

Conakry, Guinea

UNCLASSIFIED
MEMORANDUM

TO: USAID Administrator, Henrietta Fore

FROM: Ambassador Phillip Carter III

DATE: November 9, 2007

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2007 Operational Plan Performance Report for Guinea

It is my pleasure to endorse the attached FY 2007 Operational Plan (OP) Performance Report (PR) for Guinea. The Mission staff has developed the PR using a collaborative approach with their colleagues in Washington, D.C. and Guinea-based implementation partners. I am confident that the PR provides an accurate reflection of our work during the reporting period. We welcome the news, however, that the standard indicators are being revised for FY 2008, for in many instances the indicators now used seem to focus more on process or inputs (numbers of folks trained, etc.) rather than results representing fundamental change in Guinea.

While not shown in the indicator tables, FY 2007 represented a year of significant change in Guinea, in which civil society took to the streets and demanded fundamental reforms in governance and in fighting corruption. Civil society and unions organized general strikes in January and February in which vast sectors of the society participated demanding reform. Similar events took place in June 2006. Long-time residents report that fundamental change has occurred, in that the media and others, including the Prime Minister appointed following the February strikes, openly and publicly denounce corruption. It would be disingenuous for the USG to claim full credit for this, since the anti-corruption/good governance message is coming from all donors and even from the larger players in the western investment community. Still, the USG played a very important and much appreciated role in building Guinean civil society and in promoting the very dialogue in which the most recent demands have manifested. This is important not only for Guinea but for regional stability generally.

Despite abundant mineral and other natural resources, the government's unwillingness to properly invest in its people and manage its economy in a rational, transparent and accountable manner has put Guinea among the poorest countries in the world. Guinea will need to build the capacity of its institutions across the board (government, civil society, private sector) to reach and maintain developmental progress and peace.

As indicated above, continuous support to civil society reform and political advocacy is beginning to have an effect. More citizens now understand their civic rights and responsibilities, and the number of advocacy and watchdog organizations is on the rise. Media regulations also are being reformed in order to create a freer environment, and the number of independent radio stations has increased.

Our overall program objective in Guinea will remain to advance good governance and strengthen civil society, with a major focus on anti-corruption. These activities are being conducted in four of the five Framework objectives: Peace and Security, Governing Justly & Democratically, Investing in People and Economic Growth. Our implementation strategy uses an integrated approach to address the four objectives and to thus achieve impacts in all the traditional development sectors (democracy and governance, health, education, and agriculture/natural resource management).

The activities are implemented with American non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Guinean NGOs, international organizations, and GOG institutions to increase civil society and the private sector's effectiveness to monitor governance and advocate for reforms. We work with local NGOs to increase their capacity and assure sustainability as they move to become reliable and effective conveyors of the people's interests and aspirations. At the same time, we also assist targeted government institutions to operate more efficiently, with more transparency, accountability, and receptivity to public input -- in each of the relevant sectors.

As stated in our FY 2007 Operational Plan, by the end of the FY 2007 reporting period, we expected to help Guinea move from the "Developing Country" category to becoming a "Transforming Country" under the Foreign Assistance Strategy Framework. Our work and that of our international community partners is helping to lay the foundation for moving Guinea along this planned development path. While work certainly remains, as you can see from the results summarized in the attached report, with very few exceptions we have more than met our targets for the past year. The few cases where targets were not met are attributable primarily to the delayed award for the new governance activity, *Faisons Ensemble*, caused in large part by staff evacuations due to civil unrest early in the year.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|--|
| AU | African Union |
| CBO | Community Based Organization |
| CCMGF | Country Coordination Mechanism for Global Funds |
| CS | Civil Society |
| CSO | Civil Society Organizations |
| CYP | Couple Years Protection |
| CPR | Community Based Distribution |
| CHC | Community Health Committee |
| DAO | Defense Attache Office |
| DOD | Department of Defense |
| DPT3 | Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus |
| ECOWAS | Economic Community of West African States |
| FP | Family Planning |
| GOG | Government of Guinea |
| IMET | International Military Education and Training |
| MCH | Maternal and Child Health |
| MNESR | Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research |
| MOE | Ministry of Education's |
| MOH | Ministry of Health |
| NAFA | Center/School of Second Chance |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| OICI | Opportunity and Industrialization Center International |
| PESC | Perfectural Education Steering Committee |
| PNC | Pre-Natal Care |
| PTA | Parent Teacher Association\ |
| RH | Reproductive Health |
| SSP | Service of Statistics and Planning |
| TA | Technical Assistancae |
| TIP | Traffic in Illegal Persons |
| UN | United Nations |
| USG | U.S. Government |

Guinea 2007 Performance Report

Operating Unit Performance Summary

The FY 07 report highlights a program with relevant results across its program areas through a focused and multi-sectoral approach. We exceeded most of our targets. In the DG sector an important number of individuals were trained in decentralization management, anti-corruption and civic education, increasing their understanding of their civic rights and responsibilities. The USG supported the transparent management of the national education exam system. As a result, for the first time in Guinea the exams were conducted in a proper manner. The GOG's 2006 media liberalization policy has allowed the USG to support three new non-state media outlets. In the health sector, advances were made in HIV/AIDS prevention, RH and MCH increasing access and coverage in health services. Also, advances were made in the Agriculture sector: the USG helped to build the capacity of 220 local organizations to improve agricultural and land management practices. One key result was the establishment of co-forest management contracts between the GOG and several forest communities. To ensure gender equity, the USG conveyed a strong message regarding fair representation of women and men in all of our activities.

However, we faced challenges including social unrest and the general strike of January and February 2007. These events that resulted in lack of authority at the local level, and the delayed nomination of GOG personnel, caused interruptions in implementation. Another challenge was the consolidation of all sector teams into one Mission team. Current challenges include the Legislative elections, which are seen as a critical test for the new Prime Minister. The planning is moving very slowly. The USG is addressing this situation by having direct conversations with the GOG and through additional resources to support the election process. The USG has been proactive in advocating and practicing synergies among the different program sectors, with DG as the main focus, and in promoting synergies among all parts of our program as well as with programs of international organizations. A careful combination of development and diplomatic resources has proven that our efforts are relevant, well received by the GOG and that they have set an example for other international organizations acting in Guinea.

Program Area Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

During FY 2007, post's objective was to see a military leadership that is capable of managing operations honestly and effectively, and that understands and promotes the appropriate role of the military in a democracy. The USG provided the Guinean military with IMET training that was focused on professionalizing their officers. In FY 2007 the USG funded nine Guinean officers to receive U.S. military training. Forty-eight of the officers were trained for the purpose of maintaining the territorial integrity of Guinea's borders and forty were trained in security. Our training is primarily focused on improving the capacity of the Guinean military to be more effective nationally. However, our program will also provide an opportunity for the Guinean military to participate in international peacekeeping operations as part of the Economic of West African States (ECOWAS).

Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform \ 1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and Operations

Throughout FY 2007, post will have provided training through International Military Education and Training (IMET) to Guinean military officers in courses that encourage professional development, leadership, and personnel/resource management. In addition, the Defense Attache Office (DAO) offered a civil-military relations seminar, focusing on democratization, professionalism, and defense resource management that enable Guinea to provide for its people and promote regional integration. Post continues to assist the Guinean military with their English capabilities by teaching and testing at their English Language Labs. This curbs stateside English language training and thus increases the number of eligible students to attend professional training. During FY 2007 the DAO hosted two Coast Guard Mobile Training Teams that conducted small boat operations and sea interdiction operations courses. This proved to be a vital key for the Guinean Navy, as they are now capable of maintaining their fleet of boats and enforce sea interdiction at the Guinean borders.

Program Area Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.5 Transnational Crime

Study and police reports proved that Guinea is a source, transit, and destination country for women and children trafficked for sexual exploitation, domestic servitude and other forms of forced labors. Narcotics and drug smuggling is becoming not only a problem of concern in Guinea but in the sub- region as a whole. The Guinea Government is seriously addressing the problem by working closely with sub-regional organizations and the United Nations. In FY 07, USG implemented information campaigns to prevent/combat TIP in Guinea. Through these campaigns, USG interventions in 2007 increased Guineans' awareness and understanding of the TIP dangers and consequences and how to prevent it. The primary target groups were children, women, border police station staff, cross-border drivers, and religious and community leaders.

Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.5 Transnational Crime \ 1.5.3 Trafficking-in-Persons and Migrant Smuggling

In this reporting period USG trained 403 Civil Society Organizations (CSO) members (115 women). Through mini-workshops and round-table sessions, USG interventions helped strengthen the capacity of local organizations, such as Youth Clubs and NGO partners. In turn, these local institutions duplicated their acquired knowledge and skills to PTAs, NAFA Centers (second-chance schools) and Youth Clubs. In spite of some delays due to the general strikes and civil unrest in January and February, important progress was made in the field: partner PTAs and NAFA Centers were revitalized; communities were involved to share and codify local laws against TIP; police and cross-border drivers were trained to recognize and report potential trafficking activities. Consequently, no TIP cases were reported in Upper Guinea (one of Guinea's geographic regions for USAID) during this reporting period.

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Program Area Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance

During FY 07, USG capitalized on its results in advancing democratic reforms in Guinea through national dialogue which facilitated strategies to remove barriers for good governance. Guineans have a great desire for good governance and expect the new government to deliver results on promises made to provide basic services. FY 07 noted a new culture of accountability in Guinea as Guineans applauded anti-corruption measures implemented by the Ministry of Education on national exams. USG is proud to say that it contributed to that anti-corruption effort which serves as a model for other sectors.

During FY 07, in spite of the late award of the project entitled *Faisons Ensemble* (Working Together), USG assistance achieved notable results in Good Governance and most targets were met. Most importantly, USG increased the skills and knowledge of a critical mass of individuals (1,639 actual against 500 planned) in decentralization management. 3,255 people from NGOs and 175 government staff were trained on anti-corruption far exceeding planned targets. Barring the unforeseen, we expect that the knowledge on decentralization management and increased awareness on anti-corruption will help improve performance in this program area in FY 08.

The main challenges related to decentralization are poor governance, unclear laws and policies, lack of knowledge and implementation of decentralization laws, inadequate transfer of financial and human resources to local government, and lack of capacity of decentralization actors including local governments, civil society, private sector, and service officials. USG recognizes the challenges ahead in fighting endemic corruption in Guinea, such as the weakness of control institutions and mechanisms, the lack of transparent financial management and budgeting systems, and the lack of an independent judicial system. However, a new window of opportunity exists as many members of the new consensus government have publicly and privately stated a desire to tackle corruption. The USG works closely with the National Directorate of Decentralization and has taken a leadership role in assisting the GOG with dissemination of the decentralization laws in FY 08. Anti-corruption is a key component of USG assistance, and USG efforts in this area will increase in FY 08 with the full implementation of the project *Faisons Ensemble*. The USG continues to work closely with other donors.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization

Poor governance has constrained decentralization in Guinea and undermined the impact of GOG and development partner initiatives. The current administration hopes to improve governance. Democratic decentralization will improve service delivery and facilitate participation of citizens in local decision-making. USG continues to promote decentralization and improve local government skills, especially in its core sectors of health, education, and natural resources management.

In FY 07, 1,639 individuals (523 women) received USG training resulting in strengthened local governments and decentralization initiatives, improved education service delivery and monitoring, and improved forest and natural resources management. Topics included leadership, organizational development, fiscal management, decentralization, and micro-project design. Officials from local government and deconcentrated education and natural resources management services and representatives from CBOs, including women's organizations, forest management cooperatives and CSO groups benefited from the training.

USG supported 14 local mechanisms for citizens to engage local governments in policy formulation. For

instance, 10 Prefectoral Education Steering Committees created space for CSOs to influence local governments in local development decision-making including diagnosing the local education system, designing and implementing educational improvement plans, and monitoring progress. In developing co-forest management contracts between the GOG and local communities, representatives from local government and CSOs conducted four consensus building meetings, providing venues for citizens' concerns to be reflected in the plans and helping create local ownership. This will help in the sustainable management of forests resources.

USG assistance also improved the performance of 66 decentralized education services in management, organizational development, and elaboration of manual of procedures. In addition, 10 local governments acquired skills, and capacities in the management of chimpanzee protection habitats and soil conservation.

In FY 07, USG greatly exceeded the number of individuals trained in decentralization, and GOG entities assisted but did not meet the target for local mechanism to engage sub-national governments. This was due to the delayed start of the project Faisons Ensemble. We expect to expand the achievements in FY 08.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms

Corruption is endemic in Guinea, undermining regional stability, democracy, good governance and service delivery in all sectors. Guinea ratified both the AU and UN Conventions on anti-corruption in July 2005 and April 2006, respectively. The new consensus government stated a desire to fight corruption, but an entrenched bureaucracy still resists change. While this is a new program element, USG made notable impact in FY 07 meeting all three targets and exceeding two.

USG supported the implementation of two anti-corruption measures in FY 07. One resulted in new rules for national student exams, decreasing incidents of cheating, fraud and bribes. USG funded a three-day national workshop for 99 government officials (11 women) and five members from CSO (one woman). The MOE implemented workshop recommendations (e.g., limiting access to testing rooms and correction centers, sanctioning students caught in fraudulent activities, establishing a National Commission on Exam Reform). The exams were widely viewed as the fairest ever. This is a significant achievement itself, but it also prompted an important public debate on the quality of education between communities and the GOG regarding the need for transparent examinations.

In addition, the USG supported the National Department of Water and Forest with the implementation of a National Strategy for Participative Forest Management which incorporates corruption reform and transparency measures. To support the transparent use of public resources, USG provided small grants to 10 PESC, joint CSO/local government committees that oversaw education budgets and monitored the use of these resources.

USAID funded the participation of 10 senior government officials, three members of civil society, and one journalist in the Transparency International anti-corruption conference held in Guatemala and also sent two ministers to a high-level AU anti-corruption meeting in Jordan.. Participation in these forums contributed to the development of Guinea's national anti-corruption strategy which will guide our efforts in this area.

In agriculture and forestry, the USG increased the capacity of 76 civil servants (six women) to improve transparency and better enforce national laws and International Conventions. In food management, USG

raised the awareness of 3,255 (out of 286) people including 1,950 women from CSO on anti-corruption measures, resulting in more transparent distribution of food aid.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization

Element \"Individuals who received USG-Assisted Training...\" largely exceeded the target of 500. The \"Actual\" is 1,639 cases. It has to remain clear that the \"FY 2007 Target\" of 1,806 is cumulative: 1,306 from FY2006 + 500 Target for FY 07). Element \"Local Mechanisms...\" shows that we fell short: instead of 200 we achieved only 14. This is due to the fact that the projected target was based on the input to be made by the main implementer, \"Faison Ensemble\". However, the start-up of this project has been significantly delayed. Element \"Sub-national Gov. entities receiving USG assistance...\" also exceeded the target from 50 to 66. The \"2008 Original Target\" was adjusted to make it more realistic. The breakdown by gender was not requested for FY2006 and FY2007. Targets are revised and are set non-cumulative.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms

In general, targets were either met or exceeded for all indicators. For example, 1) Element \"Number of Government Officials trained in Anti-corruption\" shows 175 \"Actual\" versus 31 \"Target\"; 2) Indicator \"Number of people of non-governmental organizations trained in anti-corruption\" shows 3,255 \"Actual\" versus 69 \"Target\" (the 286 figure that appears in \"FY2007 Target\" is cumulative: 217 from FY2006 + 69 planned as FY2007 Target = 286. Therefore, the real target was 69). 3) We met the indicator \"Anti-corruption Measures\" 4) No FY 2007 target was not defined for the \"Mechanisms for External Oversight...\" as this was a new activity. However, the Mission supported 10 mechanisms. 5) The over-achievement for these two indicators is due to the training on anti-corruption conducted by expiring projects in Education and Natural Resources Management. 6) Following instructions from Washington for FY 08 the Mission adjusted the targets and made them non-cumulative. We also revised them based on the results to be achieved by the project \"Faison Ensemble\"; and 7) The Mission realized that some indicators showed a target too ambitious and, based on lessons learned during the current year implementation, some of them were lowered. This is the case of \"Anti-corruption Measures implemented\" from 7 to 3.

Program Area Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building

Guinean women have been marginalized in the political process and few women run for political offices or hold decision making positions in the major political parties, in government and professional fields. For instance, women represent 52 % of the general population. Only 18 out 114, however, are deputies at the National Assembly, and only 3 women out of 23 are ministers in the new government. Womens' participation in public policy formulation, to address the gender barriers in education, health care, natural resource management and justice, is critical for the achievement of the goal of transformational diplomacy. With prior FY 07 funds, USG designed and implemented a program to increase women's participation in the political processes in the lead-up to the upcoming elections, to provide them with a voice in policy making at the National Assembly. .

USG assistance sensitized leaders of the main political parties through consultative meetings to nominate women as candidates for the National Assembly; and trained trainers of about 98 women activists and

leaders in advocacy, negotiation techniques, and campaign techniques and networking and coalition building during three regional workshops.

This program will continue in FY 08 with the cascade training of women candidates once they are nominated, the conduct of town hall meetings to allow women candidates to interact with citizens, to practice public speaking and to communicate party policies. If elected, they will receive an orientation training.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building \ 2.3.2 Elections and Political Processes

The recent assessment of the implementation of the Convention of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in Guinea reported that progress has not been made in women's political participation and that very few women hold leadership positions in political parties or in the GOG. The new government and female activists intend to address this distortion by empowering women to effectively compete in the upcoming legislative elections. In FY 07, USG trained 98 female political activists and leaders in the legal framework for Guinea's legislative elections; negotiation and advocacy skills in order to better advocate for positions for women on the candidate lists ; campaign financing and budgeting; developing issue-based messages for campaigns; and campaign techniques, including volunteer recruitment and public speaking. The initiative has support from high level government and political party leaders. The workshop resulted in a cadre of core trainers within political parties and civil society who can train female candidates once nominated. The workshop also invigorated the network of female leaders of political parties in Guinea, established in 2001 to promote the full participation of women in politics, build solidarity among women across parties, and advocate for positioning women in political parties and government agendas. Women activists drafted a Memorandum highlighting the main reasons for poor representation of women in the political and electoral processes and provided over 48 recommendations targeting the National Assembly, the Government, Political Parties, Civil Society, the Media, and the International Community in order to improve the situation. Recommendations include respecting and applying international conventions, civic education, development and literacy programs targeting women, support for female candidates and promotion of quotas and affirmative actions. USG intends in FY 08 to continue its support to this initiative.

The mission did not set targets for this program element in the FY 07 OP as USG received no Political Process and Consensus Building funds in FY 07. This activity was financed with prior year DG funds.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society \ 2.4.1 Civic Participation

The USG has worked to increase institutional capacity of CSOs, funded national civic education programs, mobilized civic participation in our core sectors, and facilitated national dialogue. Efforts resulted in many examples of citizens asserting their rights, demanding quality government services and pushing for democratic change. We USG provided civic education to more than 200,000 Guineans. 195,388 (79,794 women) participated in training on the electoral process. The USG supported the training of 11,700 citizens (4,095 women) on their role in co-managing forest resources and protecting endangered species. The USG supported Civ-Mil relations, educating 279 Guineans (85 women) on the role of the military in a democracy and promoting dialogue between the Military and Civilian groups. The USG provided literacy training to 10,422 adult learners.

The USG supported a national government campaign on Civic Education whose theme was good governance and anti-corruption. This week-long campaign, organized by the Ministry of Education, reached an additional 95,420 people (40,000 women).

The USG strengthened the capacity of 487 CSOs (including 387 PTAs) who worked to co-manage local schools, 54 organizations who promoted transparent elections, 44 NGOs promoting environmental good practices, and two national NGOs that plan to work with the project “Faisons Ensemble.” The USG brought together 53 CSOs and the private sector representatives at five roundtable discussions on reforms undertaken in response to civil society demands during the general strikes last year and to formulate an advocacy plan to advance democratic change. The roundtable discussions promoted national dialogue and resulted in action plans for each CSO and a collective action plan on advocacy. This plan was presented to the Prime Minister and other high-level government officials.

In FY 07, USG surpassed three of the four targets for this program element. We reached 60,000 more people through civic education programs than the original target of 140,000. Our literacy activities reached double the number of adult learners. We fell slightly short of our target for the number of CSOs with improved organizational capacity. This was due in part to the delay in awarding a grant for our new governance activity.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society \ 2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information

Surveys of media independence consistently rate Guinea as not free. Until 2005, when President Conte authorized private radios, Guinea only had one government owned radio and television station. To date, only 8 private radio stations exist. During national strikes this year, the military shut down a private radio station.

In FY 2007, the USG supported three non-state news outlets and thus meet our target. The USG-supported training for 30 journalists (7 females) from 13 newspapers, 16 radio stations, and one electronic media outlet on how to cover military and security issues. Topics included conflict prevention and management, collection and treatment of information, and the roles and responsibilities of journalists in providing citizens with reliable and diverse sources of information. The training helped to open dialogue and build trust between the security forces and the journalists. Relations between these two groups were negatively impacted during the general strikes in January and February.

Outputs included the establishment of a network of journalists in Guinea who cover such topics. Journalists also joined international networks to share experiences. During this training, participants and facilitators discussed ways of strengthening the capacity of professional journalists and media institutions and also the need to develop communication strategies to better cover the health, education, natural resources, and democracy and governance sectors.

As a part of its launch strategy, Faisons Ensemble organized in this fiscal year a press-briefing for private and public media agencies to raise awareness on poor governance and corruption and the importance of assisting Guineans to access to improved and alternative sources of information enabling them to make informed choices. The project has also established contacts with the National Communication Council and the National Rural Radio Director to develop media activities that will be implemented in FY 08.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society \ 2.4.1 Civic Participation

Element \"CS Organizations using USG assistance...\" shows that the target of 700 was not reached. Only 495 was achieved. This was due to the delay in awarding the \"Faison Ensemble\" project. For Element \"People completing civic Educ.\" the original targets included only those reached through a new formal civic educ. program. After reviewing the original OP submission, the Mission was instructed to increase these targets by including the people reached through mass civic education activities. Therefore, the number went from 0 to 140,000. However, it was not possible to make this change in the FACTS system. The Mission surpassed this original target by reaching more than 200,000 people. The Mission also exceeded its target of \"CSO that engage in advocacy\". The 53 CSOs assisted are reached through IFES. This program element also includes one custom indicator for literacy. The Mission reached 10,422 adult learners through the literacy activities, greatly surpassing our target of 4,000.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society \ 2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information

The USG met its planned \"targets\" 3 out 3. USG provided training and materials through Public Affairs Office to newly established private radios in Guinea. Efforts under this program element will increase with the implementation of the projet \"Faisons Ensemble\" in FY 08. This program element also included one custom indicator, Number of Journalists Trained. We met our target of 30 journalists. Custom indicators are reflected in a separate table.

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health

The USG has targeted governance and transparency to improve the nation's health system and improve the well being of the Guinea people. The primary goal is to strengthen the effectiveness of government institutions and CSG through training and TA. This FY, the USG exceeded most of its FY 07 targets in this program area. In HIV/AIDs the USG remains committed to keeping Guinea's current 1.5 % prevalence rate by enhancing the performance of national health facilities and laboratories to provide quality counseling and testing services and supporting the Prime Minister's Emergency Plan to improve access to HIV/AID prevention and treatment. By building the capacity of service providers in both the government and civil society, the USG made advances in CYP and in CPR (13%); the national CPR is estimated at 6%. To help Guinea meet its MCH Millennium goals, the USG in collaboration with UNICEF strengthened the capacity of health care managers/providers and successfully distributed Vitamin A and de-worming tablets nationwide targeting 94% of children 6-59 months and 65,000 post-partum women. A critical mass of people were trained this FY in key MCH practices such as PNC and assisted births and nutrition. USG supported CS groups have contributed to more than 88.1% coverage in DPT3 among children 12-23 months in USG zones compared to national coverage of 50%.

Despite these achievements, Guinea's health sector continues to face huge challenges. The GOG's budget allocation to the health sector fell below 5%. The depreciation of the Guinean franc combined with corruption and poor governance created a scarcity in essential drugs and contributed to a decline in access to and quality of health services. The situation is aggravated by low staff salaries and motivation, inadequate staffing in the rural areas and a burgeoning parallel sector. While commendable, the GOG's recent policy to make caesarean services free has put additional strain on the health budgets. The USG remains focused on

improving the effectiveness and accountability of government institutions such as the MOH and MOF and programs for HIV/AIDS, RH and MCH. The USG will strengthen CSs enabling them to be an active participant in the management of health resources advocating for and demanding accountability and transparency from the government and health care providers. In close collaboration with other donors, the USG will advocate for an increased health budget and pharmaceutical system reform.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

The USG continues to make important contributions to improve the effectiveness and transparency of GOG institutions in the provision of HIV/AIDS services. In support of the GOG's commitment (as stated in the New Prime Minister's Emergency Action plan) to make HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment services available to Guinean citizens, the USG provided technical assistance in leadership, management, and transparency issues to Guinea's Country Coordination Mechanism for the Global Funds. This was a precondition for Guinea to be eligible for the sixth round of HIV/AIDS Global Funds amounting to approximately \$20 Million. Furthermore, the USG assisted 18 national health facilities out of 3 planned to integrate voluntary counseling services and upgraded and equipped 18 out of 3 planned national laboratories allowing them to perform HIV/AIDS testing in target zones, highly exceeding its expected results. The USG boosted the capacity of 311 Guineans out of 40 planned through training in quality counseling skills and 102 lab technicians out of 50 planned in lab related activities following international standards. With quality services available almost 8,000, people were tested during the first half of the FY and know their seroprevalence status. The USG continues to promote gender equity through its training and education activities to address the unique needs of both women and men.

Civil society plays a critical role in promoting behavior change and communication and is an important part of USG strategy in the fight against HIV/AIDS. A primary USG goal is to increase their capacity and effectiveness. This FY over 7,500 people out of 564 planned were trained to promote HIV/AIDS prevention at the community level and close to 80,000 were reached with key HIV/AIDS messages in USG target zone. Activities were implemented in close collaboration with the GOG and other partners. Years of collaborative efforts between the USG regional bureau and the GOG have led to the signing of a ministerial order by the GOG parliament this FY which guarantees confidentiality, respect for fundamental rights of people living with HIV/AIDS and free access to prevention and treatment services for PLWHIV. USG recorded higher results than expected this FY due to additional funds received for DOD's and TOSTAN's activities.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

The USG is committed to assist the GOG's plan to reduce maternal and child mortality rates by a third by 2015. USG interventions in maternal and child health focus on improving the governance and transparency issues that hamper the health system and on building capacity as we work to improve effectiveness. Noticeable results were achieved this FY in USG target areas which covers 6 prefectures. Corruption and capacity issues at the national midwifery school contribute to the lack of qualified midwives in Guinea. This FY, USG conducted an institutional capacity assessment of the national midwifery school to provide the foundation for FY 08. About 228 people from 38 health insurance committees (out of 228 planned) also received refresher training in program and budget planning and management and leadership and they fully participated in making key decisions on resource mobilization and oversight of health resources. Health insurance committees are comprised of civil society and government health care managers/ providers.

Recognizing the important role that CS play in MCH activities, the USG trained over 8,000 volunteer

educators out of 564 planned in maternal and child health and nutrition to improve the public's knowledge of good health practices and increase the utilization of essential MCH services. In support of the GOG's national child week initiative, the USG (through its field support micronutrient project) and in close collaboration with UNICEF assisted the GOG in planning, distributing and monitoring national vitamin A and de-worming campaigns and successfully reached 94% of children 6-59 months. Nearly 65,000 post-partum women benefited from Vitamin A capsules. To help the GOG achieve its goal to eliminate iodine deficiency in Guinea, which is estimated at 27%, the USG partnered with the national nutrition program to complete an assessment of the GOG's salt iodization laws, programs and strategy to serve as basis for activities that the USG will undertake in FY 08. The GOG is committed to ending gender based violence including female genital cutting practices in Guinea. The USG supported a holistic and human rights based approach that emphasizes democratic and good governance values. By the end of the year, 298 villages publicly declaring their intention to abandon FGC and early and forced marriages.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

The USG remains committed to improving the effectiveness, accountability and transparency of the GOG's Family Planning (FP) and Reproductive Health (RH) programs as it works to improve the health and social well being of Guinean citizens. The GOG's dedication to FP/RH has contributed to the USG attainment of its target for the FY. Several dialogues were initiated with the Minister of Health and the Director of the National Pharmacy to identify problems and discuss strategies to improve the effectiveness and transparency of the National pharmacy supply chain system particularly with regards to the management of USG-donated FP commodities. To improve the GOG's capacity to manage RH commodities transparently and make FP/RH products consistently available to the population, the USG, working with UNFPA, provided TA to the GOG as it conducted a national commodity assessment. Among the findings were a need for internal commodity tracking and control system, increased capacity by the GOG staff in supply chain management and the need to ameliorate coordination commodity procurement and reduce corruption. Through a centrally managed project, the USG also provided TA to the Guinean parliamentarian network to create an enabling environment for effective FP/RH program. TA focused on drafting operational legislation in RH which resulted in the development and signing of the operational law for RH that included FP commodities as part of the national essential drug list and tax exemption of FP commodities.

Strong CSOs are essential to USG efforts in FP/RH. This FY the USG trained 1,507 out of 1,507 planned community based volunteer distributors in FP counseling and service delivery and gained an increase of 730 in couples' year of protection (CYP). More than 7,500 people, of which approximately 40% are men, were also trained in RH/FP to promote key FP messages and practices. Male involvement as key partners in FP/RH was a major goal for this effort. Members of 38 management committees (MC) (out of 38 planned) were trained in management and oversight of health care resources including FP commodities to improve governance and reduce corruption cases in health facilities.

In collaboration with the GOG, the USG, through the 'ACQUIRE' field support project, taught health care providers in the repair and rehabilitation of women's fistula. As a result, 128 women with obstetrical and traumatic gynecological fistula were successfully repaired and rehabilitated.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

At the time mission set its FY 07 "targets" only one partner (FHI) was active in HIV/AIDS. However,

additional funding in FY 07 allowed Mission to fund new partners which contributed to several of these indicators. This explains why in some cases FY 07 “targets” are lower than FY 07 “actual”. 1) Ind. #1: Mission was not expecting to report on this ind. So “targets” were not set for FY07. 2) Ind. #2: FY06 “actual” should read 184,873 instead of 1,167 (error). Thus, FY 07 “target” should read 184,873 (that is FY 06 actual as a baseline). FY 07 “actual” for this ind. is lower than planned for 2 reasons: a) in the past data came from two partners (FHI and PSI) but this FY data came from one partner (FHI); b) FHI also ended in March, 2007 thus results only covered half a year. FY 08 “target” was also an error. 3) Ind. #3&4: These indicators were exceeded due to DOD’s unexpected activities. 3) Ind. #5 & 6: FY 07 “targets” included just one partner. FY 07 “actual” included the results of a second partner which explains why it is higher; 4) Ind. #8 & 9: FY 07 & FY 08 “targets” are cumulative while FY 07 “actual” & revised FY 08 “targets” are not. As such FY 07 “target” of 3 for both ind. was exceeded by 15. This is due to DOD activities. 9 VCTs were set by DOD. At this point, USG supported labs can only perform HIV/Testing.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

1) Data is not cumulative. 2) At the time mission established its FY 07 “targets”, only one partner was expected to contribute to this indicator (HKI). But later in the FY Mission provided funding to a second partner, TOSTAN, to train people in MCH. Therefore, FY 07 “actual” include data from the two partners as well as Mission PL480 trainings. This explains the higher results for FY 07 “actual”. 3) FY 08 original “target” included HKI and Faisons Ensemble, the mission’s new bilateral program and not TOSTAN. It was thus necessary to revise the FY 08 “target” to include data from TOSTAN. TOSTAN is expected to end in May 2008.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

FY 07 and FY 08 “targets” are cumulative while FY 07 “actual” and FY 08 “revised target” are not. 2) Ind.#1: For FY 07 mission used the FY 06 actual (22,247) as a baseline for FY 07 “target” since it did not expect its new bilateral Faisons Ensemble to implement any activities. However, mission was able to obtain data from previous partner (MSH) for this indicator and thus reported under FY 07 “actual”. “Actual” CYP for FY 07 only covered half a year as MSH ended in April 2007. 3) Ind. #2: Based on Washington’s suggestion, indicator # 2 was replaced by: “# of policies or guidelines developed or changed to improve access to and use of FP/RH services”. Please see custom indicator sheet. For indicator #3 no new SDP were created. However, the 1507 received refresher training and continued to provide FP counseling and services. Mission added a new indicator: the # of people trained in FP/RH” to report in FY 08 with FY 08 target of 400 people. Please refer to custom indicator sheet.

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education

Poor governance and corruption are seen as the primary barrier to development in Guinea and the education sector is no exception. During FY 07, two months of violent civil unrest destabilized Guinea, causing schools to close for more than two months. School infrastructure was heavily damaged, including the 06/07 education data records. In March, a new government of consensus was named. The three education ministries were merged into a single Ministry, the Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research (MNESR). This presented additional challenges as the MNESR has yet to restructure, but also presented new opportunity as the new government is committed to tackling poor governance and corruption.

USG interventions in FY 07 included piloting a new competency-based curriculum developed by the MNESR with USG assistance. 3,977 students in 38 pilot schools benefited from improved instruction due to the new curriculum. USG strengthened the capacity of 38 school directors and 140 administrators to provide pedagogical support for the curriculum. In addition, the USG provided critical emergency assistance to the MNESR to recapture 06/07 primary school statistics and recreate their database, allowing the GOG to meet international reporting requirements. Last year, the USG financed the printing of 600,000 textbooks for Guinea schools. In FY 07, the USG provided technical assistance to the USG for the distribution of these textbooks helping to deter the loss of books through corruption. A recent audit shows that 97% of the textbooks arrived in classrooms and are being used by students.

The education sector was targeted through efforts under the local governance and civic participation program elements. These interventions focused on improving the Ministry of Education's (MOE) capacity and internal governance, training local administrators in leadership and decentralized management, strengthening anti-corruption efforts, and increasing community participation in co-managing educational resources. For example, the USG supported efforts to rid the national student exam system of corruption, resulting in exams that are widely recognized as the most transparent and least corrupt ever. 387 education CBOs, including PTAs, received sub-grants to implement local education improvement plans. The USG also financed adult literacy programs for 10,422 adults of which 5,262 were women.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education \ 3.2.1 Basic Education

No targets were set for the basic education program element for FY 07 as the USG received no basic education funds. However, USG financed education activities with prior FY funds and results are reported here. Interventions under the local government and civic participation program elements also targeted the education sector.

Guinea continues to increase access to primary education. The MNESR reported that the percentage of school-aged children attending primary school increased from 78% to 79% between the 05/06 and 06/07 school years. The percentage of girls enrolled in school rose from 70% to 71%. When the USG began intervening in the education sector in 1998, total enrollment was 56% and girls' enrollment was 43%. Educational quality remains low and much work remains in order for Guinea to meet the quality standards for adequate numbers of classrooms, trained teachers, and textbooks.

The USG continued to make gains in improving instruction. In FY 07, USG interventions built on past success and worked to reinforce the capacity of MNESR to pilot a competency-based curriculum in grades 1 and 2 that promotes critical thinking and problem solving. Curriculum development was finalized with USG assistance last year. This year, the USG built the capacity of the MNESR to evaluate and pilot the curriculum in 38 schools. 3,977 students benefited from improved instruction due to the new curriculum. The USG strengthened the capacity of 38 school directors and 140 administrators to provide pedagogical support to teachers at the pilot schools. 26,250 textbooks and learning materials were developed and distributed to students and teachers to support the new curriculum as were 4,000 newsletters for use in non-formal education programs. The USG also supported MNESR to develop a reliable and transparent distribution system for 600,000 4th and 5th grade textbooks developed and printed with USG financing in FY 06.

The USG continued to support the Service of Statistics and Planning (SSP) with the decentralization of data collection and analysis. In FY 07, SSP in 21 of the 38 Prefectures was able to produce the prefectoral

database for elementary education without external assistance. Guinea's primary school database is widely recognized as a model in the region. The USG also provided critical emergency assistance to the MNESR to recapture 06/07 primary school statistics and recreate their database, allowing the GOG to meet international reporting requirements.

Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture

In Guinea, agriculture and forest production is typically associated with unsustainable shifting cultivation practices. The negative consequences of shifting cultivation are numerous: low productivity per unit of land, low potential for the use of inputs (e.g., fertilizers), and deforestation, and loss of habit.

The USG works to improve the capacity of local communities to sustainably manage their land resources and increase agricultural production. Our work is leading to more accountable and transparent institutions that are improving the delivery of services and agricultural inputs (e.g., improved seeds, inorganic fertilizers, and water control technologies).

During FY 07, the USG introduced improved agricultural technologies (high-value/cash crops, improved planting materials) and training to improve GOG governance. In addition, the program provided assistance to expand market and trade opportunities, increase the agricultural productivity of selected food crops (e.g., rice, fruit production), disseminated of improved technologies for agricultural intensification. Overall, our program met its targets for achievement in FY 07. As a result, there is growing political support for agriculture from Guinea's leaders for the agricultural sector.

In addition, our program is increasing local community participation in the planning and decision making process associated with agriculture and land management. As a result, more farmers have access to improved agricultural technologies and quality extension services.

One of the greatest challenges for increasing agricultural production in Guinea is poor governance. Agriculture and forestry institutions need assistance to increase their capacity to manage their staff and provide resource users with using technical information and inputs. Our participatory approach to agriculture and land management aims to address sustainability by focusing on capacity building of extension agents at the farmer-level and policy reform at the national-level. We are also coordinating our activities with other African specialists within the West Africa region in order to learn from successful interventions within the region.

Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

The USG works to improve the capacity of national institutions and local communities to manage and sustainably increase agricultural production. Our program is providing technical assistance to improve land management and agricultural production through our P.L. 480 projects. Our principle activity is the 'Food Security and Livelihoods' implemented by Opportunity and Industrialization Center International. Using the proceeds of monetized vegetable oil, our program improved food security and promoted enterprise development in Pita and Telimele (two of the most impoverished areas in Guinea).

Our program is using its funds to achieve the following results: about 40,272 hectares of land under improved management practices, and 6,221 households benefiting directly from USG assistance, and 220

farmer community-based organizations assisted. As a result of these efforts, Guinea is increasing rural incomes, reducing hunger, and improving natural resources management in the targeted regions. Crop yields collected from target demonstrated an increase in agricultural productivity. These participating farmers doubled their agricultural yields during the reporting period as a result of their participation in our program.

We are achieving the results above by building the capacity of farmers at the local-level and reforming policies at the national-level. At the national-level, the U.S. Forest Service is working with the GOG to decentralize forest management authority to local communities. At the local-level, we are assisting farmers and land managers to adopt improved agricultural and forest management practices. These improved practices provide the beneficiaries with economic alternatives to environmentally unsustainable practices.

In order to ensure sustainability, the USG has taken the following steps:

- The GOG policy reform activities directly support the needs of our farmer-level activities;
- Agricultural activities are intrinsically linked to forest management activities; (Agroforestry interventions contribute to soil fertility and agricultural productivity.); and
- Our implementing organizations have established a bond trust with the resource users;
- The agriculture program is integrated with our health program (e.g., food nutrition training, provision of village birth attendants); and
- Rural roads have been improved to provide farms with improved access to markets (and consequent higher prices for agricultural products).

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Indicator #1: FY 06 and FY 07 “target” are cumulative. FY 07 “actual” and FY 08 “revised” target are not. Indicator #2: Data is not cumulative. FY07 “target” only reflected one partner’s (LAMIL) effort while FY07 “actual” reflected the results of two partners LAMIL and PL 480 funded project. This explains the higher result. Accordingly the FY 08 “target” was revised to reflect the two partners’ contributions. Indicator #3: Data is not cumulative. Data for this indicator comes from two partners. However, one partner ends mid FY 08. This explains why FY 08 “target” was revised downward.

Key Issue Performance \ Biodiversity

Note: Please see comment under Civil Society Key Issue Notes.

The Guinean Forests are considered a Global biodiversity “hot spot” in which destructive farming practices pose a significant risk to biodiversity and forests. Under low population pressure, shifting cultivation is not considered an environmentally destructive practice. However, in Guinea today it is a significant threat to biodiversity. USAID/Guinea has been working with Guineans to improve their capacity to manage natural resources in an effective and sustainable manner. The USG provides three types of assistance: 1) Capacity building for National GOG resource managers at all levels, 2) National forest policy reform (e.g., decentralization of authority for the management of classified forests); and 3) the provision of alternative technologies (e.g., agroforestry, forest management).

During the FY 2007 reporting period, USAID/Guinea updated its 118/119 report. The report which provides an analysis of biodiversity threats and opportunities in Guinea. It also provides information regarding

USAID/Guinea's activities which address those threats and opportunities. Our work with GOG resource managers supports co-forest management contracts between the government and local community associations.

Our activities have enhanced the government's capacity to provide services to the community forest associations. In addition, the associations are now capable of managing their forests sustainably.

Key Issue Performance \ Local Organization Capacity Development

Note: Please see comment under Civil Society Key Issue Notes.

The USG capacity building strategy focuses on improving skills and expertise of institutions and individuals in management, organizational development, needs assessment, project design, strategic planning, and monitoring and evaluation. This year, the USG supported training for three local NGOs in leadership, management, fiscal management, and technical areas. Local NGOs increased their capacity to operate effectively with sound management systems. The NGO technical staff was also trained to design, implement and monitor community based sectoral programs.

Key Issue Performance \ Anti-Corruption

Note: Please see comment under Civil Society Key Issue Notes.

The USG anti-corruption goals are to increase public awareness of anti-corruption efforts, increase transparency in financial management systems, and improve the capacity of CSOs and citizens to act as anti-corruption watchdogs. During FY 07, 3,255 CSOs received anti-corruption awareness training, 38 health management committees also received training in leadership, management and budget planning. These skills enable them to play an active role in the oversight of public health financial resources. Also, the USG completed institutional capacity assessments of the national midwifery school and Guinea's CCMGF. The assessments identified governance challenges and corrective measures required.

The USG also addressed corruption in the education sector. Our efforts addressed the national student exam system of corruption, resulting in exams that are widely recognized as the most transparent and least corrupt ever. Dialogues were initiated this year with the MOH and the Director of the national pharmacy. These meetings led to the identification of key problems and potential activities that the USG will undertake in FY 08 which will improve the effectiveness and transparency of the health supply chain system, particularly with regard to the management of USG donated commodities.

Key Issue Performance \ Community Mobilization/Participation

Note: The FY 07 was a period of transition between old and new strategy for USAID. An agreement was signed with Mission's bilateral project "Working Together" or "Faisons Ensemble" in March 2007 with activities on the ground starting in October 1, 2007. In light of this reality, no targets were set for FY 07 to capture mission's efforts under the following key issue. Actual FY 07 data came for the most part from old strategy activities which did not collect data on the key issues.

The success of democratic decentralization and good governance depends on the extent to which communities participate in the decision-making process. In FY 07, the USG provided technical assistance to

Prefectoral Education Steering Committees and local development councils to participate in the design of educational improvement plans. Communities in the forest region were mobilized to participate in the development of strategic plans.

Approximately 8,000 champions/volunteers received training in communication skills to mobilize and educate community members in HIV/AIDS prevention, Maternal and Child Health issues, and family planning. Thirty eight health management committees and four farmer CBOs were also trained in leadership and management skills. These skills were used by the training participants to be more involved in the management and decision making process of local activities.

Key Issue Performance \ Civil Society

Note: The FY 07 was a period of transition between old and new strategy for USAID. An agreement was signed with Mission's bilateral project "Working Together" or "Faisons Ensemble" in March 2007 with activities on the ground starting in October 1, 2007. In light of this reality, no targets were set for FY 07 to capture mission's efforts under the following key issue. Actual FY 07 data came for the most part from old strategy activities which did not collect data on the key issues.

In FY 07, the USG reached 300,000 people with civic education messages. These messages included information on civil society, good governance and democratic practices (e.g., credible elections, political dialogue). In addition, over 500 CSOs were trained to promote good governance and transparency, political dialogue, and key reforms.

CBOs represent local community interests and advocate for transparent and better managed social services. The USG provided training to more than 1,000 members of CBOs on the roles and responsibilities associated with the decentralization of authority and management to local institutions. The training provided the participants with the skills necessary to oversee technical programs (e.g., education, health, natural resources management). In addition, 59 members of the two local NGOs partners, The African Center for Training and Development and Mano River Women's Peace Network were trained to train local government agencies in decentralization.

Key Issue Performance \ Increasing gender equity

Note: Please see comment under Civil Society Key Issue Notes.

The USG made notable achievements this year to provide women with a wide range of training. This training included management, fiscal management, organizational development, and anti-corruption awareness. The Mano River Women's Peace Network capacity is being strengthened in organizational development, leadership and financial management. The USG provided training to 1,951 women on anti-corruption. The training increased their ability to fight corruption. We also trained approximately 7,500 Guineans (of which 3,500 were women) in HIV/AIDS, MCH, and family planning including service delivery. In order to reduce gender based violence, approximately 8,000 people were trained using a holistic, human rights-based approach. As a result of the training, 298 villages publicly declared their intention to end early and forced marriages.

Key Issue Performance \ Food Security

In agriculture, the USG has used its FY 2007 PL-480 funds to increase agricultural production and improve land management practices in order to address food security issues in Guinea. We have accomplished this through the provision of technical assistance and training to farmer associations, local NGOs and GOG institutions.

This FY approximately 220 producer organizations, water user associations, and community based organizations (CBOs) received USG assistance. Crop yields collected from farmer plots using improved agricultural techniques in the project intervention zone demonstrated an increase this reporting. Those farmers who tested the new techniques doubled their yields, showing promise for the future of these technologies. Sixty nine health care providers were also trained in child and maternal health and nutrition issues giving them better understanding of the role nutrition plays in the health of their children. USG agricultural technical assistance is increasing farmer's access to improved agricultural technologies and quality extension services in order to improve access to food. Furthermore, our technical assistance and training is increasing farmer's participation in the decision making process affecting their agriculture, natural resources and livelihoods.

1 Peace & Security - Guinea

1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.6
Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and
Number of Border Security officers trained with
USG assistance

| | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--|--------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | - | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |

1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.6
Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and
Number of host country military personnel trained
to maintain territorial integrity

| | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--|--------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | - | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |

1 chars

1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and Operations narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

2 Governing Justly & Democratically - Guinea

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization

Number of Individuals Who Received USG-Assisted Training, including management skills and Fiscal Management, to Strengthen Local Government and/or Decentralization.

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target | Number of women | | | | | Number of men | | | | |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
| 1,306 | 1,806 | 1,639 | 1,856 | 400 | - | - | 523 | - | 120 | - | - | 948 | - | 280 |

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization

Number of Local Mechanisms Supported with USG Assistance for Citizens to Engage their Sub-

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 390 | 590 | 14 | 690 | 90 |

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization

Number of Sub-national Government Entities receiving USG assistance to Improve their

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 43 | 93 | 66 | 143 | 40 |

823
chars

2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Element "Individuals who received USG-Assisted Training..." largely exceeded the target of 500. The "Actual" is 1,639 cases. It has to remain clear that the "FY 2007 Target" of 1,806 is cumulative: 1,306 from FY2006 + 500 Target for FY 07). Element "Local Mechanisms..." shows that we fell short: instead of 200 we achieved only 14. This is due to the fact that the projected target was based on the input to be made by the main implementer, "Faison Ensemble". However, the start-up of this project has been significantly delayed. Element "Sub-national Gov. entities receiving USG assistance..." also exceeded the target from 50 to 66. The "2008 Original Target" was adjusted to make it more realistic. The breakdown by gender was not requested for FY2006 and FY2007. Targets are revised and are set non-cumulative.

Number of Government Officials Receiving USG-Supported Anti-corruption Training

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target | Number of women | | | | | Number of men | | | | |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
| - | 31 | 175 | 131 | 300 | - | - | 18 | - | 100 | - | - | 145 | - | 200 |

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms

Number of Mechanisms for External Oversight of Public Resource Use supported by USG Assistance

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| - | - | 10 | 10 | 90 |

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms

Number of People affiliated with non-Governmental Organizations receiving USG supported Anti-corruption Training

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target | Number of women | | | | | Number of men | | | | |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
| 217 | 286 | 3,255 | 569 | 600 | 65 | - | 1,951 | - | 200 | 152 | - | 1,304 | - | 400 |

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms

Number of USG-Supported Anti-corruption Measures Implemented

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| - | 2 | 2 | 7 | 3 |

2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

In general, targets were either met or exceeded for all indicators. For example, 1) Element "Number of Government Officials trained in Anti-corruption" shows 175 "Actual" versus 31 "Target"; 2) Indicator "Number of people of non-governmental organizations trained in anti-corruption" shows 3,255 "Actual" versus 69 "Target" (the 286 figure that appears in "FY2007 Target" is cumulative: 217 from FY2006 + 69 planned as FY2007 Target = 286. Therefore, the real target was 69). 3) We met the indicator "Anti-corruption Measures" 4) No FY 2007 target was not defined for the "Mechanisms for External Oversight..." as this was a new activity. However, the Mission supported 10 mechanisms. 5) The over-achievement for these two indicators is due to the training on anti-corruption conducted by expiring projects in Education and Natural Resources Management. 6) Following instructions from Washington for FY 08 the Mission adjusted the targets and made them non-cumulative. We also revised them based on the results to be achieved by the project "Faison Ensemble"; and 7) The Mission realized that some indicators showed a target too ambitious and, based on lessons learned during the current year implementation, some of them were lowered. This is the case of "Anti-corruption Measures implemented" from 7 to 3.

3.

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

Number of Civil Society Organizations using USG Assistance to Improve Internal Organizational

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 426 | 1,126 | 497 | 3,126 | 200 |

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

Number of People who Have Completed USG Assisted Civic Education Programs

| | | | | | Number of women | | | | | Number of men | | | | |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
| - | - | 207,367 | 120,000 | 10,000 | - | - | 83,974 | - | 3,000 | - | - | 123,393 | - | 7,000 |

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

Number of USG Assisted Civil Society Organizations that engage in advocacy and

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| - | 5 | 53 | 10 | 200 |

1009

chars

2.4.1 Civic Participation narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Element "CS Organizations using USG assistance..." shows that the target of 700 was not reached. Only 495 was achieved. This was due to the delay in awarding the 'Faison Ensemble' project. For Element "People completing civic Educ.," the original targets included only those reached through a new formal civic educ. program. After reviewing the original OP submission, the Mission was instructed to increase these targets by including the people reached through mass civic education activities. Therefore, the number went from 0 to 140,000. However, it was not possible to make this change in the FACTS system. The Mission surpassed this original target by reaching more than 200,000 people. The Mission also exceeded its target of "CSO that engage in advocacy". The 53 CSOs assisted are reached through IFES. This program element also includes one custom indicator for literacy. The Mission reached 10,422 adult learners through the literacy activities, greatly surpassing our target of 4,000.

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information

Number of Non-state News Outlets Assisted By USG

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| - | 3 | 3 | 8 | 10 |

452

chars

2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

The USG met its planned "targets" 3 out 3. USG provided training and materials through Public Affairs Office to newly established private radios in Guinea. Efforts under this program element will increase with the implementation of the projet "Faisons Ensemble" in FY 08. This program element also included one custom indicator, Number of Journalists Trained. We met our target of 30 journalists. Custom indicators are reflected in a separate table.

3 Investing in People - Guinea

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention through abstinence and/or being faithful

| | | | | | Number of women | | | | | Number of men | | | | |
|---------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
| 130,545 | - | 4,877 | 150,545 | 130,000 | 56,480 | - | 2,238 | 65,000 | 50,000 | 74,065 | - | 2,639 | 85,545 | 80,000 |

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention through other behavior change beyond abstinence and/or being faithful

| | | | | | Number of women | | | | | Number of men | | | | |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
| 1,167 | 1,167 | 74,996 | 1,267 | 130,000 | - | - | 27,125 | - | 50,000 | - | - | 47,871 | - | 80,000 |

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals trained in counseling and testing according to national and international

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 33 | 40 | 311 | 60 | 115 |

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals trained in the provision of laboratory-related activities

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 47 | 52 | 102 | 72 | 27 |

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals trained to promote HIV/AIDS prevention programs through abstinence and/or

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 889 | 889 | 7,583 | 989 | 3,492 |

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals trained to promote HIV/AIDS prevention through other behavior change beyond

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1,167 | 1,167 | 7,583 | 1,267 | 3,492 |

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals who received counseling and testing for HIV and received their test results

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target | Number of women | | | | | Number of men | | | | |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
| 10,024 | - | 7,978 | 12,000 | 16,000 | 5,747 | - | 5,698 | 6,500 | 9,000 | 4,277 | - | 1,985 | 5,500 | 7,000 |

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of laboratories with capacity to perform 1) HIV tests and 2) CD4 tests and/or lymphocyte tests

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 15 | 18 | 18 | 24 | 5 |

Number of service outlets providing counseling and testing according to national and international

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 15 | 18 | 18 | 24 | 5 |

**1344
chars**

3.1.1 HIV/AIDS narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

At the time mission set its FY 07 "targets" only one partner (FHI) was active in HIV/AIDS. However, additional funding in FY 07 allowed Mission to fund new partners which contributed to several of these indicators. This explains why in some cases FY 07 "targets" are lower than FY 07 "actual". 1) Ind. #1: Mission was not expecting to report on this ind. So "targets" were not set for FY07. 2) Ind. #2: FY06 "actual" should read 184,873 instead of 1,167 (error). Thus, FY 07 "target" should read 184,873 (that is FY 06 actual as a baseline). FY 07 "actual" for this ind. is lower than planned for 2 reasons: a) in the past data came from two partners (FHI and PSI) but this FY data came from one partner (FHI); b) FHI also ended in March, 2007 thus results only covered half a year. FY 08 "target" was also an error. 3) Ind. #3&4: These indicators were exceeded due to DOD's unexpected activities. 3) Ind. #5 & 6: FY 07 "targets" included just one partner. FY 07 "actual" included the results of a second partner which explains why it is higher; 4) Ind. #8 & 9: FY 07 & FY 08 "targets" are cumulative while FY 07 "actual" & revised FY 08 "targets" are not. As such FY 07 "target" of 3 for both ind. was exceeded by 15. This is due to DOD activities. 9 VCTs were set by DOD. At this point, USG supported labs can only perform HIV/Testing.

perform HIV/Testing.

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported health area programs

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target | number of women | | | | | number of men | | | | |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
| 564 | 564 | 8,102 | 750 | 3,642 | 312 | 312 | 5,308 | 450 | 2,000 | 252 | 252 | 2,894 | 300 | 1,642 |

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of people trained in maternal/newborn health through USG-supported programs

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target | number of women | | | | | number of men | | | | |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
| 564 | 564 | 8,171 | 750 | 3,642 | 312 | 312 | 5,308 | 450 | 2,000 | 252 | 252 | 2,894 | 300 | 1,642 |

chars

1) Data is not cumulative. 2) At the time mission established its FY 07 "targets", only one partner was expected to contribute to this indicator (HKI). But later in the FY Mission provided funding to a second partner, TOSTAN, to train people in MCH. Therefore, FY 07 "actual" include data from the two partners as well as Mission PL480 trainings. This explains the higher results for FY 07 "actual". 3) FY 08 original "target" included HKI and Faisons Ensemble, the mission's new bilateral program and not TOSTAN. It was thus necessary to revise the FY 08 "target" to include data from TOSTAN. TOSTAN is expected to end in May 2008.

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Couple years of protection (CYP) in USG-supported programs

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 22,247 | 22,247 | 713 | 30,000 | 7,740 |

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of service delivery points reporting stock-outs of any contraceptive commodity offered by the

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| - | - | - | - | - |

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of USG-assisted service delivery points providing FP counseling or services

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1,507 | 1,507 | 1,507 | 1,637 | 300 |

998

3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

FY 07 and FY 08 "targets" are cumulative while FY 07 "actual" and FY 08 "revised target" are not. 2) Ind.#1: For FY 07 mission used the FY 06 actual (22,247) as a baseline for FY 07 "target" since it did not expect its new bilateral Faisons Ensemble to implement any activities. However, mission was able to obtain data from previous partner (MSH) for this indicator and thus reported under FY 07 "actual". "Actual" CYP for FY 07 only covered half a year as MSH ended in April 2007. 3) Ind. #2: Based on Washington's suggestion, indicator # 2 was replaced by: "# of policies or guidelines developed or changed to improve access to and use of FP/RH services". Please see custom indicator sheet. For indicator #3 no new SDP were created. However, the 1507 received refresher training and continued to provide FP counseling and services. Mission added a new indicator: the # of people trained in FP/RH" to report in FY 08 with FY 08 target of 400 people. Please refer to custom indicator sheet.

4 Economic Growth - Guinea

4.5 Agriculture 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result

| | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | 39,272 | 43,000 | 1,000 | 48,000 | 2,000 |

4.5 Agriculture 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of producers organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and

| | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | 25 | 35 | 220 | 40 | 100 |

4.5 Agriculture 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance

| | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | 4,512 | 6,000 | 6,221 | 7,000 | 2,000 |

595

4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

Indicator #1: FY 06 and FY 07 "target" are cumulative. FY 07 "actual" and FY 08 "revised" target are not. Indicator #2: Data is not cumulative. FY07 "target" only reflected one partner's (LAMIL) effort while FY07 "actual" reflected the results of two partners LAMIL and PL 480 funded project. This explains the higher result. Accordingly the FY 08 "target" was revised to reflect the two partners' contributions. Indicator #3: Data is not cumulative. Data for this indicator comes from two partners. However, one partner ends mid FY 08. This explains why FY 08 "target" was revised downward.