



NEPAD Agency Interventions and Cumulative Results

Information as at 31 December 2016

GUINEA

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1. NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

CAADP Compact: Guinea signed the CAADP Compact on 6 – 7 April 2010.

Guinea's fish export ban lifted: The 2007 ban on fish export from Guinea, caused inter-alia by the weak sanitary control system, was lifted, with technical support from the NEPAD Agency. Furthermore, and purposed on enabling the country to export fish into high-value markets, the NEPAD Agency equipped laboratories at the National Office of Sanitary Control. In addition, 12 laboratory technicians were trained, and a manual of procedures on the sanitary control of fish and fisheries products and services was developed. A set of policies, strategies and plans will be completed in 2016, including the Fisheries Strategic Development Plan, Marine Fisheries Research Plan, Fisheries Investment Plan and Study on Value Chain to Decipher Bottlenecks in the Trade and Policies.

Capacity Building: On 19 - 25 September 2010, NEPAD supported Guinea in conducting an Independent Technical Review (ITR). The ITR is an AUC-NEPAD organised technical peer review process through which National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans are examined and discussed in the context of the principles and values of the CAADP agenda.

Business: On 4 and 5 June 2013, the NEPAD Agency facilitated Guinea's first Business Meeting.

Climate Change Fund

A national committee on climate change in Guinea was supported to enable them to include fisheries among their priority areas, and to develop proposals for action programmes on fisheries and climate change in the National Adaptation Programmes of Action. Information and awareness-raising sessions were organised on processing areas for fishery products for the benefit of women operating in the fisheries sectors in the country.

A study was undertaken and a report published on the state of the environment of seven countries – including Guinea. The report specifically highlights the state of mangrove swamps and coasts of Western Africa and Central Africa. Other countries included in the study were Senegal, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Cameroun, Gabon and Republic of Congo.

2. REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE

Africa Power Vision

Hydro – Sambangalou Hydropower Project: A hydropower plant with a 128 MW capacity, as well as a 185 square kilometer reservoir (4 turbines of 32 MW each). Originally formed part of a larger Gambia River Basin Development Organisation (OMVG) Project, which entailed an interconnecting power grid with the Kaleta Dam in Guinea.

Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)

Unblocking Political Bottlenecks for ICT Broadband and optic fibre Projects Linking Neighbouring States: The project uses political gravitas and goodwill to unblock and facilitate political bottlenecks affecting the implementation of ICT broadband and optic fibre projects on the continent.

Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

TAH programme: This is phase I of the continental connectivity programme that focuses on completion and standardisation of the TAH missing links by 2030.

Single African Sky phase 1 (design and initial implementation): Single African Sky is a continental programme that will create a high-level, satellite-based air navigation system for the African continent.

Yamoussoukro Decision implementation: Purposed at accelerating the Yamoussoukro Decision implementation by identifying countries that are ready to fully implement it, and discussing and agreeing with both their governments and airlines to launch the voluntary club on a full membership basis.

ICT Enabling Environment: This programme aims to improve the environment for the private sectors to invest in high-speed broadband infrastructure

ICT Terrestrial for Connectivity: This programme has two main components: a) secure each country connection by at least two broadband infrastructure; and b) ensure access to submarine cable to all landlocked countries. Kenya is one of the participating countries

Internet Exchange Point (IXP) programme: The aim of this programme is to provide Africa with

adequate internet node exchange to maximise internal traffic.

Sambangalou Hydropower Project (DFS): This project is purposed at generating 128 MW of hydropower capacity, 930 km from the mouth of the Gambia River to supply Senegal, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Gambia

West Africa Power Transmission Corridor: The programme aims to create a 2,000 km line along the coast connecting with the existing Ghana– Nigeria line with a capacity of 1,000 MW

Praia-Dakar-Abidjan Multimodal Corridor: This programme would improve marine transport and the connection between island and mainland countries by creating a new maritime service between regional ports and facilitating this with a modern information system that links the maritime service with ports and road corridor in the Dakar-Abidjan Corridor. This programme would also modernize one of the most heavily travelled ARTIN corridor in West Africa (trade facilitation, OSBPs, capacity enhancement possibly through PPP).

Gourbassy: Multipurpose dam located in Guinea : regulation of the Senegal river (four countries)

Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

At the beginning of 2014, 37 of the 42 opted-in African countries have completed a rapid assessment / gap analysis. The next step for countries is to develop a SE4LL Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus(es). To support this process, the SE4ALL Africa Hub partners have led the development of Africa Guidelines for SE4ALL national Action Agendas. The Africa Guidelines lay out principles and process for developing Action Agendas and put forward a balanced approach of centralized and decentralized solutions to achieve universal access to energy services.

Progress in **Guinea:**
SE4All Action Agenda and SE4All Investment Plan are under development.

3. INDUSTRIALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH)

A critical AU Model Law aimed at harmonizing medical products regulatory systems in Africa was endorsed by African Heads of State and Government at the January 2016 AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The AU Model Law will contribute towards accelerate the regulation of safe, quality and affordable medical products and technologies in Guinea.

The West Africa Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (MRH) programme was launched in 2015 in Accra, Ghana. **Guinea participated in the establishment of the joint MRH Project Steering Committee and formation of 7 Technical Working Groups (TWG's)**. The TWG's are tasked with developing technical guidelines of the MRH programme. In addition, a joint framework of collaboration between **WAHO** and **WAEMU** has been agreed upon.

African Science Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII)

ASTI has captured comprehensive information on STI and consequently built in-country capacity to collect, analyse & publish data and information on research & development (R&D) and Innovation.

4. SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH

Capacity Development

Advocacy support and strengthening of negotiation capacities of African countries on Post-2015 Development Agenda through the Common African Position (CAP). Subsequently, Africa's development priorities were mirrored in the new SDGs.

Gender

Guinea was one of the countries that benefited from economic and financial empowerment. Across the continent, 74,435 were supported to acquire / enhance their skills in income generation skills. Furthermore, there was deployment of technical assistance to boost agriculture production for both consumption and commercial purposes, increased access to agricultural extension services, promotion of gender inclusiveness in decision making, and creation of an enabling environment to access land. In addition, land tenure and legalization of land titles for women was strengthened, youth-job creation enhanced, SME management boosted, and informal and regional trade development improved.

Through technical support to an NGO – SARA, capacities of 530 (378 women) people were enhanced in developing small and medium enterprises.

Moreover, the NEPAD –Spanish Fund Project strengthened the skills of 25,438 women continentally through institutional based capacity building.

