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**USAID/GUINEA  
FY 2002**

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

**A. Please Note:**

The attached FY 2002 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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**FY 2002 R4  
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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ADF	African Development Foundation
AFD	French Agency for Development ( <i>Agence Française de Développement</i> )
AGBEF	<i>Association Guinéenne pour le Bien-Etre Familiale</i>
AIC	Agricultural Investment Company
AIDS	Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
AIDSCAP	AIDS Control and Prevention Project
AIM	AIDS Impact Modeling
AMIP	Agricultural Marketing and 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
BHR/FFP	Bureau for Humanitarian Response/Food for Peace
CBD	Community Based Distribution
CBS	Community Based Services
CDIE	Center for Development Information and Evaluation
CDR	Rural Development Municipality
CENAFOD	<i>Centre Africain pour la Formation et le Développement</i>
CLUSA/NCBA	Cooperative League-USA/National Cooperative Business Association
CP	Congressional Presentation
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRDs	Rural Development Communities
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CUDs	Urban Development Communities
CYP	Couple Years of Protection
DAAF	Central Division of Finance and Administration
DFSI	Dinguiraye Food Security Initiative
D/G	Democracy and Governance
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DM	German Mark
DNEF	National Directorate for Water and Forests
EMIS	Education management and information system
ENRM	Expanded Natural Resource Management Project
ESAF	Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility
ESRP	Education Sector Reform Program
EUPD	<i>Entraide Universitaire pour le Développement</i>
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 Program

FY	Fiscal Year
HEPA	Health and Environmental Protection Action Project
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrollment Rate
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOG	Government of the Republic of Guinea
GREDP	Guinea Rural Enterprise Development Project
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
GWE	Girls' and Womens' Education activity
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFES	International Foundation for Election System
IFPA	International Family Planning Association
IFESH	International Foundation for Education and Self-Help
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IRBD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IUD's	Inter Uterine Devices
LGF	Loan Guarantee Fund
LGU	Local Government Unit/Rural Development Communities
MAEF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry
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
MPP	Mission Performance Plan
MSH	Management Sciences for Health
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NPA	Non-Project Assistance
NPI	New Partnerships Initiative
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OICI	Opportunities Industrialization Centers International
OR	Operation Research
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts
OSFAM	<i>Options Santé Familiale</i> (Guinean NGO)
PHC	Public Health Centers
PSI	Population Services International
PASE	Education Sector Adjustment Program
PAVE	Profitable Agriculture and Village Extension Project
PDO	Program Development Officer
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PRIDE	<i>Programme Intégré pour le Développement de l'Entreprise</i>
PRIME	Primary Providers Education and Training in Reproductive Health
PRISM	<i>Pour Renforcer les Interventions en Santé Reproductive et MST/SIDA</i>
PTA	Parent-teacher association

PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RFA	Request for Application
RGE	Rural Group Enterprises
SAVE or SC	Save the Children
SCF	Save the Children Federation
SEC	Superior Electoral Council
SMC	Social Marketing of Contraceptives Project
SO	Strategic Objective
SOBERGUI	Bernas Guinea Company
SOTELGUI	Telephone Company of Guinea
SSP	Service of Statistics and Planning (MEPU)
STI	Sexually Transmitted Illnesses
TAACS	Technical Advisor for AIDS and Child Survival
TDY	Temporary Duty
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Activity
VITA	Volunteers in Technical Assistance
VSP	Village Support Project
WB	World Bank/International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
WEG	World Education Guinea

## **PART II: THE RESULTS REPORT**

### **A. Cover Memo**

#### **1. Performance Highlights**

During the reporting period, USAID/Guinea made remarkable progress in achieving results in all of its activities. The achievement is significant in that all four Strategic Objectives met or exceeded planned targets in a climate of regional instability and domestic unrest. The success underscores the efficacy of the Mission's strategic approach, which emphasizes community participatory development at the grass roots. The prospects for continued strong performance are excellent as each of the programs are in the full implementation mode and are contributing to the alleviation of poverty. Lessons learned from the community approach model are also proving useful to the Government of Guinea (GOG) as it embarks on its poverty alleviation and economic development program with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

#### **2. Potential Changes to Management Contract**

The major challenge to USAID/Guinea's assistance program is to maintain funding sufficient to sustain the current level of performance. If the Mission receives the proposed FY 2001 CP budget level, it will be able to fully implement its programs with few management contract changes. However, funding below the FY 2000 level will severely constrain activities and force the Mission to reassess some of its priorities.

- *Democracy and Governance SO:*

The Democracy and Governance strategic objective revised its SO framework because budget levels over the last two years were 50% less than expected. While the SO level objectives were left unchanged, the intermediate results were reduced from four to three, to reflect more accurately what the Mission can achieve at the projected level of funding. Cuts in funding below the planned levels would result in eliminating at least one or two additional Intermediate Results, jeopardizing the entire SO.

- *Health/Family Planning SO:*

The Health SO continued to experience severe pipeline problems during the reporting period. An infusion of additional funds in the first quarter of FY 2000 helped the Mission compensate for this problem. Even with additional funding, the Mission was forced to stretch out funding for one grantee and reduce the funding of another. If FY 2000 funds are received on an "urgent" basis (request already submitted), the grantees can operate over the next 12 months without running out of funds.

The Mission is therefore requesting an additional \$700,000 (in child survival or population funds) for FY 2000 for the Health SO to augment the pipelines, and to avoid the possibility of one or more grantee running short of funds after May 1, 2000. We have held discussions with the Grantees and informed them of the possibility of a lower budget in FY 2001, and have asked them to develop contingency plans should spending be reduced. Should the health budget fall below planned levels for FY 2001, the Mission will have to drop some activities and/or revise IR target levels..

- *Staff Adjustments:*

(a) The Project Development Officer will depart in September 2000 and no one has been identified to fill this position. Failure to recruit a USDH will place a severe constraint on the Mission, as it will be forced to hire a Personal Services Contractor (USPSC) to fill this critical vacancy. The additional estimated OE cost for a USPSC is \$125,000 for FY 2001.

(b) The direct hire position for Education has been vacant since August 1999. Failure to fill the position will have continued financial and programmatic implications if USAID/Guinea has to hire a USPSC.

### **3. Building Renovation**

The USAID building renovation was begun in FY 99 and will be concluded in FY 00. During the renovation, unanticipated concerns regarding the structural integrity of the building surfaced and a soil analysis had to be undertaken. Initial results indicate that additional work may be required, but the extent of the work, if any, will not be known for another 6-12 months. USAID/Guinea will inform USAID/W as soon as an estimate is available.

### **4. Warehouse**

The current lease for the USAID warehouse expires in September 2001 and a relocation area adjacent to the office building has been identified. Both AID/W/SEC and the Regional Security Officer strongly recommend moving as soon as possible for security reasons. The cost for relocation and construction of the warehouse and related security upgrades are estimated at \$200,000.

## **B. Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance**

### **1. Foreign Policy Relevance**

Guinea plays a pivotal role in furthering the USG foreign policy goal to end conflict and promote democracy in the sub-region of West Africa. USAID/Guinea's development program is an integral part of the U.S. Mission Performance Plan (MPP), which focuses on: (a) reinforcing Guinea's ability to play a more effective role in regional conflict-resolution and peacekeeping; (b) promoting good governance and establishing strong democratic institutions; and (c) mitigating human suffering by providing humanitarian assistance to refugees and development assistance in areas of health and family planning, education, and environment.

### **2. Performance Overview**

The year 1999 marked significant progress in USAID's development assistance program. All four Strategic Objectives reported strong results, completing the transition from the planning to the implementation phase of their activities, and meeting or often exceeding planned targets. In addition, the Mission successfully initiated a series of complementary activities (Leland Initiative, refugee monitoring, Sierra Leone twinning, and conflict prevention) which reinforced the objectives of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP).

USAID\Guinea's four Strategic Objectives are operating on full throttle. The Sustainable Natural Resources Management SO launched its expanded flagship activity in the watershed zones of the Fouta Djallon and in the fragile ecosystem of the Forest Region. Increases were recorded in: farmers using productivity-enhancing practices that conserve the natural resource base; the area of natural forests protected under sustainable management plans; and in the participation of women in agricultural and micro-enterprise activities. USAID also successfully restructured a \$4.7 million loan guarantee fund and transformed it into an innovative credit facility for USAID-supported PRIDE/Finance, the largest micro-finance institution in Guinea.

In the recently completed Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), the Health SO documented significant results. The SO team reported increases in contraceptive prevalence rates, knowledge of modern contraceptives, and increases in Couple Year Protection. At the policy level, USAID's dialog with the Ministry of Health (MOH) resulted in increased distribution of contraceptives and raising the prices of oral rehydration salts to market rates in USAID target areas, increasing the long-term sustainability of its activities.

The Education SO continued its strong performance, launching its cutting edge, multi-channel, interactive student and teacher radio programs. The Ministry of Education adopted the USAID-developed planning tools to establish and assess the standards used for primary school education reform. USAID also sponsored 1,500 training sessions with 203 parent teacher associations, and 18 community-built schools opened in one of the poorest, most underserved regions of Guinea.

As a result of Democracy and Governance (D/G) SO activities, village-based economic associations increasingly know their rights and responsibilities, and communities are mobilizing funds internally to support infrastructure development and teacher's salaries. USAID sponsored a visit to Morocco for five political parties to examine issues of power sharing, electoral management and political party development. This led to the first Guinean multi-party press conference in which political party representatives declared support for power sharing and alternation of power.

### **3. Other Performance Highlights**

- *Leland Initiative:*

Guinea is the first Leland Initiative country in Africa to establish high speed Internet gateways in three secondary cities: Labe, Kankan, and Nzerekore--all of which are focus areas for USAID's activities. The Leland Initiative staff trained 150 development workers, journalists, and government officials in Internet basics and research techniques. Plans are underway to connect both the University of Kankan (also within a USAID/Guinea focus area) and the National Assembly to the Internet.

- *Refugees:*

As a result of recent funding provided last year by the Africa Bureau, USAID has been able to provide timely reporting on refugee issues and humanitarian assistance in Guinea. The reports covered a variety of topics, including food issues in refugee camps, relocation of refugee camps in border areas, and the planned closing of schools for Liberian refugees. USAID will be requesting additional funding in order to continue this monitoring support for another year.

- *Sierra Leone:*

To fulfill its "twinning responsibility" to Sierra Leone, USAID/Guinea provided critical logistical support for official visitors to that country. USAID/Guinea spearheaded the development of a concept paper to present options for USAID/W decision-makers regarding development assistance for Sierra Leone and participated in a World Bank-led, multi-donor mission that assessed the financing required for reconstruction.

- *Central Bank Audit:*

Recently, the GOG and the IMF have approached USAID to request technical oversight for an Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) mandated audit of the Central Bank. USAID/Guinea, together with RIG/Dakar, recognize this as an opportunity to pursue the MPP goal of fighting corruption and promoting openness regarding government operations.

- *Synergy:*

USAID/Guinea renewed its emphasis on promoting synergy across all of its activities. During a one-day retreat, the Mission, in collaboration with its partners, put forward several promising ideas and developed preliminary action plans to promote synergy. The next steps include finalizing action plans for specific activities and taking concrete action, beginning in those areas where one or more USAID grantees are working.

### **4. Country Factors Influencing Program:**

The negative impact of the instability in the neighboring countries continues to manifest itself socially, politically and economically in Guinea. Although Guinea has been a good host for almost a decade, Guineans are expressing their frustration with the economic, social and environmental burden created by the continued presence of 500,000 refugees, and they have used the refugees as a platform to seek additional assistance. In spite of the peace accord in Sierra Leone, rebels have made frequent incursions into Guinea, looting and pillaging villages near the border. Outbreaks of civil strife in both Liberia and Sierra Leone have resulted in an increased flow of refugees, thereby exacerbating the environmental degradation and further increasing tensions between the countries. This year, Cote d'Ivoire joined the group of countries surrounding Guinea that succumbed to a military overthrow of a

democratically elected government. Most recently, land disputes between ethnic groups within Guinea's Forest region, have led to violent confrontation and resulted in several deaths.

Guinea is challenged in its efforts to evolve toward a democratically governed society. The continued delay of holding the trial of Alpha Conde, an opposition presidential candidate imprisoned over a year ago, has tarnished Guinea's human rights record and diminished the government's credibility both at home and abroad. Although there has been progress, negotiations between the government and opposition political parties on electoral reform for the upcoming local and legislative elections have been difficult. Electoral reform issues recommended by a joint IFES-EU post-presidential election assessment form the basis for this painful yet critical dialogue, aimed at establishing an independent electoral commission. USAID and the EU have been asked by both sides to provide technical assistance to mediate a resolution to the current deadlock. USAID has also spearheaded a dialogue with the Guinean authorities to establish private radio stations and liberalize the media--a necessary step in promoting democracy in Guinea.

USAID has completed its second annual assessment of the "Sources of Instability and Conflict Mitigation in Guinea" report. This year, USAID intends to organize a workshop, in collaboration with the government, civil society, the military, and the donor community, to develop action plans to peacefully mitigate and resolve conflicts in Guinea. This initiative has received heightened interest from all parties following the recent coup d'etat in Cote d'Ivoire, as well as civil disturbances within Guinea. As the R4 was being completed, the EU approached USAID/Guinea to express their interest in jointly sponsoring the proposed workshop on "Sources of Instability and Conflict Mitigation in Guinea."

## **5. Overall Prospects for Progress**

Discussion of future prospects cannot ignore the implications of increased regional instability, or the potential for internal upheaval in Guinea. If Guinea remains stable, and funding levels remain at currently planned levels, the Mission believes that prospects for progress through FY 2002 are excellent, and does not foresee any significant changes to its approved Country Strategic Plan.

As reported in last year's R4, the Mission revised the D/G Strategic Objective framework due to a 50% reduction in funding. The revised framework accurately reflects what the Mission will be able to achieve at current funding levels. Cuts in funding below the current \$2 million level will result in the elimination of at least one or two additional Intermediate Results, and would ultimately jeopardize the entire SO.

The prospects for continued strong performances in health, natural resources management, and education strategic objectives are also excellent. The NRM SO will extend appropriate technologies and participatory approaches to new areas in the Fouta Djallon and Forest Regions. However, if funding falls below FY 2000 planning levels, the geographic expansion of activities will be compromised and the achievement of intermediate results and the strategic objective will be adversely affected. The Mission intends to capitalize on the strong upward momentum in the education sector and the close relationship with the GOG and donors to continue to improve quality and equity in education. A new Education Strategic Objective Agreement will be developed in mid-FY 2000 and will incorporate activities that will continue through the end of the CSP period. The Health SO is expected to continue to register strong gains in contraceptive usage, in Couple Year Protection, immunization rates, and uses of oral rehydration salts.

## **C. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices 675-001-01**

### **1. Self Assessment and Narrative**

On Track. Results achieved during FY 1999 show steady progress towards attaining the strategic objective. The positive trends of performance indicators with regard to final targets indicate that the program continues to be on the right track.

*Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:* 5.5 Natural Resource Management

*Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:*

1.1 Private Markets	1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security
1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor	5.1 Global Climate Change
5.2 Biodiversity	7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expanded

*Link to U.S. National Interests:* Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

*Primary Link to MPP Goals:* Environment

*Secondary Link to MPP Goals:* Regional Stability

### **2. Summary**

To help Guinea protect its fragile agro-ecological areas and conserve its natural resource base and biological diversity against accelerating environmental degradation, USAID initiated this Strategic Objective in 1998, specifically to extend application of appropriate agricultural and natural resource management practices and increase income-generating opportunities for resource-poor rural households. This SO contributes to the Mission Performance Plan goal to “encourage environmental stabilization in agro-ecologically fragile zones and in areas of refugee influx.” It also supports the Agency's Goal, “The World Environment Protected for Long-Term Sustainability.” Small landholders, small and micro-entrepreneurs and traders, and refugees from Sierra Leone and Liberia are its ultimate customers. Strong emphasis is placed on women, especially the socially and economically disadvantaged.

### **3. Key Results**

FY 1999 was, as anticipated, a transitional year, with considerable efforts devoted to restructuring the strategic objective portfolio and consolidating all activities within the SO results framework. The NRM team continued to focus on the institutional development of its Guinean implementing partners in order to sustain progress in achieving results and enhancing our partners’ sustainability. Highlights of 1999 include:

- USG investments in the Agricultural Marketing and Investment project were protected and are being used to further the institutional development objectives of two of our key local NGO partners. USAID/Guinea successfully negotiated an Endowment Fund Agreement with the GOG that assures continued funding for the Agricultural Marketing Foundation (FICA) for the next ten years. USAID/Guinea also succeeded in reprogramming \$4.7 million from the non-performing Agricultural Marketing Loan Guarantee Fund for an innovative set of trust agreements that provide, based on

performance, badly-needed lending capital to PRIDE/Finance, a local microfinance institution. In addition, USAID helped PRIDE develop a comprehensive business plan aimed at its self-reliance by 2002.

- The Expanded Natural Resource Management (ENRM) project, the new centerpiece of the NRM Strategic objective, was launched in 1999 with the awarding of a performance-based cooperative agreement to a consortium led by Winrock International.
- OICI's PL 480 Title II Profitable Agriculture and Village Extension (PAVE) project was integrated into the results framework and became a significant contributor to SO results on agricultural productivity.
- Activities were intensified in refugee-affected areas of the Forest Region. Three Guinean NGOs are now working with local communities to establish co-management of village and classified forests, create cereal banks, reforest wood lots, and conduct participatory rapid rural appraisals--laying the groundwork for ENRM in 2000.
- The NRM SO has involved women in all aspects of activity development and implementation. Women have been the principal beneficiaries of project activities such as training, access to credit, cash crop production, and micro- and small enterprise development. Information related to gender issues is presented in the Gender Annex.

#### **4. Performance and Prospects**

In terms of expected results, the SO remained on the right track in 1999. Most performance targets were met or exceeded. Good progress was made with regard to increased use of sound NRM practices, as measured by areas of forests and farm lands which are sustainably managed. The increase in area of sustainably managed forests was very slightly below the target, but the government forest service's commitment to the participatory forest co-management approach introduced by USAID, as well as the local populations' trust in the process, were reinforced in 1999, and the conditions are right for a significant expansion next year.

The co-management of the Nyalama Classified Forest was further strengthened in 1999. An agreement to legalize the transfer of responsibility for the management of the forest from the Guinean Forest Service (DNEF) to the local communities was signed by the President of the Inter-Village Forest Committee, representing 30 villages, and the DNEF Director. As initial steps to extend this forest co-management approach to other areas of the Fouta Djallon and the Forest Region, DNEF, Winrock and members of the Forest Committee conducted two regional workshops for hundreds of forest agents, NGO representatives, and villagers. These participants gave very positive feedback, and many have expressed interest in applying the forest co-management approach in their areas.

Communities and households applied sustainable practices on 373 ha in 1999, just over the target that had been raised in last year's R4, and 60% over the previous year. Sustainable practices included mulching, use of compost, rock bunds, biological bunds, and live fencing—techniques that have been shown to increase productivity and reduce pressure on marginal lands. Crop yields per hectare on farms applying improved practices increased from 28% to 138% over the local averages. Onion production in the Diaforé watershed increased to over 500 MT from 171 MT in 1998. FICA accounted for 86% of the \$1.03 million in agricultural produce sales facilitated by USAID-supported projects, a 15% increase over the 1998 total value.

USAID's activities helped increase the asset value of 4,156 micro- and small enterprises. This represents an increase of 48% over the 1998 result, and surpasses the target by 23%. At the same time, PRIDE/Finance made 15,841 loans for a total value of over \$3.70 million, significant increases over the 13,434 loans worth \$2.80 million made in 1998.

To enhance land tenure security and encourage investment, the NRM project helped villagers and communities obtain long-term land-use agreements with land-owners. The number of agreements increased by 93% in 1999 over last year's cumulative result, exceeding the planned target by 41%. Based on the 1999 result, the target for 2000 is being revised upward. Winrock developed and is extending simplified procedures for establishing land-use agreements, with instructional materials in French and Pular.

The new ENRM project will extend technologies and participatory approaches developed under predecessor projects to new areas in the Fouta Djallon and Forest Regions beginning in FY 2000. Results, for the most part, are expected to reflect a continuation of positive trends of recent years until sufficient local capacity has been developed to accelerate adoption on a larger scale beginning in 2001. However, if funding for environmental and economic growth continues to fall below planning levels, the geographic expansion of activities will be compromised, and the achievement of intermediate results and the strategic objective will be adversely affected. Lessons learned in other USAID missions have shown that results achieved under natural resource management activities accelerate *if* the activity continues to receive adequate funding for a few years after its take-off point. Otherwise, the positive trend is reversed and past investments are lost.

*Possible Adjustments to Plans:* The only potential new activity under this SO is a PL 480 Title II Development Activity Proposal submitted by ADRA to USAID/BHR/FFP.

## **5. Other Donor Programs**

The European Union supports Upper Niger and Gambia River projects and a transnational park in the Fouta Djallon. GTZ helps protect two large classified forests in the Forest Region through its Rural Resource Management project. USAID has reinforced its contacts with these projects and is developing complementary relationships. However, the SO results are not dependent upon other donors' programs.

## **6. Major Contractors and Grantees**

Winrock leads VITA and Land O'Lakes in implementing the new Expanded NRM project. OICI implements the PL 480 Title II-funded Profitable Agriculture and Village Extension project. VITA implements the Guinea Rural Enterprise Development project.

## 7. Performance data tables

<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> Increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices				
<b>OBJECTIVE ID:</b> 675-001-01				
<b>APPROVED:</b> 09/1997		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> Guinea/NRM SO		
<b>RESULT NAME:</b> Increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices				
<b>INDICATOR:</b> Area of forests in the zone of activity managed according to a sustainable management plan				
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Hectares (ha)		<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
<b>SOURCE:</b> DNEF FY 99 Performance Reports (Dissa page 2, Koundou page 2, Diaforé page 2)		<b>1994</b>		0
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> The total number of hectares of forest land managed by communities, households or State according to a management plan which lays out in detail how the critical natural resources (soil, forest, range, fauna, and water) will be managed. The plan should include the actions and their implementation schedule in terms of time and space, and resources necessary for the implementation.		<b>1995</b>		17
A management plan is deemed sustainable if it conserves the natural resource base while increasing benefits to resource users.		<b>1996</b>	10,017	10,019
The term "community" refers to a village, a hamlet, a group of villagers/farmers, or an association of farmer/villager groups.		<b>1997</b>	19,000	10,134
<b>COMMENTS:</b>		<b>1998</b>	20,000	10,148
This indicator was reported in the FY 2001 R4. At that time, the planned target for 1999 was revised downward due to expected delays in carrying out an environmental assessment and implementing the co-management plan for the Souti-Yanfou Classified Forest. However, the target for 2000 was revised upward as lessons learned from the completed Nyalama Classified Forest plan are expected to be applied to more two classified forests in the year 2000.		<b>1999</b>	10,350	10,266
		<b>2000</b>	49,000	
		<b>2001</b>	51,000	
		<b>2002</b>	79,000	

**OBJECTIVE:** Increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices

**OBJECTIVE ID:** 675-001-01

**APPROVED:** 09/1997

**COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** Guinea/NRM SO

**RESULT NAME:** Increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices

**INDICATOR:** Area of land under sustainable agricultural practices in the zone of activity

**UNIT OF MEASURE:** Hectares (ha)

**SOURCE:** DNEF FY 99 Performance Reports (Dissa page 4, Koundou page 4, Diaforé page 4).

OICI's Annual Results Report FY 99 (Appendix A.3).

**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** The total number of hectares on which communities and/or households apply practices which have been shown to have decreased degradation rates of critical natural resources (e.g., soil, forest, range, fauna, and water). Specialists from the GOG and other institutions will identify such practices for each land type. The following practices have been identified to date: rock bunds, contour planting, live fences, mulching, compost application, alley planting, crop rotation, protecting heads of water sources with tree plantation.

**COMMENTS:**

Actual results from 1992 to 1996 are attributed to the Natural Resource Management project. Data from 1997 to 1999 were obtained from the NRM project (PACD 9/30/99) and OICI's PAVE project. 1999 results:

OICI's PAVE: 161 ha

NRM project (DNEF watersheds): 213 ha

This indicator was reported in the FY 2001 R4. At that time, 1999 and 2000 targets were revised upward from 200 ha and 300 ha, respectively, based on promising results in the previous year.

Targets for 2001 and 2002 are tentative, and may be adjusted in 2000 as the new Expanded Natural Resource Management project is assimilated into the NRM SO.

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1993		8
1994		48
1995		68
1996		98
1997	120	127
1998	160	233
1999	372	373
2000	639	
2001	900	
2002	2000	

**OBJECTIVE:** Increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices

**OBJECTIVE ID:** 675-001-01

**APPROVED:** 09/1997

**COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** Guinea/NRM SO

**RESULT NAME:** IR-3 -- Micro and small enterprise activities increased

**INDICATOR:** (b) Number of non-agricultural production enterprises which have expanded in targeted zone

**UNIT OF MEASURE:** Number

**SOURCE:** VITA/PRIDE (Attachment to July-September 1999 Program Performance Report) DNEF (Koundou PMP page 17; Dissa MP page 17).

**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** This indicator represents the number of non-agricultural production enterprises that have expanded in the targeted zone. The expansion of activities can be measured in terms of revenue, number of employees, or asset value. A micro-enterprise has no more than three employees. A small enterprise employs between four and ten employees.

**COMMENTS:**

Actual results through 1999 are attributed to the Natural Resource Management project (PACD 9/30/99) and the Guinea Rural Enterprise Development Project (VITA/PRIDE).

The break-down of 1999 results by project is as follows:

- VITA/PRIDE: 4,138 (2,747 = 66% women-operated)
- NRM project: Koundou Watershed: 15
- NRM project: Dissa Watershed: 3

VITA/PRIDE data represent the number of clients whose enterprises had an increase in assets.

This indicator was reported in the FY 2001 R4, including actual past results and targets for 1999 and 2000. The 2000 target is now being raised from 4,056 to 4,500, based on greater-than-expected results achieved in 1999.

Targets for 2001 and 2002 are tentative, and may be adjusted in 2000 as the new Expanded Natural Resource Management project is assimilated into the NRM SO.

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1992		3
1993		21
1994		789
1995		2,120
1996		2,261
1997		1,849
1998		2,817
1999	3,380	4,156
2000	4,500	
2001	5,500	
2002	6,500	

<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> Increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices				
<b>OBJECTIVE ID:</b> 675-001-01				
<b>APPROVED:</b> 09/1997		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> Guinea/NRM SO		
<b>RESULT NAME:</b> IR 4 -- Favorable policy environment established				
<b>INDICATOR:</b> Number of land use agreements between land owners and land users signed				
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Number		<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
<b>SOURCE:</b> Winrock's Final Activity Report, page 71. September, 99		1992		0
		1993		12
		1994		23
		1995		32
		1996		37
		1997		38
		1998		55
		1999	75	106
		2000	115	
		2001	150	
		2002	190	
<p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> Land use agreement is a document by which the land owner(s) allow an individual land user or a group of land users to have long-term usage of the land. These agreements give a certain degree of land security to landless people. The work undertaken by Land Tenure Center under the Natural Resources Management Project will serve as a model for this type of land use agreement.</p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b> Actual results through 1999 are attributed to the Natural Resource Management project only (PACD 9/30/99).</p> <p>This indicator was reported in the FY 2001 R4, including actual past results and targets for 1999 and 2000. The 2000 target is now being raised from 100 to 115, based on greater-than-expected results achieved in 1999.</p> <p>Targets for 2001 and 2002 are tentative, and may be adjusted in 2000 as the new Expanded Natural Resource Management project is assimilated into the NRM SO.</p>				

## **D. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS - Prevention Services and Practices 675-002-01**

### **1. Self-Assessment and Narrative**

On Track. The health strategic objective has made positive gains during this reporting period as demonstrated by performance indicators that are meeting targeted results.

*Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:* 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition

*Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:*

4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced	4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition
4.3 Childbirth Mortality Reduced	4.4 HIV/AIDS
4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced	

*Link to U.S. National Interests:* Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

*Primary Link to MPP Goals:* Health

*Secondary Link to MPP Goals:* Population

### **2. Summary**

The Guinea health strategic objective, approved in 1997, focuses on increasing the use of reproductive health (RH)-prevention services and products through increased access, improved quality, increased demand and behavioral change, as well as through fostering a more effective response from donors, government, community organizations, NGOs, and the private sector in health. USAID/Guinea's health activities are directed toward both the public and private health sectors, with the ultimate beneficiaries being pregnant women, women of childbearing age (15-49), children under five, and sexually active adults. The intermediate beneficiaries are the personnel and institutional structure of the Ministry of Health, local communities, and health sector NGOs.

The strategic objective will use Child Survival funds to increase immunization coverage, prevent and treat diarrheal diseases, combat child malnutrition by micronutrient supplementation, improve maternal-health services, prevent and control malaria and other infectious diseases, and build HIV/AIDS awareness and social marketing of condoms for HIV/AIDS prevention. USAID will use DA/DFA funds to provide quality family planning (FP) and related reproductive health services, particularly through the integration of services into community-based and outreach programs.

### **3. Key Results**

The most significant family planning results are documented in the 1999 Demographic Health Survey (DHS) which confirms the solid impact of USAID's activities on Reproductive Health (RH). When compared with the 1992 DHS, the 1999 data reveal a quadrupling of the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) from 1% to 4.2% and an increase in knowledge of modern contraceptives from 28% to 71%.

Another USAID success centers on the increase of the CYP from 39,000 in 1998 to 70,045 in 1999. Two major contributing factors are: 1) a 58% increase in the number of new clients using FP public

health services; and 2) an increase in the number of sales points offering RH products, up from 6,885 in September 1998 to 8,913 in September 1999. Based on this success, CYP targets (88,173 for 2002) have been revised upward.

At the policy level, USAID played an important role in reforming two policies at the Ministry of Health (MOH) that have impeded further utilization of FP and health products in the USAID target area. With regard to child survival, the MOH has lifted restrictions on price and the sale location of oral rehydration salts (ORS). Secondly, concerning family planning, the MOH has granted approval to USAID to implement a pilot program that allows community-based distributors to make oral contraceptives available to women. Both of these policy changes have resulted in increased access and should ultimately lead to increased use of these two products by target beneficiaries.

USAID/Guinea receives both DA and CS funding. Activities supported by DA funding include training in FP for both health-center workers and community-based distributors, FP-targeted IEC messages, and the procurement of contraceptives. Activities supported with CS funding include the assessment and upgrading of the essential drug system, the increased utilization of ORS, all HIV/AIDS actions, the implementation of RH norms and procedures, maternal and child health targeted-IEC messages, and the prevention of Female Genital Cutting (FGC).

#### **4. Performance and Prospects**

A few significant results in child survival, not all reflected in the data tables, were recorded during the reporting period in two areas. The reason for this data paucity is that child survival activities, started only in FY 98, are just getting underway. First, USAID, in collaboration with the World Health Organization, supported a review of the MOH child-survival program to determine the appropriateness of introducing an Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) strategy, a comprehensive approach to child health care. The review confirmed that Guinea is ready to commence implementation of this strategy.

Second, USAID/Guinea undertook micro-nutrients activities at the community level through a community-based nutrition activity known as 'Hearth' that targets mothers of malnourished children under age 3, and teaches them how to help their children regain lost weight. As a result of this intervention, mothers increased their knowledge about nutrition, and 82% of the 133 children participating in this activity reestablished healthy weight levels. Another undertaking was a micro-nutrient assessment which revealed the need for iron and Vitamin A activities; this resulted in the drafting of a micro-nutrient action plan for MOH approval.

USAID also supported IEC programs to stimulate demand and behavior change during the reporting period. For example, three important workshops on "Islam and RH" and "Christianity and RH" targeted religious leaders and key community members to support RH activities, which led to an increase in the use of RH health services. SO team's IEC activities resulted in both a national increase of 10% in the use of ORS as well as increased knowledge in the use of condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS for women aged 15-49, a figure that has tripled from 7.6% in 1992 to 23.2% in 1999.

In the private sector, the SO team's focus is to increase geographic access, as well as demand and utilization of RH products. By expanding the number of sales points from 47% to 73% at the sub-district level, access to the ultimate beneficiaries was increased. Furthermore, the launching of 2,054 IEC interventions promoting the use of socially marketed RH products, with an estimated 95,578-person audience, contributed significantly to the increased demand and use of these products.

The practice of FGC, estimated at a 90% nationwide prevalence rate, is a major gender and health issue in Guinea. To help sensitize policy makers and discuss approaches for eradicating this practice, a FGC workshop was jointly held with the MOH, traditional practitioners, and religious leaders, during which the results of two USAID-funded studies were presented. By bringing this issue to the fore, important discussions took place, and consensus was reached for a strategy targeting traditional “excisionists” who perform approximately 72% of these procedures. Twenty of these traditional practitioners also gave up their knives to demonstrate their commitment to end FGC practice.

In FY 02, USAID/Guinea will continue current health activities aimed at increasing the use of RH services and products through both the public and private sectors, which are scheduled to close in FY 02. Assuming current-funding levels are maintained, USAID/Guinea will explore the possibility of continuing its work in the public and private sectors to target high-risk populations.

*Possible Adjustments to Plans:* The Health SO experienced severe pipeline problems during the reporting period. Even though there was an infusion of funds, USAID/Guinea was forced to stretch out funding for one grantee and reduce the funding of another. USAID/Guinea estimates that the Health SO will need an additional \$700,000 in FY 2000 to build up the pipeline and to avoid the possibility of one or more grantee running short of funds after May 1, 2000. Should the health budget fall below \$5 million in FY 2001, USAID/Guinea will have to drop some activities and/or revise the IR level targets.

## **5. Other Donor Programs**

USAID and UNFPA are currently the two major donors supporting reproductive health in Guinea and conducting similar activities in their respective geographic target regions. The World Bank is supporting RH country-wide activities by building and renovating health facilities, supplying equipment and drugs, and providing ambulances and vehicles.

## **6. Major Contractors and Grantees**

The three principle grantees are: 1) Management Sciences for Health, implementing RH activities in the public sector; 2) Population Services International and its local affiliate, OSFAM, implementing social marketing activity targeting control of HIV/AIDS and diarrhea; and 3) Africare, implementing a community-based health activity.

## 7. Performance Data Tables

Please note a change of indicators from those reported in the 2001 R4, triggered by results obtained in the 1999 DHS. In the future, the team will endeavor to report on the same indicators, but this might vary subject to available data.

<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> SO2 - Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/HIVAIDS-Prevention Services and Practices			
<b>OBJECTIVE ID:</b> 675-002-01			
<b>APPROVED:</b> 10/15/97		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Guinea	
<b>RESULT NAME:</b> Strategic Objective – Increased use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/HIV/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices			
<b>INDICATOR:</b> Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) .			
<p><b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) currently using a modern contraceptive method.</p> <p><b>SOURCE:</b> Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). 1992 CPR data: DHS Report, page 54. 1999 data: DHS Preliminary Report, page 10.</p> <p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> The total number of women ages 15-49 who are using a modern method/ the total number of women ages 15-49.</p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b> CPR is a widely accepted indicator of overall contraceptive use. It is also used in this report as a national indicator to reflect the two major grantee's (PSI and PRISM) interventions, and can be broken down into a regional indicator to assess PRISM. The 1997 CPR result was determined by using an incorrect methodology. The methodology was designed by the grantee responsible for the results. A memorandum to this effect, dated April 28, 1998, is on file in the SO's records. 1998 CPR results from FFPMES – based on a weighted average of sales and distribution of FP products reported by MSH/PRISM in quarterly reports.</p> <p>*N= National *HG= Haute Guinée/Upper Guinea *GF= Guinée Forestière/Forest Guinea</p>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
	<b>1992 B</b>		*N=1.0 *HG= 0.6 *GF= 0.8
	<b>1997</b>	2.3%	N=7.0% Data for regions not available
	<b>1998</b>	2.4%	N=2.4% Data for regions not available
	<b>1999</b>	2.8%	N=4.2% HG= 2.9 GF= 5.7
	<b>2000</b>	N= 5%	
	<b>2001</b>	N= 5.75%	
	<b>2002</b>	N= 6.5%	

**OBJECTIVE:** SO2 - Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/HIVAIDS-Prevention Services and Practices

**OBJECTIVE ID:** 675-002-01

**APPROVED:** 10/15/1999

**COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Guinea

**RESULT NAME:** Strategic Objective – Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/HIV/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices

**INDICATOR:** Couple Years of Protection (CYP)

**UNIT OF MEASURE:** The total contraceptive protection provided by family planning programs in Guinea expressed in terms of couples protected for one year.

**SOURCE:** PSI and PRISM

1998 data from PSI Memorandum December – 1998.

1998 data from MSH/PRISM 4th Quarterly Report – page 12.

1999 data from MSH/PRISM Quarterly Report July – Sept 99 page 12 (13,368).

1999 data from PSI Memorandum, dated 11/2/99 (54,591).

1999 data from AVSC Memorandum, dated 9/30/99.

**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** Based upon volume of all contraceptive commodities distributed to warehouses, vendors or clients in one year by family planning /social marketing programs.

**COMMENTS:**

Contraceptive commodities include condoms, birth control pills, Depo-Provera, spermicides, IUDs and sterilization.

Data from private sector represents distribution to wholesalers, vendors and clients.

Data include refugees.

Data from 1992 to 1997 not verified (determined from Quarterly Reports).

Conversion factors used to determine CYP changed in 1997 per instructions by USAID/G.

Targets for 2000, 2001 2002 revised in 1999.

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1992		12,807
1993		15,135
1994		18,550
1995		39,000
1996		43,219
1997	40,834	38,909
1998	49,462	44,819
1999	59,769	70,045
2000	80,000	
2001	90,000	
2002	100,000	

**OBJECTIVE:** SO2 - Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/HIVAIDS-Prevention Services and Practices

**OBJECTIVE ID:** 675-002-01

**APPROVED:** 10/15/1999

**COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Guinea

**RESULT NAME:** I.R. 2.1 – Increased Access to FP/MCH and STI/AIDS Services and Products

**INDICATOR:** Availability of Family Planning & Health Products from Points of Sale

**UNIT OF MEASURE:** Percentage of all Guinean sous-prefectures that have a point of sale for family planning and/or health products.

**SOURCE:** PSI

1996-1998 data from PSI Memorandum February 1998.

1999 data – Appendix VIII PSI Quarterly Report July through September 30,1999.

**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** Sous-prefectures which contain a functional point of sale for FP and/or health products. Total number of Sous-prefectures.

**COMMENTS:**

Functional is defined as having been in business for 3 months.

“point of sale” is defined as any place where clients can purchase socially marketed health products.

Data presented represents the entire country.

Number of sous-prefectures is 299.

Data for 1997 was not collected.

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1996		12%
1998	30%	31%
1999	47%	73%
2000	80%	
2001	90%	
2002	100%	

**OBJECTIVE:** SO2 – Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/HIV/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices

**OBJECTIVE ID:** 675-002-01

**APPROVED:** 10/15/1999 **COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Guinea

**RESULT NAME:** I.R. 2.3 Increased Behavior Change and Demand for FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-Services and Products

**INDICATOR:** USE of ORS for treating child diarrhea

**UNIT OF MEASURE:** Percentage of children under-5 in project area with diarrhea in the past 2 weeks who were treated with ORS.

**SOURCE:** DHS

1992 data – DHS page 131.

1999 data – DHS Preliminary Report page 17.

**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** Total number of children under 5 with diarrhea in the last two weeks treated with ORS / total number of children under 5 with diarrhea in the last two weeks.

**COMMENTS:**

National and Regional (Upper Guinea & Forest Guinea).  
Prepackaged ORS only included.

\*N= National

\*HG= Haute Guinée/Upper Guinea

\*GF= Guinée Forestière/Forest Guinea

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1992B		*N=24.5% *HG=10.9% *GF=41.3%
1999	N=32% HG=26% GF=52%	N=35% HG=32.5% GF=47.1%
2000	N=48% HG=34% GF=58%	
2001	N=55% GF=42% GF=64%	
2002	N=65% HG=50% GF=70%	

## **E. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children 675-003-01**

### **1. Self Assessment and Narrative**

The Education Strategic Objective (SO3) performance is on track. FY99 activity implementation is contributing significantly to Guinea's Education System Reform.

*Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:* Promotion of broad-based growth in developing transitional economies through the development of human capital.

*Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:* Access to quality Basic Education, with an emphasis on girls and women.

*Link to U.S. National Interests:* Democracy

*Primary Link to MPP Goals:* Democracy

### **2. Summary**

The second phase of the GOG primary education reform program (PASE II: 1996-00) focuses on improving the quality and equity of education delivery, as well as increasing local community participation in school-level education management. USAID continues to support these goals through the Fundamental Quality and Equity Levels (FQEL) activity focussing on system planning, quality and equity. The goal is to ensure that more school-aged children equitably receive a quality education, preparing them for a productive role in Guinean society. The direct beneficiaries are approximately 1.4 million primary school-age children and 15,000 primary school teachers.

### **3. Key Results**

In FY99, Guinea launched its first interactive student and teacher radio programs. The Ministry of Pre-University Education (MEPU-EC) adopted the FQEL planning tool to track and assess the minimal standards used as the basis for primary education reform, a key step to sustainable development in educational reform. As a result of USAID-sponsored capacity-strengthening activities, twelve Guinean NGOs were able to plan and implement 1,500 training sessions with Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs). In Mandiana, one of the most under-served and poorest prefectures in the Upper Guinea focus area, 18 new community-built schools opened with a required 50/50 ratio of girl/boy enrollment.

### **4. Performance & Prospects**

In FY99, the second full year of FQEL implementation, the activity's policy development, planning outputs, pedagogical innovations and community-level interventions progressed to the point where they are an integral part of the Guinean education reform plan. Nationwide application of planning tools and radio-training programs began, while more complex applications are being added in FY00.

The gross enrollment rate (GER) rebounded from its FY98 "hiatus" reported last year, and resumed climbing at the previous 1990's pace of 2-4% per year. The principal cause for the hiatus was the difficulty in getting enough teachers trained and assigned to remote rural schools. The GOG has had considerable difficulty paying new contract teachers on time, and so a morale problem has developed over recent years. Rural areas are where most of the approximately 2,000 unused classrooms are

located, and therefore the teacher shortfall most seriously impacts girls' and rural enrollment. This is a significant issue for USAID and donor partner the World Bank, both of whom will engage in a policy dialogue to encourage the GOG to improve and decentralize its teacher recruitment, assignment, and payment procedures. Meanwhile, in order to meet the growing demand for education, resource-lean communities are forced to recruit their own teachers and often build makeshift schools.

Even though demand for education remains high, most new enrollment in the latter part of the 1990's has come from urban areas. This is mainly due to the lag in assigning teachers to rural areas. While the national GER has already surpassed the MEPU-EC's Year 2000 (school year 98-99) goal of 53%, the *rural girls'* enrollment in 1999, for example, was only 21%. This disparity will lead to a greater emphasis on rural community-level activities in the next phase of the USAID Guinea education program.

*Intermediate Result 3.1: Improved Sectoral Strategic Planning, Management, and Decision-Making:*

This year saw the FQEL planning tool gain validity as *the* point of reference for examining education reform in Guinea. The Minister of Education issued a decree formalizing the FQEL levels for 1999-00 and used the planning tool to determine resource allocation. One benefit of using FQEL for determining teacher assignments will be an increased emphasis on multi-grade teaching so as to gain efficiency from the limited numbers of teachers. The planning tool has also highlighted the failure of arbitrary teacher postings, as well as the challenges of assigning women to teach in rural areas.

As a result of an improved ability to compile and analyze statistical information, MEPU-EC can quickly and efficiently generate useful monitoring and planning data. Integrating financial information into the FQEL database will be the next major improvement of the management information system (MIS). Guidance manuals on audit, procurement and inventory were developed and a newly motivated MEPU-EC staff was trained in their use.

*Intermediate Result 3.2: Improved Instruction in Primary Schools:*

USAID's contractor made rapid progress in setting up the new multi-channel system for teacher training—as of November 1998, most primary school teachers were able to listen to a weekly general methodology radio program entitled “Step by Step.” The contractor also organized training workshops on the use of interactive radio programs for all 6,030 of the country's 1st and 2nd grade teachers. The MEPU-EC teacher-training plan for 1999-00 includes several linked strategies such as radio broadcasts, classroom observations, bimonthly teacher cluster meetings and workshops.

For classroom methods and materials, the USAID contractor developed, tested and produced a wide variety of materials for use in the 1999-00 school year for Grades 1-2 under the multi-channel learning framework. Products include student workbooks and storybooks, classroom posters, and teacher and student interactive radio programs. Obstacles to effective delivery of the radio programs include poor reception, double-shift teaching, and available airtime. In student assessment, the contractor implemented baseline tests for Grade 2. These test results will be used to track student progress and should measure the impact of the multi-channel learning strategies. Tests were also developed and validated for Grades 4 and 6 for use in the 1999-00 school year.

*Intermediate Result 3.3: Improved Opportunities for Regional and Gender Equity in Primary Education:*

Partner activities strongly support both regional and gender equity because they are based in rural communities with the lowest rates of enrollment in Guinea, particularly for girls. The current crisis in the supply of teachers seriously threatened one of our programs when only 11 of 20 community schools teachers were assigned teachers for the 1998-99 school year. However, for the

1999-00 school year, all 20 teachers were assigned and these same communities completed and opened 18 of 20 planned new schools.

Grantees and local NGOs delivered literacy, development of annual work plans, and financial, material and human resource management training to over 150 PTAs. One grantee expanded activities to an additional prefecture (Pita) and provided financial assistance to local NGOs to train and supervise 37 PTAs. The grantee also financed over 90 PTA micro-projects with a 30% community participation requirement, and held literacy workshops in 12 localities covering 30 literacy centers.

A local sub-contractor continued promoting awareness for girls' education by working with 18 communities to implement locally developed action plans. The sub-contractor also completed a feasibility study for a National Girls' Education fund and training on communication strategy development, both essential for sustainability.

The Education team is currently planning to expand community participation activities to several other regions of Guinea because of high demand and because of the important impact these types of programs have on girls' and rural enrollment rates. Any reduction in AID funding levels would hit this expansion hardest, would be a great disappointment to localities now lobbying to participate in these activities, and would seriously jeopardize the potential for these programs to positively affect girls' and rural enrollment.

*Possible Adjustments to plan:* Implementation of the current USAID/Guinea education activities are to end in 2001. To further achieve USAID/Guinea's Country Strategic Plan's objectives, the SO team conducted a Limited Sector Assessment in FY99 and will complete a SOAG in mid-FY00. This SOAG will expand community participation activities to other regions and enhance activities focused on girls' and rural enrollment equity. Through the SOAG, the USAID will also continue other FQEL activities. The SO team will likely make a minor change in the wording of the SO and split the current equity intermediate result into two more focused results.

## **5. Other Donor programs**

The World Bank's \$53 million education reform program (1996-00) finances school construction, nutrition programs, pre-service teacher training, and school management micro-projects. France provides assistance in teacher training, monitoring and evaluation, curriculum reform, and personnel management. German, Canadian, European Union, Japanese, UNICEF, and African Development Bank assistance programs provide teacher training, gender equity, or school construction.

## **6. Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies**

Education Development Center and subcontractors, Research Triangle Institute and Creative Associates, implement activities for Intermediate Results I and II (planning and educational quality). US NGOs World Education and Save the Children, and the local NGO affiliate of Plan International, "Plan Guinea," implement activities for Intermediate Result III (Equity).

## 7. Performance Data Tables

<p><b>OBJECTIVE:</b> Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVE:</b> ID 675-003-01</p> <p><b>APPROVED:</b> October 1997 <span style="float: right;"><b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Guinea</span></p>			
<p><b>RESULT NAME:</b> Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children (Objective level)</p>			
<p><b>INDICATOR:</b> Primary school gross enrollment rate</p>			
<p><b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Percent of Guinean Children age 7-12 (percent)</p> <p><b>SOURCE:</b> Ministry of Pre-University Education's Annual Report – Service of Statistics and Planning (1998-99), July 1999.</p> <p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> Total number of students (boys, girls) enrolled in primary school as a percentage of the total population of children ages 7-12</p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b> National GER was lower than target for 1998 and 1999. There are two main reasons for this: 1) new 1996 census data was used for the first time for the 1998 GER; previous population figures had underestimated the population by roughly 2% over ten years; and 2) many teachers assigned to rural schools in 1997 did not show up. This is related to the arbitrary teacher assignment process, the irregularity of contract teacher salary payments, and the lack of services and amenities in rural areas.</p>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b> <b>National (girls) rural</b>
	<b>1991</b>		31.8% (19.7%)
	<b>1992</b>		31.9% (19.7%)
	<b>1993</b>		36.7% (22.8%)
	<b>1994</b>		40.1% (25.7%)
	<b>1995</b>	43.7%	44.5% (29.3%)
	<b>1996</b>	46.6%	46.5% (31.5%)
	<b>1997</b>	50.2%	50.5% (35.5%) 35%
	<b>1998</b>	53.0%	51.0% (36.9%) 34%
	<b>1999</b>	56.2%	53.5% (40%) 36%
<b>2000</b>	59.4%		
<b>2001</b>	62.6%		

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

**OBJECTIVE:** ID 675-003-01

**APPROVED:** October 1997

**COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Guinea

**RESULT NAME:** IR 3.1 Improved Sectoral Strategic Planning, Management, and Decision-Making

**INDICATOR:** Education Management and Information System (EMIS) data used to plan, analyze, and refine Fundamental Quality and Equity Levels (FQEL)

**UNIT OF MEASURE:** N/A - Qualitative

**SOURCE:** Activity records and documentation kept by FQEL team showing that EMIS data is being used for the FQEL planning; confirmation by SO3 team members observing and/or participating in FQEL consultations that EMIS data is playing a role. Ministry Circular No. 99/0390/MEPU-EC/CAB April 28, 1999.

**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** The indicator tracks progress toward integrating EMIS data in FQEL framework

**COMMENTS:**

\* The EMIS data for school year 1998 - 1999 was used for planning for school year 1999 – 2000. For the first time ever

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1997	Reviewed	Reviewed
1998	Analyzed	Analyzed
1999	In use	In use
2000	Refined	
2001	Operational	

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

**OBJECTIVE:** ID 675-003-01

**APPROVED:** October 1997

**COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Guinea

**RESULT NAME:** 3.2 Improved Instruction in Primary Schools

**INDICATOR:** Grade 2 achievement test results (math and reading)

<p><b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> test scores in percent, for Math and French disaggregated by gender and zone.</p> <p><b>SOURCE:</b></p> <p>Results of 2<sup>nd</sup> Grade Pretest, Results of 2<sup>nd</sup> Grade Post-test EDC Report November 15, 1999.</p> <p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>EDC/MEPU-EC data collected from sample testing in 50 schools nationwide. The French test covers four competencies: handwriting, listening, reading and written expression. The math test covers: numeracy, geometry and measurement.</p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b></p> <p>* Test results will be available for another two-year period, in May of 2000, and 2001.</p>	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL National/(girls)/rural	
	1999	baseline established	French: 60% (60%) Math: 51% (50%)	55% 47%
	2000	French: 62% Math: 53%		
	2001	French: 65% Math: 57%		

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

**OBJECTIVE:** ID 675-003-01

**APPROVED:** October 1997

**COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Guinea

**RESULT NAME:** IR 3.3 Improved Opportunities for Regional and Gender Equity in Primary Education

**INDICATOR:** Number of primary schools with increased parental/community support in beneficiary regions

**UNIT OF MEASURE:** Number of schools in targeted areas

**SOURCE:** Save the Children and World Education Guinea (WEG) activity reports; documented field visits by SO3 team members.

\*WEG: Tenth Quarterly Report (April 1, - June 30, 1999).

\*S.C.: Tenth Quarterly Report (April 1, - June 30, 1999).

Trip Report: Mamadou Lamine Sow, Education Activity Management Specialist field visit to Mamou, Mandiana and Kouroussa on data collection and validation for the Performance Result Assessment exercise (November 23, 1999)

**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** Number of primary schools, in targeted regions, whose associated parental/community group received support in the following areas: defining PTA roles and responsibilities, mobilizing and managing school resources, school micro-projects, literacy programs, etc.

**COMMENTS:**

The data for this indicator are cumulative, and the planned figure for 1999 less than the actual for 1998, because WEG exceeded its planned outcomes in 1998. Targets for 2001-2002 will be determined in June 2000.

\*WEG: World Education Guinea

\*S.C.: Save the Children

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1997	0	
1998	14 (10-WEG, 4 - SAVE)	65 (61-WEG, 4 - SAVE)
1999	38 (30-WEG, 8 - SAVE)	203 (183-WEG, 20 Save)
2000	72 (60-WEG, 12 - SAVE)	
2001	TBD (TBD-WEG, 20-SAVE)	
2002	TBD	

## **F. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Improved Local and National Governance through Active Citizen Participation 675-004-01**

### **1. Self Assessment and Narrative**

On Track. The SO is achieving its objective through a strategy which empowers citizens and increases government responsiveness to citizen needs. The democracy and governance (D/G) program continues to have an impact on local governance through the CLUSA project.

*Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:* Politically Active Civil Society

*Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:*

2.2 Credible Political Processes                      2.4 Accountable Government Institutions.

*Link to U.S. National Interests:* Democracy

*Primary Link to MPP Goals:* Regional Stability

### **2. Summary**

The D/G strategic objective contributes to the Mission Performance Plan and the Agency's strategy by improving local and national governance through citizen participation, thus helping establish political stability and sustainable development.

This strategy continues a top-down, bottom-up approach through the articulation and promotion of citizen interests. At the national level, improved political processes, and advocacy support for national level Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), will enhance local and national governance. The direct beneficiaries of this SO are the general population, local government, and central government technical services which manage human and financial resources locally.

### **3. Key Results**

As a result of the CLUSA training in coastal Guinea, male and female village-based economic associations increasingly understand their rights and responsibilities. Communities are mobilizing funds to support infrastructure development and teachers' salaries. Taxes are being paid, and local government is managing finances transparently, meeting with communities to plan, budget, and address community infrastructure needs. Following US-based training on decentralization for key personnel, the GOG has taken initial steps to decentralize fiscal resources, including a retention of 75% of local taxes for local development. The Morocco study tour for political parties fostered inter-party dialogue for the first time, and the recognition of shared values, as demonstrated in a joint press conference. The African Development Foundation (ADF) participated in the World Bank pilot program for poverty alleviation, developing infrastructure in pockets of poverty. Finally, a joint USAID (IFES) Economic Union (EU) assessment of donor assistance to the 1998 presidential elections raised issues, which have led to further discussions among donors, the GOG and opposition parties on electoral reform.

#### 4. Performance and Prospects

The capacity of village organizations and local government to manage and collaborate has improved dramatically. CLUSA has trained communities to mobilize local financial resources and to manage public funds transparently. The increasing number of communities engaged in participatory decision-making with local government and the completion of jointly managed development projects is noteworthy since virtually no such collaboration existed in the past. The SO is exceeding annual targets, and, as a result, a high percentage of citizens in target areas are able to effectively articulate and promote their interests, leading to effective implementation of development activities (See data tables). In pockets of poverty, local populations, with equal male & female participation, have been mobilized to identify their needs and to contribute to local infrastructure projects. ADF has participated in the World Bank pilot program for poverty alleviation, supporting rural infrastructure development, including improved schools, health centers, bridges, wells, and micro enterprise activities.

Cross-sectoral synergies between SO teams, including education and natural resources management (NRM) have resulted in the incorporation of D/G approaches to working with local government as an essential part of achieving results. NRM is targeting local government and the judicial system to address natural resource management and legal codes. As a result of D/G team participation in an education program mid-term evaluation, parent-teachers associations are now working with local government for effective service delivery in project areas.

USAID/IFES and the EU partnered to carry out a joint lessons-learned exercise on donor assistance to the 1998 presidential election. The report identified key steps for democracy promotion in Guinea, which have led to discussions between the GOG and opposition parties. The report underlined several goals, including support and strengthening of a permanent and neutral national electoral commission, the creation of independent television and radio, and the fostering of pro-democracy civil society organizations. CODEM, the coalition of opposition parties, and the GOG have requested EU and USAID assistance to mediate issues on electoral reform surrounding the upcoming National Assembly and local elections, to ensure that all parties participate.

The National Democratic Institute took eight party members from five different parties on a study tour to Morocco in September 1999. The objective was to bring together a core group of political leaders in a neutral setting and expose them to a democratic process, with multiple parties and political actors who were experiencing similar transition challenges. This experience has laid the groundwork for a dialogue among parties on structures to support free and fair elections, alternation of power, and human rights. A political party strengthening activity for internal management, platform development, inclusiveness, and constituency dialogue will be carried out in 2000.

Key SO team partners participated in US-based training on decentralization. Participants included a group of senior mid-level central and local officials, as well as representatives of civil society. They returned with a greater understanding of how to manage local government and devolve authority. Journalists from the government and independent presses participated in a freedom of the press tour, afterwards emphasizing the importance of factual reporting and verification of information prior to publication in order to serve as credible sources of information.

Guinea is literally the “last man standing” in the region, following recent, unsettling political events in Côte d’Ivoire. Opening up avenues for dialogue within the society is key to mitigating potential sources of conflict and supporting regional peace. USAID/Guinea has just finished updating a study on potential sources of conflict and instability, which will be the basis of a national workshop including

donors, GOG officials, the military and CSOs. Follow-on activities to address Guinea's most divisive issues will be identified, and a USAID program to support civil society's role in conflict mitigation will be developed. As the R4 was being completed, the EU approached USAID/Guinea to express their interest in jointly sponsoring the proposed workshop on "Sources of Instability and Conflict Mitigation in Guinea."

Privatized radio in Guinea can make a major contribution to strengthening advocacy and civic awareness by providing alternate sources of news and information. USAID has formally raised the issue of privatized radio with cabinet ministers and the National Counsel of Communications. Recent changes at the ministerial level may open up new avenues of pursuit.

*Possible Adjustments to Plan:* USAID/Guinea has not received projected funding levels established in both the CSP and the Strategic Objective Grant Agreement (SOAG), as reported in the last R4. This has necessitated a revision of the Results Framework (RF). Although the RF has been reduced from four to three Intermediate Results (IRs), with a corresponding reduction in the scope and number of activities, and including a performance monitoring plan, there are no changes at the SO level. The DG program is now a "bare-bones" program, and any additional cuts will result in the elimination of at least one or possibly two additional IRs and so jeopardize the entire RF.

Currently, most USAID partner interventions are targeted at the grassroots level where democratic change has begun. The revised strategy is based on recommendations from studies on the national legislature, civil society, sources of conflict, and the Morocco political party study tour. These revisions will help create a demand for good governance and decentralized democratic change at both the national and local levels. Political processes will focus on strengthening political parties and increasing the capacity of national level CSOs to carry out programs to reduce potential sources of conflict.

## **5. Other Donor Programs**

France provides most of its support to strengthening government structures at the central level, while the European Union, Canadian and German programs support civic advocacy, state and independent media and the National Assembly. The UNDP focuses on decentralization, dovetailing with the DG team's empowerment of decentralized structures and citizen groups. The World Bank Village Support Project focuses on infrastructure development at the local level.

## **6. Major Contractors and Grantees**

CLUSA is implementing the "Guinean Civil Society Strengthening" activity, targeting governance at the local level, and ADF has a "Rural Infrastructure Development" program. Political party strengthening is planned through CEPPS.

## 7. Performance Data Tables

USAID/Guinea is reporting under the 1998 SOAG agreement. Revisions to the results framework were made after the reporting period and so will be reflected in the 2003 R4. Details and the justification for the revisions are included in the Annex.

The data tables included are different from those for the 2001 R4, because two of last year's tables reflected work under the SPO, which now is an SO. In addition, two other tables were neither in the team's manageable interest nor did they reflect the activities undertaken in this reporting period. A new results framework was developed, but after this reporting period, so partners were unable to report on those new indicators. During the course of the year, the team will provide information on which indicators are most relevant for the 2003 R4.

<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> Improved local and national governance through active citizen participation			
<b>OBJECTIVE ID:</b> 675-004-01			
<b>APPROVED:</b> 7/10/98		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Guinea	
<b>RESULT NAME:</b>			
<b>INDICATOR:</b> SO 4.1 Number (%) of communities in target areas where a participatory decision making process resulted in tangible implementation of decisions made.			
<p><b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> % of Districts and CRDs following up on participatory decisions.</p> <p><b>SOURCE:</b> CLUSA reports: Semester 1, 1999: pp. 5-23; Sem. 2, 1999 Draft: pp. 2-4, 6, 12-16. Trip reports and spot-checks by DG Team, June 8, 1999.</p> <p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> Local government units in CLUSA targeted intervention areas which, as a result of training, have engaged in participatory decision making and tangible implementation of those decisions.</p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b> The CRDs were elected in 1992, but received no training, and most had never met. This is a very advanced indicator, as it goes beyond training and participatory decision making to actual implementation of those decisions. Also, one must take into consideration, that the process of involving CRDs and training them to work cooperatively with community groups, is a complex and long process. CLUSA training has provided these communities with the capacity to engage in community decision making processes, and to negotiate consensus on matters concerning the community at the levels of districts and CRDS. 25 districts in five CRDs have instituted regular consultations with their populations. These activities are truly revolutionary in Guinea.</p>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
	<b>1998</b>		
	<b>1999</b>	10%	14% districts 19% of CRDs
	<b>2000</b>		
	<b>2001</b>		
	<b>2002</b>	40%	

**OBJECTIVE:** Improved local and national governance through active citizen participation (SO4)

**OBJECTIVE ID:** 675-004-01

**APPROVED:** 07/10/1998

**COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Guinea

**RESULT NAME:**

**INDICATOR:** SO4.3 Number (%) of Local and National level CSO utilizing improved governance practices.

**UNIT OF MEASURE:** Number or % of targeted RGEs

**SOURCE:** CLUSA reports Sem. 1, 1999, pp. 1-2; Sem. 2, 1999 Draft, p. 1. SO4 site visits, June 8, 1999.

**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** Number of RGEs in targeted areas, trained by CLUSA and practicing improved governance.

**COMMENTS:**

CLUSA training has provided to rural group enterprises to improve their capacity to mobilize and manage local resources. This training has resulted in improved governance practices, participatory decision making and better resource management at the local level. There are currently 168 active partners of 201 who received the initial training. There has not yet been an assigned agreement with the remaining 33.

Gender integration has been an important issue for CLUSA, and one half of ERA membership is female, and 34% of village trainers are women.

18 ERAs (11%) Female Organizations

28 ERAs (16%) Male Organizations

118 ERAs (73%) Mixed Organizations

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1998	0%	
1999	60%	201 assisted, 168 active partners, 83%
2000	70%	
2001	80%	
2002		

**OBJECTIVE:** Improved local and national governance through active citizen participation (SO4)

**OBJECTIVE ID:** 675-004-01

**APPROVED:** 07/10/1998

**COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Guinea

**RESULT NAME:** IR1: Effective Citizen Participation in Local Governance

**INDICATOR:** SO4.1.1 Number (%) of communities in targeted areas where citizens have access to key and clear information about CSO, LGU and/or DTS Financial Management.

**UNIT OF MEASURE:** Number (%) of RGEs

**SOURCE:** CLUSA reports: Semester 1, 1999: pp. 13-22, 23-29. Sem. 2, 1999 Draft: pp. 2-3, 8, 10, 12-13, 14-15, 18. SO4 site visits, February 1999.

**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** Number or % of communities in targeted areas which have received CLUSA training in advocacy, to enable them to obtain information on financial management of local government units and services.

**COMMENTS:**

During this reporting period, populations of six CRD (27%), and 71 ERA (42% of active partners) gained access to information concerning the financial management of their local governments and/or ERA.

ERA partners continued to elect Financial Oversight Committees whose role has been to oversee for the general assembly the validity of expenditures and the transparent management of the petty cash. Funds circulating through ERA partners have attained a threshold where members solicit stricter financial controls and increased accountability of elected board members.

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1998	0%	
1999	40%	71 ERAs, 42% active partners
2000	60%	
2001	80%	
2002		

**OBJECTIVE:** Improved local and national governance through active citizen participation (SO4)

**OBJECTIVE ID:** 675-004-01

**APPROVED:** 07/10/1998

**COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Guinea

**RESULT NAME:** IR1: Effective Citizen Participation in Local Governance

**INDICATOR:** IR4.1.3: Number of Development Projects jointly designed and implemented by LGU//DTS and CSO in targeted areas.

**UNIT OF MEASURE:** Number of projects

**SOURCE:** CLUSA reports: Semester 1, 1999: pp. 22,24,25,26. Semester 2, 1999 Draft: pp. 2,4. Team site visits, January 24 - 29, 2000.

**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** Number of development projects jointly designed and implemented by local government and technical services with civil society organizations in targeted areas.

**COMMENTS:**

During the reporting period a total of 14 development projects were undertaken in the CLUSA zone by ERA in conjunction with their District Councils or CRD. Many of these activities consisted of community participation in the building or renovation of social infrastructures particularly schools, health centers and roads.

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1998	0	
1999	5%	14 total, 8%
2000	10%	
2001	50%	
2002		

## **PART III: RESOURCE REQUEST**

### **A. Program Narrative**

USAID's resource request for FY 2002 is \$24 million. Following two consecutive years of significant progress in the face of sub-regional instability and conflict, this request is based on the assumption that in FY 2001 USAID/Guinea will be fully implementing all of the activities described in the Country Strategic Plan.

Currently, USAID/Guinea's program is comprised of three robust Strategic Objectives and a fourth SO, Democracy and Governance (D/G), which, despite being underfunded, shows a great deal of potential. The robust SOs will require funding levels in FY 2002 that will sustain their current levels. Due to funding realities not foreseen during the development of the Country Strategic Plan, D/G SO has just completed an exercise to scale back its scope of activities to meet available funding. During their review of the constraints and opportunities, the team identified several promising opportunities to work at the national level that would complement the SO's successful approaches of bottom up building of democracy--empowering citizens to participate in the governance of the country. The subsequent revision reduced the Intermediate Results in both scope and number of activities.

By FY 2002, these "top-down" activities should start bearing results that will make the government more responsive and accountable to its citizens and national level NGOs. Despite being in an era of budget stringency for D/G funds, anything less than \$3 million for FY 2002 would further jeopardize prospects for this SO. With this amount of funding, the SO team anticipates a level of performance for the revised Results Framework that will yield significant achievements for strengthening the political parties and increasing the capacity of national-level entities to advocate for programs and policies that would help reduce potential sources of conflict. This anticipated level of performance would also contribute significantly to the MPP and USG foreign policy objectives in this region.

The SOs for Natural Resource Management, Health and Population and Basic Education are ready now for funding at the "breakthrough scenario." The Natural Resource Management SO has completed its consolidation of prior activities in agricultural marketing and natural resource management, and the new implementing partners will be in high gear in FY 2002 for sustainable results based on an expanded geographical area of activity, and a greater capacity for organizational empowerment of local partners. Funding levels to date have not met planned needs, and the FY 2002 request of \$7 million includes \$1 million of prior "lost" funding.

The Health SO has made solid progress in incorporating child survival activities over the past two years. The private sector family planning component of the SO has been responsible for increasing family planning services throughout the country. Because of reduced pipelines during the past year, this \$8 million request for FY 2002 includes funding to help ease depleted pipelines, and assure that the SO can sustain the momentum of implementation and build on its results.

The request for the Basic Education SO in FY 2002 is straightforward. The team will be building on its past successes, and solidifying its results for increasing access and promoting equity in basic education. The \$6 million requested will be sufficient for sustaining gains in girls' education and pursuing follow-on opportunities, as well as for closing the gap between rural and urban settings in

allowing children access to basic education. The SO team also plans to follow through on its successes in promoting the local participation of parents and teachers in the development of PTAs.

Our budget request is contingent upon having adequate staff to execute the program. In this request we are submitting the staff needed to execute the proposed program. It is our judgement that this staff level and composition are what is needed to implement the “breakthrough” program scenario. Our OE level is adequate for our budget request and workforce level, but after several consecutive years of belt tightening and staff reduction, there is little margin for error.

## **B. Program Budget Tables**

## FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000      Program/Country: GUINEA  
 Approp:  
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2000 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000			
		Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ			D/G		
<b>SO 1: 675-001   Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices</b>																		
	Bilateral	3,572			252			0						3,320			6,780	5,755
	Field Spt	0																0
		3,572		0	252		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,320	0	0	6,780	5,755
<b>SO 2: 675-002   Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices</b>																		
	Bilateral	6,735					2,600	2,460		1,525	150						8,000	2,986
	Field Spt	1,040					200	640		200								
		7,775		0	0	0	2,800	3,100	0	1,725	150	0	0				8,000	2,986
<b>SO 3: 675-003   Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children</b>																		
	Bilateral	4,505															7,671	10,119
	Field Spt	500																
		5,005		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				7,671	10,119
<b>SO 4: 675-004   Improved Local and National Governance Through Active Citizen Participation</b>																		
	Bilateral	2,266														2,266	3,000	5,017
	Field Spt	0																
		2,266		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2,266		3,000	5,017
<b>SO 5:</b>																		
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>																		
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>																		
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>																		
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>		17,078		0	252		2,600	2,460	0	1,525	150			3,320	2,266		25,451	23,877
<b>Total Field Support</b>		1,540		0	0		200	640	0	200	0			0	0		0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		18,618		0	252		2,800	3,100	0	1,725	150			3,320	2,266		25,451	23,877

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	252
Democracy	2,266
HCD	5,005
PHN	7,775
Environment	3,320
Program ICASS	260
<b>GCC (from all Goals)</b>	<b>1,000</b>

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	8,583
Dev. Assist ICASS	205
<b>Dev. Assist Total:</b>	<b>8,788</b>
CSD Program	9,980
CSD ICASS	55
<b>CSD Total:</b>	<b>10,035</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country: GUINEA  
 Approp:  
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2001 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001			
		Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ			D/G		
<b>SO 1: 675-001   Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices</b>																		
	Bilateral	6,435			400				0					6,035			5,610	6,580
	Field Spt	0												0				0
		6,435	0		400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,035	0		5,610	6,580
<b>SO 2: 675-002   Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices</b>																		
	Bilateral	8,035					3,640	2,170			2,225						8,500	2,721
	Field Spt	200						200										
		8,235	0	0	0	0	3,640	2,370	0	2,225	0	0	0				8,500	2,721
<b>SO 3: 675-003   Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children</b>																		
	Bilateral	4,505				4,505											6,864	8,260
	Field Spt	500				500												
		5,005	0	0	0	5,005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				6,864	8,260
<b>SO 4: 675-004   Improved Local and National Governance Through Active Citizen Participation</b>																		
	Bilateral	3,000														3,000	4,000	4,017
	Field Spt	0																
		3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			3,000	4,000	4,017
<b>SO 5:</b>																		
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>																		
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>																		
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>																		
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>		21,975	0		400	4,505	3,640	2,170	0	2,225	0			6,035	3,000		24,974	21,578
<b>Total Field Support</b>		700	0		0	500	0	200	0	0	0			0	0		0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		22,675	0		400	5,005	3,640	2,370	0	2,225	0			6,035	3,000		24,974	21,578

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	400
Democracy	3,000
HCD	5,005
PHN	8,235
Environment	6,035
Program ICASS	284
<b>GCC (from all Goals)</b>	<b>1,000</b>

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	13,015
Dev. Assist ICASS	224
<b>Dev. Assist Total:</b>	<b>13,239</b>
CSD Program	9,600
CSD ICASS	60
<b>CSD Total:</b>	<b>9,660</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

### FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country: GUINEA  
 Approp:  
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2002 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002			
		Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ			D/G		
<b>SO 1: 675-001   Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices</b>																		
	Bilateral	7,000			1,000				0						6,000		6,430	7,150
	Field Spt	0													0		0	0
		7,000	0		1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	0	6,430	7,150
<b>SO 2: 675-002   Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices</b>																		
	Bilateral	8,000						2,500	2,500		3,000						9,000	1,721
	Field Spt	0																
		8,000	0		0	0	0	2,500	2,500	0	3,000	0	0	0			9,000	1,721
<b>SO 3: 675-003   Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children</b>																		
	Bilateral	5,500				5,500											6,000	8,260
	Field Spt	500				500												
		6,000	0		0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			6,000	8,260
<b>SO 4: 675-004   Improved Local and National Governance Through Active Citizen Participation</b>																		
	Bilateral	3,000														3,000	4,500	2,517
	Field Spt	0																
		3,000	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		3,000	4,500	2,517
<b>SO 5:</b>																		
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>																		
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>																		
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>																		
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>		23,500	0		1,000	5,500	0	2,500	2,500	0	3,000	0			6,000	3,000	25,930	19,648
<b>Total Field Support</b>		500	0		0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		24,000	0		1,000	6,000	0	2,500	2,500	0	3,000	0			6,000	3,000	25,930	19,648

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	1,000
Democracy	3,000
HCD	6,000
PHN	8,000
Environment	6,000
Program ICASS	310
<b>GCC (from all Goals)</b>	<b>1,000</b>

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	12,435
Dev. Assist ICASS	245
<b>Dev. Assist Total:</b>	<b>12,680</b>
CSD Program	11,500
CSD ICASS	65
<b>CSD Total:</b>	<b>11,565</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

**C. Global Field Support Tables**

## Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2001		FY 2002	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau				
SO1: Increased Used of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices	936-4224 RAISE (G)	Medium - High	3 years	100		100	
SO1	EPIQ (G)	Medium - High	3 years	100		100	
SO1	STPC (AFR/SD)	Medium - High	4 years	150		150	
SO2: Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS - Prevention Services and Practices	936/5122.04 Hellen Keller International	High		300	200		
SO2	936-3057.00 Contraceptives Logistic	High	3 years	200		200	
SO2	936-3083.02 MEASURE II	Medium	2 years	200		100	
SO2	936-3096.01 Basics Child Survival Flagship Activity	Medium		300		200	
SO2	936-3096.03 MEDS Monitoring, Evaluation, & Design	High		100		100	
SO2	698-475.95 ATLAS	High		200			
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>				<b>1,650</b>		<b>950</b>	

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

These represent potential buy-ins only. Any investment we make will be done only after an activity is fully scaped-out and will be done out of our NRM SO obligations.



## Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2001		FY 2002	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau				
SO3: Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children	936-5848 Strategies for Advacing Girls' Education (SAGE)	High		500		500	
SO4: Improved Local and National Governance through Active Citizen Participation	936-SS02.01 Consortium for Elections and Political Party Strengthening (CEPPS)	High		300		300	
	Civil Society (new mechanism) not yet on line	High		400		400	
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>				<b>1,200</b>		<b>1,200</b>	

\* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low  
 rsw/r401/flsup00.xls - 02/23/2000

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## **D. OE and Work Force Narrative**

### **OPERATING EXPENSE AND WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS**

The OE budget estimate for FY00 exceeds USAID/Guinea's allowance by \$200,000.

<u>FY00</u>		<u>FY01</u>	<u>FY02</u>
<u>EST.</u>	<u>Allowance</u>	<u>TARGET</u>	<u>TARGET</u>
\$2.8 million	\$2.6 million	\$2.8 million	\$2.9 million

### **BUDGET REQUEST**

### **STAFFING AND OE IMPLICATIONS**

The Project Development Officer will depart September 2000 and a USDH has not been identified to fill this position. Since this function cannot go unfilled, USAID/Guinea will be forced to recruit a USPSC. This will have significant OE implications at an estimated amount of \$125,000 for FY01.

### **BUILDING RENOVATION**

The office building two-phase renovation project began in FY99 and will be concluded in FY00. This project was necessary because of considerable water damage during prior rainy seasons caused by severe leakage through the roof and exterior walls. An AID/W engineer identified structural deficiency as the root cause. Due to lack of structural foundation and construction plans, the process has been complicated and slow. USAID/Guinea has had to rely on the advice of AID/W engineers and local engineers throughout each step of the process. Although structural pillars are now reinforcing the building, an issue still remains as to the long-term structural soundness of the foundation. A geological/soil study was conducted and the results revealed that the foundation may continue to move, but only with time will USAID/Guinea know the safety and related cost implications. Engineers will observe the building for the next 6-12 months to assess whether additional foundation work may be required.

### **WAREHOUSE**

USAID/Guinea has benefited from a very reasonable 10-year warehouse lease since 1991, which will expire in September 2001. However, highway construction is planned through the front of the warehouse property as part of the upcoming national infrastructure program. For security reasons, USAID/Guinea is in the process of leasing the lot located at the back of the office building to provide for a greater setback, as recommended by AID/W/SEC in their Security Assessment Report of November 1998. The Embassy Regional Security Officer strongly recommends USAID to move the warehouse to this location as soon as possible. USAID/Guinea conducted a feasibility study of the property to determine the cost for converting the existing structures into a warehouse. It was determined that the existing structures would need to be demolished and a new warehouse constructed. The cost to construct the warehouse with security upgrades is estimated at \$200,000.

USAID/Guinea is eager to move the warehouse closer to the office building in FY00 since the lease on the current warehouse is paid for only until September 2001. The development of the back lot and warehouse construction could take up to one year to complete. USAID/Guinea considered utilizing the

Capital Investment Fund for this project, but since there is no guarantee that USAID/Guinea would receive the full amount in a timely manner, this unanticipated expense is being requested from OE.

**NOTE:** Existing suitable warehouse space is extremely difficult to find in Conakry. Most are not located in safe areas and do not have proper setbacks. This need was highlighted in FY01 R4, Budget Request for FY01.

**SIERRA LEONE**

If requirements for the activities in Sierra Leone remain the same, OE requirements are manageable. However, if new or expanded activities require enhanced USAID/Guinea involvement, additional funding will be required.

**BUDGET REQUEST SUMMARY**

**FY00**

Relocation of Warehouse/Construction/Back lot **\$200,000**

**FY01**

USPSC – PDO **\$125,000**

## **E. OE and Work Force Tables**

Workforce Tables

Org: USAID GUINEA 675 End of year On-Board  <b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	Sp01	Sp02	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other 2/	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1						2	3	1	1				5	7
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1	0	2				3	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0	3	9	46	1			59	59
Subtotal	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	10	49	1	0	0	67	69
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens	2	1	2	1				6	3					1	4	10
FSNs/TCNs	3	2	3	3				11	1					2	3	14
Subtotal	5	3	5	4	0	0	0	17	4	0	0	0	0	3	7	24
Total Direct Workforce	6	4	5	4	0	0	0	19	11	10	49	1	0	3	74	93
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows		1						1							0	1
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>94</b>

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and IDIs

2/ Human Capacity Development Office (HCDO) is a team that serves all SOs.

Workforce Tables

Org: USAID GUINEA 675 End of year On-Board  <b>FY 2001 Target</b>	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	Sp01	Sp02	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other 2/	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1					3	3	1	1				5	8
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1		2				3	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0	3	9	48	1			61	61
Subtotal	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	10	51	1	0	0	69	72
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens	2	1	2	1				6	3					1	4	10
FSNs/TCNs	3	2	3	3				11	1					2	3	14
Subtotal	5	3	5	4	0	0	0	17	4	0	0	0	0	3	7	24
Total Direct Workforce	6	4	6	4	0	0	0	20	11	10	51	1	0	3	76	96
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows		1						1							0	1
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>97</b>

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and IDIs

2/ Human Capacity Development Office (HCDO) is a team that serves all SOs.

Workforce Tables

Org: USAID GUINEA 675 End of year On-Board  <b>FY 2002 Target</b>	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other 2/	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1					3	3	1	1				5	8
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1		2				3	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0	3	9	48	1			61	61
Subtotal	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	10	51	1	0	0	69	72
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens	1	1	1	1				4	3					1	4	8
FSNs/TCNs	4	2	3	3				12	1					2	3	15
Subtotal	5	3	4	4	0	0	0	16	4	0	0	0	0	3	7	23
Total Direct Workforce	6	4	5	4	0	0	0	19	11	10	51	1	0	3	76	95
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows		1						1							0	1
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>96</b>

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and IDIs

2/ Human Capacity Development Office (HCDO) is a team that serves all SOs.

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

Mission:	USAID GUINEA
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Functional Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Senior Management				
<b>SMG - 01</b>	1	1	1	1
Program Management				
<b>Program Mgt - 02</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Project Dvpm Officer - 94</b>	1	1	1	1
Support Management				
<b>EXO - 03</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Controller - 04</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Legal - 85</b>				
<b>Commodity Mgt. - 92</b>				
<b>Contract Mgt. - 93</b>				
<b>Secretary - 05 &amp; 07</b>				
Sector Management				
<b>Agriculture - 10 &amp; 14</b>				
<b>Economics - 11</b>				
<b>Democracy - 12</b>				
<b>Food for Peace - 15</b>				
<b>Private Enterprise - 21</b>				
<b>Engineering - 25</b>				
<b>Environment - 40 &amp; 75</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Health/Pop. - 50</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Education - 60</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>General Dvpm. - 12*</b>				
<b>RUDO, UE-funded - 40</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>

\*GDO - 12: for the rare case where an officer manages activities in several technical areas, none of which predominate, e.g., the officer manages Democracy, Health, and Environment activities that are about equal. An officer who manages primarily Health activities with some Democracy and Environment activities would be a Health Officer, BS 50.

remaining **IDIs**: list under the Functional Backstop for the work they do.

## USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: [Maribeth.Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw](mailto:Maribeth.Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw) as well as include it with your R4 submission.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/CONAKRY Org. No: 675 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	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		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	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		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	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		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	170		170	180		180	190		190
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	280		280	370		370	407		407
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	450	0	450	550	0	550	597	0	597
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		
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		
12.1	Educational Allowances	75		75	88		88	98		98
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	10		10	10		10	10		10
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits (SMA)	3		3	10		10	10		10
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		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0
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		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	105		105	115		115	127		127
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	193	0	193	223	0	223	245	0	245
13.0	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		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		USAID/CONAKRY 675		Overseas Mission Budgets								
				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0		
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0		
Subtotal OC 13.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
21.0	Training Travel	80		80	80		80	80		80		
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	11		11	48		48	32		32		
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Home Leave Travel	20		20	24		24	22		22		
21.0	R & R Travel	33		33	58		58	33		33		
21.0	Education Travel	5		5	10		10	10		10		
21.0	Evacuation Travel	35		35	25		25	25		25		
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0		
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	70		70	75		75	80		80		
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	15		15	15		15	15		15		
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0		
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Other Operational Travel	15		15	25		25	25		25		
Subtotal OC 21.0		284	0	284	360	0	360	322	0	322		
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
22.0	Post assignment freight	40		40	105		105	65		65		
22.0	Home Leave Freight	13		13	18		18	12		12		
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0		
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	27		27	30		30	33		33		
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0		
Subtotal OC 22.0		80	0	80	153	0	153	110	0	110		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: Org. No: OC	USAID/CONAKRY 675	Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	11		11	11		11	11		11
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	14.4		14.4	14.4		14.4	14.4		14.4
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	260		260	280		280	300		300
	Subtotal OC 23.2	285.4	0	285.4	305.4	0	305.4	325.4	0	325.4
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	85		85	95		95	105		105
23.3	Residential Utilities	120		120	132		132	145		145
23.3	Telephone Costs	25		25	28		28	32		32
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services	5		5	5		5	5		5
	Subtotal OC 23.3	235	0	235	260	0	260	287	0	287
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	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		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	85		85	55		55	60		60
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	85	0	85	55	0	55	60	0	60
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		
25.2	Office Security Guards	60		60	66		66	72		72
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	80		80	88		88	97		97
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances	1		1	2		2	2		2
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	4		4	5		5	5		5
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		USAID/CONAKRY 675		Overseas Mission Budgets								
				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0		
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0		
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0		
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0		
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0			0			0		
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0		
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 25.2	145	0	145	161	0	161	176	0	176		
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
25.3	ICASS	325		325	357		357	392		392		
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 25.3	325	0	325	357	0	357	392	0	392		
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				
25.4	Office building Maintenance	35		35	35		35	40		40		
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	40		40	40		40	45		45		
	Subtotal OC 25.4	75	0	75	75	0	75	85	0	85		
25.6	Medical Care											
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0		
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0		
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	25		25	27		27	28		28		
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	30		30	33		33	36		36		
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	3		3	3		3	3		3		
	Subtotal OC 25.7	58	0	58	63	0	63	67	0	67		
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
26.0	Supplies and materials	50		50	51.6		51.6	50		50		
	Subtotal OC 26.0	50	0	50	51.6	0	51.6	50	0	50		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/CONAKRY Org. No: 675 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	52		52	48		48	42		42
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	62		62	46		46	50		50
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	49		49	75		75	50		50
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	60		60	60		60	60		60
31.0	ADP Software purchases	18		18	10		10	15		15
	Subtotal OC 31.0	241	0	241	239	0	239	217	0	217
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)	15		15	15		15			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings (electrical upgrade)	8.6		8.6	10		10			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office & Warehouse	270		270			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	293.6	0	293.6	25	0	25	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		2800	0	2800	2878	0	2878	2933.4	0	2933.4

**Additional Mandatory Information**

<b>Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases</b>	<u>1237</u>	<u>1105.4</u>	<u>1170.4</u>
<b>Exchange Rate Used in Computations</b>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.6</u>

\*\* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.  
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0 0 0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/CONAKRY Org. No: 675 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	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		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 11.3	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		
11.5	USDH			0			0		0	
11.5	FNDH			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 11.5	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		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0		0	
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	65		65	86		86	95	95	
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 11.8	65	0	65	86	0	86	95	95	
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		
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		
12.1	Educational Allowances	12		12	13		13	13	13	
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	1.5		1.5	2		2	2	2	
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0		0	
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0		0	
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0		0	
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		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0		0	
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0		0	
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0		0	
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		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0		0	
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	25		25	28		28	30	30	
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 12.1	38.5	0	38.5	43	0	43	45	45	

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		USAID/CONAKRY 675		Overseas Mission Budgets								
				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	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				
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0		
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
21.0	Training Travel	12		12	12		12		12	12		
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0	8		8		0	0		
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0	8		8			0		
21.0	R & R Travel	9		9	0		0	10		10		
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Evacuation Travel	20		20			0			0		
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0		
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5		
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	3		3	3		3	3		3		
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0		
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Other Operational Travel	2		2	2		2	3		3		
	Subtotal OC 21.0	46.5	0	46.5	33.5	0	33.5	28.5	0	28.5		
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
22.0	Post assignment freight			0	20		20			0		
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0	5		5			0		
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0		
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0		

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		USAID/CONAKRY 675		Overseas Mission Budgets								
				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0	0	0	25	0	25	0	0	0		
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0			0		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	21.6		21.6	21.6		21.6	21.6		21.6		
	Subtotal OC 23.2	21.6	0	21.6	21.6	0	21.6	21.6	0	21.6		
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
23.3	Office Utilities	14.5		14.5	16.2		16.2	17.9		17.9		
23.3	Residential Utilities	15		15.0	16.5		16.5	18.1		18.1		
23.3	Telephone Costs	3.8		3.8	4.2		4.2	4.8		4.8		
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0		
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0		
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0		
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0		
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0		
23.3	Courier Services	1		1	1		1	1		1		
	Subtotal OC 23.3	34.2	0	34.2	37.9	0.0	37.9	41.8	0.0	41.8		
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 24.0	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				
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0		
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	55		55			0			0		
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 25.1	55	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0		
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				
25.2	Office Security Guards	10.2		10.2	11.2		11.2	12.2		12.2		
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	10		10	11		11	12.1		12.1		
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0		
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0		
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0		

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		USAID/CONAKRY 675		Overseas Mission Budgets								
				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0		
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0		
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0		
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0		
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0		
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0		
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0		
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0			0			0		
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0		
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 25.2	20.2	0	20.2	22.2	0.0	22.2	24.4	0.0	24.4		
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
25.3	ICASS	32.5		32.5	35.7		35.7	39.2		39.2		
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 25.3	32.5	0	32.5	35.7	0	35.7	39.2	0	39.2		
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				
25.4	Office building Maintenance	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0		
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	5		5	5		5	5		5		
	Subtotal OC 25.4	11.0	0	11.0	11.0	0.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	11.0		
25.6	Medical Care			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0		
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0		
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	4.3		4.3	4.6		4.6	4.8		4.8		
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0		
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 25.7	4.3	0	4.3	4.6	0.0	4.6	4.8	0.0	4.8		
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC	USAID/CONAKRY 675	Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials	8.5		8.5	8.5		8.5	8.5		8.5
	Subtotal OC 26.0	8.5	0	8.5	8.5	0	8.5	8.5	0	8.5
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	6.5		6.5	6.0		6.0	5.3		5.3
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	10.5		10.5	7.8		7.8	8.5		8.5
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	17.0	0	17.0	13.8	0.0	13.8	13.8	0.0	13.8
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		354.2	0	354.2	342.7	0.0	342.7	333.4	0.0	333.4

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>139.4</u>	<u>167.4</u>	<u>182.5</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>1.6</u> _____	<u>1.6</u> _____	<u>1.6</u> _____

\*\* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.  
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0 0 0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title:	USAID/GUINEA	Overseas Mission Budgets									
		OC	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	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			
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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			
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 11.3	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			
11.5	USDH			0			0			0	
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 11.5	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			
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0			0	
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0			0			0	
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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			
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			
12.1	Educational Allowances			0			0			0	
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0	
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0	
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0	
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0	
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			
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0	
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0			0	
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0	
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			
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0	
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0			0	
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title:	USAID/GUINEA	Overseas Mission Budgets											
		Org. No:	675	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target			
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	
13.0	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
13.0	FNDH				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0				0				0	
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0				0				0	
13.0	FN PSCs				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0				0				0	
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0				0				0	
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line
21.0	Training Travel			0				0				0	
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0				0				0	
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0				0				0	
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0				0				0	
21.0	R & R Travel			0				0				0	
21.0	Education Travel			0				0				0	
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0				0				0	
21.0	Retirement Travel			0				0				0	
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0				0				0	
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0				0				0	
21.0	Operational Travel				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0				0				0	
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0				0				0	
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0				0				0	
21.0	Assessment Travel			0				0				0	
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0				0				0	
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0				0				0	
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0				0				0	
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0				0				0	
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation of things				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line
22.0	Post assignment freight			0				0				0	
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0				0				0	
22.0	Retirement Freight			0				0				0	
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0				0				0	

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: USAID/GUINEA Org. No: 675 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Residential Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Telephone Costs			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	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		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0			0			0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

OC	Org. Title: Org. No: 675	Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0			0			0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			0			0			0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0			0			0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical Care			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title:	USAID/GUINEA	Overseas Mission Budgets									
		OC	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0	
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip. (Office Generator)			0	28		28			0	
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0	
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0	
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			0			0			0	
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0	0	0	28	0	28	0	0	0	
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0	
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0	
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0	
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL BUDGET		0	0	0	28	0	28	0	0	0	

**Additional Mandatory Information**

<b>Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases</b>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Exchange Rate Used in Computations</b>	<u>N/A</u> _____	<u>N/A</u> _____	<u>N/A</u> _____

\*\* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.  
 On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0 0 0

## **PART IV: ANNEXES**

### **A. Compliance With Environmental Regulations**

#### **1. Planned Activities**

In last year's R4, it was indicated that an environmental assessment for a classified forest would be conducted under the Natural Resource Management Strategic Objective in the year 2000. However, after consultation with the staff of the Bureau Environmental Office, the NRM SO team decided to proceed instead with a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) that will address the environmental issues concerning the co-management of all the classified forests targeted under the Expanded NRM activity. The timeframe for the actions related to the PEA is as follows:

- |                                     |            |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| • Scoping Statement development     | March 2000 |
| • Scoping Statement submission      | April 2000 |
| • Conducting field work for the PEA | May 2000   |
| • Submission of final PEA report    | June 2000  |

Africare plans to submit a Title II PL 480 Development Assistance proposal (DAP) for a new food security project in Guinea in April 2000. An Initial Environmental Examination for this project will be prepared and submitted to BHR/FFP's Environmental Officer about the same time with the DAP submission.

USAID/Guinea is in the process of revising the Results Framework for the Education Strategic Objective. As a result, the current IEE for this Strategic Objective needs to be amended. This IEE amendment will be completed by June 2000, before the approval of the revised Results Framework.

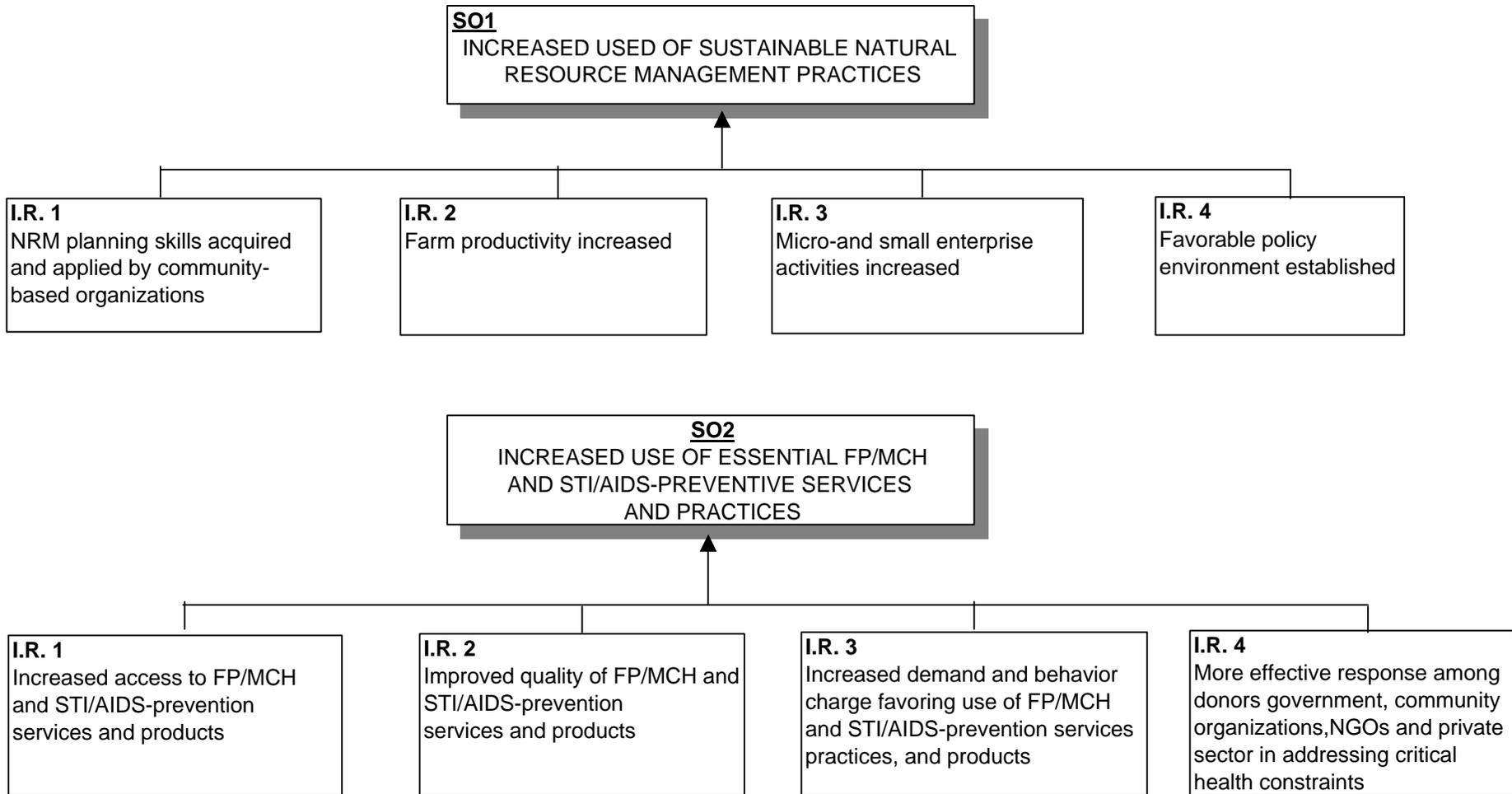
Besides the three activities mentioned above, no new IEEs or Environmental Assessments are foreseen during FY00 and FY01.

#### **2. Compliance with Previously Approved Initial Environmental Examinations and Environmental Assessments**

All the activities carried under the four strategic objectives of USAID/Guinea, including Title II PL 480 projects have been in compliance with the previously approved IEEs and EAs.

## **B. Updated Results Framework**

ANNEX  
UPDATED RESULTS FRAMEWORK



**SO3**  
QUALITY PRIMARY EDUCATION PROVIDED TO A LARGER PERCENTAGE OF GUINEAN CHILDREN, WITH EMPHASIS ON GIRLS AND RURAL CHILDREN

**I.R. 1**  
Improved sectoral strategic planning, management and decision-making

**I.R. 2**  
Improved instruction in primary schools

**I.R. 3**  
Improved opportunities for regional and gender equity in primary education

**SO4**  
IMPROVED LOCAL AND NATIONAL GOVERNANCE THROUGH ACTIVE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

**I.R. 1**  
Effective citizen participation in local governance in target areas

**I.R. 2**  
More responsive political processes

**I.R. 3**  
Increase articulation of citizen interests by target civil society organizations

## C. Success Stories

### PRIDE/FINANCE—MICROCREDIT SUCCESS

The best local rice dishes and cold drinks in Mamou are said to be found at “Le Golf”, a restaurant on the national route run by Madame Mariama Bah that attracts locals and expatriates alike. Madame Bah was able to make the restaurant profitable by obtaining a small loan of \$150,000 from PRIDE/Finance, an increasingly successful micro-finance institution supported by USAID/Guinea.



Back in 1992, Madame Bah enjoyed only modest success as a seamstress with a very small restaurant. When she heard about PRIDE, she got together with a group of unemployed friends to secure a group loan. “Thanks to the training I received, I was able to make my businesses successful.” She reinvested in her restaurant by buying bigger pots and pans to serve more customers, and a freezer for food storage. She has also turned her modest sewing business into an active sewing school.

Madame Bah has since graduated to higher-value individual loans from PRIDE. She has also paid to take PRIDE/Formation’s (the ‘sister NGO’ of PRIDE/Finance) continuing education course called “The Spirit of Entrepreneurship” on reinvestment and business diversification. Her latest project is a video store next door to her restaurant, which will open up later this year.

The added income from her businesses is helping her and her husband, a school teacher, put all eight of her children through school—her goal is to get them all through high school, and hopefully beyond. “My children aren’t in the business—they’re in school where they belong.”

Madame Bah is held up as a role model of a successful businesswoman by other women in her province. She was also proud to have been selected as a regional representative to attend a January, 1999 national conference in the capital city of Conakry on conflict prevention.

PRIDE/Finance, operating in Guinea since 1991, operates a well-established peri-urban loan program with its headquarters and four branch offices in Conakry, the capital, and 12 branches in the interior of the country. PRIDE’s client base is 70% women, undertaking activities that supplement household incomes, which in Guinea are largely agricultural-based. PRIDE’s credit and training programs create a link between agricultural producers in rural areas and consumers in the urban areas, which in the end brings revenue back to Guinean smallholders, the poorest of the poor in Guinea. PRIDE’s repayment rate is now at 98% and its financial self-sufficiency at 56% (20% higher than last year), with concrete plans to become a completely self-sustaining institution by December of 2002.

Micro-credit clients like Madame Bah in Guinea demonstrate the broad-reaching results USAID/Guinea has obtained through support of micro-credit programs. In keeping with the Natural Resource Management Strategic Objective aims of alleviating poverty and taking pressure off the natural resource base, micro-credit NGOs such as PRIDE/Finance have allowed low-income families in Guinea to generate supplemental household income for food, education, and housing, among other basic needs.

## THE LELAND INITIATIVE--PROVIDING ACCESS TO INTERIOR GUINEA

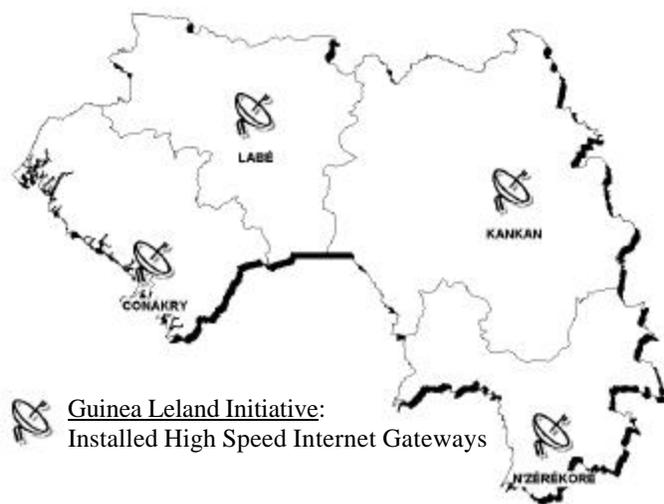
Lancine Diane, a furniture maker in Kankan, had never been online before, but he'd heard enough about the Internet to know it would be useful to him in his business. So when USAID's Leland Initiative opened up Internet access in Kankan, 800 km from the capital of Conakry, Diane was the first one in line to set up an account.

He has since learned to navigate the Internet, and he was quickly able to find useful applications: He keeps up with the latest technology in woodworking equipment, gets design ideas from websites in the U.S. and Europe, and has even made some purchases on line, in spite of jumping through all sorts of hoops to arrange payment, the banking system being what it is in upcountry Guinea.

Another new Internet user is Cabine Sylla, who imports wholesale used clothing from the U.S. that he sells out of a warehouse in the sprawling Madina market in Conakry. Working through a market tracking system set up by a computer science graduate of the University of Conakry, Sylla can find out what's in demand at any given time. If it's women's jeans, for example, he can then turn around and order them quickly over the net, giving himself a huge competitive edge.

People like Diane and Sylla have benefited from USAID's Leland Initiative, which established Guinea's first high-speed Internet gateway in 1997. USAID has been at the forefront of the development of Guinea's Internet infrastructure, and the effort to apply new information and communication technologies to sustainable development.

Sotelgui, the national telecom operator, houses and manages the gateway, and in keeping with the Leland policy conditions allowing for competition in the Internet services sector, they have resold access to two private, independent providers, ETI and Mirinet. The result has been a thriving entrepreneurial Internet industry here in Guinea.



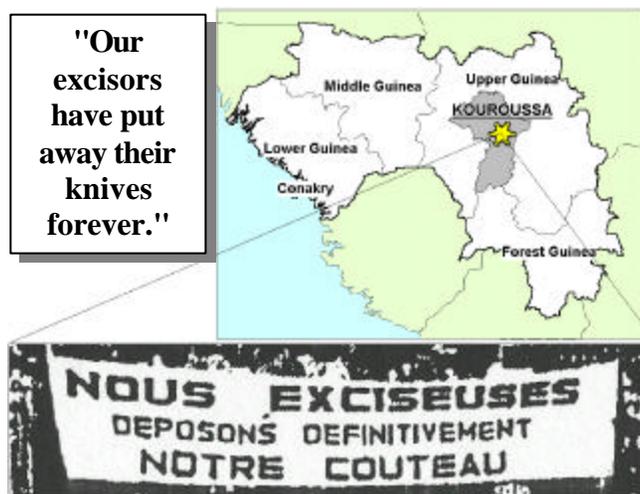
During the last year alone, Leland had chalked up a list of accomplishments. These include: the inauguration of secondary-city Internet gateways in three cities outside of the capital, making Guinea the first Leland-sponsored country in Africa to have Internet access outside of the capital; a subscriber base that has grown to nearly 2,000, including 100 subscribers outside the capital; and three local independent newspapers which have begun publishing the full text of their editorial content online.

Perhaps most importantly, ordinary citizens have begun taking advantage of the Internet for communications, and to gain competitive advantages in business through electronic commerce.

## ERADICATION OF “FGC”—HISTORIC PROGRESS MADE

Mr. Diallo, a Guinean public servant, just came back from the funeral service of his niece Kadiatou. Kadiatou was a 14-year-old young girl with dreams of becoming a teacher. Tragically, her life ended abruptly when her aunt Fatima took her without her parents’ knowledge to undergo genital circumcision. Kadiatou was, according to Fatima, going to join the ranks of MILLIONS OF African women who have the rights to womanhood. Kadiatou later died from infections and bleeding caused by the circumcision itself.

Millions of young women in Sub-Saharan Africa are victims of Female Genital Cutting, and those in Guinea are no different. According to a 1996 study funded by USAID/Guinea and conducted by MotherCare and CPTAFE, a local Guinean NGO working to eradicate FGC, 90 to 95% of young women in two out of four regions of Guinea experienced type II circumcision, which removes both the clitoris and the labia minor. The study equally revealed that 72% were conducted by traditional “excisors,” and 18% by health care providers at public health centers.



It takes years to bring about changes, especially with regard to traditional and cultural practices, but Guinea is on the right track. The Government of Guinea has made the eradication of this harmful traditional practice part of its national policy. CPTAFE is also making headway. Created in 1988, their mandate has been to make the general population aware of harmful traditional practices such as FGC, while also promoting good traditional practices. In line with the Government of Guinea’s policy to stop FGC, USAID/Guinea continues to provide financial and technical support to CPTAFE, which includes funding their recent strategic planning activities.

Perhaps the most remarkable outcome of these recent efforts to eradicate FGC was the organization of a public ceremony in which 20 ceremonial knives were “given up” and handed over to a government minister acting in the name of the president. The event, partially funded by USAID/Guinea, was led by 20 excisors in Kouroussa, a district in one of USAID’s focus areas. Ten of the knives will be given to the national museum, and the remaining ten will be used to show visitors to the CPTAFE.

This is the first time that such event has taken place in Guinea. The event in Kouroussa also drew pledges from other districts to “throw away” the knives. This historic event clearly demonstrates that Guinea is going in the right direction. USAID/Guinea will continue its support of CPTAFE, as well as its collaboration with other donors, who support the eradication of FGC.

The passage from adolescence into adulthood is a difficult one in any case, but it should not be dangerous, or life threatening, as in the case of young Kadiatou. In the future, USAID/Guinea hopes to give more young girls the right to a safe passage into adulthood.

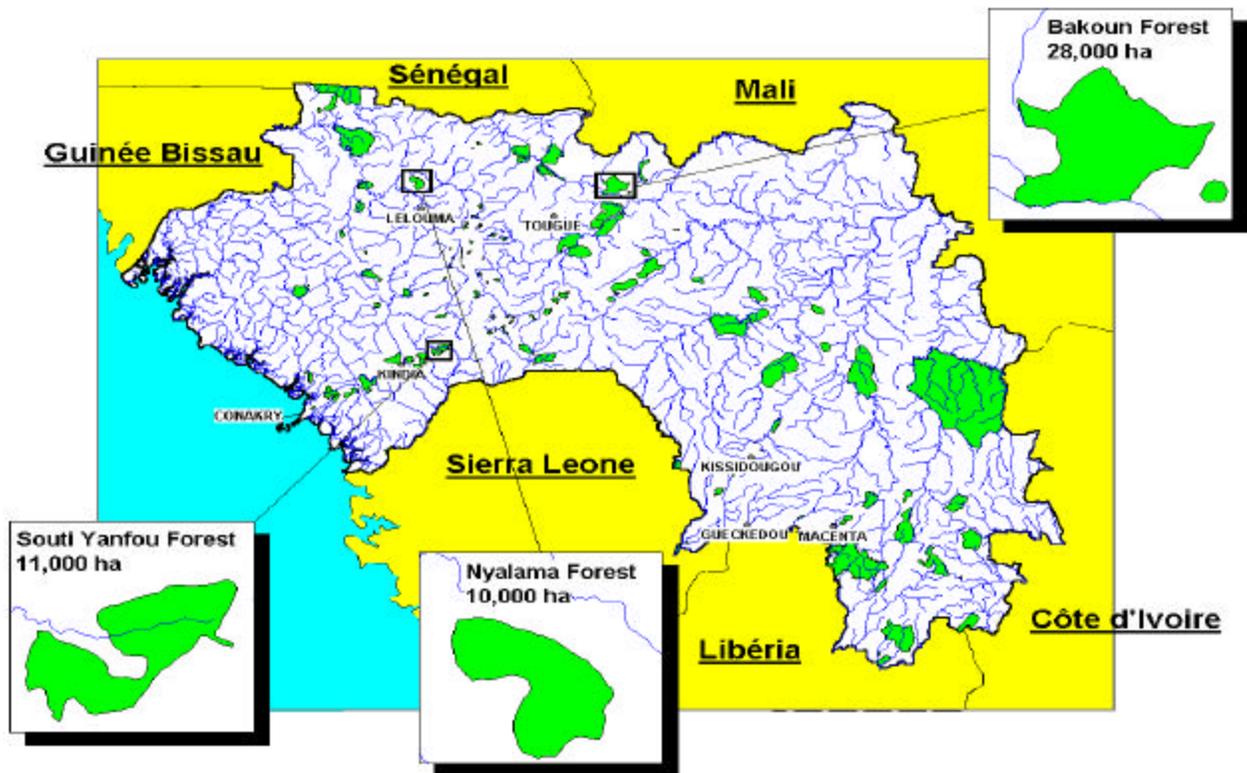
## GENDER ANNEX : WOMEN IN NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Under the NRM Strategic Objective, strong emphasis is placed on women, especially the socially and economically disadvantaged, as they play a crucial role in natural resource management and agricultural production in Guinea. The SO has been successful in addressing gender issues by making every effort to involve women in all aspects of activity development and implementation. Women have been the principal beneficiaries of project-assisted activities such as training, access to credit, cash crop production, and micro- and small enterprise development. The following are highlights of 1999 achievements:

- Women actively participated in activities related to agricultural production and natural resource management. Seventy percent of 1,293 agents and pilot farmers (“*paysans ressources*”) who received training in improved agricultural technologies and natural resource management practices under the NRM project were women. Women accounted for 59% of 1,088 producers of vegetable crops assisted by the NRM project, and for 71% of 907 farmers who cultivated rice, corn or cassava. They also made up 64% of 1,997 producers who invested in productivity-enhancing practices in the watershed regions and 28% of 614 villagers who were responsible for bush fire control in their communities. Under OICI’s Profitable Agriculture and Village Extension (PAVE) project, 76% of 1,601 training recipients were women residing in low-income, rural villages.
- The micro-credit program implemented by PRIDE/Finance under the Guinea Rural Enterprise Development project continued to help thousands of resource-poor women in urban and peri-urban areas undertake income-generating activities. During the reporting period, women made up 73% of PRIDE/Finance’s client base, and they received 70% of all loans (or 11,038), with a value of \$2.26 million. Women also operated 60% of the 4,156 micro- and small enterprises assisted by PRIDE/Finance in 1999 with increases in asset value. The Credit with Education program under the PAVE project served 822 rural women in Mamou area during this first year of its operation. A total of 749 women received micro-credit from this program
- Women were also involved in decision-making. The proportion of women representatives on the 30 village management committees formed during 1999 in the target watersheds varied from 14% to 84%, with an overall average of 29%. Four women were elected to the Forest Committee that represents 30 villages in the co-management of the Nyalama Classified Forest in the Koundou watershed. Four of the 16 members of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Marketing Foundation (FICA), a Guinean NGO created under the Agricultural Marketing and Investment Project, are women, and one of them is the Board President. There are also two women on the PRIDE/Finance Board of Directors and three women on the Steering Committee for OICI’s PAVE project.

## D. GIS Maps and Narratives

### ACTIVITY ZONES OF THE EXPANDED NRM PROJECT



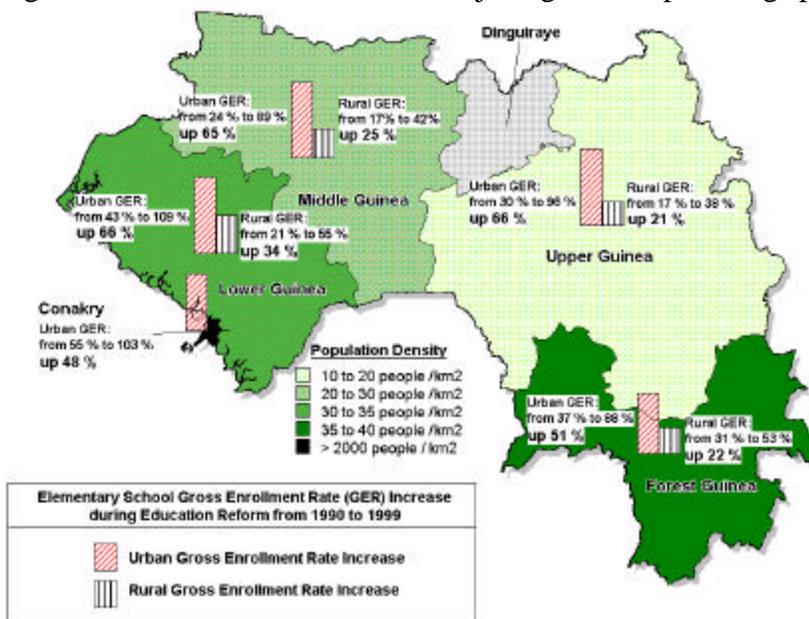
The Expanded Natural Resource Management project was launched in 1999 to help Guinea protect its fragile agro-ecological areas and conserve its natural resource base and biological diversity against environmental degradation. At the beginning, the project will be implemented in the six prefectures of Lelouma, Tougué, and Kindia in the Fouta Djallon Highlands, and Kissidougou, Guéckédou and Macenta in the Forest Region.

One of the major activities of the ENRM project is to protect natural forests through sustainable participatory management. Under the pilot NRM project which ended in September 1999, USAID helped establish a partnership between the Guinean Forest Service, local authorities, a national NGO, and villagers, to develop a co-management plan for the highly degraded Nyalama forest reserve in the Koundou watershed located in the Lelouma Prefecture. This plan calls for the government and the resource-users to share responsibility for and benefits of protecting the forest. This type of co-management has been hailed by the Forest Service and local communities as an effective approach to protect the classified forests against increasing degradation caused by slash and burn farming practices and clandestine timber exploitation. As a result, the Expanded NRM project will replicate this forest co-management model in other areas in Guinea, starting with the two classified forests--Souti Yanfou in Kindia, and Bakoun in Tougué.

## ACCESS TO PRIMARY EDUCATION IN GUINEA 1990 - 1999: Tremendous, Yet Uneven, Impact

Leafing through the 1990 statistical yearbook for Guinea gives one the impression of going far back into another era of history. The overall enrollment numbers for Guinea, although bleak, hid from the reader a much more pressing lack of education in rural areas. In 1990, the national Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) was 27%. For rural Guinea, it was 21%. Only regions near Conakry and in the Forest region had rural GER's above 30%. Reading through the breakdown for the rest of the country is sobering: In Dinguiraye, for example, one of Guinea's many mostly rural prefectures, the 7 rural districts had an average GER of 8%. For girls, the rate was 4%. The education system was virtually absent from rural areas.

The map below gives insight into how the picture has changed, and where the impact has been greatest. For each of the Guinea's major regions, the percentage point increase in GER is given for



both the rural and urban areas. One conclusion is obvious: **The reform's impact has been much greater in urban areas.** This is especially pronounced in the smaller urban centers of the hinterland. Upper, Middle and Lower Guinea have all seen their urban numbers skyrocket by more than 60% within the space of one decade! Primary education has become the norm for children in these areas, and most children who are not in school are likely gainfully employed.

While the scene has changed considerably in the rural areas, success has been more modest.

Returning to Dinguiraye prefecture in 1999, one finds a rural enrollment rate of 16%, whereas rural girls are still dramatically under-served by the education system, with a GER of only 9%. It would be fair to conclude that the gap between the rural and urban has widened in the 1990's. However, there are some mitigating factors: First, it appears that the major constraint now in rural areas is one of teacher supply, not one of parental reticence. Also, we'll likely see urban enrollment rates plateau around a 100-110% GER. This means that the relatively modest rural GER climb will eventually begin to close the gap.

Meanwhile, USAID/Guinea made gender equity a specific intermediate result in its FQEL program, and implementation began in 1997. Anecdotal reports of increased girls' participation are encouraging, but the real test of impact will come when the girls attrition rate in the upper primary grades begins to fall. In other words, it will take several years before there is major measurable classroom-level impact.

## POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONFLICT AND INSTABILITY IN GUINEA



Surrounded by conflict, and with a high potential for conflagration within its borders, Guinea is faced with an extraordinary situation within the volatile West African political climate. Security concerns have grown on the borders as rebels from Sierra Leone and, allegedly, government forces from Liberia, have staged cross-border raids that have led to deaths, heightened tension and the closure of both international borders. The continued presence in Guinea of the largest group of refugees to be found anywhere in Africa further adds to the unstable mix.

Over the past year, the government of Guinea (GOG) has had to address significant social and economic problems that have led to riots following an 18% hike in gasoline prices. There was also a near freeze in Guinea's International Monetary Fund (IMF) program because of the violation of the Agreement facility when the GOG gave a 7% pay raise to its civil servants without consulting the lending institution. Bigger financial problems than the salary increases loom large in Guinea's future as it tries to increase its receipts and reduce its almost complete dependence on donor monies (which account for 90% of the national budget), while at the same time meeting rigorous IMF and World Bank stipulations.

USAID/Guinea has just completed the second assessment of "Potential Sources of Conflict and Instability in Guinea." This study included extensive consultations with all segments of Guinean society and acknowledges that social conflict and instability has many nuances and, therefore, is a difficult phenomenon to predict. The report concludes, however, that support for stabilizing influences could help mitigate the ill effects of conflict that are currently gripping the West African region.

A joint USAID/EU workshop is planned with the GOG, donors and civil society, to discuss problems identified and to develop strategies to address these issues. USAID/Guinea's efforts to mitigate potential sources of conflict are an essential component of the Mission Performance Plan in that they seek to increase transparency, enhance dialogue, and promote a peaceful resolution of potentially divisive issues.