of ORS should reach 1,600,000 by 2000.

- **Public Sector: Guinea Family Planning and Health**

Guinea Family Planning and Health activity will be awarded to an American PVO. This five-year public sector initiative is the largest of planned activities under the SO2. The PVO will assume responsibilities for activities initiated in public sector during PSI's previous work and will focus on strengthening public sector services in the regions of Forest Guinea and Upper Guinea. During the first year, activities will center on: assessing the health delivery system, defining an integrated package of services/management, expanding outreach strategies, strengthening local management committees, improving district health management, establishing quality clinical norms and procedures, providing training of providers, and improving supervision systems and management information systems.

- **PL 480 Title II Monetization/Dinguiraye Food Security Initiative (DFSI), Africare**

Since 1996, Africare has been implementing a five-year multi-sector program in Upper Guinea focused on improving maternal and child nutrition status and overall family productivity. This activity will continue to enhance food security and nutritional status at the household level through training of health care personnel, strengthening community

organizations, and establishing improved food storage and handling systems and practices.

- **MCH Initiative in Upper Guinea, Africare**

In October, 1997 Africare was awarded a four-year grant to implement an MCH Initiative (MCHI) in two prefectures of Upper Guinea to complement the food security initiative. Africare will strengthen and expand existing public sector MCH services and increase communities' capacity to take responsibility for their own MCH needs. Africare will develop project indicators in early 1998. Africare's program is expected to reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality in the two prefectures.

- **Child Survival, Save the Children (SC)**

In 1996 SC was awarded a two-year Planning Grant for a four-year Child Survival program in a prefecture of Upper Guinea. SC has completed an in-depth assessment of the health system and child survival indicators in the prefecture. A follow-on grant will be signed in early 1998. Planned interventions include: improving household care-seeking behaviors; mobilizing communities to improve access to, and use of, key health services; and improving facility-based services in health centers and health posts.

- **Baseline Studies**

To facilitate the development of new interventions under the strategy, Population Council will conduct a "Situation Analysis," in 1998, which will focus on the quality and functioning of FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-prevention services. The study will yield important baseline data for developing strategies to achieve three of the intermediate results: access, quality, and demand. To assist implementing organizations with the development of successful interventions, a "Social Soundness Analysis" will be conducted in Upper Guinea and Forest Guinea in 1998. This study will identify the social and cultural factors which may impede or facilitate the achievement of FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-prevention objectives in those two regions. A national demographic and health survey (DHS) is planned for 1999. The survey will provide critical information on fertility rates and contraceptive prevalence which will assist in determining the impact of activities.

C. Environmental Compliance

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) is being prepared.

D. Performance Data Tables

OBJECTIVE: Increased ability of families to determine household size			
APPROVED: Aug. 30 1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/GUINEA	
RESULT NAME: Increased ability of families to determine household size (Objective level)			
INDICATOR 1: Increase in sales of contraceptives			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Thousands of condoms	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: PSI records INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Condoms as contraceptives COMMENTS: This indicator was fully achieved	1992		1,921
	1993		2,116
	1994		1,398
	1995	3,000	2,777
	1996	3,000	3,179
	1997	3,200	5,556

OBJECTIVE: Increased ability of families to determine household size			
APPROVED: Aug. 30 1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/GUINEA	
RESULT NAME: Increased ability of families to determine household size (Objective level)			
INDICATOR 2: Increase in contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of women 15 to 49	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Demographic & Health survey, PSI estimates INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: CPR is the percentage of women of reproductive age or married women of reproductive age 15 to 49, who are using a modern method of contraception (condoms, oral contraceptives, injectables, spermicides, IUD's) COMMENTS: This indicator will be carried over into the new objective. The actual figures provided for 1995, 1996 and 1997 are PSI estimates. More reliable data will become available after the 1999 DHS. Planned targets for 1999 - 2002 will be revised based on the results of the 99 DHS.	1992		1.3%
	1995	5%	4.5%
	1996	5.5%	6%
	1997	6%	7%
	1998	7%	
	1999	8%	
	2000	9%	
	2001	10%	
	2002	11%	

OBJECTIVE: Increased ability of families to determine household size			
APPROVED: Aug. 30 1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/GUINEA	
OBJECTIVE RESULT: Increased ability of families to determine household size			
INDICATOR 3: Couple years of protection (CYP)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of CYPs SOURCE: PSI records INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: An estimate of the protection against pregnancy provided by the project during a year period, based upon the volume of contraceptives sold or distributed free of charge to clients during that year. COMMENTS: This indicator is fully achieved This table consists of CYPs in the public and private sectors. CYP calculation is based on International standard. USAID CYP calculation for 1997 is 38,809 (actual).	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1992		12,807
	1993		15,135
	1994		18,550
	1995	26,500	39,000
	1996	36,725	43,219
	1997	43,000	52,006

OBJECTIVE: Increased ability of families to determine household size			
APPROVED: Aug. 30 1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/GUINEA	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2.1: Family planning population policy formulated and implemented			
INDICATOR 1: National population policy articulated and implemented by Ministry of Plan			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Scale 1 - 10 5: Articulation 10: Full implementation SOURCE: GOG USAID assessment INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The population policy recognizes the inter-relationship between population and resources and provides the basic framework for Guinea's development. COMMENTS: This indicator is fully achieved.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1992		5
	1993		7
	1994		9
	1995	10	9
	1996	10	10
	1997	10	10

OBJECTIVE: Increased ability of families to determine household size			
APPROVED: September 1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME 2.1: Family planning population policy formulated and implemented			
INDICATOR 2: Family Code Legislation passed and enforced giving increased rights to women over their fertility			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Scale 1 - 10 5: Articulation 10: Full implementation <hr/> SOURCE: GOG USAID assessment <hr/> INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The Family Code promotes reduced fertility and women rights to practice birth control. COMMENTS 2.1: The Family Code has been reviewed at several ministries of the Executive Branch (Health, etc). This review has led to a final document whose contents are being diffused to urban and rural communities by the Ministry of Social Affairs in order to create grass root support. Following sensitization of the populace, the code will be submitted to the National Assembly for approval.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1992		
	1993		
	1994		
	1995	4	3
	1996	5	3
	1997	5	4

OBJECTIVE: Increased ability of families to determine household size			
APPROVED: Aug. 30 1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/GUINEA	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2.2: Improved family planning information and commodity delivery			
INDICATOR 1: Increase in the number of family planning information and commodity delivery centers/sites			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of centers/sites SOURCE: PSI records <hr/> INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Family planning information and commodity delivery centers/sites are public health centers (PHC), hospitals, and community based services (CBS) sites COMMENTS: This indicator is fully achieved.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1992		16
	1993		50
	1994		70
	1995	100 PHC	106 PHC
		50 CBS	50 CBS
	1996	106 PHC	123 PHC
		450 CBS	50 CBS
	1997	128 PHC	128 PHC
		500 CBS	550 CBS

OBJECTIVE: Increased ability of families to determine household size			
APPROVED: Aug. 30 1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/GUINEA	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2.2: Improved family planning information and commodity delivery			
INDICATOR 2: Increase in the number of private family planning information and commodity delivery centers/sites			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of sites	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: PSI records	1992		340
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Private FP information and commodity delivery sites (sales points) are traditional and non-traditional sites including pharmacies, boutiques, ambulant vendors, bars, night clubs	1993		565
	1994		1,105
	1995	1,580	3,710
	1996	3,750	3,800
	1997	4,100	4,076
COMMENTS:			

OBJECTIVE: Increased ability of families to determine household size			
APPROVED: September 1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/GUINEA	
RESULT NAME 2.3: Increased Demand for Contraceptive Services			
INDICATOR: 1 Percent of people having specific knowledge of contraceptive methods			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of sample	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: PSI estimate for 1995, Guinea DHS			
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Knowledge of contraceptive methods are measured at the National, the two target regions and Conakry levels.	1992		27.2 Nat. 10.5 FG 7.0 UG 63.8 Conak.
COMMENTS: An impact study of PSI program activities, conducted in 1997, provided encouraging findings on knowledge, attitude and use of family planning services. Unlike the study done in 1996, this study is more representative of the general population since it targeted both urban and rural women.	1995	58 Nat 24 FG 19 UG 75 Conak	53 Nat 52.5 FG 35 UG 90 Conak
93.3% and 94.1% of women respectively in Forest Guinea and Upper Guinea reported having knowledge of family planning methods.	1996	60 Nat 58 FG 42 UG 90 Conak	89 FG NZ* 91 UG KK*
Nat:National - FG: Forest Guinea UG: Upper Guinea - Conak: Conakry NZ: NZerekore - KK: Kankan	1997	65 Nat 75 FG 70 UG 95 Conak	93.3 FG 94.1 UG**
* These figures represent findings from urban areas in Forest and Upper Guinea.			
** These figures represent findings from both urban and rural areas in Forest and Upper Guinea.			

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children

A. Performance Analysis

The Education Strategic Objective contributes to Agency Goal 3, Objective 3.1 "Access to Quality Basic Education Especially for Girls and Women Expanded." It contributes most directly to U.S. national interests concerning humanitarian response and democracy, supporting strategies that (1) promote broad-based growth in developing transitional economies (through development of human capital) and (2) increase foreign government adherence to democratic practices and respect for human rights (through development of an educated populace able to participate actively in civil society).

FY 1997 was an important transitional year for this objective. Since 1989, USAID has been part of a Government of Guinea/multi-donor effort to support primary education reform. During the first phase of the reform (PASE I, 1990 - 1995), heavy emphasis was placed on the need to improve *access* to primary education. USAID played a key role in the reform; previous reports have highlighted the extremely encouraging results that were achieved under PASE I, particularly in terms of increased primary school gross enrollment (from 28% in 1990 to 50.5% in 1997) and primary school gross enrollment for girls (from 19% in 1990 to 35.5% in 1997). Under the second phase of the reform (PASE II, 1996 - 2000), the importance of improving *quality and equity* of education, and *increasing local community participation* in school-level management have become stronger emphasis areas. The SO team refined the focus of its activities in line with these goals, to emphasize quality, equity and community participation in primary education. The intermediate results have also been modified: the new IRs target the improvement of strategic planning, management and budgeting; improved instruction in primary schools; and enhancement of regional and gender equity in primary education. The Mission's Country Strategic Plan was approved in October 1997, in effect approving the revised Education Strategic Objective.

Update on performance under the previous SO

Impressive progress continues to be made in the primary education sector. In general, targets set last year for the SO continued to be met or exceeded. For example, 1997's primary school gross enrollment rate (GER) was 50.5%, up from 47% in 1996. The GER has climbed steadily since 1989; if this trend continues Guinea could reach the 53% GER target set for the year 2000 in 1998, two years ahead of schedule. Girls' GER continues to climb, from 31.5% in 1996 to 35.5% in 1997. Further, rural GER moved from 33.1% in 1996 to 34% in 1997. The overall amount of the education budget, which represented 14% of the GOG national budget in 1990, remains steady at around 25% of the national budget. Primary education's share of the education budget was 39.3% in 1997, up from 38% in 1996. The team will not report on budget allocations as a primary indicator in the future, as we are no longer giving

direct budgetary support to the Ministry of Education, but we will continue to track them as an indicator of sustained commitment to maintaining needed education financing.

While educational quality has taken on a new importance in the reform, increasing access is still a priority; it is being addressed through hiring of new teachers and classroom construction which is primarily financed by the World Bank's education project. In the FY 1999 R4, the problem of GOG lack of resources to meet demands for teachers and school construction was raised: some important developments have taken place over the last year in this regard. While the World Bank and other donors continue to build new schools and rehabilitate classrooms, it was becoming increasingly apparent over the last several years that newly built classrooms were standing empty due to lack of teachers. A review by the World Bank in late 1997 revealed that over the previous two years, the GOG had not been fully meeting its structural adjustment loan commitments to hire additional primary school teachers. In response to this, the Ministry of Education agreed to hire an additional 1,600 primary school teachers under contract in January 1998, in addition to the 1,000 contract teachers carried over from the last school year, albeit four months after schools opened. As of the writing of this report, the new teachers were being deployed to classrooms throughout the country. USAID will be tracking this and other access-related indicators with interest in the coming year.

New Activities Overview - performance this period

Because 1997 was principally a time of transition to the newly revised SO, it is difficult to give a self-assessment of performance in terms of achieving specific new goals and targets other than to assess progress in activity start-up. This year's major focus was to get new activities up and running and to do the necessary analysis for defining baseline, indicators, and targets under each IR and sub-IR. An outcome of the indicator development process will be the use of student repetition rates as an indicator of internal efficiency. However, we feel that the current GOG repetition rate indicator will need to be refined before it can be an adequate measure of efficiency. The primary reason for this is that most rural schools in Guinea have only one or two grade levels and often promote all of the students to the next grade level at school opening in October. We anticipate that by next year's report a more refined repetition rate will be available from the Ministry of Education's statistics service.

In February 1997, the Fundamental Quality and Equity Levels activity (FQEL) began. FQEL serves as an umbrella to fund four distinct yet integrated activities that contribute to the overall team SO. From April through the end of the reporting period in 1997, a group of technical assistants working under an institutional contract arrived and had begun to form teams with their counterparts in the Ministry of Pre-University Education (MEPU). Two American PVOs, Save the Children and World Education, began their efforts at the community level, to complement the "macro" policy and technical work being done in the MEPU by simultaneously building the capacity of parent/teacher associations and NGO/local community groups. The Global Bureau-managed Girls' and Women's Education activity

(GWE), which cuts across all of the intermediate results, also got under way in mid-1997.

The PVOs' activities began relatively smoothly, with only minor logistic difficulties encountered in start-up. By contrast, activities of the contractor responsible for providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Education got off to a rocky start. There were problems with staffing of long-term Technical Assistance (TA): team leadership and cohesion suffered and technical assistance gaps led to delays in activity implementation in the MEPU. At the end of the reporting period, the SO team was taking concrete actions to analyze ramifications of the slow activity start-up with the FQEL team working in the MEPU, and to update agreed-upon performance milestones. If the FQEL tool works as we have planned, it will provide indispensable information for planning the on-going progress of Guinea's primary education reform. Thus the team is closely monitoring any changes affecting timing of the FQEL framework's development.

Intermediate Result 3.1 (IR 3.1): Improved Sectoral Strategic Planning, Management, and Decision-Making

Proposed Indicators:

- 1. Percent of primary schools in targeted areas attaining initial FQEL targets.*
- 2. Education Management and Information System data used to plan, analyze and refine FQEL.*

During this reporting period, initial steps were taken to achieve this intermediate result. Technical assistance was provided to MEPU to begin discussions that are needed to establish a FQEL criteria. The FQEL norms will be used as a basis allowing the MEPU to better plan investments and resource flows in the primary

education system. A long-term consultant began working with the MEPU Service of Statistics and Planning (SSP), to compile needed educational data. This consultant also facilitates the process of consultation on the FQEL framework with education partners at different levels of the system.

FQEL TA helped SSP produce two statistical documents this period: the 1997 Annual Statistics Report for Primary Education and a nine-page information pamphlet (a condensed version of the 1997 statistics report). This was important because the information produced and distributed is critical for understanding needs for resource flows, where inputs should be directed, where problems are most serious in terms of equity, etc. Actions have been taken to create a data base consisting of the statistics, school mapping, and investments sections. Action was also taken this period to individually assess SSP staff members' computer literacy, and to plan necessary training to reduce their current dependency on outside consultants to produce and analyze statistical reports.

Intermediate Result 3.2 (IR 3.2): Improved Instruction in Primary Schools

Proposed Indicators:

- 1. Revised curriculum objectives for math, reading, and science defined, approved, and in use.*
- 2. Fourth grade promotion rate (National and Girls)*

Under IR 3.2, the education team and MEPU are working to redefine quality and adapt it to the resources available. The priority is to address needs in the "resource lean" learning environment. Key IR components are primary school curriculum development, teacher training and support services, and student assessment.

Several activities were initiated during this reporting period. Work to assist the MEPU to reform primary school curriculum for grades 1 - 6 started, although progress was hampered by the departure of a key TA staff member. One accomplishment was a participatory week-long workshop in which the FQEL project's components correlating to pedagogy and teacher training were presented. The workshop included MEPU staff at the prefectural and regional levels and primary school teachers. The National Pedagogical Institute (INRAP) took the leadership role in the workshop, demonstrating great initiative and enthusiasm. Since then, INRAP staff has formed a team to specifically work under the FQEL activity. The teacher training specialist was scheduled to arrive in early 1998, as originally planned, so work in this area had not begun this reporting period. The FQEL activity also includes a student testing component which was planned to be implemented concurrently with the curriculum revision, pedagogical materials, and teacher training components. Unfortunately implementation did not begin during this reporting period, but it will be a priority action for FY 1998.

Intermediate Result 3.3 (IR 3.3): Improved Opportunities for Regional and Gender Equity in Primary Education

Proposed Indicators:

- 1. Number of new equity-enhancing initiatives at the national and community levels.*
- 2. Percent of primary schools with increased parental/community support in beneficiary regions.*

In the latter half of FY97, World Education (WEG) and Save the Children (SCF) initiated studies in the targeted zones to establish baseline data, collect information about how PTAs and schools function, and to aid in monitoring and evaluation by creating measurable indicators to track project results. Equity considerations - both in enrolling girls in school and in

mobilizing and training women as active PTA members - are key to WEG's and SCF's efforts. SCF is focusing its efforts in 20 selected villages in Mandiana prefecture which has one of the lowest primary school GERs in Guinea. Of these 20 villages, four were targeted to begin first year activities. Teachers were selected and each village receives assistance from

a SCF animator who provides training to PTAs. Communities must make the commitment to pay for the teacher's salary, food and lodging from their own funds. They also provide basic building materials for a school in their community, and SCF complements by providing the more expensive construction inputs such as roofing, doors, etc. WEG launched its activities with a baseline survey of all 133 primary schools/PTAs in the Mamou Prefecture. Data is being collected on the current status of PTAs and their strengths and weaknesses in supporting the schools in their communities. In addition, the institutional and development capacities of local NGOs are being assessed.

The Global Bureau's Girls' and Women's Education (GWE) activity also started in 1997. GWE focuses attention on the problems and opportunities for girls' education. Guinea is one of six "emphasis countries" in the project. By the end of the reporting period, GWE's implementor, Plan Guinea, had done an inventory of Guinean organizations and individuals who are potential supporters of efforts to expand girls' and women's education. A status report on girls' education in Guinea was developed. Dialogue and consultations took place with ministerial officials, communities, and religious and civic leaders pertaining to the creation of a national working group for girls' education.

B. Expected Progress Through FY 2000 and Management Actions

For Intermediate Result 3.1 related to improved planning, management, and decision-making: Many of the activities of the SO through FY 2000 will center around the development of the FQEL framework as a planning tool. We expect that decentralized consultations on the development of the FQEL and approval of its use will take place in 1998, and that in 1999 and 2000 the tool will be put into use for planning resource flows.

For Intermediate Result 3.2 related to improved instruction in primary schools: Most of the teacher training and instructional materials development activities will be implemented by the end of FY 2000. This includes the completion of instructional objectives for grades 1 through 6; the development and distribution of 1.6 million student brochures (or equivalent materials) and 20,000 teacher's manuals; the development and implementation of a teacher training system; and the creation and administration of a national student achievement testing system in grades 2 and 4. Development of a multi-channel learning approach is being discussed, which will include using interactive radio instruction as another medium for teacher training and instructional improvements. Radio programs may start in late 1998 for grades 1 and 2, and continue in later years to cover all grades.

For Intermediate Result 3.3 related to improving opportunities for equity: World Education and Save the Children will continue to support community participation and NGO strengthening. By FY 2000, WEG will work in partnership with at least eight NGOs, which will in turn train at least sixty PTAs in the prefectures of Mamou and Dalaba. NGO partners will have acquired skills in training of trainers in community development, literacy, financial management, and micro-project management. SCF will enlarge their school construction/PTA

strengthening component to twelve PTAs, enrolling over 1,700 first time students by FY 2000. The GWE activity will establish the National Working Group for Girls' Education in 1998. This group will include members from the public and private sectors and civil society. By 2000 the group, in collaboration with the MEPU's Equity Committee, USAID, and other partners, will develop and implement a national strategy for girls' education. Pilot activities for enhancing girls' education initiatives will be launched in selected zones. Participatory Learning and Action activities will be implemented in targeted prefectures to generate lessons for sharing with other areas in the country. A national Girls' Education Day will be established in Guinea and a national conference on girls' education will be organized. The Equity Committee will improve its management abilities to plan, implement, and coordinate new activities.

Cross-cutting training support: Training plays an important role in attaining the long-range goals of the objective. A number of long-term training programs are underway in the United States. By FY 2000 we expect that five participants will complete their Master's degrees in financial management, education administration and management, human resource management, and textbook production, distribution and use. Ten women primary school teachers will be near completion of a Bachelor's degree. In addition, in FY 1998 and 1999 up to 50 primary school teachers, supervisors, curriculum and instructional materials and/or evaluation specialists will receive intensive short-term training in the U.S. in pedagogical skills and community support for primary education. Both the long- and short-term trainees will be "plugged back into" the primary educational system to help form a critical mass that will improve teaching and instructional achievements; community participation in educational activities; foster girls' and rural children's access to education; improve policy and strategic decision-making; and make the education system more participatory for all stakeholders.

SO management actions: Finally, in terms of management, the SO team will spend much of FY 1999 and 2000 preparing the next step for primary education interventions that USAID will support in Guinea. It is expected that the FQEL planning tool that is developed in this phase of USAID assistance will serve as the basis for identifying necessary primary education support activities in the future. Analysis will be done to identify those areas where USAID has a comparative advantage and discussions will be undertaken with the MEPU, GOG, other education sector donors, and NGO partners in the field.

C. Environmental Compliance

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) is being prepared.

OBJECTIVE: 3 Increased Enrollment in Primary Schools with Emphasis on Female and Rural Participation APPROVED: September 1991 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea			
RESULT NAME: Increased budgetary resources for primary education			
INDICATOR: Primary education budget as a share of recurrent education budget			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of recurrent budget	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Division of Finance Annual Report	1991		35%
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Percentage of the education budget allocated to primary education.	1992		36%
	1993		35%
COMMENTS: NOTE: This indicator is not among the newly selected indicators for the revised SO (IR 3.1 mentioned above refers to the SO as <i>formerly</i> stated), but it is being reported as follow-up to last year's R4.	1994		39%
	1995		36%
	1996	37.4%	38%
	1997	38.4%	39.3%

OBJECTIVE 3: Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children APPROVED: October 1997 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea			
RESULT NAME IR 3.1: Improved Sectoral Strategic Planning, Management, and Decision-Making			
PROPOSED INDICATOR: Education Management and Information System (EMIS) data used to plan, analyze, and refine Fundamental Quality & Equity Levels (FQEL)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Y/N	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Activity records kept by FQEL team	1997	Reviewed	Reviewed
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Progress towards integrating EMIS data in FQEL framework	1998	Analyzed	
	1999	In use	
COMMENTS: This is a new indicator for USAID/Guinea. Existing EMIS data was reviewed in 1997 in order to determine which data can be integrated into the FQEL framework.	2000	Refined	
	2001	Operational	
	2002	Operational	

OBJECTIVE 3: Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children			
APPROVED: October 1997		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME IR 3.2: Improved Instruction in Primary Schools			
PROPOSED INDICATOR: Fourth grade promotion rate: National (N); Girls (G)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of Students SOURCE: Ministry of Education's Service of Statistics and Planning (SSP) - calculated by SSP personnel <hr/> INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of new entrants in grade 5 divided by the number of students enrolled in grade 4 in the previous year <hr/> COMMENTS: This is a new indicator for USAID/Guinea. Figures in the planned column will be revised by early FY 99 to reflect Guinea's new consensually-developed FQEL norms. * The actual figure listed for 1997 was obtained directly from SSP personnel, who calculated the rate based on data in their possession in the SSP unit.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997		(N) 67.7%* (G) 68.1%*
	1998	(N) 70.2% (G) 70.5%	
	1999	(N) 72.6% (G) 72.9%	
	2000	(N) 75.1% (G) 75.2%	
	2001	(N) 75.5% (G) 75.6%	
	2002	(N) 80.0% (G) 80.0%	

OBJECTIVE 3: Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children			
APPROVED: October 1997		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME IR 3.3: Improved Opportunities for Regional and Gender Equity in Primary Education			
PROPOSED INDICATOR: Number of primary schools with increased parental/community support in beneficiary regions			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of parental/community groups <hr/> SOURCE: Ministry of Education's Annual Report -Service of Statistics and Planning; Save The Children, World Education, and Plan Guinea activity reports <hr/> INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of primary schools, in targeted regions, receiving support in the following areas: defining PTA roles/responsibilities, mobilizing and managing school resources, school micro-projects, literacy programs, etc. <hr/> COMMENTS: This is a new indicator for USAID/Guinea; targets for 2001 and beyond will be determined by 1999 based on feasibility of follow-on phases to initial pilot activities.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997	0	
	1998	14	
	1999	38	
	2000	72	
	2001	TBD	
	2002	TBD	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 1: Fostering Civil Society Development and Good Governance

A. Performance Analysis

Objective Level Indicators:

- 1. Community level groups organized along democratic lines*
- 2. Local level groups involved in local level government issues*
- 3. Local level GOG units with improved management capacities*

Special Strategic Objective One (SPO1) supports the Agency's second goal "Democracy and Good Governance Strengthened." It contributes to the following U.S. National Interest strategies: "promote broad-based economic growth in developing and transitional economies, through the development of grass-roots communities and small rural enterprises/cooperatives;" and (12) "increase foreign government adherence to

democratic practices and respect for human rights, through the participation of civil society organizations in decision-making processes."

F 97 was an important year for the maturation of SPO1. Starting off as a target of opportunity in F 96 which embraced a series of loosely grouped activities in training and civil society, this SPO has coalesced to produce results exceeding planned targets. In conjunction with the New Partnerships Initiative (NPI) approach, which supports improved governance across all Mission strategic objectives, progress was made through an effective partnership involving local NGOs, local government units and the Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA), USAID/Guinea's principal implementing agent, which worked with the rural populace to create local community organizations with improved democratic and transparent management practices. NPI accomplishments have resulted in the promotion of democratic practices in village health organizations, parent-teacher associations and in the establishment of committees to co-manage forest resources. Specific to the SPO, the NPI approach has produced accomplishments at the rural and national levels. These include: a growing demand for accountable and transparent systems in rural organizations through improved definition of responsibilities between elected officials and members, an increase in the number of Rural Group Enterprises (RGEs), and reinforcement of dynamic collaborative linkages between RGEs and local government Rural Development Committees/Communautés Rurales de Développement (CRD).

In F 97 USAID/Guinea also sponsored study tour of U.S. democratic institutions for the President of the National Assembly and 10 deputies from both the government and opposition parties. The Guinean delegation returned home with much-heightened insights of the relationships between the legislative and executive branches of the American government and systems for constituent relations which they hope to inculcate into their young democratic institution.

The establishment of a full-fledged Strategic Objective is also strong evidence of significant

progress achieved during the reporting period. Because of initial encouraging results under the SPO, USAID, conducted in April, 1997, an assessment in democracy and governance to identify areas that could be expanded and incorporated into the Mission's Country Strategic Plan (CSP). Stemming from this positive assessment and in consultation with its partners a window of opportunity was identified to build on and consolidate successes achieved under the special objective. The following strategic objective was proposed and approved . "Improved Local and National Governance through Active Citizen Participation." This new strategic objective aims to strengthen the organizational capacity of citizens in order to enhance their participation in their own governance, while simultaneously working with targeted state institutions to foster a greater demand for citizen input.

Performance Analysis under SPO1

CLUSA has made substantial progress in increasing the number of Rural Group Enterprise (RGE) partnerships. During the reporting period 130 quality partnerships were established as opposed to the target number of 100. This growth underscores the impact produced by CLUSA's training which has led to the restructuring of many cooperatives to embrace democratic and transparent management practices. In targeted prefectures, many RGEs have re-organized their financial systems to include straight-forward accounting systems corresponding to member-approved budgets, and have set in place internal organizational procedures. Subsequently, many of these RGEs are growing in size (approximately 20% of CLUSA's RGE partners have increased their membership in 1997) because members feel confident investing in enterprises that reinforce accountability. Additionally, women are becoming more visible in RGEs due to CLUSA's on-going promotion of the importance of women in development. Such was the case in one RGE where a woman was elected president of the board.

In 1997, CLUSA worked with 16 Rural Development Communities/Communautés Rurales de Développement (CRDs) and continued to receive requests for assistance from CRDs and local elected officials. This demand demonstrates the CRDs' growing recognition of the importance of CLUSA's management programs and the importance of community and local government collaboration. For example, local officials and CRDs in the Kindia Prefecture have requested training in decentralization to better reach their population and to understand the community's needs. As a result, CRDs are inviting community members to participate in general assemblies and development planning sessions.

Intermediate Result 1 (IR 1): Increasing Local Level Organizations' Participation in Strategic Planning, Development, and Resource Allocation

Objective data indicate that the result is being achieved. For example, the number of RGEs active in government planning increased to 41 in 1997 from 17 in 1996. In the one prefecture, RGEs have been instrumental helping CRDs to organize annual head tax collection and financial management, by putting in place a financial oversight committee. Additionally,

IR.1 Indicators:

- 1. Local groups involved in government planning and development*
- 2. Local groups involved in resource allocation*

investment plans and development priorities for these revenues were openly debated in the community. In other districts, CRDs have utilized RGEs' expertise to manage CRDs' income generating activities as well as consult with RGEs in developing strategies and action plans for investments.

Partnerships among RGEs are becoming more and more frequent as community members recognize the need to exchange experiences, develop feasibility studies for economic activities, contract for technical training, and engage in collective action both with and without CLUSA's facilitation. During this reporting period 130 RGEs were actively involved in internal resource allocations decision as opposed to the planned target of 100. For example, in two districts, RGEs decided to re-invest their profits from cooperative economic activities to purchase imported rice to sell in their communities during the "dry season" in order to avoid costly commutes to distant markets or apply for loans to buy rice at interest rates of 50 - 100. Two RGEs contributed to school construction and maintenance in their communities. These communities also lobbied local CRD officials for a clear accounting of their stated investment program and demanded to be incorporated in the planning of future community investment financed through local taxation.

Intermediate Result 2 (IR 2): Improving Governance in Local Level Civic Organizations and Local Government Units

IR.2 Indicators:

- 1. Local organizations with democratically elected officers and by-laws*
- 2. Decentralized planning and resource allocation by local governments*
- 3. Transparent and accountable financial systems*

As a result of CLUSA's activities, 130 of its partners are increasingly applying democratic principles in their governance. More organizations are electing officers and establishing by-laws in civic organizations. Communication and accountability have increased between members and their elected boards and between civil society and the elected officials. Within these RGEs, members are assuming more responsibility for

decision-making. They are enforcing internal rules and regulations and actively defining lines of responsibility between different elected board members and different management structures in their cooperative enterprises. SPO1 didn't meet its target of 50 transparent and accountable financial systems in CRDs and RGEs. Only 17 were realized. In this regard, the decentralization of the planning process by local governments and establishing transparent financial systems have been initiated, but the process has been slow in materializing partially due to the limited availability of the council members in the CRDs and delays in finding financial partners for RGE economic activities. Nevertheless, RGE members are demanding

accountable financial systems. In one RGE for example, the vice-president was impeached by its members for the lack of transparency and misuse of funds.

USAID's Democratic Decentralization Training Program has improved and strengthened the capacity of eight CRDs to mobilize and effectively manage local financial resources. An educational visit to the U.S., for 11 key members of Guinea's first multi-party National Assembly to observe and interact with both national and state policymakers, increased members' understanding of the role and functioning of the legislative branch within a democracy as well as their capacity to understand the budget review process and negotiations with the executive branch. This U.S. tour directly contributed to greatly enhanced legislative session where 41 laws were promulgated and 19 new laws were passed. The budgetary session was more transparent and required 26 plenary meetings during which ministers and legislators discussed in detail the FY 98 government budget for the first time. Several National Assembly Deputies made contact with CLUSA branch offices in three prefectures to discuss development perspectives for their prefectures and also indicated their willingness to participate in activities at the RGE and CRD levels.

B. Expected Progress Through FY 2000 and Management Actions

Guinea has made important strides in developing a participatory, accountable system of governance since the end of the repressive Sékou Touré regime in 1984. Nevertheless, constraints still remain especially in the area of accountability between the populace and its elected officials. USAID/Guinea aims to reduce the gap between those who make the political decisions and the vast majority of the population which must live with the consequences of these decisions. Accordingly, USAID will direct its resources to local-level activities reinforcing the development of civil society at the community level. This effort is complemented through USAID contributions to economic growth, natural resource management, and health and education programs. Targeted contributions will also be made to central government institutions, however, with smaller amount of resources.

As the result of 1997's DG assessment, Guinea's Democracy and Governance Strategic Objective was approved in the Mission's Country Strategic Plan for FY 1998-2005. USAID plans to concentrate its efforts to achieve the following four intermediate results:

- IR 1: Effective Citizen Participation in Local Governance
- IR 2: More Responsive National Assembly
- IR 3: More Representative Political Processes
- IR 4: Effective Articulation and Promotion of Citizen Interests

The Democracy and Governance team has completed the process of refining indicators to track its new intermediate results for the subsequent reporting periods. The team is collaborating closely with its partners (American PVOs, National NGOs, National Assembly and virtual team members) to finalize the result framework and develop the result packages.

Once completed, the results framework will be a significant accomplishment--a testimony of an effective collaborative process.

Planned Activities

IR 1: Effective citizen participation in local governance

To achieve this result, USAID will continue its partnership with CLUSA in undertaking civil society strengthening activities in the Guinea's Maritime Region with the likely expansion to other regions. CLUSA will continue to increase the capacity of local citizen organizations and associations to democratically manage their own institutions and collaborate effectively with local government units. Further, USAID will begin a two-year initiative with The African Development Foundation (ADF) to train local community organizations and rural development committees in participatory rural infrastructure management techniques. This will take the form of a pilot project which will be replicated throughout Guinea with the World Bank's support. Village-based groups and local decentralized institutions (mainly district and CRD councils) will acquire the skills in participatory methods and in self-assessment of needs and problem-solving techniques.

In addition, a cross-cutting results package is to be established which will embrace IR1 and the D/G components of the different SOs. The resources of these different SOs will be pooled for monitoring results.

IR 2: More Responsive National Assembly

At the same time, greater demand for citizen input will be sought through targeted interventions with the National Assembly. The successful National Assembly educational visit to the U.S. will be reinforced through particular activities to strengthen the policy-making and outreach capacity within the National Assembly. In April of 1998, USAID will conduct an assessment of the National Assembly to identify key constraints facing this organization and recommend activities to accomplish our specified results. The Mission will assign a "Democratic Fellow" to work directly with the National Assembly.

IR 3: More Representative Political Processes

Guinea will hold its second multi-party presidential election in December of 1998. To this end, the Mission recently conducted an assessment with the assistance of International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) to identify targeted activities in elections administration and monitoring, and civic education for the 1998 presidential elections. IFES consulted a wide-range of people such as government officials, political parties, civil society and other donors. It is expected that IFES will work with the GOG.

IR 4: Effective Articulation and Promotion of Citizen Interests

Through increased accessibility of legal codes and information, and promotion of civic education, citizens will become more aware of their rights and responsibilities, thus, participate actively in the decision making processes. A USAID study, in 1998, will investigate and define activities to be implemented under IR4 results.

In addition, USAID/Guinea will organize a 3-week study tour in the US for 12 Guinean Women Leaders to establish networks with women leaders in the U.S. This tour will enhance the ability of Guinean women to influence decision-making on issues which concern women as well as establish and promote a communication channel between Guinean and U.S. women leaders and organizations.

C. Environmental Compliance

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) is being prepared.

D. Performance Data Tables

Special Objective 1: Fostering Civil Society Development and Good Governance			
APPROVED: 9/29/95		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME: Fostering Civil Society Development and Good Governance (Objective level)			
INDICATOR: Community level groups organized along democratic lines			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of community groups (RGEs)	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: CLUSA	1996	50	86
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Exemplification of democratic principles by RGEs in management, accountability/ transparency, participatory decision-making, bye-laws, and elections.	1997	100	130
	1998	150	
COMMENTS:	1999	200	

Special Objective 1: Fostering Civil Society Development and Good Governance			
APPROVED: 9/29/95		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME: Fostering Civil Society Development and Good Governance (Objective level)			
INDICATOR: Local level GOG units with improved management capacities			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of Local GOG units demonstrating improved management practices	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: CLUSA	1996	8	6
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Local GOG units demonstrating improved management practices such as: open and transparent financial systems, set organizational procedures, accountability for actions, etc.	1997	16	16
	1998	24	
COMMENTS:	1999	27	

Special Objective 1: Fostering Civil Society Development and Good Governance			
APPROVED: 9/29/95		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME: SP 1.1: Increasing Local Level Organizations' Participation in Strategic Planning, Development, and Resource Allocation			
INDICATOR: Local groups involved in resource allocation			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of RGEs whose members participate in financial management decision-making. SOURCE: CLUSA INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Members of RGEs participating in meetings and discussions concerning financial management: balance sheets, operating budgets, etc. COMMENTS: During FY 98, a series of assessment will be undertaken to refine baseline data and targets.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996		
	1997	100	130
	1998	150	
	1999	200	

Special Objective 1: Fostering Civil Society Development and Good Governance			
APPROVED: 9/29/95		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME: SP 1.2: Increasing Governance in Local Level Civic Organizations and Local Government Units			
INDICATOR: Local organizations with democratic elected officers and by-laws			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of RGEs organized along democratic lines SOURCE: CLUSA INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Election of officers, establishment of by-laws; increased communication and accountability between members and their elected board members. COMMENTS: During FY 98, a series of assessment will be undertaken to refine baseline data and targets.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996		
	1997	100	130
	1998	150	
	1999	200	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 2: Protection of the Environment

A. Performance Analysis

This Special Objective aims to improve the management of natural resources in the targeted watershed of the Fouta Djallon Highlands in Guinea, where three major rivers in West Africa -- the Senegal, the Niger, and the Gambia -- originate. It supports the Agency's Goal "The World Environment Protected for Long-Term Sustainability" by promoting rational natural resource management, sustainable agricultural production, and biodiversity conservation. This Objective contributes directly to two strategies that serve our U.S. national interests: (1) Secure a sustainable global environment in order to protect the United States and its citizens from the effects of international environmental degradation, and (2) Promote broad-based economic growth in developing and transitional economies. As the activities implemented under this Objective are concerned with the management of local resources and with the strengthening of the role of communities in the economic and political life of their societies, this Objective also contributes to the U.S. national strategy of increasing foreign government adherence to democratic practices and respect for human rights.

The Guinea Natural Resource Management Project (GNRMP) is the only USAID-funded activity that supports this Special Objective. Since the beginning of this community-based activity in 1992, it has been successful in achieving results envisioned for the pilot phase which ended in 1996, a year earlier than planned.

Objective-Level Indicators:

1. *Area of protected forests*
2. *Number of forest sites managed by communities*
3. *Area under sustainable agricultural practices*

At the beginning of 1997, the GNRMP started the expansion phase by replicating the successful technologies and practices identified in the pilot phase to areas outside the three targeted watersheds. Fifteen new villages were included in the

project's 1997 action plan after representatives of these villages had approached the watershed staff and requested assistance.

In 1997, the capacity of the national forest service to sustain project activities was tested unexpectedly. As the technical assistance of the institutional contractor ended in December 1996, the national agents in the three watersheds were left practically by themselves to develop and implement an annual work plan with some assistance from USAID/Guinea's staff. They proved themselves capable of carrying on the activities which gave the satisfactory results described below. This demonstrates the success of the institutional building effort of the project.

The area of protected forests in the targeted zones increased from 10,019 hectares in 1996 to 10,134 hectares in 1997. This achievement is below the planned target due to the slow start

on the co-management of the 10,000 hectares of natural forest in the Dissa watershed. The lesson learned is that it takes more than one year to prepare and implement the co-management plan for a classified forest. The number of forest sites managed by communities increased from 80 in 1996 to 103 in 1997, an increase of 29%. Sustainable agricultural practices were applied by farmers on about 124 hectares of land, an increase of 41% from the 1996 result.

Women in development continued to be a major focus of this Special Objective during 1997. Women were actively involved in activities related to natural resource management, cash crop production, and micro-enterprises. For example, women accounted for 72% of onion producers, 57% of farmers who made and utilized compost, 59% of farmers using improved corn seeds, 38% of those establishing rock bunds on their fields, and 100% for most micro-enterprise activities. They were also members of various local resource management committees.

Other important achievements in 1997 were the adoption of the concept of community-based natural resource management by the National Directorate of Water and Forests, and the continued success of the New Partnership Initiative (NPI) approach through which USAID, Peace Corps, national NGOs, public services, and local communities work together toward the common objective. These achievements not only lead to the positive impact on natural resource management, but also enhance the empowerment of local populations to effectively participate in the improvement of their economic and social well-being.

Overall, the achievement under this special objective during the reporting period was satisfactory despite the departure of the institutional contractor's technical assistance team. With the exception of one indicator, the targets set for all other indicators at the objective and intermediate result levels were either met or surpassed. These results indicate a trend toward greater impact in the coming years. Field observations confirm that farmers in the targeted watersheds have improved their production and income and increased investment in productivity improvement and in conservation of the natural resource base.

It should be noted that the modest results achieved at the objective level as well as at the intermediate result level presented below, reflect the pilot nature of this activity. As the successful interventions under this project will be replicated to large areas outside the three targeted watersheds under the new natural resource management strategic objective to benefit hundreds of thousand of Guinean smallholders who are the poorest of the poor, the impact of this activity will be greatly amplified. In fact, this pilot activity has already proven its beneficial impact on the targeted population. For the resource-poor people, especially the socially and economically disadvantaged women, living in the watersheds, earning an additional income equivalent to \$50 a year from their improved production of onions or from their micro-enterprise activities such as beekeeping, will enable them to pay for their children's schooling costs or to improve the nutrition and clothing of their families.

Intermediate Result 1 (IR 1): Strengthened Local Capacity for Sustainable Natural Resource Management

The success of a natural resource management program depends on the extent to which the resource-users acquire the necessary skills and on the level of participation of the local population in managing natural resources.

Indicators:

1. *Number of village-level organizations managing forest and water resources*
2. *Number of villages adopting improved NRM practices*
3. *Number of villagers trained in sustainable NRM*

Local populations need technical assistance to develop and implement natural resource management plans for their communities. They must receive substantial training to appreciate and apply the natural resource management skills. Through an effective participatory training program based on expressed needs of customers and on a dynamic

partnership with local NGOs and the GOG's Forest Services, USAID provides assistance in building and strengthening the capacity of village-level organizations to plan and manage communal natural resources in a sustainable manner. By the end of 1997, 46 community-resource user groups have been formed to plan and manage communal water and forest resources, and improved NRM and agricultural practices have been applied in 50 villages in the three watersheds. Four village committees in the Dissa watershed participated in the development of the village management plans. The committee for the co-management of the classified forest in the Koundou watershed has been officially recognized by the National Directorate of Water and Forests and are motivating villagers to protect the forest.

Private nurseries in the watersheds have produced 74,600 forest seedlings and 12,576 fruit trees for the agroforestry programs involving individual villagers and communities. Farmers have installed 33,014 meters of rock lines and 8,250 m of contour hedgrows to control soil erosion and increase crop yield in their fields located on slope lands. More than 4,500 m of live fence were established in 1997, giving a cumulative total of 19,790 m since the beginning of the NRM Activity.

In 1997, 140 resource users were trained in sustainable natural resource management, sustainable agricultural production, and village enterprise development, bringing the cumulative total number of participants to 1,377.

Intermediate Result 2 (IR 2): Sustainable Production Increase in Target Areas

The application of sustainable agricultural practices, such as the use of composts, good seeds and anti-erosion measures has resulted in significant increase in the production of most cash crops in the watersheds. In 1997, farmers produced 59 MT of onions, 3.5 MT of hot peppers, 19 tons of eggplants and 39 MT of tomatoes. Onion production experienced a big drop in 1997 while the yield per hectare increased to 26 MT from 21 MT in 1996. The fall in onion

Indicators:

1. *Volume of marketed products in the three watersheds.*
2. *Yields of key crops.*

production can be explained as a result of the marketing problems encountered by the producers in 1996 when 160 MT of onions were produced. Because the producers were unable to sell their onions at profitable prices in 1996, many of them in 1997 produced fewer onions and more of other cash crops and food crops.

The yield of onions per hectare in 1997 is 24% more than the yield in 1996 and 260% of the 1994 baseline.

The marketed honey output was 13% above the planned target and 41% above the 1996 result. The new beekeeping techniques introduced by the project not only improve the quality and output of honey but also have a beneficial environmental impact by reducing bush fires and preserving bee colonies.

The marketing of cash crops, honey and bee wax has brought good income to villagers who used to earn extremely meager revenue from prior unsustainable agricultural practices. Village enterprises such as private nurseries, improved small-scale poultry production, soap making, cloth dyeing, fabrication of improved stoves, and animal traction plowing services have also brought additional incomes to watershed residents, especially to resource-poor women. The eight private nurseries in the watersheds have sold about 87,176 forest and fruit trees. The improved poultry production directly benefited 116 women and 55 men producers.

Intermediate Result 3 (IR 3): Enabling Conditions for Sustainable Impact

In order to foster the enabling conditions for sustainable impact in natural resource management, USAID assists the GOG in the application of the National Land Code which addresses the land security issues and the implementation of the Forest Code, which promotes

Indicators:

1. *Land security assured by the application of the National Land Code..*
2. *Co-management of forest resources by the Forest Service and local populations.*
3. *Number of people participating in environmental education program.*

the co-management of forest resources by the public forest services and the local populations. The Ministry of Agriculture completed the draft of the implementing legislation (*texte d'application*) for the Land Code in December 1996. However, the national seminar for representatives of the government and the private sector to review this document planned for 1997,

has been postponed until 1998 due to the failure of the GOG's Interministerial Committee for the Land Code to complete the organization plan in time.

To halt the increasing degradation of a forest reserve in one of the three target watersheds caused by clandestine timber exploitation, USAID has helped establish a partnership between

the Forest Service, local authorities, a national NGO, and villagers to develop a co-management plan for this highly degraded forest reserve. This plan calls for the government and the resource users to share the responsibility for and the benefits of protecting the forest. A general assembly of 114 men and women representing 15 villages elected an intervillage committee of 16 members to participate in the co-management of the forest. Four of the committee members are women. The National Directorate of Water and Forests hailed this partnership to co-manage forest resources as an excellent model and has started duplicating it in other watersheds. This model of natural resource management is expected to greatly extend the impacts of the GNRMP beyond the watersheds of the Fouta Djallon Highlands.

Environmental education is another activity contributing to the enabling conditions for sustainable impact. USAID has collaborated with a national NGO, local teachers and Peace Corps volunteers to develop and introduce an environmental education program in the primary schools in the three target watersheds. In 1997, more than 821 school children (705 boys and 116 girls) and 20 school teachers participated in environmental education activities.

B. Expected Progress Through FY 2000 and Management Actions

This Special Objective ended at the end of FY 1997 and a strategic objective "Increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices" started in October 1997 under the Mission's new Country Strategic Plan. As presented in the Results Framework attached to this report, this new Strategic Objective will be attained through the achievement of the following four intermediate results: (1) Natural resource management planning skills acquired and applied; (2) Farm production and productivity increased and sustained; (3) Small and micro-enterprise activities increased; and (4) Enabling policy environment established. Activities implemented under this strategic objective are grouped into three results packages, namely: (1) Natural Resource Management and Production Practices and Technologies; (2) Agricultural Marketing Improvement; and (3) Small and Micro-Enterprise and Capital Management.

As the current Guinea Natural Resource Management Project will continue until September 1999, it is integrated into the new Strategic Objective. It is being implemented by Winrock International under a grant and is expected to contribute to the achievement of all intermediate results of the new Strategic Objective. Two other on-going activities from the previous Economic Growth Strategic Objective -- the Agricultural Marketing and Investment Project and the Guinea Rural Enterprise Development Project -- will also contribute to the new Strategic Objective.

Using the New Partnership Initiative (NPI) approach, USAID/Guinea will work with American PVOs and the Peace Corps to design and implement new natural resource management activities on large scale outside the three target watersheds, starting in 1998. The new activities will include the following:

- **Expanded Natural Resource Management.** This new activity aims to replicate the successful interventions identified under the current Guinea Natural Resource Management project and to introduce newly identified appropriate practices and technologies in other areas inside and outside the Fouta Djallon Highlands.
- **Peace Corps' Environment Initiative.** Peace Corps will enter into an agreement in FY 1998 with USAID to implement this multi-year initiative which will consist of an integrated program combining environmental education and natural resource management activities in Guinea. The purpose of the initiative is to improve the management of natural resources in Guinea by strengthening the capacity of local institutions, communities, and individuals to rationally manage their natural resources.
- **Mitigation of Refugees' Environmental Impacts.** This activity seeks to improve the environmental protection in the areas of Guinea affected by the influx of large numbers of Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees. It will support the GOG's efforts to mitigate the adverse impacts of the refugees on the environment through training villagers in environmentally sustainable agricultural technologies and conservation practices, development of markets, and expansion of income-generating opportunities for all residents.
- **Rural Credit.** Activities will be designed and implemented to make credit available and accessible to smallholders for their production and marketing.
- **Human Resource Capacity Development.** Specially designed training activities will be implemented to meet the specific needs of the public and private institutions involved in technology transfer for environmental protection, natural resource management, sustainable agricultural production, agricultural marketing, and small and micro-enterprises.

These new activities and on-going ones from the previous Country Strategic Plan will ensure the achievement of the new Strategic Objective and its results which will be measured by the performance indicators presented in the Performance Indicators Attachment to this report. Since activities under this strategic objective will be implemented in large scale and scope in newly targeted geographic areas in Guinea, a survey will be conducted in early 1998 to establish the baseline which will be used to set the targets for the results indicators. This survey will also validate the previously obtained baseline data.

C. Environmental Compliance

An initial environmental examination (IEE) is to be prepared for the new Natural Resource Management Strategic Objective. An environmental assessment (EA) will be required for the co-management of the forest reserve in the Dissa watershed in 1998 and another EA for the forest reserve in the Diafore watershed in 1999.

D. Performance Data Tables

OBJECTIVE: Special Objective 2 - Protection of the Environment APPROVED: 09/11/1991 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea			
RESULT NAME: SPO-2 Protection of the Environment			
INDICATOR: Area of protected forests			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Hectare SOURCE: National Directorate of Water and Forests, NRM Project Reports INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the hectares of forests protected by communities or individuals against illegal or unsustainable exploitation and fires caused by man or nature. COMMENTS: The target set for 1997 was set with the assumption that the 10,000-hectare forest in the Dissa watershed would be protected through a co-management plan. The actual result would have been over 20,000 ha. However, the departure of the technical assistance team caused a delay in the start of the work on the co-management plan by the national technicians. The lesson learned is that more time is required for the national technicians to apply the newly acquired knowledge and skills.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1992	-	0
	1993	-	0
	1994	-	0
	1995	-	17
	1996	10,017	10,019
	1997	19,000	10,134
	1998	20,000	
	1999	30,000	

OBJECTIVE: Special Objective 2 - Protection of the Environment APPROVED: 09/11/1991 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea			
RESULT NAME: SPO-2 Protection of the Environment			
INDICATOR: Number of forest sites and water resources managed by communities			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Site SOURCE: National Directorate of Water and Forests, NRM Project Reports INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the number of sites where the forests or water resources such as improved wells and capped springs, are managed by a group of resource users or a community. COMMENTS:	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1992	-	0
	1993	-	19
	1994	-	38
	1995	-	61
	1996	80	80
	1997	100	103
	1998	120	
	1999	150	

OBJECTIVE: Special Objective 2 - Protection of the Environment			
APPROVED: 09/11/1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME: SPO-2 Protection of the Environment			
INDICATOR: Area under sustainable agricultural practices			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Hectare SOURCE: National Directorate of Water and Forests, NRM Project Reports INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the area of cultivated lands where farmers have applied sustainable NRM and production practices. COMMENTS: The 1997 result slightly exceeded the target. It is 41% higher than the 1996 result.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1992	-	0
	1993	-	0
	1994	-	6
	1995	-	15
	1996	20	88
	1997	120	124
	1998	160	
	1999	200	

OBJECTIVE: Special Objective 2 - Protection of the Environment			
APPROVED: 09/11/1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME: IR-1 Strengthened Local Capacity to Plan and Manage Natural Resources			
INDICATOR: Number of village-level organizations managing forest and water resources			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Village-level organization SOURCE: National Directorate of Water and Forests, NRM Project Reports INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the number of organizations formed by villagers to manage local natural resources. COMMENTS:	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1992	-	0
	1993	-	21
	1994	-	27
	1995	-	29
	1996	33	32
	1997	38	46
	1998	50	
	1999	80	

OBJECTIVE: Special Objective 2 - Protection of the Environment			
APPROVED: 09/11/1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME: IR-1 Strengthened Local Capacity to Plan and Manage Natural Resources			
INDICATOR: Number of villages adopting improved NRM practices			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Village SOURCE: National Directorate of Water and Forests, NRM Project Reports INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the number of villages where villagers have applied sustainable NRM practices, such as rock lines, live fencing, water conservation, protection of forests against wildfires. COMMENTS:	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1992	-	0
	1993	-	5
	1994	-	22
	1995	-	29
	1996	35	35
	1997	50	50
	1998	70	
	1999	100	

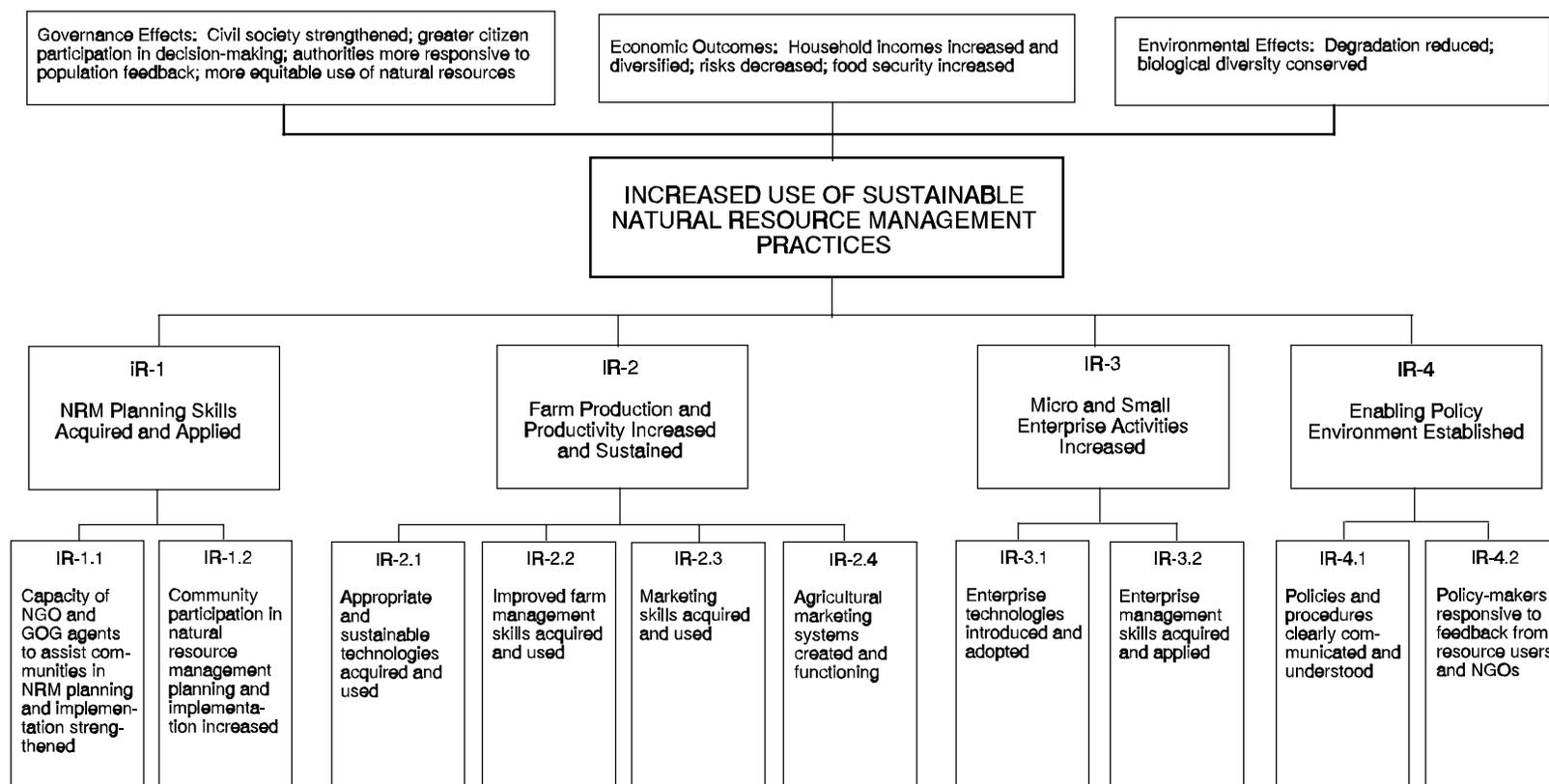
OBJECTIVE: Special Objective 2 - Protection of the Environment			
APPROVED: 09/11/1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME: IR-2 Increased Sustainable Production and Incomes in Targeted Areas			
INDICATOR: Volume of marketed onion production			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Metric ton SOURCE: National Directorate of Water and Forests, NRM Project Reports INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the quantity of onions produced and marketed by watershed farmers. COMMENTS: The 1997 result is far below the target. This is due to the sharp drop in onion production in the Diaforé watershed. In 1997, many farmers quit producing onions because they could not sell their produce at profitable prices. Instead they produced other cash crops or food crops. Watershed staff has identified several solutions to the marketing problems and the onion production is expected to significantly increase in 1998.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1992	na	0
	1993	na	0
	1994	na	1
	1995	10	14
	1996	30	160
	1997	180	59
	1998	225	
	1999	260	

OBJECTIVE: Special Objective 2 - Protection of the Environment			
APPROVED: 09/11/1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME: IR-2 Increased Sustainable Production in Targeted Areas			
INDICATOR: Yield of Onions			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Metric ton per hectare (MT/ha) SOURCE: National Directorate of Water and Forests, NRM Project Reports INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the per hectare yield of onion. COMMENTS: The 1997 target was met. The yield of onion in 1997 is 24% above the 1996 figure and 260% of the 1994 baseline.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1992	-	0
	1993	-	0
	1994	-	10
	1995	-	17
	1996	20	21
	1997	25	26
	1998	25	
	1999	25	

OBJECTIVE: Special Objective 2 - Protection of the Environment			
APPROVED: 09/11/1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guinea	
RESULT NAME: IR-2 Increased Sustainable Production and Incomes in Targeted Areas			
INDICATOR: Volume of Honey Marketed			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Kilogram SOURCE: National Direction of Water and Forest, NRM Project Reports INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the quantity of honey marketed by watershed beekeepers COMMENTS: The 1997 result exceeded the target by 13% and the 1996 figure by 41%, indicating a complete recovery from a drop in honey production in 1995.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1992	-	100
	1993	-	100
	1994	-	1,600
	1995	2,500	1,300
	1996	1,500	2,800
	1997	3,500	3,950
	1998	4,500	
	1999	6,000	

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

RESULTS FRAMEWORK



NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

TABLE OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Strategic Objective and Intermediate Results	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target (in 2000)
Strategic Objective: Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices	1. Area of forests or tree plantations under sustainable management by communities and/or households 2. Area of land under sustainable agricultural practices by communities and/or households 3. Percentage of producers in targeted area using appropriate practices	1. 10,000 ha in 1997 2. 124 ha in 1997 3. TBD in 1998	1. 30,000 ha 2. 300 ha 3. 100% increase
Intermediate Result 1: Natural Resource Management Planning Skills Acquired and Applied	a. Number plans deemed acceptable according to agreed-upon criteria b. Number of plans successfully implemented by communities	a. 5 in 1997 b. 1 in 1997	25 20
Intermediate Result 2: Farm Production and Productivity Increased and Sustained	a. Average yield per hectare of key crops over time on fields where appropriate production practices are used b. Ratio of production value to production costs over time on fields where appropriate production practices are used	a. TBD in 1998 b. TBD in 1998	10% from the baseline b. TBD in 1998
Intermediate Result 3: Micro and Small Enterprise Activities Increased	a. Number of enterprises newly-established or expanded in targeted areas b. Number of individuals engaged or earning money in newly established or expanded enterprises	a. TBD in 1998 b. TBD in 1998	a. TBD in 1998 b. TBD in 1998
Intermediate Result 4: Enabling Policy Environment Established	a. Percent of people surveyed who perceive that they are empowered to co-manage--with GOG authorities--local natural resources according to national regulations b. Percent of population satisfied with the application of policies, regulations, and legislation that affect their economic (enterprise management, production, marketing) and natural resource activities c. Percentage of people surveyed in the targeted areas who perceive that they have secure user-rights over products from investments in natural resource management	a. TBD in 1998 b. TBD in 1998 c. TBD in 1998	a. TBD in 1998 b. TBD in 1998 c. TBD in 1998

SUMMARY TABLE

Objective Name	Rating	Evaluation Findings
SO 1: Sustainable Growth in Agricultural Markets	Fell Short of Targets	<p>1. Price Waterhouse/Guinea conducted four financial audits for the Agricultural Marketing Foundation in 1997 (project 675-0221). These audits provided useful financial information to the Guinean managers of the Foundation, to USAID Mission staff, and to the Foundations members.</p> <p>2. A mid-term project evaluation of the Guinea Rural Enterprise Development Project (PRIDE Project; 675-0215) identified project strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities for consideration by the Guinean NGO, by the technical assistance, and by USAID staff.</p>
SO 2: Increased Ability of Families to Determine Household Size	Exceeded Targets	A USAID funded study, undertaken by FHI to determine knowledge and attitudes towards family planning and STDs/AIDS as well as the use of contraceptive methods and the adoption behavior change for STDs/AIDS prevention, revealed a great increase in knowledge and behavior change as well as use of family planning services in the reproductive age group of the target areas.
SO 3: Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children	Exceeded Targets	No evaluation undertaken.
SPO 1: Fostering Civil Society Development and Good Governance	Exceeded Targets	An impact assessment study is planned in FY 98 for replication of CLUSA's activities in other regions of Guinea.
SPO 2: Protection of the Environment	Met Targets	No formal evaluation was undertaken
Percent funding through NGOs and PVOs: FY 98 78%; FY 98 80%; FY 00 79%		

PART III: STATUS OF THE MANAGEMENT CONTRACT

SO1: Sustainable Growth in Agricultural Markets

Further to the approval of the CSP in October 1997 which contained a results framework for the SO, a SOAG has been reviewed by the Mission and is in final draft. A baseline study will be conducted in FY 98 which will provide needed information for establishing baseline and targets. All ongoing activities under the previous SO1 and SPO2 will be integrated into the new Natural Resources Management SO.

SO2: Increased Ability of Families to Determine Household Size

During FY 98, a review of indicators will be undertaken to address new grantees' activities. Consequently, indicators may change during the next reporting period.

SO3: Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children

SO3 made a slight modification in the wording of IR 3.3 (relating to equity) from the wording that was proposed in the Country Strategic Plan in October 1997. The team contacted "virtual" team members from technical offices in USAID/Washington, who stated that no formal approval was needed for strategy changes at lower than the SO level. These virtual team members provided very useful feedback for consideration, however, and the SO team is now discussing this input relating to selection and monitoring of indicators under IR 3.3. The IR now reads, "Improved opportunities for regional and gender equity in primary education".

SPO1: Fostering Civil Society Development and Good Governance

Further to the approval of the CSP in October 1997, there will be a refinement of the results framework and indicators with targets in FY 98.

SPO2: Protection of the Environment

SPO2 has ended. All ongoing activities will be integrated into the Natural Resources Management SO which was approved with the Country Strategic Plan in October 1997. The results framework of this SO has been refined by the Mission Core Team, Virtual Team Members at USAID Washington and REDSO/WCA, and with partners in Guinea.

USAID/GUINEA
FY 2000 RESOURCE REQUEST

March 4, 1998

USAID/Guinea

PART IV: FY 2000 RESOURCE REQUEST

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A. PROGRAM FUNDING REQUEST

1. Financial Plan

In the past year the mission has developed and the AFR bureau has approved a seven-year Country Strategy Plan (1998-2005) with four Strategic Objectives. The core of this strategy is to increase access, quality and equity to the primary education system and increase use of essential family planning and maternal child health and HIV prevention services and practices. Both Strategic Objectives completed successful years and through FY 2000 the mission expects continued high quality results from their activities such as greater access to schooling for girls and children in regions of the country with the least access to education and raising the level of couple years of protection.

With the end of FY 1997 and the beginning of FY 1998, our Special Objective for democracy and governance has been transformed into a full Strategic Objective. We are optimistic of obtaining excellent results given adequate resources. Our optimism is based on a positive sector assessment, continued expansion in civic participation activities, an emerging multiparty political system and a national assembly that is beginning to demand some accountability from the executive.

With the continued shortage of Economic Growth money and some disappointing results from some activities, the Strategic Objective for growth in agricultural marketing is no longer the centerpiece of the mission's strategic plan. Now the successful microenterprise program and agricultural marketing activities are part of the natural resource management Strategic Objective which will help Guinea manage its forest resources optimally, exploit its agricultural resource base for food production and income on a sustainable basis and conserve biological diversity.

USAID proposes funding for FY 2000 at the "breakthrough" scenario as outlined in the Country Strategy Plan and agreed upon at the October 1996 "parameters meeting." This breakthrough plan is comprised of four full, robust Strategic Objectives and represents the optimum funding plan for USAID/Guinea. By FY 2000 our four Strategic Objectives will have had two years of the "steady state" funding scenario to mature and will need this breakthrough level of funding to help ensure the prospects for sustainable development.

This breakthrough scenario rests heavily from how our Country Strategy Plan and has been structured with the NPI approach and emphasis on community participation which is the common thread that runs through all Strategic Objectives.

	1998	1999	2000
		(\$000)	
SO 1: Increased Used of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices	3,700	5,000	6,000
SO 2: Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices	5,700	5,000	6,000
SO 3: Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children	5,000	5,000	6,000
SO 4: Improved Local and National Governance Through Active Citizen Participation	<u>2,500</u>	<u>1,800</u>	<u>4,000</u>
Totals	\$16,900	\$16,800	\$22,000
OE	2,534*	2,596*	2,920*
Staff	86	90	90
(DHs)	8	8	9

** Includes Control Level and ICASS and Twinning Costs*

2. Prioritization of Objectives

Rank		
1	SO3:	Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children
2	SO2:	Increased Use of Essential Family Planning, Maternal Child Health, and Sexually-Transmitted Diseases and AIDS-Preventive Services
3	SO4:	Improved Local and National Governance Through Active Citizen Participation
4	SO1:	Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices

Now that we have our approved Country Strategic Plan with four Strategic Objectives and their results packages, they are rank ordered above based on the USAID's program performance to date, the opportunities we see in Guinea, and the Agency and Bureau's development goals and U.S national interest. We continue to believe that primary education is the long-term foundation for Guinea's development. This strategic objective is achieving outstanding results and we have excellent partners. Therefore, this objective is ranked number one. However, if the Education SO were to receive less than full funding as requested, the FQEL activities most likely to suffer would be those related to IR 3.3 "Improved opportunities for regional and gender equity in primary education." The PVOs, Save the Children and World Education, are operating at full capacity at present and would need to slow down or stop efforts to support community participation, training of PTAs, and community-based school management. Thus, their ability to impact on the "percent of primary schools with increased parental/community support in beneficiary regions" and the "number of new equity-enhancing initiatives at the national and community levels" (indicators under IR 3.3) would be reduced or eliminated. Since the Girls' and Womens' Education activity is Global Bureau supported, it would be most likely that the Mission's commitment would be cut back to compensate for a lower funding level. This would mean a reduced capacity to develop a consensus, both national and local, and support activities focused on the urgency of educating girls.

The family planning/health objective had another successful year with results exceeding targets. This objective is ranked second despite its success and high Administration and Congressional interest because it is still conceivable that other donors will make significant contributions to the sector in spite of it being clearly identified as an American-led effort. The German Development Bank intends to co-finance our implementing partner's social marketing program. USAID has begun in FY 1998 the implementation of a much broader

family health objective, and this objective has four IRs which are linked together to form a well integrated program. The engine which drives this SO is the family planning social marketing component. If funding were to be below our requested level, the maternal child health component and HIV activities would be cut back and their targets could not be achieved. The decision to favor the population/family planning, if funding reductions occur, is based on the premise that these elements have the most chance of being sustainable.

In the past year democracy and governance activities have gone from a series of cross cutting activities promoting civic participation in each of our SOs to a democracy and governance framework with targeted activities at the national level and more comprehensive activities in selected local areas. This SO is ranked number three because of our strong comparative advantage in this area and the Guineans receptivity to our assistance. Additionally, Guinea's successful democratic transition is a condition for sustainable development in general. In the past year, we have seen many signs that Guinea's nascent civil society is evolving as its citizens become more aware of their rights and responsibilities and participate actively in the decision-making processes which affect their daily lives.

If full funding for the SO were not available, emphasis would be placed on IR1 "Effective citizen participation in local governance" and IR4 "Effective articulation and promotion of citizen interests." But we may not be able to expand by replication the most pertinent planned grass-roots interventions to a national scale for the critical mass necessary to produce results at the SO level. And some planned activities under IR 2 "More responsible National Assembly" and IR3 "More representative political process" would have to be reduced or eliminated. If significant activities at the national level would be cancelled or delayed, the effect could jeopardize the cornerstone principle of this SO, namely the simultaneous actions of local level activities to build institutional capacity and democratic processes of local citizens' organizations and from the top to foster governmental responsiveness to citizens' input.

The natural resource management objective to protect the country's fragile agro-ecological areas against environmental degradation caused by the use of inappropriate agricultural and natural resources management practices will greatly assist the small land holder to achieve sustainable agricultural practices and help provide greater income-generating activities. These natural resources management activities have been designed to empower local populations to manage their resources and obtain sustainable increases in farm production and on-farm and off-farm incomes. It is difficult to prioritize the four IRs of this SO because they are thoroughly interlinked in supporting the achievement of the strategic objective.

Under the full funding scenario, a complete set of activities will be carried out to fully achieve the targets set for each IR. If funding is below the requested level, the rate of geographic expansion and the scope of activities will be reduced accordingly. USAID will confine its assistance principally to the Fouta Djallon Highlands where the protection of the environment is strategically important and urgent. At the same time, some activities related to

agricultural marketing and micro and small enterprises under IR-2 and IR-3 will be dropped. As a result, the targets set for each IR and the SO will not be fully achieved.

3. Linkage of Field Support, Non-Emergency Title II

SO2 Current: Increased ability of families to determine household size

New: Increased use of essential family planning/maternal health and STI/AIDS prevention services and practices (as of FY 98)

The Family Planning/Maternal Child Health SO relies on Global Bureau programs for the attainment of important results for this objective.

AVSC (936-3068). This program pre-dates USAID current social marketing of contraceptives program, our family planning intervention in Guinea. AVSC, which expands women's access to voluntary surgical contraceptives, is an important component to achieve our intermediate result 2.2 (family planning information and product/service delivery) of the current SO as well as intermediate result 2.1 (increase access to FP/MCH services and product) of the new SO. **The Central Contraceptive Procurement (936-3057)** is a crucial component of our activities without which achieving our results under the current intermediate result 2.2 as well as new intermediate result 2.1 would be difficult. Through **TAACS (936-5570)**, technical assistance in AIDS and Child Survival is provided to USAID/Guinea and its implementing agencies in order to achieve the mission's current and new strategic objective. The **BASICS project (936-6006)** is an activity known for its state-of-the-art approach in integrated case management(ICM) of childhood illnesses. BASICS will provide technical assistance to the new implementing agency to incorporate ICM into the service delivery protocols and other key aspects of FPH that are key factors to achieving of our second intermediate result under the new SO, that of "improved quality of FP/MCH services/products." **PRIME (936-3072)** will be important for intermediate result two under the new SO pertaining to quality of service delivery. The training needs assessment assistance from PRIME will help USAID structure its training module to bring about the quality services demanded by the project. The new **MEASURE study (936-3083)**, which will provide among other things critical information on fertility rates and contraceptive prevalence, is critical to monitoring all activities under the current and new SO because it will provide needed statistical information for the effective implementation and evaluation of activities. Complementing the MEASURE study is a **Situation Analysis (3030-OR)** which is conducted by the Population Council. The study looks at the quality and function of FP/MCH and STI/AIDS services in order to provide important and up-to-date national baseline information upon which to develop strategies to help achieve our three intermediate results; access, quality and demand.

ATLAS (698-0475.95). This activity cuts across all SOs and allows the USAID to provide training in key areas that are critical to Guinea sustained developed. In this reporting period ATLAS will provide training in important access of maternal child health.

PL 480 Title II Monetization - Health and Food Security

The U.S PVO Africare is using the local currency proceeds from the monetization of vegetable oil to implement food security/health initiative in one of the least served regions of Guinea (Dinguiraye in Upper Guinea) which has the highest levels of acute and chronic malnutrition among children 5 years of age and under. The objective of the activity is to improve maternal and child nutrition status and improve overall family productivity. The activity seeks to enhance food security through improved utilization of food storage systems, and thus improve nutritional status, at the household level. The project is providing nutrition education at the household level and for the general community, training health care personnel and improving farm gate and household food storage and food handling systems and practices. This important activity supports intermediate result 3 (enhanced demand and behavior favoring use of FP/MCH and STD/AIDS prevention) under the new SO1 and the current SO. The household demand for family planning services increases as the importance of child labor in agriculture declines. Africare's objective of increased agricultural productivity and value added to harvest food crops could indirectly be a motivating factor in utilizing family planning to determine household size. It is also anticipated that the health and nutrition component will significantly reduce the incidence of acute and chronic malnutrition, thereby having an impact on childhood morbidity and mortality. An overall improvement in the quality of health and nutritional status generally leads to a reduction in birth rates.

The Africare activity also supports the goals of the Natural Resource Management SO in food security at the household level.

SO 3: Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children

Girl's and Women's Education Initiative (936-5848) is still a key component of this SO. The GWE activity will continue to provide critical technical support to USAID's efforts to assist the GOG to develop, implement, and evaluate policies and activities to increase educational opportunities for girls at the primary school level.

B. OPERATING EXPENSE AND WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS

In summary, the OE budgets for FY 98 and the FY 99 and 2000 target levels are at the approved FY 98 level of \$2.132 million, plus add-ons for ICASS and twinning costs. A summary of the three fiscal years is as follows:

	<u>FY 98</u>	<u>FY 99</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>
	(In Thousands)		
Fy 98 Target level	\$2,132.0	\$2,132.0	\$2.132.0
ICASS	291.3	291.3	291.3
Twinning Costs	<u>110.2</u>	<u>172.9</u>	<u>196.3</u>
Budget Totals	\$2,533.5	\$2,596.2	\$2,619.6

The amounts for twinning costs cover the projected cost of one offshore USPSC (contracts specialist) and one FNPSC to assist the USPSC and for on-the-job training to assume full responsibility of the contracts specialist position at some later date. The creation and staffing of the two positions were the recommendation of the Africa Bureau and M/OP.

As noted below, the FY 98 target level is insufficient to cover all ongoing requirements since unanticipated USPSC costs to fill vacant USDH positions will result in shortfalls in other object classes (these USPSC costs were not included in the FY 99 R4 budget at the FY 98 target level). Cost cutting of the past two fiscal years has removed all flexibility to fund the unbudgeted costs. The only recourse that the mission can take without an increased level would be to only fund FNPSC costs for nine months forgoing the normal forward funding for the first 90 days of the next fiscal year. Once this action is taken, the underfunded amount of FY 98 cannot be covered in the target budget years.

No Y2K hardware and software costs are factored into the FY 98 and FY 99 target budget levels. The mission has not been successful in obtaining a reading from M/IRM on what constitutes mission funded hardware and software and therefore, unable to budget for these costs. Upon receipt of cost estimates, mission will advise as to the amount of funds required if any and request an increase in its budget level(s).

The FY 99 and 2000 request budgets includes funds for one additional FNPSC position. The Mission plans to identify and contract for a local hire FNPSC to eventually fill the LANS Systems Administrator position that is currently filled by a USPSC.

The FY 2000 request budget also includes funds for projected costs of one additional USDH position. The justification for the ninth position is presented in other sections of the R4 and

in accordance with the mission's approved strategic plan.

FSN staffing, reduced gradually over the last few years, remains fairly constant from this point forward for several reasons. We have determined that, while arrangements could be made to reduce the FSN staff by 5-7 positions in order to meet the on-board number of FSNPSC OE staff, no OE cost savings would be achieved if the cuts were to be made, since we have reduced our staff to include only the minimum functions necessary to support our program. The staff that would be cut are generally the lowest paid staff members. For example, we could contract out cleaning services and reduce our numbers by 5 OE FSN PSCs. However, it would cost more to contract the services out, and it would increase the security threat to the USAID facilities. The one exception is the systems manager, who, if hired, will be one of the higher-ranking FSNs. Once this individual was trained and fully functional (this might take two to three years), the USPSC systems manager slot could be eliminated.

Additionally, it has become obvious during the past year that no cost savings would be achieved by more fully participating in ICASS. Therefore, no additional participation is planned and USAID/Guinea will continue to participate to the minimum extent in ICASS services. With regard to the Controller's operation, NMS is not going to provide automatic voucher processing, as was initially envisioned, requiring the maintenance of current voucher staff to comply with the Prompt Pay Act. For these reasons, we seek to maintain our staff at the current level, with the exception of a few reductions based upon the restructuring of the Mission along the lines of the newly approved CSP.

USAID Guinea has made every attempt to manage its financial and human resources in the most responsible manner. We are therefore disconcerted that we require additional OE resources over our currently approved level to survive fiscal year 1998. We were not anticipating the requirements for several lengthy USPSC TDYs to fill in for USDH assignments that fell through, and the dearth of foreign service officers in key fields and language requirements have played havoc with all our careful planning.

Some examples: We have had to have a temporary Program Officer who will be here the better part of the fiscal year, TDY and locally hired EXOs, also for approximately a full year, and a Controller TDYs for about four months of the year. Even though we house these contractors in vacant Mission housing and TDY apartments, the salaries, benefits, airline, and M&IE expenses have cost \$150,000. This amount does not include other short-term TDYs, such as the Health Officer TDYs we have had to pay for in order to cover the USDH Health Officer slot that has been vacant for 2 years. We therefore need to have those funds replaced just to survive the year. Washington, which has not had to pay those salaries for the USDH staff that should have been on the ground here, should have the funds available to send out to us.

Another unforeseen challenge this year has been the requirement to provide support to BHR,

OFDA, and now OTI staff that are coming and going to deal with the Sierra Leonean crisis. While we are glad to be part of the effort, it comes at the cost of increased overtime for drivers, greatly increased telephone usage, and so on. Some of these costs can undoubtedly be identified and passed on. Some others must simply be absorbed by the Mission rather than creating an extensive administrative system of charging for every small support service provided.

USAID/Guinea therefore requests additional funds in the amount of \$170,000 for FY 1998, over and above the \$2,533.5 million in order to deal with the necessities encountered this year for which it was impossible to plan.

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID/GUINEA Org. No: 675 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total												
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNE	20.1		20.1	20.7		20.7	20.7		20.7	21.3		21.3	21.3		21.3
	Subtotal OC 11.1	20.1	0	20.1	20.7	0	20.7	20.7	0	20.7	21.3	0	21.3	21.3	0	21.3
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	215.6		215.6	193		193	193		193	179.5		179.5	179.5		179.5
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	411		411	465.4		465.4	482.8		482.8	439.7		439.7	458		458
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	626.6	0	626.6	658.4	0	658.4	675.8	0	675.8	619.2	0	619.2	637.5	0	637.5
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	87.1		87.1	114.1		114.1	114.1		114.1	124.1		124.1	130.1		130.1
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	7.8		7.8	14.1		14.1	14.1		14.1	21.1		21.1	22.6		22.6
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	10.8		10.8			0			0	2.8		2.8	3.5		3.5
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	5.1		5.1	5.1		5.1	5.1		5.1	5.2		5.2	5.2		5.2
12.1	US PSC Benefits	26.8		26.8	27.8		27.8	27.8		27.8	37.9		37.9	40.2		40.2
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	120.1		120.1	124.7		124.7	126.9		126.9	126.7		126.7	126.7		126.7
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	257.7	0	257.7	285.8	0	285.8	288	0	288	317.8	0	317.8	328.3	0	328.3
13	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
13	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
13	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0			0			0
13	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0			0			0

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID/GUINEA Org. No: 675 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0		0			0			0			0	
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0		0			0			0			0	
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0		0			0			0			0	
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0		0			0			0			0	
23.3	Courier Services	4.9		4.9	5.1		5.1	5.1		5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1		5.1	
	Subtotal OC 23.3	298.7	0	298.7	349.8	0	349.8	349.8	0	349.8	348.7	0	348.7	371.5	0	371.5
24	Printing and Reproduction			0		0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0		0			0			0			0	
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	14.5		14.5	17.5		17.5	17.5		17.5	19.5		19.5	19.5		19.5
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0		0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 25.1	14.5	0	14.5	17.5	0	17.5	17.5	0	17.5	19.5	0	19.5	19.5	0	19.5
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	49.4		49.4	51.9		51.9	51.9		51.9	54.4		54.4	54.4		54.4
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	91.2		91.2	95.8		95.8	95.8		95.8	100.6		100.6	110.7		110.7
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	Representation Allowances	0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	Recruiting activities			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	15.5		15.5	16.5		16.5	16.5		16.5	17.5		17.5	17.5		17.5
25.2	Staff training contracts			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	ADP related contracts			0		0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 25.2	156.9	0	156.9	165	0	165	165	0	165	173.3	0	173.3	183.4	0	183.4
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government ac	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	291.3		291.3	291.3		291.3	291.3		291.3	291.3		291.3	291.3		291.3
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0		0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 25.3	291.3	0	291.3	291.3	0	291.3	291.3	0	291.3	291.3	0	291.3	291.3	0	291.3
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	8.6		8.6	9.1		9.1	9.1		9.1	9.5		9.5	9.5		9.5
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	24.9		24.9	26.1		26.1	26.1		26.1	27.4		27.4	29.9		29.9
	Subtotal OC 25.4	33.5	0	33.5	35.2	0	35.2	35.2	0	35.2	36.9	0	36.9	39.4	0	39.4

USAID/Guinea FY 1998 On-Board Estimate	SO/SpO Staff							Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff					Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff	
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 1	SpO 2	SpO 3		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal			All Other
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1					3	3	1	1				5	8
Other U.S. Citizens: 1/ OE Internationally Recruited								0			1	1			2	2
OE Locally Recruited Program	1		1	2				0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited								0							0	0
OE Locally Recruited								0	1						1	1
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited								0							0	0
OE Locally Recruited Program	3	3	3	3				0	3	9	43	1			56	56
								12	3						3	15
Total Staff Levels	5	4	5	5	0	0	0	19	10	10	45	2	0	0	67	86
TAACS		1						1							0	1
Fellows		1						1							0	1

1/ Excluding TAACS and Fellows

USAID/Guinea FY 1999 Target On-Board Estimate	SO/SpO Staff							Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff					Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff	
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 1	SpO 2	SpO 3		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal			All Other
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1					3	3	1	1				5	8
Other U.S. Citizens: 1/ OE Internationally Recruited								0			1		1		2	2
OE Locally Recruited Program	1		1	2				0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited								4							0	0
OE Locally Recruited								0	1						1	1
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited								0							0	0
OE Locally Recruited Program	3	3	3	3				0	3	9	43	1		56	56	
								12	3					3	15	
Total Staff Levels	5	4	5	5	0	0	0	19	10	10	45	2	0	0	67	86
TAACS			1					1							0	1
Fellows			1					1							0	1

1/ Excluding TAACS and Fellows

USAID/Guinea FY 1999 Request On-Board Estimate	SO/SpO Staff							Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff					Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff	
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 1	SpO 2	SpO 3		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal			All Other
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1					3	3	1	1				5	8
Other U.S. Citizens: 1/ OE Internationally Recruited								0			1		1		2	2
OE Locally Recruited Program	1		1	2				0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited								4							0	0
OE Locally Recruited								0	1						1	1
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited								0							0	0
OE Locally Recruited Program	3	3	3	3				0	3	9	47	1		60	60	
								12	3					3	15	
Total Staff Levels	5	4	5	5	0	0	0	19	10	10	49	2	0	0	71	90
TAACS			1					1							0	1
Fellows			1					1							0	1

1/ Excluding TAACS and Fellows

USAID/Guinea FY 2000 Target On-Board Estimate	SO/SpO Staff							Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff					Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff	
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 1	SpO 2	SpO 3		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal			All Other
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1					3	3	1	1				5	8
Other U.S. Citizens: 1/ OE Internationally Recruited								0			1				2	2
OE Locally Recruited Program	1		1	1				0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited								3							0	0
OE Locally Recruited								0	1						1	1
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited								0							0	0
OE Locally Recruited Program	3	3	3	3				0	3	9	43	1			56	56
								12	3						3	15
Total Staff Levels	5	4	5	4	0	0	0	18	10	10	45	2	0	0	67	85
TAACS			1					1							0	1
Fellows			1					1							0	1

1/ Excluding TAACS and Fellows

USAID/Guinea FY 2000 Request On-Board Estimate	SO/SpO Staff							Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff					Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff	
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 1	SpO 2	SpO 3		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal			All Other
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1	1				4	3	1	1				5	9
Other U.S. Citizens: 1/ OE Internationally Recruited								0			1				2	2
OE Locally Recruited Program	1		1	1				0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited								3							0	0
OE Locally Recruited								0	1						1	1
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited								0							0	0
OE Locally Recruited Program	3	3	3	3				0	3	9	47	1			60	60
								12	3						3	15
Total Staff Levels	5	4	5	5	0	0	0	19	10	10	49	2	0	0	71	90
TAACS			1					1							0	1
Fellows			1					1							0	1

1/ Excluding TAACS and Fellows

USAID/Guinea FY 2001 On-Board Estimate	SO/SpO Staff							Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff						Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff	
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 1	SpO 2	SpO 3		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal	All Other			
	U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1	1					4	3	1	1				
Other U.S. Citizens: 1/ OE Internationally Recruited								0			1	1				2	2
OE Locally Recruited Program	1		1	1				0								0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited								0								0	0
OE Locally Recruited								0	1							1	1
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited								0								0	0
OE Locally Recruited Program	3	3	3	3				0	3	9	47	1				60	60
								12	3							3	15
Total Staff Levels	5	4	5	5	0	0	0	19	10	10	49	2	0	0		71	90
TAACS		1						1								0	1
Fellows		1						1								0	1

1/ Excluding TAACS and Fellows

USAID/Guinea Summary On-Board Estimate	SO/SpO Staff							Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff						Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 1	SpO 2	SpO 3		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
	FY 1998:															
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	5	8
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	43	1	0	0	57	57
Total OE Funded Staff	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	10	45	2	0	0	64	67
Program Funded	4	3	4	5	0	0	0	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	19
Total FY 1998	5	4	5	5	0	0	0	19	10	10	45	2	0	0	67	86

FY 1999 Target:																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	5	8
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	43	1	0	0	57	57
Total OE Funded Staff	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	10	45	2	0	0	64	67
Program Funded	4	3	4	5	0	0	0	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	19
Total FY 1999 Target	5	4	5	5	0	0	0	19	10	10	45	2	0	0	67	86

FY 1999 Request:																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	5	8
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	47	1	0	0	61	61
Total OE Funded Staff	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	10	49	2	0	0	68	71
Program Funded	4	3	4	5	0	0	0	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	19
Total FY 1999 Request	5	4	5	5	0	0	0	19	10	10	49	2	0	0	71	90

FY 2000 Target:																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	5	8
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	43	1	0	0	57	57
Total OE Funded Staff	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	10	45	2	0	0	64	67
Program Funded	4	3	4	4	0	0	0	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	18
Total FY 2000 Target	5	4	5	4	0	0	0	18	10	10	45	2	0	0	67	85

FY 2000 Request:																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	5	9
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	47	1	0	0	61	61
Total OE Funded Staff	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	7	10	49	2	0	0	68	72
Program Funded	4	3	4	4	0	0	0	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	18
Total FY 2000 Request	5	4	5	5	0	0	0	19	10	10	49	2	0	0	71	90

FY 2001 Estimate:																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	5	9
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	47	1	0	0	61	61
Total OE Funded Staff	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	7	10	49	2	0	0	68	72
Program Funded	4	3	4	4	0	0	0	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	18
Total FY 2001 Target	5	4	5	5	0	0	0	19	10	10	49	2	0	0	71	90

MISSION :

USAID/Guinea

USDH STAFFING REQUIREMENTS BY SKILL CODE

BACKSTOP (BS)	No. of USDH Employees In Backstop FY 98	No. of USDH Employees In Backstop FY 99	No. of USDH Employees In Backstop FY 2000	No. of USDH Employees In Backstop FY 2001
01SMG	1	1	1	1
02 Program Off.	1	1	1	1
03 EXO	1	1	1	1
04 Controller	1	1	1	1
05/06/07 Secretary	0	0	0	0
10 Agriculture.	0	0	0	0
11Economics	0	0	0	0
12 GDO	0	0	0	0
12 Democracy	0	0	1	1
14 Rural Dev.	0	0	0	0
15 Food for Peace	0	0	0	0
21 Private Ent.	0	0	0	0
25 Engineering	0	0	0	0
40 Environ	1	1	1	1
50 Health/Pop.	1	1	1	1
60 Education	1	1	1	1
75 Physical Sci.	0	0	0	0
85 Legal	0	0	0	0
92 Commodity Mgt	0	0	0	0
93 Contract Mgt	0	0	0	0
94 PDO	1	1	1	1
95 IDI	0	0	0	0
Other*	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	8	8	9	9

*please list occupations covered by other if there are any

GLOBAL FIELD SUPPORT

Objective Name	Field Support: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimate Funding (\$000)					
				FY 1998		FY 1999		FY 2000	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau		
SO2	936-3057 Contraceptive Procurement	High	5 years (1998-2003)	----	600	----	700	----	700
	936-3068 AVSC	Medium	3 years (1998-2001)	----	100	----	100	----	100
	936-5970 TAACS	High	4 years (1998-2002)	----	400	----	250	----	250
	936-3083 MEASURE	High	2 years (1998-1999)	----	600	----	200	----	0
	698-0475.95 ATLAS	High	3 years (1998-2001)	----	250	----	250	----	250
SO3	936-5848 Girls' & Women's Education Initiative	Medium-High	5 years (1997-2002)	----	500	----	500	----	500
GRAND TOTAL				----	2,450	----	2,000	----	1,800

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium-low, low

USAID
Field Support Request
FY 1998
(\$000'S)

MISSION: USAID/GUINEA

19-Aug-98
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Global Project/ Activity Name (Include Sub-Agreement if appropriate)	Global Project No.	Funding		Fund Type	Account	Obligating Unit	Sector/ Directive Area	Mission Strategic Objective (Name & No.)
		G-Obligated Field Support (1)	Buy-In or Add-On (2)					
SO2:								Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-Preventive Services
1. Contraceptive Procurement	936-3057	600		NOA	DA	PHN/Global Bureau	POP/HIV	
2. AVSC	936-3068	100		NOA	DA	PHN/Global Bureau	POP	
3. TAACS	936-5970	400		NOA	CSD		HIV/CHS	
4. MEASURE	936-3083	600		NOA	DA		POP	
5. ATLAS	698-475.95	250		NOA	DA		POP	
SO3:								Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children
1. Girls' & Women's Education Initiative	936-5848	500		NOA	CSD		Basic Education	
Totals:		2,450	0					

(1) Field Support Amount is the amount of an operating unit's OYB that will be made available to Global for obligation

(2) Buy-ins/Add-ons are generally limited to ESF, SEED & FSA account or other funds obligated by missions

(3) Funding Types are:
NOA - New Obligating Authority
CO - Carryover
517 (511) - Deob/Reob Funds
PYO - Previous Year Obligations

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(4) Accounts include:
CSD - Child Survival and other Diseases
DA - Development Assistance
DFA - Development Funds for Africa (517)
ESF - Economic Support Funds
IDA - Int'l Disaster Assistance
NIS - New Independent States (FSA)
PN - Population (517 Funds)
SAI - Special Assistance Initiative (including SEED)

(5) Specify the office in the G Bureau (in the case of field support) or the mission (in the case of buy-ins and add-ons) that will obligate the funds.

(6) Select from the following:
AGR - Agriculture
BED - Basic Education
BIOD - Biodiversity
CBED - Children's Basic Education
CHS - Child Survival
CSMN - Child Survival Micro Nutrients
CSP - Child Survival/Polio
D/G - Democracy/Governance
ENGY - Energy
ENV - Environment
ET - Education Training
E/G - Other Economic Growth
HEA - Other Health (non-HIV, non-CHS, non-INF)
HIV - HIV/AIDS
MICRO - Micro and Small Enterprise
INF - New Infectious Diseases
POP - Population

USAID FY 2000 BUDGET REQUEST BY PROGRAM/COUNTRY

Country/Program: USAID/Guinea
Scenario: Base Level

S.O. # , Title	Approp. Acct	Bilateral/Field Support	Est. SO Pipeline End of FY 99	Estimated Total	FY 2000										Est. Expend. FY 00	Est. Total Cost life of SO	Future Cost (POST 2000)	Year of Final Oblig.	
					Basic Education	Agric.	Other Growth	Pop	Child Survival	Infectious Diseases	HIV/AIDS	Other Health	Environ	D/G					
SO1: Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices																			
		Bilateral	9,374	6,000			1,000							5,000		5,500	68,121	25,645	2,004
		Field Spt		0															
		Total	9,374	6,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0			25,645	
SO2: Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices																			
		Bilateral	3,250	4,700				1,950	1,250		1,500					4,000	48,000	36,850	2,004
		Field Spt		1,300				1,050	250										
		Total	3,250	6,000	0	0	3,000	1,500	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0			36,850	
SO3: Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children																			
		Bilateral	7,985	5,500	5,500											5,000	42,000	12,852	2,004
		Field Spt		500	500													0	
		Total	7,985	6,000	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			12,852	
SO4: Improved Local and National Governance through Active Citizen Participation																			
		Bilateral	3,487	4,000									0	4,000		2,450	39,000	29,747	2,004
		Field Spt		0														0	
		Total	3,487	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	0			29,747	
		Bilateral		0														0	XX
		Field Spt		0														0	XX
		Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	
		Bilateral		0														0	XX
		Field Spt		0														0	XX
		Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	
		Bilateral		0														0	XX
		Field Spt		0														0	XX
		Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	
		Bilateral		0														0	XX
		Field Spt		0														0	XX
		Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	
		Total Bilateral	24,096	20,200	5,500	1,000	1,950	1,250	1,500	0	5,000	4,000	0	0	0			105,094	
		Total Field Support	0	1,800	500	0	1,050	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
		TOTAL PROGRAM	24,096	22,000	6,000	1,000	3,000	1,500	1,500	0	5,000	4,000	0	0	0			105,094	

FY 2000 Request Sector Totals -- DA	
Econ Growth	1,000
[Of which Microenterpris	1,000
HCD	250
PHN	2,750
Environment	5,000
[Of which Biodiversity]	0
Democracy	4,000
Humanitarian	0

FY 2000 Request Sector Totals -- ESF	
Econ Growth	0
[Of which Microenterprise	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
[Of which Biodiversity]	0
Democracy	0
Humanitarian	0

FY 2001 Target Program Level	22,000
FY 2002 Target Program Level	22,000
FY 2003 Target Program Level	22,000

Program Funding

USAID FY 1999 Budget Request by Program/Country

19-Aug-98
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Country/Program: USAID/Guinea
Scenario: Base Level

S.O. # , Title	Approp. Acct	Bilateral/Field Support	Est. SO Pipeline End of FY 98	Estimated Total	FY 1999										Est. Expend. FY 99	Est. Total Cost life of SO	Future Cost (POST 2000)	Year of Final Oblig.		
					Basic Education	Agric.	Other Growth	Pop	Child Survival	Infectious Diseases	HIV/AIDS	Other Health	Environ	D/G						
SO1: Increased Used of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices																				
		Bilateral	8,374	5,000			1,000								4,000		68,121	30,645	2,004	
		Field Spt		0																
		Total	8,374	5,000	0		1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000			30,645		
SO2: Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices																				
		Bilateral	4,250	3,500					1,250	1,050							4,500	48,000	40,350	2,004
		Field Spt		1,500					1,250	250										
		Total	4,250	5,000	0		0	2,500	1,300		1,200	0	0	0				40,350		
SO3: Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children																				
		Bilateral	9,485	4,500		4,500											6,000	42,000	17,352	2,004
		Field Spt		500		500												0	0	
		Total	9,485	5,000	5,000		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				17,352		
SO4: Improved Local and National Governance through Active Citizen Participation																				
		Bilateral	3,947	1,800										0	1,800		2,260	39,000	31,547	2,004
		Field Spt		0																
		Total	3,947	1,800	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,800			31,547		
		Bilateral		0															0	XX
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	XX
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral		0															0	
		Field Spt		0															0	
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
		Bilateral																		

TRUST FUNDS & FSN SEPARATION FUND

Orgno: USAID/GUINEA
 Org. Title: 21675

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account

Action	FY 97			FY 98			FY 99		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits			0.0			0.0			0.0
Withdrawals			0.0			0.0			0.0

Unfunded Liability (if any)
 at the end of each FY.

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular (\$000s)

	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
Balance Start of Year		0.0	0.0
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate(s) Used

Trust Funds in Dollar Equivalents, not in Local Country Equivalents

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property (\$000s)

	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
Balance Start of Year		0.0	0.0
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Trust Funds in Dollar Equivalents, not in Local Country Equivalents