

USAID/Guinea
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

Country Context: Guinea's struggle to shake off the legacy of over two decades of authoritarian leadership and centralized economic planning that mired the country in deep poverty continues. Modest progress has been made on the macro-economic front with the country meeting many of the targets and deadlines it established in conjunction with the IMF and World Bank to bring about essential structural reforms. A more diversified economic base has been achieved and non-mining sectors now contribute 80% of total revenue, up from 35% in 1995. However, cumulative debt servicing stands at 34% cent of total revenues, illustrating Guinea's continued reliance on donor funds. Participation in the Highly Indebted Poor Countries debt relief initiative holds out hope for improved economic growth and successful implementation of the country's poverty reduction strategy.

On the other hand, meaningful change to the political system has been more difficult to achieve. A multi-party democracy in name only, it retains many of the authoritarian characteristics of the old Sekou Touré regime. The current government is ethnically-based, highly centralized, and neglects the basic social and human needs of the citizens of Guinea. Citizens themselves are largely uninformed about their civic rights and feel disempowered to change the system. Corruption pervades every level and sector of society, negating the prospects of ordinary citizens to rise out of the dire poverty in which the majority of Guinea's 7.2 million people live. The benefits of Guinea's abundant natural resources including water, mineral and diamond wealth, unique hardwood forests, and a climate conducive to agricultural production cannot be fully developed under these conditions. Timber and minerals are indiscriminately exploited to the benefit of a few with little revenue generated for the State to finance development, while a lack of technical capacity and infrastructure combine to inhibit the expansion of commercial agriculture. The result is that Guinea ranks 150th out of 162 countries on the UNDP Human Development Index, 13th from the bottom, and GDP per capita has decreased from \$545 in 1995 to \$363 in 2001. This set of circumstances has the potential, especially when combined with the upcoming presidential elections, to increase the prospects for conflict in Guinea.

From this overwhelming array of development needs, USAID has targeted its resources in four sectors that are key to unlocking Guinea's potential. The uniquely integrated program weaves together natural resource management and agriculture, education, health and democracy and governance, with a view to improving the social and economic well-being of all Guineans in a participatory society. Our programs to improve access to quality basic education and essential health services, including family planning and HIV/AIDS preventative measures, complement efforts by the Japanese, Germans, French, and Canadians to develop Guinea's human resource base. The WHO and UNICEF are important multilateral health sector partners. A vertically integrated natural resource management program seeks to accelerate rural economic growth through the provision of a package of sustainable management techniques, market information, enterprise development skills training, and credit facilities. The Japanese, Germans, and the European Union all undertake complementary activities in this domain. P.L. 480 Title II activities directly support the Mission's goal by contributing to the achievement of food security, sustainable agricultural production, and improved nutrition and health in targeted areas. Underpinning and building synergies across other programs, but still standing on its own foundation is the democracy and governance program that seeks to strengthen democratic processes through a bottom-up and top-down approach designed to effect change in a difficult political environment. A Special Objective will supply transitional support to improve the livelihoods of Guineans in those prefectures of the Forest Region of Guinea that were most severely affected by cross-border incursions in 2000/2001, and help lay the foundation for a resumption of regular development assistance activities there. The Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration continues to supply humanitarian assistance to refugees of the wars in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, and USAID/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) funds have assisted the establishment of an Emergency Response Unit to manage humanitarian crises.

The direct beneficiaries of USAID's program are the rural poor who constitute the majority of the population. Children, especially young girls in rural areas, benefit from greater access to improved instruction and materials in primary schools and an increased comprehension on the part of parents and

the wider community of the value of sending and keeping girls in school. Rural mothers and their small children in Upper Guinea, the poorest of the administrative regions, have access to improved services provided by health center staff that has been professionally developed with USAID's support. Both men and women throughout Guinea are exercising greater choice in family planning as products are made more widely available through a variety of user-friendly channels. High-risk groups and populations in high prevalence areas will be educated about how to protect themselves against HIV/AIDS. Farmers, many of whom are women, receive training in a range of sustainable management techniques that enhance yields and household food security, indirectly increasing household incomes. Credit facilities and business development services assist rural dwellers to diversify their livelihood strategies through off-farm enterprises. Citizens and locally elected or nominated officials receive training and hands-on experience in jointly managing local organizations and initiatives according to democratic principles. Populations of the areas affected by the 2000/2001 cross-border incursions will receive a wide range of assistance to help them re-establish their lives.

A number of common themes integrate the Guinea Country Strategic Plan and distinguish it from other donor approaches. One such thread is the predominant community-level of intervention where citizens are most responsive, program impacts more immediately felt, and where USAID has a comparative advantage. The constituent programs build support at the local level for innovative approaches to overcoming obstacles to development and this facilitates their adoption at higher levels. Another thread running through all Strategic Objectives is the development of citizen capacity to demand accountability and transparency from local government services and within community-based organizations. Thus, health management committees engage citizen representatives and local government officials in transparent financial management; villagers and government technical staff work together to jointly develop forest and village natural resource management plans; parent-teacher associations (PTAs) resolve issues related to the provision of quality education; and citizens oversee the implementation of locally-conceived development plans through local government entities. Enhanced capacity to constructively manage conflicts, whether pertaining to disputes over land, common property resources, public revenues, or at the higher levels of the political system, is developed as each Strategic Objective is implemented. Likewise, all programs seek to improve the situation of women in society by explicitly seeking the participation of this group of citizens in their activities.

U.S. Interests: Guinea continues to be of strategic interest to the U.S. in several respects. From a perspective relating to terrorism, Guinea is a moderate Muslim country that also holds a seat on the UN Security Council. In the context of the West African sub-region, Guinea's role as a constructive force for peace must be reinforced in the face of persistent conflict that sees Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire unraveling, the fragile peace in the eastern districts of Sierra Leone threatened, and intermittent skirmishes occurring along Guinea's borders with Liberia. It is also in the U.S. interest to prevent the burgeoning HIV/AIDS epidemic from taking root in Guinea and undermining the progress made in confronting its development challenges.

Donor Relations: France and Japan are Guinea's largest bilateral donors, followed by the U.S. French development assistance continues to focus on rural development and infrastructure, natural resource management (NRM), and development in fisheries and education. Japan makes contributions to goals in the fields of health, basic education, fisheries, and debt relief. Other bilateral donors include: Germany (education, health, NRM, rural development), and Canada (NRM, health, education). Multilateral donors include agencies of the United Nations, the World Bank (education, HIV/AIDS), and the European Union (infrastructure, basic education, health, NRM). USAID specifically collaborates with the World Bank, Japan, WHO, and UNICEF to support the routine immunization program and with Germany to co-fund the private sector social marketing activities. Kuwait and China invest in private sector development of rural infrastructure.

Challenges: One challenge confronting USAID in FY 2002 continued to be the state of governance at all levels of the administration. The absence at times of a full commitment on the part of government to transparency and accountability in some of its operations threatened to undermine USAID's attempts to help realize Guinea's human and natural resource potential. Two deeply flawed electoral exercises conducted during FY 2002 demonstrated that citizens are largely uninformed of their constitutional rights and are ill-equipped to make informed political choices, underscoring the importance of extending basic

education and literacy skills to all Guineans. One of the outcomes of the National Referendum was the replacement of elected officials with nominated local government officials. This is a setback for USAID's programs, all of which work toward decentralization and institutionalizing greater responsibility at the local level. The Mission responded by continuing to promote the concepts of transparency, accountability, and civic responsibility in its work at the local government level. Important lessons drawn from the informal election observation exercise organized by the U.S. Embassy and USAID are already shaping the planned response to the presidential elections, scheduled for December 2003, which will concentrate on supporting voter education.

The Mission also believes that the potential for conflict in Guinea increased markedly during the period preceding the legislative elections when dialogue between the administration and the opposition broke down. While those elections proceeded peacefully, the more emotive and personality-driven character of the presidential elections may generate conflict to which USAID will respond by continuing to seek space for dialogue between opposing groups in all spheres of its program.

The Mission also responded to the alarming levels of HIV prevalence by preparing a multi-sectoral strategy that targets both high-risk groups and high-prevalence areas with a range of interventions encouraging the reduction of high-risk behavior. The support of key decision-makers in the administration is reflected in implementation of changes designed to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of Government's response.

Key Achievements:

Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resources: In FY 2002, stewardship of the natural resource base was advanced by the devolution of control over communal forests to eight community forestry groups, the application of sound management practices to an additional 85,000 hectares of state-owned forests, and the application by some 10,000 farmers of sustainable agricultural practices on 14,000 hectares of farmland. These activities contribute to the achievement of Global Climate Change results to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions. With USAID assistance, over 3,000 rural dwellers mobilized savings to finance farm and off-farm enterprises, more than 800 new non-farm enterprises were established, over 7,000 entrepreneurs were helped to expand their small or micro-enterprises, and over 22,000 business loans were made.

Health: Outstanding progress in the use of family planning was made during FY 2002 with a 40% increase in the couple years of protection achieved. Over seven million condoms were sold, a 26% increase over FY 2001 and contraceptives can now be found in fixed sales points in 96% of Guinea's sub-regions as well as being available through a community-based distribution network and in health centers throughout USAID's intervention zone. Hand-in-hand with wider access, improvements have been made in the quality of family planning services in the target zone of Upper Guinea. A new integrated approach to the management of childhood illnesses (IMCI) activity was piloted successfully, resulting in 91% of children being treated in accordance with an internationally acceptable protocol, up from 37% in FY 2001. Similar results were achieved in maternal health with 88% of consultations meeting set standards. Young people in Upper Guinea were targeted by a multi-media behavior change campaign that successfully increased their knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention practices. During the reporting period, the Mission completed its innovative multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS strategy to expand and deepen its response to the epidemic.

Quality Basic Education: Primary school gross enrollment increased by 12% during FY 2002 to reach 72% nationally. The success of a multi-channel approach, incorporating radio instruction, in-service training, and creative, low-cost pedagogical materials is evidenced in the improved academic performance in Grade 2, especially in underserved rural areas. Over 400 PTAs received capacity-building support with development of local action plans to improve the quality of education. The activities of Local Alliances for Girls' Education that advocate for greater gender equity were instrumental in the achievement of a 40% minimum level of female Grade 1 admissions in 76% of Guinean primary schools. The Government of Guinea's firm commitment to and continued success in improving education sector management is reflected in the inclusion of Guinea as one of the seven countries nominated for the G8 's

Fast Track Initiative which will build on these solid foundations to ensure attainment of universal primary education by 2015.

Democracy and Governance: Implementation of development plans in 43 districts continues, and cooperative unions are facilitating and assisting access to credit for local development associations. Local citizens are increasingly effective in setting local development priorities at the district level. Capacity-building assistance to ten civil society organizations (CSOs) in FY 2001 bore such promise that support was extended in the form of a unique exercise combining capacity-building with a CSO-led and implemented civic education program. This program directly reached over 115,000 people from all areas of Guinea, a truly national exercise that marks a significant milestone in the development of Guinean civil society. Twelve colloquia between the administration and political parties on administration neutrality and reduction of political tensions in the electoral context held promise of improved legislative elections, and reduced social tensions. Unfortunately, however, the failure of the administration and opposition political parties to reach agreement on conditions for the legislative elections resulted in a partial boycott by important opposition parties. Despite these developments, the elections were peaceful, an outcome partially attributable to USAID's program over the past two years to facilitate constructive dialogue.

Public-Private Partnerships and Trade Capacity: In FY 2002, USAID received funds under the Global Development Alliance to enter into a public-private partnership with two local partners, one public, one private, to initiate a sustainable tree crop program (STCP) in Guinea. In collaboration with the Regional STCP program, USAID identified cashews as a potential high-value crop for Guinea and designed a pilot project that will contribute to increase household income in targeted zones. The pilot program will be initiated in FY 2003 and will contribute to developing trade capacity by helping improve the quality and competitiveness of Guinean products on international and regional markets. In FY 2002, a local marketing organization supported by USAID helped producers export mangos and pineapples to neighboring countries. Six senior Ministry of Finance officials received training in public budget management and developed their skills to undertake policy reform and tackle corruption.

Environmental Compliance: The mission reviewed all activities implemented under the four Strategic Objectives, and Title II PL 480 programs in Guinea. It was determined that all current activities have approved Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs) or Environmental Assessments (EAs), and that all required mitigating actions and conditions are being followed. Plans for new or amended IEEs or EAs are as follows:

SO 1 Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices:

IEEs for the co-management of the Bankoun and Souti-Yanfu Reserved Forests will be submitted in February 2003;

IEEs for the co-management of the Balayan-Surumba and Sincery-Oursa Reserved Forests will be submitted in March 2003;

An amendment to the IEE to address the use of chemical fertilizers will be submitted in March 2003.

P.L. 480 Title II DAPs:

An amendment to ADRA's Siguiri Food Resource Improvement Project IEE to allow the use of chemical fertilizers may be submitted in February 2003.

Country Closeout & Graduation: Not applicable.

D. Results Framework

675-001 Increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices

SO Level Indicator: Area of forests and plantations of forest and fruit trees in the activity zone for which a sustainable management plan has been completed.

SO Level Indicator: Area of land under sustainable agricultural practices in the zone of activity

IR 1.1 Natural Resource Management skills acquired and applied by community-based organizations

- IR 1.3 Micro- and small enterprise activities increased
- IR 1.4 Favorable policy environment established
- IR 1.2 Farm productivity increased

Discussion:

675-002 Increased use of essential FP/MCH and STI/HIV AIDS-prevention services and practices

SO Level Indicator: Couple Years of Protection (CYP)

SO Level Indicator: Measles Vaccine Coverage

SO Level Indicator: Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)

SO Level Indicator: Percentage of Births that Benefited from at Least Three Prenatal Care Visits.

SO Level Indicator: Percentage of Men that Report Using a Condom with Non-regular Sexual Partner.

IR 2.1 Increased access to essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-prevention services and practices

IR 2.2 Improved quality of FP/MCH and STI/AIDS prevention services, products, and practices

IR 2.3 Increased behavior change and demand for FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-prevention services, products and practices

IR 2.4 Increased effective response among donors, GOG, community organizations NGOs and private sector in addressing critical health systems constraints

Discussion:

675-003 Quality basic education provided to a larger percentage of Guinean children, with emphasis on girls and rural children

SO Level Indicator: Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) of Students Promoted to Grade 6: total (girls) rural

SO Level Indicator: Gross Grade 1 Admission Rate: total (girls) rural

SO Level Indicator: Percentage of Primary Schools (Public and Private) that Meet Three Key FQEL Quality Standards

SO Level Indicator: Primary School Gross Enrollment Rate (GER): total (girls) rural

IR 3.1 Improved sectoral strategic planning, management, and decision-making in basic education

IR 3.2 Improved instruction in basic education

IR 3.3 Improved community participation in basic education

IR 3.4 Improved regional and gender equity in basic education

Discussion:

675-004 Improved local and national governance through active citizen participation

SO Level Indicator: Number of Concrete Actions Taken by Community Members and CSOs as a Result of a Participatory Decision-making Process.

SO Level Indicator: Number of CSOs Using Acquired Skills to Advocate with National Assembly and Administration on Issues of National Concern.

SO Level Indicator: Qualitative Assessment of Progress in Coordinating Efforts to Conduct Free and Fair Elections.

IR 4.1 Effective citizen participation in local governance

IR 4.2 More responsive political processes

IR 4.3 Increased Articulation of Citizen Interests by Target civil Society Organizations

Discussion:

Selected Performance Measures - Guinea

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Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response	Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance			
Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?			
675-001 Increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices	No		
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)	1		During FY 2002, USAID/Guinea provided limited resources to support the National Network for the Sustainable Tree Crops Program (STCP) which is a GDA activity. The Mission received \$1.0 million for implementing the Guinean STCP Alliance with two Guinean partners, namely SPCIA (a private agrobusiness) and the Institute of Agronomic Research in Guinea (IARG). The Funds were obligated near the end of FY 2002.
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?	1		USAID/Guinea will implement the Guinea STCP alliance to support cashew nut production and marketing in Guinea.
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	0		N/A
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade			
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
675-001 Increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices	No		Although USAID-assisted activities helped increase the quantity and value of produce marketed in FY 2002, the results are still modest. Efforts will be made to improve the competitiveness of Guinean products in terms of product quality and price.
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
675-001 Increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices	Yes		USAID-assisted extension activities reached more than 13,000 farmers and over 10,000 of them applied sustainable, productivity-enhancing practices on 14,709 hectares of crop lands. These results have positive impact on the food security of over 60,000 people living in the target zones, given an average size of 6 members per household. These data have been verified by both the implementing partner using a random sampling technique and by USAID/Guinea using spot checks.
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable			

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

675-001 Increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices	Yes			<p>USAID-assisted activities helped create 823 new off-farm small and micro-entreprises in addition to 7,617 existing small and micro-entreprises that have expanded in target zones. These enterprise development activities were supported by USAID's microfinance programs that granted 22,711 loans for a total value of \$4.17 million.</p>	<p>These data have been verified using random sampling techniques. However, the sampling techniques are not rigorously applied. Actions are being taken to improve next year's verification process. In addition, USAID/Guinea conducts spot checks.</p>
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USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

675-003 Quality basic education provided to a larger percentage of Guinean children, with emphasis on girls and rural children	Yes			<p>In FY 2002, USAID/Guinea accomplished a significant result in improving the "access and quality of basic education to under-served populations." A total of 144,022 students were added to Guinea's primary education system, nearly twice the rate of intake for any year in the past decade. This growth includes students from Gueckedou whose education was disrupted during the 2000-2001 school year due to armed conflict.</p>	<p>The data for this agency-wide indicator comes from the Ministry of Education's Service of Statistics and Planning (SSP). In FY 2002, SSP provided USAID with data disaggregated by gender and rural/urban student population. Data is collected at the decentralized level by the Regional Inspectors of Education (IRE) and the Regional Directors of Education (DPE) with the assistance of the Sub-Prefectoral Pedagogical Directors (DPSP) and School Directors. SSP personnel receive training and technical assistance from EDC on methods of collecting, reporting, and analyzing data. In FY 2002, USAID education program managers met twice with SSP to review the quality of these data.</p>
a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	580,089 Male	417,556 Female	997,645 Total		<p>The data for this agency-wide indicator comes from the Ministry of Education's Service of Statistics and Planning (SSP). In FY 2002, SSP provided USAID with data disaggregated by gender and rural/urban student population. Data is collected at the decentralized level by the Regional Inspectors of Education (IRE) and the Regional Directors of Education (DPE) with the assistance of the Sub-Prefectoral Pedagogical Directors (DPSP) and School Directors. SSP personnel receive training and technical assistance from EDC on methods of collecting, reporting, and analyzing data. In FY 2002, USAID education program managers met twice with SSP to review the quality of these data.</p>

b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	606,661 Male	441,666 Female	1,048,327 Total		The data for this agency-wide indicator comes from the Ministry of Education's Service of Statistics and Planning (SSP). In FY 2002, SSP provided USAID with data disaggregated by gender and rural/urban student population. Data is collected at the decentralized level by the Regional Inspectors of Education (IRE) and the Regional Directors of Education (DPE) with the assistance of the Sub-Prefectoral Pedagogical Directors (DPSP) and School Directors. SSP personnel receive training and technical assistance from EDC on methods of collecting, reporting, and analyzing data. In FY 2002, USAID education program managers met twice with SSP to review the quality of these data.
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USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

675-001 Increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices	Yes			Data represent the cumulative areas in hectares of the five reserved forests under co-management plans and of the 18 community forests managed by community-based forestry groups officially recognized by the National Forest Service.	Data have been verified using official documents. This figure does not include the tree plantations as there is no management plan for these and data have not been verified.
a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)	87797				
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)	90000				Major efforts in FY 2003 will be focused on strengthening the capacity of local communities to manage the forests that have been put under sustainable management plans. No new reserved forests will be put under sustainable management. It is expected that cumulative total result for FY 2003 will increase to 90,000 hectares through the addition of communal forests and tree plantations.

Pillar III: Global Health

USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

675-002 Increased use of essential FP/MCH and STI/HIV AIDS-prevention services and practices	Yes			USAID/Guinea collected data on CYP, which was up 40% from FY 2001, due in large part to its social marketing program.	Data quality was assessed in January 2002 and met Agency's quality criteria. The next DHS is scheduled for 2004.
Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	%				

USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

675-002 Increased use of essential FP/MCH and STI/HIV AIDS-prevention services and practices	Yes			<p>Data are representative of USAID's intervention zone Upper Guinea. USAID's target of 51% was exceeded and coverage is up from 40% reported in the last DHS in 1999. USAID's FY 2002 target for % of children 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT was not met. However, progress has been made since the last DHS in 1999. In addition, sales of socially marketed ORS are up 36%, with 2,691,902 packets sold in FY 2002 as compared to 1,976,902 packets sold in FY 2001. USAID does not have a specific indicator or target for Vitamin A supplementation. However, it supports Vitamin A campaigns twice per year.</p>	<p>These data were collected during a household survey in October 2002. Data quality was verified at the same time and meets Agency standards.</p>
Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	53 Male	53 Female	Total		<p>These data were collected during a household survey in October 2002. Data quality was verified in October 2002 and meets Agency's quality criteria.</p>
Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	44 Male	44 Female	Total		<p>The rate in 2002 was 44% compared to 32.5% in 1999. In addition, sales of socially marketed ORS are up 36% with 2.7 million packets sold in FY 2002 compared to 2.0 million sold in FY 2001. These data were collected during a household survey in October 2002. Data quality was verified in October 2002 and meets Agency's quality criteria.</p>
Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	95 Male	95 Female	Total		<p>These data were provided by the Ministry of Health for the Vitamin A distribution campaign of May 2002. Spot checks conducted throughout the campaign indicate that coverage rate may be overreported. Therefore, a formal rapid assessment will be conducted in December 2002 for the most recent campaign carried out in November 2002.</p>
Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	No				<p>No cases were reported by the Ministry of Health or by WHO. USAID supports annual National Immunization Days and strengthening of the routine immunization programs.No data quality assessment on these data has been undertaken.</p>
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
675-002 Increased use of essential FP/MCH and STI/HIV AIDS-prevention services and practices	N/A				<p>These data were not collected last year because it requires a DHS. The next DHS is scheduled for 2004.</p>
Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	%				<p>The next DHS is scheduled for 2004.</p>
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries					

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

675-002 Increased use of essential FP/MCH and STI/HIV AIDS-prevention services and practices

a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)

b. Total condom sales (2003 target)

National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)

Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)

Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)

Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)

Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics

Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance

Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support

Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance

Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children

Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services

Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months

Yes				Data reflect sales from the nationwide social marketing program of 7,403,482, were up 26% from last years sales of 5,867,040.
7403482				
2.8%				
0 Male	16 Female	16 Total		
%				

Data quality verified in January 2002 and met Agency's quality criteria.

Data quality verified in January 2002 and met Agency's quality criteria.

The FY 2003 targets have not yet been set.

Guinea does not have a functional National Sentinel Surveillance System. The National HIV Prevalence Survey conducted in December 2001 found that HIV prevalence for pregnant women at their first pre-natal consultation nationwide was 2.8%. These data will serve as a baseline. Data verified during spot checks conducted in the field throughout the data collection, analysis and reporting processes and met Agency's quality criteria.

Data not available. These data were not collected last year because it requires a DHS. The next DHS is scheduled for 2004.

A household survey conducted in USAID's intervention zone (Upper Guinea) in June 2002 found mean ages for first sex were 15.8 for males and 16 for females. Data serve as a baseline. Data quality was verified in December 2002 and meets Agency quality criteria.

Data not available. The next DHS will be conducted in 2004.

Data not available.

Data not available.

Not applicable.

Not applicable.

Not applicable.

Not applicable.

Not applicable.

Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.				Not applicable.
Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)				Not applicable.
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months				Not applicable.
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs				Not applicable.
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers				Not applicable.
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance				Not applicable. Although USAID financed the training of 42 individuals from across the country in HIV testing and counseling as part of the HIV Prevalence Survey. It is intended that these counselors be involved in the creation of VCT sites which currently do not exist in Guinea.
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment				Not applicable.
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program				Not applicable.
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	Not applicable.
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	Not applicable.
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	N/A			Not applicable.
b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?	N/A			Not applicable.
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	Not applicable.
b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	Not applicable.
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	Not applicable.
b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	Not applicable.
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	Not applicable.

b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		Not applicable.
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
675-002 Increased use of essential FP/MCH and STI/HIV AIDS-prevention services and practices					
a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)					Not applicable.
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)					Not applicable.
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	%				Not applicable.
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	%				Not applicable.
Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance					
USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
675-004 Improved local and national governance through active citizen participation	No			A human rights program is scheduled to begin in FY 2003.	
USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
675-004 Improved local and national governance through active citizen participation	Yes			Long term activities encouraged national dialogue and worked toward neutrality of the administration. Proposed activities for voter education, party poll-watcher training, electoral council support and international observers could not be implemented due to the late arrival of ESF funds.	Data quality assessments were carried out in August 2002 and data determined to be weak. Efforts will be undertaken in FY 2003 to improve results monitoring for these activities.
USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
675-004 Improved local and national governance through active citizen participation	Yes			Civic education on citizen and government roles and responsibilities were carried out through civil society organizations, leading to increased mobilization of citizens to advocate for their legal and constitutional rights as citizens.	Data quality assessments were carried out in November 2002 and data determined to meet Agency quality standards.
USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
675-004 Improved local and national governance through active citizen participation	Yes			Grass-roots activities increased transparent decision-making and financial management through training for targeted citizens, elected and nominated administration officials at the local level.	Data quality assessments were carried out in February and November 2002 and data determined to meet Agency quality standards.
USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict					

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

675-004 Improved local and national governance through active citizen participation

Yes		
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A process of political dialogue on creating social partnerships followed by prefecture-level colloquia between the administration and political parties reduced tensions and served to mitigate the conflict that has characterized all previous electoral processes in Guinea.

Data quality assessments were carried out in August-September 2002 and data determined to meet Agency quality standards.

Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

675-004 Improved local and national governance through active citizen participation

N/A		
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Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID

Male	Female	Total

USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of beneficiaries

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Crude mortality rates

%			
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Child malnutrition rates

%			
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Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?

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Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)

Male	Female	Total

Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)

Male	Female	Total