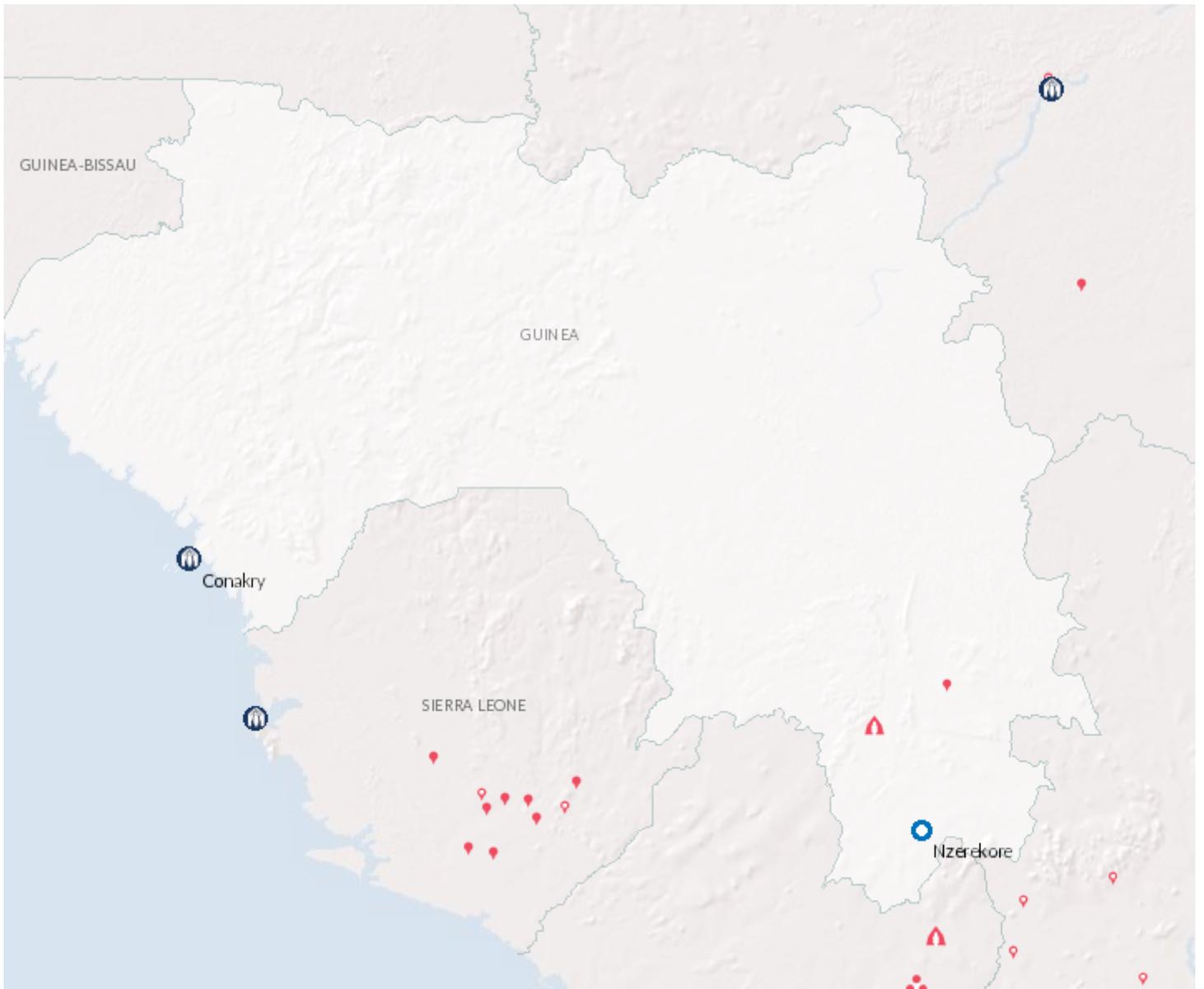


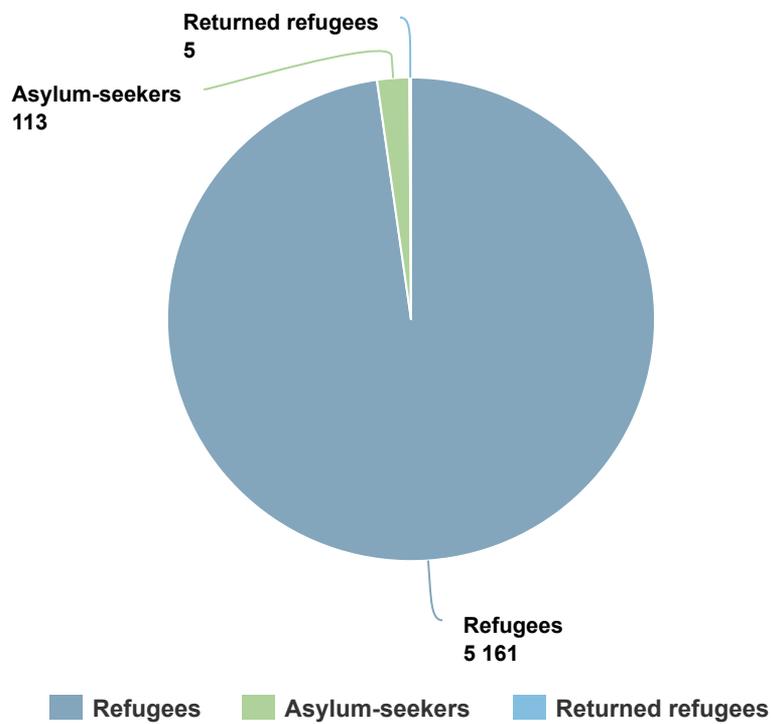
Operation: Guinea



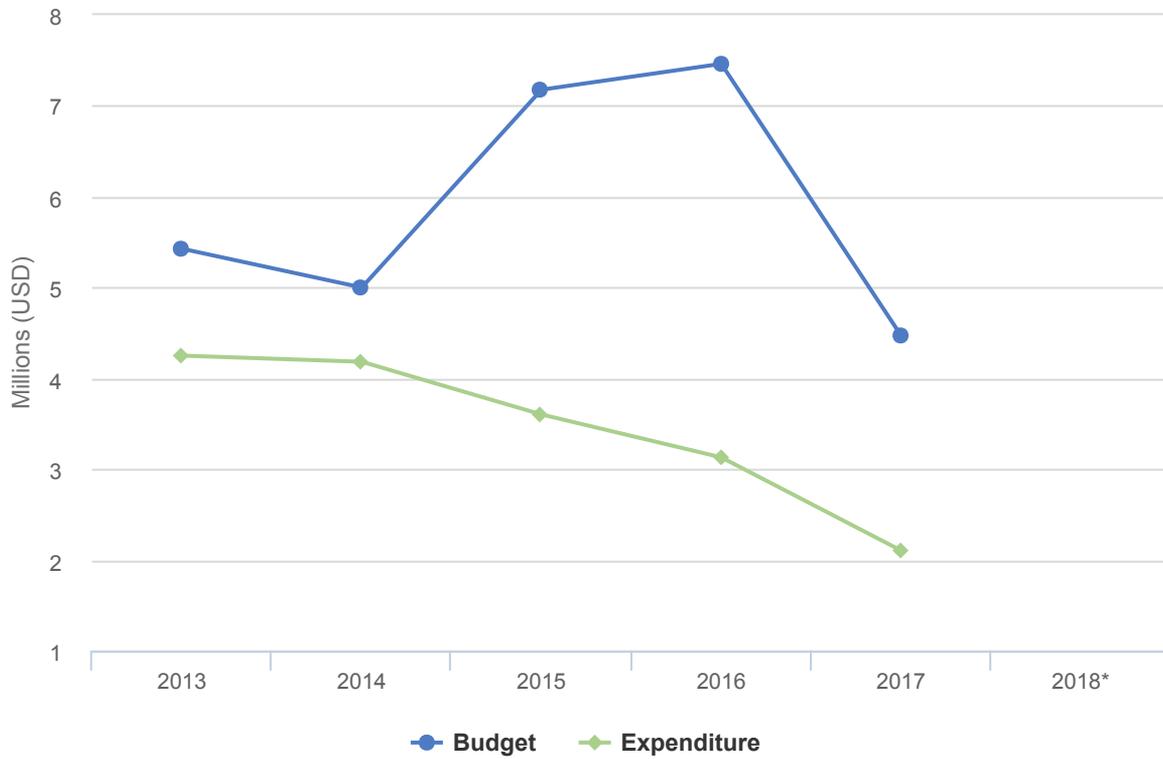
People of Concern

INCREASE IN
2% 2017

2017	5,279
2016	5,176
2015	9,037



Budgets and Expenditure for Guinea



Operational context

In 2017, the political climate in Guinea was partly affected by social tensions in relation to local elections. This was compounded by strikes by teachers calling for increased wages in February 2017, and by trade unions in November 2017.

UNHCR continued to work with the Government of the Republic of Guinea, along with one NGO (ODIC), and other UN agencies. UNHCR and two partners implemented projects in several areas, including protection, community services, health, livelihoods, education, WASH, camp management, security and warehouse management.

In order to increase the asylum space, UNHCR advocated with the Government for the adoption of a draft asylum law, accession to the Kampala Convention and to set up a national legal framework that would enable protection and assistance to internally displaced people (IDPs).

The implementation of local integration in Guinea was hindered by the lack of an efficient mechanism to define the legal and economic aspects of refugee integration.

The work on the new Civil Code relating to nationality proceeded. Once adopted, it will conform to the provisions of Statelessness Conventions of 1954 and 1961.

Population trends

By the end of 2017, the number of people of concern to UNHCR in Guinea was close to 5,300 people, consisting of some 5,160 refugees and 110 asylum-seekers (more or less the same number as of 2016). A majority of refugees came from Côte d'Ivoire (some 4,500), followed by Liberia (close to 300) and Sierra Leone (some 200).

Key achievements

- In order to facilitate medical coverage for illnesses not covered by refugee health facility, UNHCR and its partner put in place a referral system that aligned with the health monitoring system of Guinea.
- UNHCR, together with partners, introduced a tracking system for students to monitor their school attendance and drop-out rates.
- UNHCR continued livelihood and self-reliance activities with the goal of local integration. Substantial progress was made towards compliance with the minimum livelihoods criteria.
- Ivorian refugees in Kouankam 2 refugee camp benefitted from the ongoing sensitization campaign on prevention of HIV/AIDS. 16 individuals living with HIV (4 men and 12 women) continued to benefit from the free services provided by the National Programme against AIDS in Guinea.

Unmet needs

- Nutritional needs were not fully covered due to funding constraints.
 - Self-reliance coverage was limited due to funding constraints.
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