

22. Country profile: Guinea



1. Development profile

Guinea is a West African nation rich in natural resources but “this has hardly benefitted it or ensured sustainable growth”¹. The first president, Sekou Toure, since Guinea achieved independence from France in 1958, championed socialism but was overthrown in a military coup. Democratic elections were not held until 1993 when the head of the military government, General Conte, was elected. He was re-elected in 1998 and 2003, amongst voting irregularities and accusations of fraud. Following his death in 2008, Captain Camara led a successful military coup and suspended the constitution. Despite strong international pressure to step down, Camara refused, sighting an opposition rally during which presidential guards killed more than 150 protesters. Captain Camara has since fled the country and a transitional government has been installed.²

Despite possessing substantial mineral, hydropower and agricultural resources, Guinea remains one of the least developed nations in the world, ranking 170 on the Human Development Index. Guinea is lagging behind the rest of the continent in human development: the human development index of 0.456 is below the African average; only 50 percent of the population has access to safe drinking water, 18 percent of the population has access to healthcare, infant and maternal mortality rates are 118 per thousand and 9.8 per thousand respectively, and there are only 6 doctors per 10,000 people, compared with the African average of 40 per 10,000 people.³ 64 percent of the population lives in rural areas and 80 percent of these people live in poverty. Conflicts in neighbouring countries like Liberia and Sierra Leone have forced one million people to flee to Guinea in the last decade. This has damaged the environment, destroyed considerable socio-economic infrastructure and caused enormous losses in household assets (livestock and plantations).⁴ In 2004, the Government stopped subsidising health-care services and thus medicines have been in short supply, besides that, food shortages, lack of access to potable water and preventable diseases are common.⁵ While there have

¹*Countries: Guinea*. (2010, March). Retrieved from African Economic Outlook:
<http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/countries/west-africa/guinea/>

² *The World Factbook: Guinea*. (2010, March). Retrieved from United States Central Intelligence Agency:
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/gv.html>

³*Countries: Guinea*. African Economic Outlook.

⁴ *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper*. (2008, January). Retrieved from International Monetary Fund and the Republic of Guinea:
<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2008/cr0807.pdf>

⁵ *Info by country: Guinea*. (2010, April). Retrieved from United Nations Children’s Fund:”

been some improvements in education and school enrolment, public financing of educational services remains significantly below the average level in sub-Saharan countries.⁶ Seventy percent of children aged 6 to 59 months and 53 percent of women suffer from anemia. Corruption is widespread and it is estimated that approximately GF 500 billion (\$98,445,200 USD) have been lost to corruption.⁷

Between 2002 and 2005, the economic situation in Guinea deteriorated further, with negative per capita growth rates, high inflation, and worsening poverty. The poverty rate rose from 49.2 percent in 2002 to 53.6 percent in 2005.⁸ Guinea possesses 30 percent of the world's bauxite reserves and the mining of it, along with diamonds, gold, and other minerals, account for more than 70 percent of exports. Corruption, a lack of skilled workers, limited access to electricity and political uncertainty are the main barriers to sustained economic growth.⁹ Another concern is lack of reliable supply of electricity that functions as a major obstacle to private sector growth: "Numerous blackouts have led companies to equip themselves with generators, which raises their production costs and makes them uncompetitive on the international market."¹⁰

Socioeconomic Indicators ¹¹	
Population (millions)	9.83
GNI Per Capita, PPP (current USD)	1,190
GDP (current USD) (billions)	4.27
GDP Composition by sector (%)	Agriculture - 8 Industry- 35 Services- 58
GDP growth rate (%)	8.4
Percent below poverty line (%)	70.1
Inflation (%)	38.9
GINI Index	43.3
Adult literacy rate (%)	70.5
Life expectancy (years)	58
Child dependency ratio	78.8
Elderly dependency ratio	6.1
HIV prevalence (%)	1.6
Overseas development aid per capita (current USD)	24
Net official development assistance	224

<http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/guinea.html>

⁶ *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper*. International Monetary Fund and the Republic of Guinea.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ *Guinea: Country Brief*. (2010, April). Retrieved from World Bank:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/GUINEAEXTN/0,,menuPK:351805~pagePK:141132~piPK:141107~theSitePK:351795,00.html>

¹⁰ *Countries: Guinea*. African Economic Outlook.

¹¹ *Guinea Country Data*. (2010, April). Retrieved from World Bank:

<http://www.worldbank.org/data/countrydata/countrydata.html>

(USD Millions)	
Remittances as % of GDP	3.0
2009 Human Development Index (HDI) ranking	170

2. Vulnerability analysis

2.1 External shocks

One of the ways in which Guinea has been affected by the global economic crisis is through the decrease in the price of aluminium of more than 40 percent due to aluminium functions as the primary export good of the country. Also, the real GDP growth has declined from 2008 to 2009.¹² Conflict in neighbouring countries has prompted thousands of refugees to flee to relatively stable Guinea. Many of these people have settled in the forest region, causing widespread environmental degradation, which has resulted in an increase in food insecurity.

2.2 HIV/AIDS

The HIV prevalence rate has risen from 1.2% in 2001 to 1.6% in 2007, which is equal to an increase in people living with HIV of more than 30,000 people.¹³ Women have a much higher prevalence rate of HIV than men (1.9 and 0.9 respectively).¹⁴ An estimated 21,000 people is in need of antiretroviral therapy compared to 5,700 receiving the treatment currently. Though, there is an improvement in the estimated antiretroviral therapy coverage which has increased from 7 percent in 2004 to 27 percent in 2007.¹⁵ Another important concern regarding HIV is the economic side; if nothing is done the future economic impact is estimated to 0.4 to 0.6 percent of GDP in 2015. This close relationship between AIDS and the economic dynamic means that HIV/AIDS is a dimension that must be taken into account in all development planning, both at the macroeconomic and sectoral levels.¹⁶

2.3 Foreign aid and remittances

Due to the military coup by Camara in 2008, international donors (including G-8, IMF, World Bank) cut their development programming significantly. Mismanagement of public resources, corruption at every level, the lack of political and social dialogue, and the non-observance of democratic principles, in addition to dysfunctional institutions, have undermined confidence in Guinea and led to a drastic cutback of external financing.¹⁷

¹² *Countries: Guinea*. African Economic Outlook.

¹³ *Epidemiological Fact Sheet on HIV and AIDS* (2008, September). Retrieved from World Health Organization: http://apps.who.int/globalatlas/predefinedReports/EFS2008/full/EFS2008_GN.pdf

¹⁴ *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper*. International Monetary Fund and the Republic of Guinea.

¹⁵ *Epidemiological Fact Sheet on HIV and AIDS*. World Health Organization.

¹⁶ *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper*. International Monetary Fund and the Republic of Guinea.

¹⁷ *Ibid*.

2.4 Political instability

Conflict in neighbouring countries has resulted in an inflow of about one million refugees and social costs of dealing with these people as well as unplanned security and defence expenditures. The country's current state is exacerbated by corruption at every level. The Corruption and Governance Survey (ENACOG 2003) shows that public embezzlement and corruption, and insecurity and crime are all clearly increasing.¹⁸

3. Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation is based on an M&E thematic group, which is supported by “a macroeconomist, an expert in surveys and a socio-economist. This system is completed by: (i) sector-based technical units under the supervision of the General Secretariats of the ministerial departments and (ii) regional, prefectural and sub prefectural units that include all the actors involved in the implementation of the PRS. Three monitoring reports and an evaluation report have been submitted to the SP/SRP.”¹⁹ Impact monitoring will also be carried out involving the analysis of the development of poverty and the living conditions of the population.²⁰

4. Social assistance programmes overview

*All currency conversions are based on 17th February 2010 Rates

- 1 GNF = 0.00020 USD
- 1 EUR = 1.369 USD
- 1 GBP = 1.57161 USD²¹

Programme# 1: in-kind transfer	Programme name	Support to Primary Education and Education for Girls ²²
	Programme overview	▪ WFP programme.
	Programme objective	▪ Aims to promote access to basic education, especially for girls, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Increase school enrolment and attendance rates.○ Reducing disparities between the number of boys and girls in schools.<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ By 2011, girls should count for 50% of pupils in school.
	Programme components	▪ Provide dry rations for families with girls enrolled in the last three years of primary courses. ▪ School feeding based on the support and participation of the communities. ▪ Total supply of 18,249 mt of food for the programme.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ *Currency Converter*. (n.d.). Retrieved from OANDA: <http://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/>

²² Table drawn from *Country Programme: Guinea (2007-2011)*. (2006, November). Retrieved from World Food Programme: <http://www.wfp.org/content/country-programme-guinea-2007-2011>

	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total beneficiaries estimated at 116,500 in 2007.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and international partner NGOs mobilise populations around the schools through their support for PTAs, emphasis on parents' participation and gender issues. School canteen management committees and local groups are expected to take over a share of responsibility for supplying the canteens with food.
	Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided by the National Directorate for Elementary Education and by the prefectural directorates for education. Steering committee of representatives of WFP, NGOs, UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), parents' and school friends' associations and ministries ensure that the operational contract is adhered to. The health service for schools and universities will carry out parasite screening and health education activities.

Programme# 2: in-kind transfer	Programme name	Support for Community Rural Development²³
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to help communities benefiting from WFP assistance to improve their farm production to reduce their vulnerability and assume a greater share of responsibility for supplying products to the canteens on a continuing basis.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the use of crops that are more profitable in the medium term, even though they may be slower to produce. Facilitate marketing of production by rehabilitating a number of rural feeder roads. Encourage producers to manage, restore and preserve their natural resources. Serve as an incentive to complete major works undertaken by groups or community works requiring a year or more before starting to produce results. Provide a transfer of food during the lean period to households participating in the works. About 2,957 mt of food products will be required.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan is to reach 44,170 beneficiaries a year, 29,170 of them through FFW activities and 15,000 through training. Women will be the main beneficiaries.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiaries will be selected in consultation with WFP's partners on the basis of criteria directly linked to household food insecurity - illiterate heads of household, women heads of household, lack of access to farm implements and absence of small-scale commercial activities.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented by Ministry of Agriculture, Cattle Breeding, Water and Forests. A national steering committee (<i>Secrétariat du Comité national de pilotage, SCNP</i>) will be set up to facilitate the technical services involved and liaise with

²³ Ibid.

		<p>WFP and its partners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical supervision and monitoring of the works will be carried out by the Prefectoral Directorate for Rural Development and the Environment and by the Prefectoral Directorate for Women's Affairs, and by the NGOs and producers' unions involved.
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Programme# 3: in-kind transfer	Programme name	Improvement of Health and Nutrition in Vulnerable Groups²⁴
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent and reduce malnutrition in mothers and thereby help to diminish the rate of underweight births. Prevent and reduce malnutrition in children under 5. Improve the food security of families living with HIV/AIDS.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In total, WFP will distribute 4,922 mt of food from 2007 to 2011 48,650 beneficiaries (9,730 beneficiaries year).
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executed in prefectures considered to be food-insecure according to the VAM results and in places where the level of malnutrition and HIV/AIDS prevalence is highest. Final criterion will be the presence of experienced implementing partners with resources complementary to WFP's.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will support the work of the National Nutrition Service. The activities will be implemented through existing structures such as community-based information systems (SIAC), training and nutritional rehabilitation centres (FARN), supplementary nutrition centres (CNS) the Institute for Child Health and Nutrition (INSE) and the Donka hospital.

Programme# 4: Public Works	Programme name	Labour Intensive Public Works²⁵
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the provision of infrastructure and services in Conakry and secondary cities, and improve the financial and organisational management of municipalities in support of the decentralisation process.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The program will finance small works projects. The project will provide approximately 5300 jobs to unskilled workers of around 2-3 months each.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over a 6-8 month period.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct and indirect benefits to a total population of around 300,000 people in 40 of the poorest neighbourhoods in Conakry whose neighbourhoods would be targeted for the labour-intensive works.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed project will mostly benefit poor, disadvantaged communities in Conakry and peri-urban neighbourhoods.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Table text from *Labour Intensive Public Works*. (2008, September). Retrieved from World Bank: <http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=228424&Projectid=P113608>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The program will utilise self-targeting labour hiring techniques by applying a slightly below-market wage rate in order to attract the neediest to the program and avoid poaching/diverting individuals from other productive activities. ▪ The wage rate will be adjusted according to the market conditions in the program areas. ▪ The targeting specifications will be included in the bidding documents and used as evaluation criteria.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$2.5 million USD from the World Bank.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implemented by the Ministry of Urban Planning. ▪ The project will use labour intensive methodology with execution through small and medium enterprises. ▪ The use of existing mechanisms and capacity will allow for quick implementation, eliminating the need to devise new methodologies or contracting arrangements. However, this means that only about 50% of benefits will be transferred directly to participants in the form of wages

Programme# 5: social insurance	Programme name	Old Age, Disability and Survivors ²⁶
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Old-age pension: The pension is equal to 2% of the insured's average earnings in the last 3 or 5 years (whichever amount is greater) multiplied by the number of years of coverage (some periods of disability are credited), up to 30 years. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The minimum monthly earnings for benefit calculation purposes are 100,000 francs (\$19.69 USD) ○ The maximum monthly earnings for benefit calculation purposes are 800,000 francs (\$157.51 USD). ○ Early pension: The pension is reduced by between 5% and 10% for each year that the pension is received before age 55. ○ Pensions are paid quarterly. ○ The combined receipt of the old-age pension and the work injury permanent disability pension is allowed. ▪ Old-age Allowance: A lump sum is paid equal to the insured's average monthly earnings in the last 3 or 5 years (whichever amount is greater) multiplied by the number of years of coverage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted according to changes in the national average wage, depending on the financial resources of the system (the last adjustment was made in 1994). ▪ Disability pension: If the insured is assessed with a total disability, the pension is equal to 100% of the insured's annual average earnings. ▪ Partial disability: The pension is equal to 40% of the insured's annual average earnings if the insured is able to partially perform any suitable work. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The minimum monthly earnings for benefit calculation purposes are 100,000 francs (\$19.69USD).

²⁶ Table text from *Social Security Programs Throughout the World: Africa 2009*. (2009, August). Retrieved from United States Government, Social Security Administration:
<http://www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/2008-2009/africa/index.html>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The maximum monthly earnings for benefit calculation purposes are 800,000 francs (\$157.51 USD). ○ Constant-attendance supplement: 20% of the disability pension is paid. ○ The disability pension ceases at age 55 and is replaced by an old-age pension of the same value. ○ Pensions are paid quarterly. ○ Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted according to changes in the national average wage, depending on the financial resources of the system (the last adjustment was made in 1994). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Survivor pension: A widow(er) receives 50% of the pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive. If there is more than one widow, the pension is split equally. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The pension ceases on remarriage or cohabitation. ▪ Orphan's pension: Each eligible orphan receives 10% of the pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive; 20% for each full orphan. Full orphans also receive the survivor pension. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All survivor benefits combined must not exceed 100% of the pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive; otherwise, the pensions are reduced proportionately. ○ Survivor pensions are paid quarterly. ○ Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted for changes in the national average wage, depending on the financial resources of the system (the last adjustment was made in 1994). ▪ Funeral Grant: A lump sum of 90 days of the deceased's daily wage is paid, up to three times the deceased's monthly earnings for contribution calculation purposes
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employed persons, including agricultural and household workers, apprentices, interns, and students at technical schools. ▪ Voluntary coverage for persons previously insured for at least 6 consecutive months. ▪ Exclusions: Self-employed persons. ▪ Special systems for civil servants and armed forces personnel
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Old-age pension: Age 55 (age 50 if unable to work) with at least 15 years of contributions. Retirement from gainful employment is necessary. Early pension: Paid from age 50. ▪ Old-age allowance: Age 55 with at least 12 months of coverage but not eligible for the old-age pension. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Old-age benefits are not payable abroad. ▪ Disability pension: The insured must be assessed with a loss of at least 66.7% of working or earning capacity and have at least 5 years of contributions (the contribution qualifying condition is waived for currently employed workers if the disability is the result of an accident). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Disability pensioners are not eligible for the early old-age pension. ○ The disability pension is not payable abroad. ○ Constant-attendance supplement: Paid if the insured requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Survivor pension: Paid if the deceased was a pensioner or in covered employment with at least 15 years of coverage at the time of death. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Eligible survivors are widow(er)s who were married to the deceased for at least a year and orphans younger than age 17 (age 21 if a student or an apprentice). ▪ Funeral Grant: Paid to an eligible survivor. In the absence of an eligible widow(er), the grant is paid to the person who is responsible for the deceased's dependent children. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Survivor benefits are not payable abroad.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insured person: 2.5% of covered earnings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The minimum monthly earnings for contribution calculation purposes are equal to the legal minimum wage (100,000 francs (\$19.69 USD), last adjusted in 2006). ○ The maximum monthly earnings for contribution calculation purposes are 800,000 francs (\$157.51USD). ▪ Self-employed person: Not applicable. ▪ Employer: 4% of covered payroll. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The minimum monthly earnings for contribution calculation purposes are equal to the legal minimum wage (100,000 francs (\$19.69 USD), last adjusted in 2006). ○ The maximum monthly earnings for contribution calculation purposes are 800,000 francs (\$157.51USD). ○ Contributions are paid monthly by employers with 20 or more employees or quarterly by employers with 1 to 19 employees. ▪ Government: None; contributes as an employer for public-sector employees who are not civil servants.
	Legal Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current law passed in 1994.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Social Affairs, the Promotion of Women's Interests, and Childhood provides general supervision. ▪ Managed by an administrative council, the National Social Security Fund administers the program.

Programme# 6: social insurance	Programme name	Sickness and Maternity²⁷
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sickness benefit: The benefit is equal to 100% of the insured's average earnings in the last 3 months before the leave period starts (the labour code requires the employer to pay 50% of the cost). The benefit is paid after an 8-day waiting period for up to 13 weeks; may be extended to 26 weeks if the insured has at least 1 year of coverage with 250 days of employment in the last 12 months (the labour code requires the employer to pay full wages during the waiting period). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The minimum monthly earnings for benefit calculation purposes are 100,000 (\$19.69 USD) francs. ○ The maximum monthly earnings for benefit calculation purposes are 800,000 (\$157.51USD) francs. ○ The maximum duration of benefits is 1 year for a permanent incapacity.

²⁷ Ibid.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maternity benefit: The benefit is equal to 100% of the insured's average earnings in the 3 months before the leave period (the labour code requires the employer to pay 50% of the cost). The benefit is paid for up to 6 weeks before and 8 weeks after the expected date of childbirth; 10 weeks after childbirth for multiple births; up to 12 weeks after childbirth in case of complications. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The minimum monthly earnings for benefit calculation purposes are 100,000 (\$19.69 USD) francs. ○ The maximum monthly earnings for benefit calculation purposes are 800,000 francs (\$157.51 USD). ▪ Worker medical benefits: Medical service benefits are provided by doctors, hospitals, and pharmacists paid directly by the National Social Security Fund. Benefits include general, maternity, and specialist care; surgery; hospitalisation for up to 2 years; medicines; prostheses; laboratory services; and transportation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Benefits are provided after an 8-day waiting period during which the employer and the insured share the medical care costs equally. ○ Cost sharing: The National Social Security Fund reimburses 70% of the cost of medicine; 100% for the treatment of cancer, cholera, smallpox, tetanus, and tuberculosis. ▪ Dependents' Medical Benefits: Medical service benefits are provided by doctors, hospitals, and pharmacists paid directly by the National Social Security Fund. Benefits include general, maternity, and specialist care; surgery; hospitalisation for up to 2 years; medicines; prostheses; laboratory services; and transportation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Eligible dependents are the spouse and children younger than age 17 (age 21 if a student or disabled). Benefits are provided after an 8-day waiting period during which the employer and the insured share the medical care costs equally. ○ Cost sharing: The National Social Security Fund reimburses 70% of the cost of medicine; 100% for the treatment of cancer, cholera, smallpox, tetanus, and tuberculosis.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employed persons, including agricultural and household workers. ▪ Voluntary coverage for persons previously insured for at least 6 consecutive months. ▪ Exclusions: Self-employed persons.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash sickness benefits: The insured must have at least 3 months of covered employment with at least 18 days or 120 hours of work a month. ▪ Cash maternity benefits: The woman must be in insured employment.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insured person: 2.5% of covered earnings for sickness benefits only (maternity cash benefits are financed under Family Allowances, below). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The minimum monthly earnings for contribution calculation purposes are equal to the legal minimum wage (100,000 francs (\$19.69 USD), last adjusted in 2006). ○ The maximum monthly earnings for contribution calculation purposes are 800,000 francs (\$157.51 USD). ▪ Self-employed person: Not applicable.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employer: 4% of covered payroll for sickness benefits only (maternity cash benefits are financed under Family Allowances, below). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The minimum monthly earnings for contribution calculation purposes are equal to the legal minimum wage. ○ Contributions are paid monthly by employers with 20 or more employees or quarterly by employers with 1 to 19 employees. ▪ Government: None; contributes as an employer for public-sector employees who are not civil servants.
	Legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current law passed in 1994.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Social Affairs, the Promotion of Women's Interests, and Childhood provides general supervision. ▪ Managed by an administrative council, the National Social Security Fund administers the program.

	Programme name	Work Injury²⁸
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Temporary disability benefits: The daily benefit is equal to 50% of the insured's average daily wage in the month before the disability began for the first 28 days; thereafter, 66.7% of the average daily wage. The benefit is paid from the day after the disability began until full recovery or certification of permanent disability. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Benefits are paid monthly. ○ Benefit adjustment: Benefits may be adjusted if the disability lasts more than 1 month. ▪ Permanent disability pension: If the insured is assessed with a total disability, the pension is equal to 70% of the insured's average earnings in the 12 months before the disability began. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The minimum monthly earnings for benefit calculation purposes are 100,000 francs (\$19.69 USD). ○ The maximum monthly earnings for benefit calculation purposes are 800,000 francs (\$157.51 USD). ▪ Partial disability: If the assessed degree of disability is 15% or above, a percentage of the full pension is paid according to the assessed degree of disability; from 1% to 14%, the pension is paid as a lump sum. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pensions are paid quarterly. ○ The combined receipt of the permanent disability pension and the old-age pension is allowed. ○ Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically (the last adjustment was made in 1992). ▪ Workers' medical benefits: Benefits include medical and surgical care, hospitalisation, medicines, prostheses, rehabilitation, and transportation. ▪ Survivor pension: The widow(er) receives 30% of the deceased's average earnings in the last 12 months before the disability began. The surviving spouse must have been married to the deceased for at least one year before the disability began. If there is more than one eligible widow, the pension is split equally.

²⁸ Ibid.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The pension ceases on remarriage or cohabitation, and a lump sum is paid. ○ Remarriage settlement: A lump sum of 3 years of pension is paid. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Orphan's Pension: Each of the first two orphans younger than age 17 (age 21 if a student) receive 15% of the deceased's average earnings in the last 12 months before the disability began; 10% for subsequent orphans; 20% for each full orphan. ▪ Dependent relative's pension: Each dependent relative receives 10% of the deceased's average earnings in the last 12 months before the disability began, up to 20%. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All survivor benefits combined must not exceed 85% of the deceased's average earnings in the last 12 months before the disability began; otherwise, the pensions are reduced proportionately. ○ Pensions are paid quarterly. ▪ Funeral grant: Funeral costs are reimbursed up to 1/4 of the legal monthly minimum wage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically (the last adjustment was made in 1992).
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employed persons, including agricultural and household workers, apprentices, interns, and students at technical schools. ▪ Exclusions: Self-employed persons. ▪ Special system for civil servants.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period. Accidents that occur while commuting to and from work are covered.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insured person: None. ▪ Self-employed person: Not applicable. ▪ Employer: 4% of covered payroll. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The minimum monthly earnings for contribution calculation purposes are equal to the legal minimum wage (100,000 francs (\$19.69 USD), last adjusted in 2006). ○ The maximum monthly earnings for contribution calculation purposes are 800,000 francs (\$157.51 USD). ○ Contributions are paid monthly by employers with 20 or more employees or quarterly by employers with 1 to 19 employees.
	Legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current law passed in 1994.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Social Affairs, the Promotion of Women's Interests, and Childhood provides general supervision ▪ Managed by an administrative council, the National Social Security Fund administers the program.

Programme# 8: Social Insurance	Programme name	Family Allowances²⁹
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Family Allowances: 1,500 francs a month is paid for each child, up to 10 children (\$0.30 USD). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Benefits are paid quarterly. ○ Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically (the last adjustment was made in 1992).
	Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employed persons, including agricultural and household workers. ▪ Exclusions: Self-employed persons. ▪ Special systems for civil servants and armed forces personnel.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Family allowances: The child must be younger than age 17. The parent must have at least 3 months of insured employment with at least 18 days or 120 hours of employment a month or be a social insurance beneficiary.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insured person: None. ▪ Self-employed person: Not applicable. ▪ Employer: 6% of covered payroll. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The employer contributions also finance cash maternity benefits under Sickness and Maternity. ○ The minimum monthly earnings for contribution calculation purposes are equal to the legal minimum wage (100,000 francs (\$19.69 USD), last adjusted in 2006). ○ The maximum monthly earnings for contribution calculation purposes are 800,000 francs (\$157.51USD). ○ Contributions are paid monthly by employers with 20 or more employees or quarterly by employers with 1 to 19 employees.
	Legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current law passed in 1994.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Social Affairs, the Promotion of Women's Interests, and Childhood provides general supervision. ▪ Managed by an administrative council, the National Social Security Fund administers the program.

Programme# 9: in-kind transfer	Programme name	Emergency Agricultural Productivity Support Project³⁰
	Programme overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Only about 5 percent of producers use improved seed varieties and the use of fertilizer is even less.
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The objective is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To increase rice yields by 30% on 1,000 hectares of irrigated rice during the 2008-09 dry season, and 35,000 hectares of rain fed rice during the 2009-10 cropping season. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will result in an additional 80,000 tons of paddy rice production – about a 10% increase in overall production.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Table text from *Project Information Document Appraisal Stage*. (2008, August). Retrieved from World Bank: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/main?pagePK=64193027&piPK=64187937&theSitePK=523679&menuPK=64187510&searchMenuPK=64187283&siteName=WDS&entityID=000076092_20080818154054

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To increase smallholder incomes and availability of locally grown rice.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support for production of 2000 tons of improved and certified seed from 2008 to 2010. ▪ Purchase of 2000 tons of fertilizer and 20,000 liters of herbicides and pesticides. ▪ Distribution of input packets (seed, fertilizer, herbicide/pesticide). ▪ Support for advisory services.
	Programme Duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 18-month period from August 2008 to February 2009.

Programme# 10: in-kind transfer	Programme name	Post-Conflict Transition in Forest Guinea Region³¹
	Programme overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Over a 20-year period, conflicts in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire have resulted in political instability and refugee movements in Forest Guinea, which were exacerbated by IDP movements due to domestic problems. ▪ A 2005 Vulnerability Assessment mapping (VAM) study concluded that approximately 52% of households in Forest Guinea were food insecure or highly vulnerable to food insecurity. This situation could quickly deteriorate in the case of a disruption in agricultural production. Recent crises have further aggravated the food security situation, such as the case of cessation of all economic and agricultural activity at the beginning of 2007 during a political crisis. ▪ Significant environmental damage has been caused by the long-term hosting of the refugee population, such as: the overuse of arable land; the reduction of fallow periods; the exploitation of marginal agricultural lands; and the overexploitation of timber which has led to the destruction of 200,000 ha of forest.
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevent a deterioration of the nutritional status of Ivorian refugees and of people internally displaced by the current crisis. ▪ Protect and restore vulnerable household livelihoods of both local and integrating refugees. ▪ Improve the health and nutritional status of malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women, and people living with HIV.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tonnage: 27,589 mt. ▪ Rehabilitation of livelihoods are the centrepiece of the project, with 51 percent of resources allocated to food-for-work and food-for-training activities. ▪ Food for education is the second largest component with 24 percent of the resources, and it focuses particularly on areas which have been negatively impacted by refugee presence, and areas in which former refugees are being integrated.

³¹ Table drawn from *PRRO Submission*. (n.d). Retrieved from World Food Programme: <http://www.wfp.org/content/post-conflict-transition-forest-guinea-region>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food for work and school feeding will be an important support for the integrating Liberians as they build their new livelihoods. ▪ Some 21 percent of project resources will be used to support internally displaced persons (IDPs) and remaining Ivorian refugees with relief assistance. ▪ Assistance to Ivorian refugees and IDPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ General food distributions to 4,000 Ivorian refugees still reliant on external assistance and for 50,000 persons affected by the last strike. ○ Given the continued instability in Côte d'Ivoire, it will be impossible to repatriate the 4,000 Ivorian refugees before June 2007; most arrived in 2002 and have since been settled in a new camp. A combined decision by WFP and UNHCR to continue assistance was made during a joint regional meeting in May 2006. Few refugees have chosen to integrate locally as they plan to return to their country. Following the recommendations of the 2006 WFP/UNHCR JAM, Ivorian refugees will receive assistance in 2007, and in the second year, WFP will support their repatriation to Côte d'Ivoire, or their naturalisation through FFW/FFT activities. ○ The deterioration of the security situation in urban areas and the general strikes paralysing the whole country (in January – February 2007) could have provoked the displacement of people towards rural areas. It is foreseen that 500,000 people could be internally displaced. It is expected that the majority would need immediate assistance until they are integrated within their host communities while 10% would be regrouped in camps managed by UNHCR and receive assistance until their safe return to their area of origin. ▪ Rehabilitation of Rural Infrastructure and Strengthening of Livelihoods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In communities affected by refugees' presence or by rebel incursions, WFP "Food for Work" activities will support rehabilitation of community infrastructure, environmental protection initiatives and the improvement of rural roads. The GoG and partnering NGOs will support the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restoration of refugee camps through reforestation and establishment of village nurseries. ▪ Rehabilitation of destroyed and/or damaged community infrastructures such as schools, health centres and wells. ▪ Improvement of rural transport infrastructure such as roads and bridges. ▪ Reinforcement of the agricultural sector through the rehabilitation of lowland areas, implementation of community wells and school gardens, and support to animal husbandry training. ○ The following training activities will also be supported: Establishment of income generating activities; Vocational training: and functional literacy. ▪ Health and Nutrition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Health interventions: a. 1,500 pregnant and lactating women. b. 2,500 acutely malnourished children under 5. c. 7,000 people infected/affected by HIV. ○ WFP will support therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes for malnourished children under 5 and malnourished pregnant and lactating women. Severely malnourished children meeting the under 70% weight versus height criteria will be admitted
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		<p>to the therapeutic feeding programme. In addition, acutely malnourished children meeting between the 70 and 80% weight versus height criteria will be admitted to the supplementary feeding programme. Once over 85% weight versus height is attained for the children for two consecutive distributions they will be discharged. Malnourished pregnant women will be admitted during the third trimester of their pregnancy and will remain in the programme until 6 months post-delivery, receiving a dry ration every two weeks. The principal objective of the programme is to reduce acute malnutrition amongst the target groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The government's regional Action Plan to combat HIV infection will serve as a framework for the coordination of partners' assistance efforts. Two health centres in FG are capable of testing for HIV infection and 6 others provide services for the prevention of mother to child transmission. In coordination with the PHM, the National Centre for the Fight Against Aids and UN agencies, local and international NGOs are implementing programmes which provide medical and psychological assistance to people living with HIV and which provide safety nets to affected households. WFP support programme participants through family food rations. Beneficiaries will include: HIV infected people undergoing ARV treatment; expectant mothers infected by HIV; and families affected by HIV. <p>▪ Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This PRRO will continue WFP's emergency school feeding (ESF) activities to support basic education (especially for girls) which have been implemented in FG since 2003. By supporting primary schools canteens, WFP aims to support Forest Guinea (FG) households during a transitional recovery period. ESF will provide a safety net for children attending school and will provide side benefits in terms of improving enrolment, attendance, school performance, and reducing gender disparity. School meals will be prepared for 160 days of the school year. ○ WFP's ESF will target food insecure areas affected by the repeated crises, particularly former refugee camps, peripheral communities, and food insecure areas with population influx. WFP support to schools will contribute to the strengthening of social cohesion and the peace building consolidation process in the region. Considering the priority given to girls' education, preference will be provided to sub-prefectures with girls' gross enrolment rates below the regional average. The Guinean Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research implements annual distribution campaigns of de-worming pills in all public schools. ○ 105,000 students (including 7,175 girls per year benefiting from THR) and 2,000 cooks each year (corresponding to 10,000 beneficiaries). Local food preferences and WFP guidelines are taken into account in the PRRO rations. Primary school children will receive one prepared meal per day. Eligible girls attending targeted schools will receive a quarterly take-home ration of 4 litres of vegetable oil. ○ WFP support will be provided only in communities where there are sufficient levels of community participation, inputs (cooks, firewood, vegetable and condiments) and infrastructures (storage, canteen). Communities will not be expected to provide incentives for cooks who will instead receive quarterly take-home rations of vegetable oil (4 L) as an incentive to maintain regular meal preparation. ○ Severely malnourished children will receive cooked porridge composed of fortified blended food, oil and sugar during the
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		<p>convalescent phase of the treatment. Pregnant and lactating women and moderately malnourished children under 5 years in supplementary feeding and nutritional centre care will receive a take home ration of fortified blended food (CSB), oil, sugar and salt every fortnight. The CSB will help to address micronutrient needs among this group. HIV infected or affected people and their families (based on a family size of five persons) will be supported by WFP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In case of an emergency or unforeseen crisis, high energy biscuits will be provided to the affected populations and/or displaced-in-transit during the first days of displacement. The refugees will receive a food ration of 1,649 kcal because they have been resettled in the camps since 2005 and developed some coping mechanisms (gardens, petty trade). The IDPs will receive a balanced individual food ration of 2,103 kcal per day.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ July 2007 – June 2009, extended to March 2010.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 408,400 people.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seven provinces in FG will be targeted: Kissidougou, Guéckédou, Macenta, N'Zérékoré, Beyla, Lola and Yomou. WFP and regional authorities will jointly identify beneficiaries based on the following selection criteria: i) presence of a former refugee camp; ii) presence of IDPs; iii) presence of returnees; iv) presence of DDR ex-volunteers; v) high poverty levels; and vi) high levels of acute malnutrition. Priority will be given to illiterate heads of household, women head of households, and households without access to farm implements.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFP Cost: \$24, 446, 403 USD.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The supplementary feeding programme will be administered by the Public Health Ministry (PHM) in hospitals and health centres of the FG and by community entities such as nutritional training and rehabilitation centres. ▪ The PRRO will operate under the hospices of the Guinean Ministry of External Cooperation. WFP will rely on intermediary local and international NGOs for food distribution and activity implementation. WFP will ensure clearly detailed responsibilities through formal and mutual MOUs and will monitor partner performance to ensure that only those with the requisite capacities (technical, human and financial) are retained. ▪ In FFW programmes, selected NGOs will contribute their technical expertise as well as non-food items during the implementation of PRRO activities. ▪ WFP will finance food storage, gender equity, HIV/AIDS, Emergency Needs Assessment, and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) training for cooperating partners. WFP's VAM unit will continue to provide support to improve the government's emergency response capacity.
	Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SENAH, WFP's counterpart, will establish a coordination committee at the FG level which will meet every six months to evaluate the implementation of the PRRO components and forecast activities for the next period. ▪ Result Based Management approach and identifies the expected results in line WFP's strategic objectives, and presents the key indicators that will be used to measure achievements. ▪ On the basis of performance indicators, outputs will be monitored regularly at the Sub Office level throughout the implementation of the PRRO. Cooperating partners will provide data on outcomes and outputs using standard reporting

		<p>formats. In addition, collection of quantitative and qualitative monitoring data will be undertaken regularly by WFP field monitors using standardised checklists.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data analysis performed at the Sub and Country Office levels will provide a basis for policy and programme enhancement. Data analysis will also be disseminated amongst partners during bi-annual steering committee meetings. ▪ The monitoring system for the emergency school feeding programme is supported by a WFP Guinea database which aids in the timely procurement of reliable statistics. Selected WFP assisted primary schools in FG will also be included in the pilot ARGOS satellite monitoring; 62 ARGOS devices are due to be operational during the school year 2007 - 2008. The information acquired via the ARGOS satellite monitoring system will be helpful for crosschecking the data provided by the M&E system. WFP will refer to established baselines modelled on previous surveys as well as data available from other sources (government, UN Agencies, NGOs).
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