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Introduction

1. Following a participatory formulation process, the common country assessment (CCA) was adopted on 16 November 2005. The development challenges identified in the CCA, the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the “Guinea: looking towards 2010” initiative and the Millennium Declaration with regard to development were used as a basis for preparing the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which identified five strategic areas of action: (a) economic growth and productive capacity-building; (b) governance and institutional capacity-building; (c) development and equitable access to basic social services; (d) action to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis; (e) environmental conservation and sustainable natural resource management. The proposed programme is based on the national priorities set forth in these policy papers and on the recommendations of the September 2005 midterm review of the previous country cooperation framework (CCF) (2002-2006).

I. Situation analysis

2. Despite being a country of significant natural potential, Guinea is currently among the heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and is among the least developed countries eligible for the HIPC Initiative. The CCA stressed the urgent nature of the social and economic situation. The incidence of poverty was estimated at 53 per cent in 2005 as opposed to 49.2 per cent in 2002, with striking disparities, to the detriment of Upper Guinea (67.5 per cent), Middle Guinea (55.4 per cent) and the rural areas (59.9 per cent) as against 23.5 per cent in urban areas. A human development index value estimated at 0.466 in 2003 ranks Guinea 156 out of 177 countries. The inflation rate rose from 6.1 per cent in 2002 to 31.4 per cent in 2005, further undermining the purchasing power of Guineans, most of whom, especially young people and women, have unstable jobs or have been unemployed for a long period. The external debt continues to weigh heavily on the country’s development prospects, shrinking Guinea’s chances of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015, especially MDG 1 of reducing extreme poverty and hunger by half.

3. These developments are the result of poor macroeconomic performance and governance problems since the end of the 1990s. In addition, social and economic disturbances were caused by the war in neighbouring countries (Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d’Ivoire), which has destabilized entire regions of the country, especially the Guinea Forest Region. Since 2000, however, the Government has been applying a new development strategy aimed at strengthening both the economy, governance and institutional and human capacities. In support of this strategy, the country was granted debt relief under the HIPC Initiative. However, the continued deterioration of macroeconomic indicators (marked slowdown in economic growth, currency depreciation, strong inflationary pressure, etc.), on the one hand, and the tense political situation, on the other, have resulted in the interruption of the triennial programme with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and in the suspension in 2002 of the budget support provided by Guinea’s development partners.

4. With regard to governance, poor management of public resources, corruption, inadequate knowledge of legislation and poor law enforcement have further

aggravated the socio-economic situation. The pre-eminence of the executive power over all the others weakens the democratic mechanisms underlying the principle of separation of powers.

5. In the environmental area, important initiatives have been taken in the last 15 years, including the elaboration of sectoral plans, guidelines, strategies and legal instruments. Despite all these steps, the destruction of natural resources and the deterioration of the living environment continue. Under the combined effects of poaching, unregulated exploitation of forests, mines and quarries and the use of inappropriate agricultural techniques, the country is experiencing a rapid deterioration of the environment, in particular through soil erosion, leading to the extinction of several plant and animal species.

6. Concerning public health problems, the main endemic diseases, including HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, have unfortunately increased in recent years, despite numerous initiatives taken to curb their spread.

7. In view of the foregoing, Guinea is facing several challenges, including the urgent need to stabilize the macroeconomic situation, combat unemployment and underemployment, especially among youth and women, normalize cooperation with its development partners and gradually create an environment conducive to development and sustainable poverty reduction.

II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

8. The 2002-2006 cooperation framework focused on the promotion of good governance and action to combat poverty, with environmental management and gender considered to be cross-cutting issues. The September 2005 midterm review indicated that UNDP assistance led to significant results in the implementation of several national policies and strategies. UNDP elaborated and funded projects aimed at supporting the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the governance capacity-building programme, the National Biodiversity Strategy, the National Communication on Climate Change and the strategic framework to combat HIV/AIDS.

9. Contributions focused on strengthening the institutional capacity, management and monitoring-assessment of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS); improvement of statistical databases for better development planning; organization of the participatory framework; support for MDG-focused policy design; and advocacy on poverty and the MDGs through the preparation of two national human development reports and the dissemination of two reports on the MDGs. As part of the UNDP/United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) partnership, the establishment of consultative frameworks comprised of elected representatives to conduct the local planning process improved local governance. UNDP support and advice was of great value in areas such as action to combat HIV/AIDS and advocacy for a political dialogue with a view to organizing local elections and improving democratic governance.

10. The programme's implementation was based on a programme approach. However, the results expected from this approach were limited by the weak response of Guinea's partners, especially the main donors, concerning the national reference frameworks, in part because of poor democratic and economic governance. The

national execution modality (NEX) was expanded, leading to a strengthening of national capacities.

11. As formulated, the 2002-2006 country programme was geared to the priorities set forth in the national background documents and UNDP demonstrated a definite comparative advantage in the areas of governance and action to combat poverty, especially with regard to advocacy and impact assessment. However, the programme was relatively unbalanced in favour of democratic governance and strategic interventions. In addition, the anti-poverty component did not give the poor sufficient direct support, as opposed to institutional support.

III. Proposed programme

12. Concerning the cooperation framework for 2007-2011, UNDP assistance will target the improvement of governance and living standards. Environmental conservation, gender equality, action to combat HIV/AIDS and peacebuilding come under cross-cutting issues and special activities.

A. Improved living standards

13. UNDP's goal in this area is to combat rural and urban poverty and to reduce inequalities by strengthening productive capacities and access to better employment and income opportunities, especially among youth and women. Support will focus on: (i) continued reform of policies and strategies in order to bring them into line with the MDGs; (ii) promotion of microfinance and local initiatives in the area of employment and income, especially for youth and women.

14. With regard to the reform of policies and strategies, the Government has begun a process of improving the national planning framework, in particular touching on the Poverty Reduction Strategy and sectoral policies, in accordance with the recommendations of the Millennium Project. Future UNDP assistance will be focused on consolidation of the process undertaken; continuing advocacy on the theme of poverty through the national Human Development Report and studies, lectures and debates on the problems of youth employment and its relationship to poverty and social exclusion; implementation of a joint programme of regionalization of the MDGs in Upper Guinea and the Guinea Forest Region through "Millennium Villages". The expected results are: (i) PRSP II will be elaborated and built around the MDGs, with broad popular participation; (ii) sectoral policies in the areas of social protection, industry, rural development and mines will be reviewed and in harmony with the revised PRSP and the MDGs; (iii) civil society will be supported and the interests of the poor and the vulnerable taken into account; (iv) reports on the elaboration, validation and implementation of the PRSP will be drafted and policies in the main growth sectors established; (v) a system of monitoring and evaluation of the PRS will be operational and a decentralization process under way; (vi) there will be an ongoing inquiry into poverty and institutionalized vulnerability; (vii) youth employment indicators will be improved as part of a monitoring arrangement.

15. With the support of UNDP and the International Labour Office (ILO), in 2003 the Government drafted a national policy framework document on promotion of

employment for development and combating poverty. In this regard, assistance will help to consolidate the partnership with microfinance non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the implementation of part of the activities listed in the Plan of Action on employment policy, in particular those related to the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises, vocational skills training and improving women's access to employment. The expected results are: (i) increased access for youth and women to credit and productive resources; (ii) advocacy provided for increased reliance on highly labour-intensive methods and techniques in carrying out public investment projects; (iii) training modules in creation/management of businesses; (iv) strengthened partnership with microfinance institutions in impoverished regions; and (v) an operational multifunctional platform for combating poverty among women.

B. Improved governance

16. The objective target is to improve governance through consolidation of the decentralization process, development of institutional capacity, promotion and protection of the people's rights and knowledge of and respect for the rules of democracy.

17. With regard to decentralization and local governance, in December 2005 the Government held communal and community elections, thereby renewing the leadership of 303 rural development communities (RDC) and 38 urban municipalities, with the technical and financial assistance of UNDP, the European Union (EU) and other partners, including Canada, Japan and USAID. The expected results are: (i) efficient management of local communities through training of local elected officials and other participants in decentralization; (ii) local development plans (LDPs) drafted, approved and implemented in 43 local communities; (iii) an increase in financial resources of local communities; and (iv) improvement in provision of public services at the local level. A joint training programme for newly elected officials will be conducted with the European Union, the World Bank, USAID and French aid agencies.

18. Deficiencies related to comprehensive planning, corruption, lack of transparency in the management of public resources and the democracy deficit represent sizeable obstacles to the realization of Guinea's development goals. Thus, it is urgent to pursue reform of public administration and combat corruption. In the area of democratic governance, the following results are expected from UNDP assistance: (i) rationalized judicial procedures, expanded access to the justice system for vulnerable groups and improved training for legal and paralegal personnel; (ii) development and dissemination of legal texts; (iii) domestic business law brought into line with the instruments of the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA); (iv) trade unions, political parties, organizations of civil society and the media play their roles in the promotion of democracy; (v) strengthening of parliamentary oversight of government actions; and (vi) an improved electoral process.

C. Cross-cutting issues and special activities

19. UNDP support for environmental protection and management will contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources (water, soil, forests) and to an increase in forest area and land management, particularly in mangrove zones. The expected results are: (i) a national policy for sustainable protection and management of the environment will be elaborated, adopted and implemented; (ii) capacities of institutions and communities in natural resource management will be strengthened; (iii) best practices and appropriate technologies, especially for small-scale irrigation and energy will be disseminated; (iv) crop yields will be increased; (v) land management plans, especially in mangrove zones, will be developed and implemented; and (vi) a permanent and operational system of environmental statistics will be established.

20. In the area of action to combat HIV/AIDS, over the past three years UNDP assistance has focused in particular on leadership training, capacity-building, elaboration and updating of strategies, advocacy and awareness-raising. UNDP is currently providing assistance to raise the level of disbursement of funds and the chances of success for the programmes of the Global Fund to Combat AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). It will continue its support with a view to improving the partnership, national strategies and dialogue to halt the spread of HIV/AIDS and reduce its social and economic impact, especially on the poor and women. The expected results are: (i) at-risk target groups will have increased access to means of prevention, information and care; (ii) national capacities for coordination of interventions will be strengthened; (iii) relevant reports to the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS will be issued regularly; (iv) the commitment of community leaders, NGOs and national authorities will be strengthened; and (v) associations of persons living with HIV will be given better guidance and assistance to facilitate the socio-economic integration of their members.

21. Gender equality as a cross-cutting issue will be systematically promoted in all activities of the programme, aimed not only at protecting women's rights, but also at increasing their empowerment and participation in activities for development and the promotion of human rights. The development of new information and communications technologies is also taken into account as a cross-cutting issue, in order to promote the essential role that information and communications can play in responding to the fundamental problems of society, which include poverty and social exclusion, at the local and community level in particular, where access to information and knowledge is still far from sufficient.

22. Subregional instability has severely affected the ability of the Government and the grass-roots communities effectively to pursue anti-poverty objectives, which has worsened because of flows of thousands of persons in distress (refugees, displaced persons and impoverished returnees) over more than a decade. As part of its special activities, UNDP will continue to support pacification and security efforts in the subregion and to provide integrated support to encourage enhanced reception and reintegration of populations affected following rebel attacks. The reintegration of young former combatants will also be a focus of concern and will be the subject of a joint programme with other agencies of the United Nations system and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

D. Partnership strategies and resource mobilization

23. A priority partnership has been undertaken with the European Union for rehabilitation and reconstruction in the Guinea Forest Region where investments are expected for assistance to victims of rebel attacks, displaced persons and vulnerable groups. This partnership will be strengthened by the databases assembled by UNDP and will involve most of the United Nations system bodies, as well as bilateral cooperation and the World Bank. The partnership under way with Japan (Human Security Fund) in the Lower-Guinea region (Forécariah and Kindia), where community rehabilitation activities are being conducted, should continue during the period 2007-2011. Concerning action to combat HIV/AIDS, UNDP has already begun efforts that should result in partnerships with United Nations agencies (United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)), United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), World Health Organization (WHO), etc.), the GFATM and civil society associations and organizations. This partnership will be extended to private companies, like Global Alumina and others.

24. Environmental preservation efforts will find willing partners among the Global Environment Facility (GEF), mining companies, international NGOs like Fauna and Flora International, and United Nations institutions (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), etc. Likewise, in the context of peacebuilding and security efforts, partnerships will be developed with subregional organizations (ECOWAS, Mano River Union (MRU), etc.) and special programmes like the ECOWAS Small Arms Control Programme (ECOSAP).

25. The contribution of UNCDF as well as those of civil society organizations, research institutions and the private sector, will be decisive in the study and expansion of the grass-roots development mechanisms, and in the monitoring of efforts to combat poverty, in the development of microfinance and in education and raising awareness of the rights and duties of citizens.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

26. National execution will essentially be the implementation modality, taking into account the new guidelines on the subject contained in the "Result Management User Guide" (RMG). Implementation will be done both by national structures (governmental structures, civil society or private sector organizations), cooperating agencies of the United Nations system, UNCDF and the United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV), and by UNDP, according to the mandates, areas of intervention and comparative advantage of each. The arrangements for implementation will be detailed in the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP). Direct execution will also be utilized, in particular for electoral projects.

27. Programme monitoring and evaluation will be done by both the Government, civil society, the United Nations country team and UNDP. The Ministry of Cooperation, which is the government coordination body, will play a major role in the monitoring arrangements. It will be responsible, upstream, for ensuring the coherence of the planned results with the country's development imperatives. Downstream, it will ensure, through appropriate activities (monitoring missions,

evaluations, etc.) that progress is made towards the agreed results. It is therefore proposed to enlarge the results framework of the “national execution support” project (NEX) and to strengthen the capacities of the national counterpart by providing appropriate services and expertise.

28. The UNDAF annual reviews performed jointly by the United Nations system bodies and other parties involved make it possible to gauge progress towards the objectives set, capitalize on lessons learned and make any necessary adjustments. A midterm evaluation of the country programme will be arranged for 2009. Throughout the programme, UNDP will ensure that the principles of results-based management are genuinely applied, and, to that end, will conduct training/awareness-raising sessions for its Government partners.

29. For 2007-2011, the forecast allocation of regular resources for the country programme is \$11,736,000. The Government and UNDP have joined to secure financing from partners to bring the total to \$24,436,000.

Annex

Results and resources framework for Guinea (2007-2011)

National priority: To promote strong income- and employment-generating growth, especially for poor and vulnerable people

UNDAF outcome No. 1: Improved living standards

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Outputs</i>	<i>Country programme outputs, indicators, baselines and targets</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources by goal (in thousands of US dollars)</i>
Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and poverty reduction	Economic and social strategy and policy for poverty reduction are reformed or updated and harmonized with the Millennium Development Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectoral policy in the fields of social protection, rural development, industry and mining are reviewed in accordance with the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and Millennium Development Goals • The PRSP is revised and built around the Millennium Development Goals, with considerable beneficiary involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Between 5 and 7 sectoral policies will be reviewed and aligned with the Millennium Development Goals – Between 20 and 30 per cent of resources will be devoted to poor or vulnerable people – Between 3 and 5 measures targeted at poor or vulnerable people are included as key areas of economic and social policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – UNDP: Strengthening of the systems for planning and for monitoring and evaluation of the poverty reduction strategy – FAO: Support for the permanent system of agriculture and food statistics; revision of the letter of intent on agricultural development policy – UNICEF: Support for the establishment of national databases with <i>DevInfo</i> – UNFPA: Support for the dissemination of the geographical information system (SIG) to monitor and evaluate the National Reproductive Health Programme 	<p>Regular resources: 3,000</p> <p>Total: 3,000</p>

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Outputs</i>	<i>Country programme outputs, indicators, baselines and targets</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources by goal (in thousands of US dollars)</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society is supported and the interests of the poor and the vulnerable will be taken into account • Advocacy of the improvement of human development levels included in development policies and strategies • Central and regional monitoring and evaluation of the poverty reduction strategy is made operational • Information on employment is regularly collected and disseminated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Civil society shadow reports on the drafting, approval and implementation of the PRSP and on policy in growth-promoting areas are available – Decentralized and operational monitoring and evaluation of the poverty reduction strategy is in place 		
	The income of vulnerable people (women, young people, people with HIV) in the areas in which the United Nations system is active is increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and vulnerable people have more employment opportunities and receive help to start and manage income-generating activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Average income of target groups in the areas in which the United Nations system is active rises by 20-30 per cent – Doubling of the number of recipients receiving credit and/or skills training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – WFP: Support for the rehabilitation of rural tracks/boreholes/wells – UNIDO: Creating employment opportunities and income-generating activity in the Guinea Forest Region 	Regular resources: 500 Other resources: 750 (Global Alumina) Total: 1250

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Outputs</i>	<i>Country programme outputs, indicators, baselines and targets</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources by goal (in thousands of US dollars)</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan of action for the national employment-promotion policy is implemented (components: promotion of labour-intensive work; improving women's access to employment; promoting microenterprises and small enterprises) • The multipurpose service centres are operational • A joint DDR programme is developed and implemented in the Guinea Forest Region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase of 50 per cent in the amounts loaned – At least 30 per cent of loan recipients are young people or women – 50 per cent of rural communities in poor areas have multipurpose service centres – 80 per cent of former combatants receive training and microcredit – Infrastructure rehabilitated in 70 per cent of the villages affected by the subregional conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – UNDP: Financial support for NGOs and other institutions specializing in microfinance 	

National priority: Improving governance and reinforcing the institutional and human framework
UNDAF outcome No. 2: Improved governance

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Outputs</i>	<i>Country programme outputs, indicators, baselines and targets</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources by goal (in thousands of US dollars)</i>
Strengthening of democratic governance	The decentralization process is consolidated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration of local authorities is efficient, with women meaningfully involved • Local development programmes are developed and approved • Local authorities have greater financial resources • Local delivery of public services is improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Local authorities gain financial independence through training for newly elected local officials and support for the establishment of 43 local development programmes – 60 per cent of users are satisfied with local authority services – Women’s interests are better incorporated into local development programmes – Women make up at least 20 per cent of the membership of local decision-making bodies 	– UNDP/EU/French aid agency/USAID: joint programme to train local elected officials; support for the establishment of 43 local development programmes	Regular resources: 1,000 Other resources: 3,500 (United Nations Capital Development fund: 2,500; EU: 1,000) Total: 4,500
	Provision of local services is improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A more effective and coordinated anti-corruption policy is implemented • The integrity and training of the judiciary and prosecution services is improved • Centralized departments are decentralized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Technical assistance to strengthen accounting and audit standards – 60 per cent of judges have received training – At least 60 per cent of users of public services are satisfied 	– UNDP/World Bank/UNODC/EU: Cooperation programme for asset recovery	Regular resources: 1,000 Total: 1,000

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Outputs</i>	<i>Country programme outputs, indicators, baselines and targets</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources by goal (in thousands of US dollars)</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation of the administration is made more transparent • There are genuine efforts to combat impunity 			
	There is better promotion and protection of individuals' rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable individuals, including women, have greater access to justice • The court system is rationalized • Knowledge of conventions is improved and a programme is established to involve civil society organizations and grass-roots communities in conflict prevention and resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – At least 35 per cent of vulnerable individuals, including women, receive legal assistance – 60 per cent of operators are aware of the public procurement code – Tensions in the population are considerably reduced 	UNDP/UNV/ECOWAS/MRU: Support for implementation of a joint programme	Regular resources: 1,936 Total: 1,936
	All stakeholders are more aware of, and adhere to, democratic rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political parties, trade unions, civil-society organizations and the media play their roles in promoting democracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – At least 55 per cent of the population is satisfied with the operation of democratic institutions – Voter turnout in various elections reaches 75 per cent 	UNDP: Strengthening of the Autonomous National Electoral Commission (CENA) UNDP/World Bank: support for Parliament	Regular resources: 1,500 Other resources: 5,000 Total: 6,500

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Outputs</i>	<i>Country programme outputs, indicators, baselines and targets</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources by goal (in thousands of US dollars)</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliament's oversight of Government action is improved The electoral process is well managed A programme to strengthen rural and community radio broadcasters is implemented to encourage dialogue in society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 per cent of rural inhabitants are made aware of and are acquainted with peace and security issues 	EU: Support for parliamentary elections	

National priority: Strengthening national capacity to protect the environment and manage natural resources sustainably
UNDAF outcome No. 3: Sustainable management of the environment achieved

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Outputs</i>	<i>Country programme outputs, indicators, baselines and targets</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources by goal (in thousands of US dollars)</i>
Energy and environment for sustainable development	Better conservation of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A national policy for protection and sustainable management of the environment is developed, adopted and implemented Institutions' and communities' capacity to manage natural resources is strengthened Collection and quality of environmental information is improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharp drop in degradation of the land and the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR/UNDP: Rehabilitation of the environment, planning and establishing firebreaks in areas affected by long-standing presence of refugees 	Regular resources: 500 Other resources: 2,750 (Global Alumina: 250; GEF: 2,500) Total: 3,250

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Outputs</i>	<i>Country programme outputs, indicators, baselines and targets</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources by goal (in thousands of US dollars)</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good practice and technology, including those regarding irrigation and energy, are adopted and disseminated 			
	More restored forested areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming yields are increased 	– At least 50 per cent of deteriorated land is reforested and restored	UNDP/FAO/USAID: Technical and financial assistance for the establishment of forestry nurseries	Regular resources: 500 Other resources: 1,000 (GEF: 700; Global Alumina: 300) Total: 1,500
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plans are developed for mangroves 			

National priority: Halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and keeping prevalence under 5 per cent

UNDAF outcome No. 4: The spread of HIV/AIDS is halted and prevalence is reduced to under 5 per cent in high-risk groups and in the most disadvantaged areas

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Outputs</i>	<i>Country programme outputs, indicators, baselines and targets</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources by goal (in thousands of US dollars)</i>
Containing the spread of HIV/AIDS and reducing its social and economic impact	Reduction of high-risk practices, customs and behaviour in the sexually active population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large-scale campaign to prevent HIV infection is conducted 	– Doubling of radio and television programmes and conferences/debates	– UNHCR/UNDP/World Bank/WHO/WFP/FAO/UNHCR: Technical assistance for training and awareness-raising	Regular resources: 1,250 Other resources: 900 (Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria-GFATM: 200; Global Alumina: 700) Total: 2,200
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commitment of community leaders, NGOs and national authorities is increased 	– Awareness-raising campaigns, as part of information, education and communication (IEC) efforts, reach 80 per cent of people affected		

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Outputs</i>	<i>Country programme outputs, indicators, baselines and targets</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources by goal (in thousands of US dollars)</i>
			– 30 per cent reduction in new HIV infections		
	People living with or affected by HIV are given medical, psychosocial, legal and socio-economic care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation rate of activities of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria is improved • National capacity to coordinate activities undertaken is strengthened • The implementation rate of programmes is increased, particularly in Guinée Forestière and Haute-Guinée 	– 75 per cent of people living with or affected by HIV are given medical, psychosocial, legal and socio-economic care	UNDP/WHO/UNFPA/ UNICEF/World Bank/WFP/FAO: Establishment of Voluntary Testing Centres; supply of medical equipment and consumables; psychosocial and nutritional care for individuals with HIV	Regular resources: 550 Other resources: 800 (Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria-GFATM) Total: 1,350