

## An Annotated Bibliography on Poverty in Guinea

### WORK IN PROGRESS

June 2001

#### 1. General literature on Guinea

- Campbell, Bonnie and Jennifer Clapp, "Guinea's Economic Performance Under Structural Adjustment: Importance of Mining and Agriculture", *Journal of Modern African Studies*, Vol. 33, No. 3 (September 1995), pp. 425-449.

Guinea adopted a structural adjustment program (SAP) advised and sponsored by the World Bank and the IMF due to its weak economic record in the 1980's. Indeed, growth has lagged in two of the most important sectors of its economy, mining and agriculture. In spite of the SAP, growth continued to slow down. There are two kinds of reasons for this poor performance: the domestic policy inadequacies and external factors.

Guinea was in an extremely difficult economic situation in the early 1980s, industries were poorly equipped, agricultural production has deteriorated, the local currency depreciated and the external debt reached unsustainable levels. The SAP focused mainly on domestic reforms: liberalization of prices and trade, as well as a reviving of coffee and rice production (in which Guinea had a comparative advantage). . In January 1986, first SAP came to effect, a second came later in mid-1988. But the results didn't match those expected by the World Bank. The mining sector and agricultural continued to decline, GDP and GDP per capita growth fell to low levels by the early 1990s.

Three main raisons explain the sharp decline in bauxite price and tax revenues: (a) A great expansion of supply of bauxite following the restructuring of the international aluminium industry over the 1980s led to declining world aluminium price. (b) The major aluminium companies present at Guinea were hesitant to process bauxite locally. (c) The pricing and tax arrangements between Government and Compagnie des Bauxites de Guinee (CBG) led to the decline in tax revenues since 1990, as it was previously analyzed in a World Bank report.

While the sources of the declining revenues in mining originated largely outside the country, agricultural sector problems were caused by internal and external factors. According to the study, there were three internal factors. First, although the production of most of agricultural products such as rice, fonio and manioc rose over the 4-year period of 1988 to 1992, their yields per hectare fell substantially. The increase in rice production has not come from adoption of new techniques, but from an expansion of areas cultivated. Second there was limited investment in coffee seedlings and farmers had difficulties to have access to land inputs, physical infrastructures, and rural credit. Third, following the erosion of real producer price increases due to the high rate of consumer inflation following the devaluation, the cost of agricultural inputs also increased. Finally, local market disruptions due to prices controls, subsidies, and government market interventions such as license fees or taxes. External factors were (a) the fall in world prices for Guinea's key agricultural products (coffee for example, when the international coffee agreement collapsed in mid-1989) and (b) food aid like rice often arrived at awkward times of the year disrupting local market conditions.

The decreasing returns from mining, the weakness in the agricultural sector and the difficulties to implement structural reform contributed to tense relationship with the IMF and the World Bank, going until the suspension. Many indicators of health and education deteriorated over the adjustment period, and Guinea was ranked last in the UNDP's Human Development Index from 1992 to 1994.

- Campbell, Bonnie, "Environment, Policies, Mining and Structural Adjustment in Guinea", *Raw Materials Report*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (March 1998), pp. 34-44. (Summary in progress)

- Commission of the European Communities, "Guinea: Country Report", *Courier*, No. 172 (November-December 1998), pp. 14-32. (Summary in progress)
- Economist Intelligence Unit, *Country Profile: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia*, (London: EIU, 2000). (Summary in progress)
- O'Toole, Thomas with Ibrahima Bah-Lalya, *Historical Dictionary of Guinea*, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, (Lanham, MD: The Scarecrow Press, 1995). (Summary in progress)
- World Trade Organization, *Guinea: Trade Policy Review, Press Release, Secretariat and Government Summaries*, (Geneva: WTO, February 1999) (Summary in progress)

## 2. Poverty-specific literature

- Arulpragasam, Jehan I., *The Effects on Food Markets, Household Food Consumption, and Urban Poverty of Price, Trade, and Exchange Policies in Guinea: A Multimarket Analysis*, unpublished dissertation, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1994. (Summary in progress)
- Arulpragasam, Jehan and Carlo del Ninno, "Do Cheap Imports Hurt the Poor? Rural-Urban Tradeoffs in Guinea", in David E. Sahn (ed.), *Economic Reform and the Poor in Africa*, Oxford and New York: Clarendon Press and Oxford University Press, 1996, pp. (to get). (Summary in progress)
- Arulpragasam, Jehan and David E. Sahn, *Economic Transition in Guinea: Implications for Growth and Poverty*, New York: New York University Press, 1997.

This book has surveyed Guinea's economy from crisis through reform. Guinea's economic crisis resulted primarily from an unmitigated failure in policy. A rapid economic liberalization in the mid 1980's led to increase incentives for agricultural production and removal of explicit taxation of farmers, which have caused rural households to alter their orientation from subsistence production to producing for and buying from the market. While economic reform has resulted in apparent economic gains for some social groups, others have certainly experienced a traumatic change in their livelihoods, like for example, retrenched public sector workers. The results of reform have been less than anticipated, partly due to the fact that Guinea lacked the human and institutional capital to undertake some reforms effectively. Many reform objectives, especially in the external sector, have not been completely realized.

With respect to agricultural reform incentives for the production of food crops, particularly for production of rice, have experienced improvements with the liberalization of producer prices. However, high transport and marketing margins caused farmers to receive a price far below the international border price of rice. Factors that inflate the marketing margin include the inaccessibility of credit for traders, poor roads, and the national shortage of trucks and rice milling equipment. Eliminating these constraints should lower the consumer price of domestic rice and increase its competitiveness with imported rice. Additional tariffs on imported food would particularly increase the price of local and imported rice and decrease real incomes for both rural and urban households, multimarket analysis reveals. Therefore, rather than raise trade barriers, domestic producers should be made more competitive. Such a strategy could improve the efficiency of marketing and foster technological change.

With respect to public sector retrenchment programs, the government's reduction of the public sector work force has not reduced payroll expenditures, for workers

remaining on the public payroll, the average real wage more than doubled between 1986 and 1990. Survey results show that public sector workers have had comparative difficulty finding work in the private wage sector. Most retrenched workers who re-entered the labor force have done so as self-employed workers, after short duration of unemployment.

Despite significant agricultural and labor market reforms, the enclave mining sector has not been subject to substantial reform. Recent policy has focused on the promotion of artisanal mining, a further source of employment and incomes to domestic labor. Policy has also focused on ensuring the government's continuing reliance on the mining sector to furnish it with high levels of foreign exchange in renegotiating contracts with bauxite companies.

The Guinea's economy remains relatively unmonetized despite the financial sector liberalization, which has significantly increased the share of credit extended to the private sector. Increasing the deposit base and personal savings requires consistently positive interest rates and the slow rebuilding of confidence in the banking system. An institutional and legal framework is also essential for the development of the banking system, the extension of formal credit, and business itself.

With regards to fiscal reform policies, the book concludes that despite some simplifications of tax and tariff structures a low tax yield in Guinea continues, due to weaknesses in information, management, evaluation, and enforcement capabilities of the tax administration. Corruption, together with the widespread granting of discretionary tax exemptions, also lowers tax revenue.

Finally, the book looks shortly into issues related to education and health. With respect to the education sector, improving enrollment in education will require an increasing the quality and relevance of education to today's labor market. In the health sector, a conspicuous shortage of equipment and drugs remains, due to insufficient operating funds, continues to be thin, especially in rural areas. Arulpragasam and Sahn suggest that increased financing of the health sector from the treasury should be complemented with cost recovery for health care and drugs.

- Shaffer, Paul, Gender, "Poverty and Deprivation: Evidence from the Republic of Guinea", *World Development*, Vol. 26, No. 12 (December 1998), pp. 2119-35.

A priori, there is no evidence that women are more likely than men to suffer greater poverty. However, based on a Participatory Poverty Assessment data (PPA) of Kamatiguia, women are "worse off" than men when deprivation includes excessive workload and reduced decision-making authority. The results show that all indicators of poverty incidence, poverty intensity and poverty severity showed that at both poverty lines and ultrapoverly lines in Guinea, the incidence, intensity and severity of consumption deprivation is greater in male-headed households (MHH) than female-headed households (FHH). Two reasons explain this fact: first it is relatively wealthy women who do not remarry, if divorced or widowed; second a high proportion of FHH benefit from remittance income.

In guinea women and all females are underrepresented in both poor and ultrapoor households and are most underrepresented in ultrapoor households. According to the data on nutritional outcomes it seems that there is no bias against girls or women, the incidence of both stunting and wasting is higher in boys than girls while a higher percentage of men than women are underweight and a health risk in Conakry. On the level of intrahousehold distribution of health care, the data don't support the view of intrahousehold discrimination against females in health care access.

For most of person in the PPA groups the term well-being means first material needs and after social respect. The two most important material needs in question related to food and health, the others like shelter and clothing follow. Three sources of respect individual behavior, wealth and income, social status) and four categories of social status (age, gender, caste, and religious hierarchy) seemed important. However an absolute consensus was reached in favor of a social state of materially poor and respected by community rather than a social state of wealthy but not respected by

community. In addition, a large majority of the group agrees with the fact that women are the worse off social group in Guinea because of the women workload and the lack of effective decision-making authority. Indeed work time of women far exceeded that of men when domestic duties were combined with “economic work”. Those who have the opposite point of view argued that women work is less physically than men work and the male household head is responsible for household provisioning. Taking into account all of the above factors, which bear on the living conditions of men and women, many participants, would prefer to be male in second life if possible.

Ranking the households in three categories “worse off”, “intermediate”, “best off” according to the well-being criteria of villagers, all married village women were ranked as worse off than male household heads with the exception of two women: one enjoyed considerable wealth, had very successful children and had completed the pilgrimage to Mecca; the other was extremely intelligent and was held in great respect. These results confirm that women are worse off than men even if the analysis have done at individual level.

- Versluysen, Eugene, *Banking for the Poor*, West Hartford: Kumarian Press, 1999.

This book shows how, by financing income-generating activities, “banking for the poor” can stave off some of the effects of economic programs and policies that push or trap people in destitution, at the margin of society. The study covers selected microfinance institutions in South and East Asia, West Africa and Latin America.

Based on the analysis for Guinea, the study shows that (a) improving women’s access of microcredit can be expected to enhance their situation. , (b) small loans for self-employment can help fight poverty and marginalization, and (c) the microcredit success and their social impact depend on adapting financial services to people’s needs. The benefits of self-reliance go deep. First, nutrition and hygiene standards usually improve in the households of women who belong to microfinance programs. Second, women who are given the opportunity to work independently gain a greater say in family affairs, are less likely to be abused, have fewer children and become examples for others. However, even though self-employment raises income and improves living conditions in poor households, it cannot eradicate poverty by itself. One of the reasons for this is the inherent limitation of small-scale production by artisans, which generates no economies of scale, and the use of rudimentary technology that cannot compete with machine-made goods.

### 3. Education-specific literature

- Anderson-Levitt, Kathryn M., Mariane Bloch, and Aminata Maiga Soumare, “Inside Classrooms in Guinea: Girls’ Experiences”, in: Marianne Bloch, Josephine A. Beoku-Betts, and B. Robert Tabachnick (eds.), *Women and Education in Sub-Saharan Africa: Power, Opportunities, and Constraints*, Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 1998), pp. 99-130.

Occupational and pay discrimination would probably stem from the education system structure. In guinea, the schooling rate of girls is low and exceeds hardly the half of the boys’ schooling rate, the proportion of girls declines from one grade level to the next. Crowded classrooms, scarcity of books, insults from some teachers, and physical punishments combine to create a climate of discouragement for many students of both sexes. However girls face additional discouraging factors, the girls’ enrollment persistence and success in school depend on many factors beyond the classroom and the classroom itself such as the local function of marriage, mothers’ and daughters’ workloads, cleaning the classroom, distance from home to school, gender stereotypes and discrimination against women in the job market.

In addition the classroom the teachers’ expectations affected what girls did, sometimes teachers acted consciously and deliberately to encourage girls’ participation; sometimes they sabotaged girls’ involvement, occasionally without realizing they did so. Moreover there are some interactions among boys, teachers and girl’s behavior that affect negatively girls’ success in the classroom, for instance girls’ hesitation to

participate in class, teachers' attitudes to attribute more academic competence to boys than girls, boys' attempts to control girls physically and verbally.

We noticed that a female teacher seemed to treat a girl much better than a male teacher did, especially in rural areas. They probably provide incentive for girls to stay at school and learn. However the number of women teachers reaches hardly 5% of primary teachers in rural areas while they account for only 23% of primary teachers and less for higher degrees in urban areas. Therefore the number of women teachers should be increased.

- Glick, Peter and David E. Sahn, "Gender and Education Impacts on Employment and Earnings in West Africa: Evidence from Guinea", *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, Vol. 45, No. 3 (April 1997), pp. 793-823.

Considering three segments of labor market in Guinea: self-employment, private sector and public sector; we tried to find that if the schooling returns and the determinants of entry and earnings differ according to the segments, and if there is any discrimination against women to access each segment of the labor market.

The results show that the determinants of entry into different segments of the labor market are quite different. For both men and women, more education reduces the likelihood of being self-employed, so in the public sector employees seem to be more educated than those in the self-employment sector. Unlike men, more education increases the probability that a woman will enter the private wage sector. However the type occupation open to women in this sector are not most of the time the same than those for men. While women and men are the same chance to entry into the self-employment sector, the probability of working are substantially lower for women than for men with the same characteristics at all levels of schooling except university in both the public sectors and private sector.

The determinants of earning do also vary by sector. Mean earning for men is higher than for women in all sector except the public sector. The gap is very large in the self-employment, about 55% of this gap is due to the gender effect (discrimination), indeed self employment women may be confined to activities that are relatively less profitable (mostly in retailing), probably they have constraints to access loan to build up more profitable activities. Women receive also less compensation than men with the same characteristics because of occupational discrimination (the unequal access to an occupation for men and women with the same qualifications) and pay discrimination.

Education raises the probability of the entry and the earning of men and women in all sectors of urban market, especially primary education raise women's earning in the self-employment sector. While better schooling for girls seem to increase their income and the probability to access wage employment, there is a tendency for the schooling return of self-employed women to decline after a certain level, due to the fact they are highly concentrated in traditional commerce activities which are less profitable. In addition women are far less likely than men to be wage employees because employer generally prefer to hire men rather than women with the same characteristics because of their higher absenteeism for pregnancy or child rearing.

- O'Gara, Chloe, Sharon Benoliel, Margaret Sutton, and Karen Tietjen, "More, But Not Yet Better: An Evaluation of USAID's Programs and Policies to Improve Girls' Education", *USAID Program and Operations Assessment Report No. 25* (June 1999). (Summary in progress)
- Tembon, Mercy and Samer Al-Samarrai, "Who Gets Primary Schooling and Why? Evidence for Gender Inequality Within Families in Guinea", *IDS Working Paper 85* (April 1999). (Summary in progress)

#### 4. Health-specific literature

- Agha, Sohail, “An Evaluation of Adolescent Sexual Health Programs in Cameroon, Botswana, South Africa, and Guinea”, PSI Research Division, Working Paper No. 29 (2000).  
(Summary in progress)
- Glick, Peter and David E. Sahn, “Health and Productivity in a Heterogeneous Urban Labour Market”, *Applied Economics*, Vol. 30, No. 2 (February 1998), pp. 203-216.  
According to the 1993 *World Development Report*, addressing diseases of high burden with the most cost-effective interventions could do much to reduce disease in the population. There are several highly cost effective curative interventions that address communicable, maternal, and prenatal diseases, the largest causes of death in Guinea.  
Effectiveness is low for outreach interventions (such as mass campaigns of AIDS, education via the media, anti-tobacco legislation and legislation against injury) and high for curative hospital interventions while the average cost per person for interventions delivered at hospitals is about four times that of interventions delivered at health centers or in outreach programs.  
The actual total per capita spending on health of about \$8 falls below the level of \$12 for a minimum package of essential public health and curative health services. The minimum package would address a large proportion (69%) of major causes of premature mortality in Guinea. Its cost is \$13 per capita, which is about three times the current public per capita expenditure. The supply of the minimum package requires a large base of investment in infrastructure, drugs and equipment, that would account for 90% of recurrent budget according to the analysis, but in Guinea the part of non-salary items in actual recurrent spending reaches about 15%.
- Glick, Peter and David E. Sahn, “Maternal Labour Supply and Child Nutrition in West Africa”, *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics*, Vol. 60, No. 3 (August 1998), pp. 325-355.  
(Summary in progress)
- Hanson, Kara, “Summary of the Case Study of the EPI/PHI/ED Programme in Guinea”, in: *Implementing Health Sector Reforms in Africa: A Review of Eight Country Experiences*, Appendix D, UNICEF, Division of Evaluation, Policy and Planning, pp. 67-70.  
Concerning the relationship between health and productivity or earnings, the effects of health on productivity tend to depend on gender and the sector of employment. For men greater height raises earnings both in the private sector and in self-employment, particularly in the later; unlike men greater height has no impact on women’s earnings in all sectors. Body mass index seems to have positive effects on earnings of men in self and private wage employment while Women in self-employment only benefit from its increase. Improvement from health status of self-employed women has a direct impact on their earnings and indirect impact by strengthening impacts of schooling, that result was not checked for men. In addition household per capita calorie and protein availability has no impact on labor productivity among men and women in all sectors.
- Prabhat Jha, Ousmane Bangoura and Kent Ranson, “The Cost-Effectiveness of Forty health interventions in Guinea”, *Health Policy and Planning*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (1998), pp. 249-262.  
A standardized minimum package of services and a cost-recovery system at the health-center level, and efforts to ensure equity in the provision of health services are some of the key operational strategies, which have contributed to the success of the national primary health care (PHC) program in Guinea. However the PHC targets were proving more difficult to achieve than had been originally assumed, because of constraints linked to the management and follow-up of program such as inadequacy of resources required for decentralization of the various strategies and activities, problems

of equity and drug management, and the absence of a system that provides services to poor people either free of charge or at a minimum cost.

- Yoder, P. Stanley, Papa Ousmane Camera, and Baba Soumaoro, *Female Genital Cutting and Coming of Age in Guinea*, (Calverton, MD: Macro International Inc., 1999). (Summary in progress)

#### 5. Literature specific to the water sector

- Clarke, George, Claude Menard, and Ana Maria Zuluaga, *The Welfare Effects of Private Sector Participation in Guinea's Urban Water Supply*, World Bank, Policy Research Working Paper, No. 2361 (June 2000). (Summary in progress)
- Menard, Claude and George Clarke, *A Transitory Regime Water Supply in Conakry, Guinea*, World Bank, Policy Research Working Paper, No. 2362 (June 2000). (Summary in progress)

#### 6. Literature specific to the public sector

- Glick, Peter and David E. Sahn, "Gender and Education Impacts on Employment and Earnings in West Africa: Evidence from Guinea", *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, Vol. 45, No. 3 (April 1997), pp. 793-823.

This study provides an examination of the labor market transitions paths of retrenched public sector workers. It finds that the determinants of entry into various sectors of the labor market are quite different and that women are far less likely than men to be wage employees. It concludes that (a) more efforts are needed to reduce state imposed barriers, (b) to reduce labor market segmentation, and (c) to release the full potential of the self-employment sector. However it would be too optimistic to consider the self-employment sector as a vehicle of major employment creation. There is no evidence that the self-employment sector offers unlimited economic opportunities. Indeed, the growth in the self-employment sector is likely to be a consequence of economic crisis rather than a premise of future employment creation and economic growth.

- Milles, Bradford, David E. Sahn, Edward E. Walden, and Stephen D. Younger, "Public Finance and Public Employment: An Analysis of Public Sector Retrenchment Programs in Ghana and Guinea", in: Henry J. Bruton and Catherine B. Hill (eds.), *The Evaluation of Public Expenditure in Africa*, (Washington, DC: World Bank, 1996), pp. 83-110. (Summary in progress)
- Milles, Bradford F. and David E. Sahn, "Labor Market Segmentation and the Implications of Public Sector Retrenchment Programs", *Journal of Comparative Economics*, Vol. 25, No. 3 (December 1997), pp. 385-402.

The need to reduce the size and the role of the state in Guinean economy occurred as a consequence of economic liberalization in the mid-1980s. The magnitude of labor market adjustment costs associated with public sector retrenchment programs affects welfare, particularly for women who may face greater barriers for getting new jobs in the private sector. Indeed because of urban labor market segmentation the probability of working are substantially lower for women than for men with the same characteristics in wage sector employment, even after controlling for marriage and the impact of the presence of young children in the house. Females of retrenched public sector workers have a significantly higher probability than males to leave unemployment for the self-employment sector, but the later is more susceptible to seasonal variations in income, and self-employed women seems to have lower earnings than self-employed men. While severance payments tend to decrease the probability of wage employment acceptance, its effects on the probability of accepting non-wage sector positions are ambiguous. Overall, severance payments have positive impacts on unemployment duration and may also ease capital constraints to self-employment opportunities.

## **Annex 1: Government Documents (sorted by date)**

- *Estimation des Coefficients d'Elasticite de la Consommation des Menages par Rapport au Revenu et au Prix*, Rapport de mission, Projet d'Appui du Développement Socio-économique (PADSE), (Février 1996).
- *Situation et Déterminants de la Demande d'Education en Guinée*, Rapport de mission, Projet d'Appui du Développement Socio-économique (PADSE), (Février 1996).
- *Estimation des Apports Energétiques et Nutritionnels de la Consommation Alimentaire*, Projet d'Appui du Développement Socio-économique (PADSE), (Février 1996).
- *Enquête a Indicateurs Multiples 1996*, Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et du Plan, UNICEF (Décembre 1996).
- *Exploitation des Données de Enquête Intégrale (1994-1995) et Production du Secteur Informel en Guinée*, Ministère du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale (mai 1998).
- Republic of Guinea, Consultative Group Meeting (June 24-26, 1998), Vision and Strategy of Development (June 1998).
- *Elaboration d'un Tableau Entrées-sorties ( TES-1994) et Modèle de Simulation Macro-économique*, Ministère du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale (Mai 1998).
- *Etablissement d'une Carte de Pauvreté de la République de Guinée*, Ministère du Plan et de la Coopération (Mars 1999).
- Lamine Mohamed, Keita et Dienabou Youla, "La Dimension Sociale de la Pauvreté en Guinée: Analyse a l'Echelle des Sous Préfectures Basées sur les Données de Recensement" (March 2000).
- Enquêtes Démographiques et de Santé 1999: Rapport de Synthèse (2000).
- Republic of Guinea, Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (October 2000).
- République of Guinée, Ministère des Mines, de la Géologie et de l'Environnement, Identification du Projet de Renforcement des Capacités Institutionnelles
- Décentralisées du Secteur Minier (Troisième ébauche: Octobre 2000).

## **Annex 2: IMF and World Bank Documents**

### **1. Joint Bank-Fund Country Documents (sorted by date)**

- Guinea: Preliminary Document on the Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) (December 1999).
- Guinea: Joint Staff Assessment of the Interim PRSP (December 2000).
- Guinea: Enhanced HIPC Initiative: Decision Point Document (December 2000).

### **2. IMF Documents (sorted by date)**

- IMF Executive Board Discusses Recent Developments and Regional Policy Issues in the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), Public Information Notice (PIN) No. 00/51 (July 2000).
- Staff Report for the 2000 Article IV Consultation, and the First Review of the Third Annual Arrangement Under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility, and Request for Waivers of Performance Criteria (December 2000).
- Staff Report for the Request for a Three-Year Arrangement Under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (April 2001).

### **3. World Bank Documents (sorted by date)**

- Guinea: Beyond Poverty: How Supply Factors Influence Girl's Education in Guinea: Issues and Strategies, Document of the World Bank, Report No 14488-GUI (March 1996).
- Guinea: A Socioeconomic Assessment of Well-Being and Poverty, Document of World Bank, Report No 16465-GUI (March 1997).

- Memorandum of the President of the International Development Association to the Executive Directors on a Country Assistance Strategy of the World Bank Group for the Republic of Guinea (November 1997).
- Report and Recommendation of the President of the International Development Association to the Executive Directors on a Proposed Credit in the Amount of SDR 50.8 Million to the Republic of Guinea for a Public Expenditure Management Adjustment Credit (November 1997).
- Consultative Group for Guinea, June 24-26, 1998, Chairman's Report for Proceeding, World Bank (October 1998).
- Guinea: Enhanced HIPC Initiative: President's Memorandum and Recommendation (December 2000).
- Guinea: Sector Education Program, Dimensions of Economic Analysis Performed for the Sector Education Program (2001)
- Rural Sector Note: Towards a Rural Development Strategy in Guinea (Draft 2001).
- Country Assistance Strategy Progress Report for the Republic of Guinea (Draft of March 27, 2001).