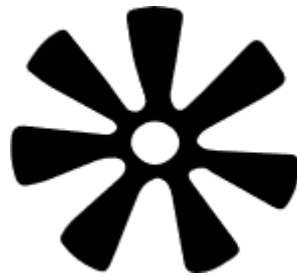


Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

Guinée/Guinea

Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Guinea was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December 2020 – late February 2021) in Leiden, and elsewhere, see www.africaknows.eu.



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl

Highlights

- 1 Guinée's population increased from 3.5 million in 1960 via 6.4 million in 1990 to 13.1 million in 2020.
- 2 The country's literacy rate was and is low, but improved to 32% in 2014, with women having much lower figures than men.
- 3 Primary school enrolment moved up to more than 75% after 2015, secondary enrolment to 32% (and in both cases girls much behind boys). The education index improved from a very low .121 in 1990 to .341 in 2018, still low for African standards.
- 4 For the education index, and for the indicators of Mean Years of Schooling and Expected Years of Schooling it can be said that the capital city Conakry always had a much better situation than everywhere else, but that regional inequality became less severe (for the education index and MYS) or stabilized (EYS).
- 5 Gross tertiary enrolment stood at 12% in 2014 (men 16% and women 7%), resulting in 132,000 students in Guinea's higher education institutions.
- 6 Guinea did not have any higher education institutions at Independence in 1958, but soon afterwards developed its own public universities, which numbers rapidly increased after 2000, while after 2005 also many private knowledge institutions have been started. Currently there are 14 public and 25 private tertiary knowledge institutions in the country. Conakry very much dominates the scene.
- 7 As far as we know Guinea only has one functioning think tank, while there are a few museums, spread out over the country.

Part 1: The Story

Guinée's demographic and education development

Guinée, officially République de Guinée, is located in West Africa, bordered by Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Sierra Leone and Liberia

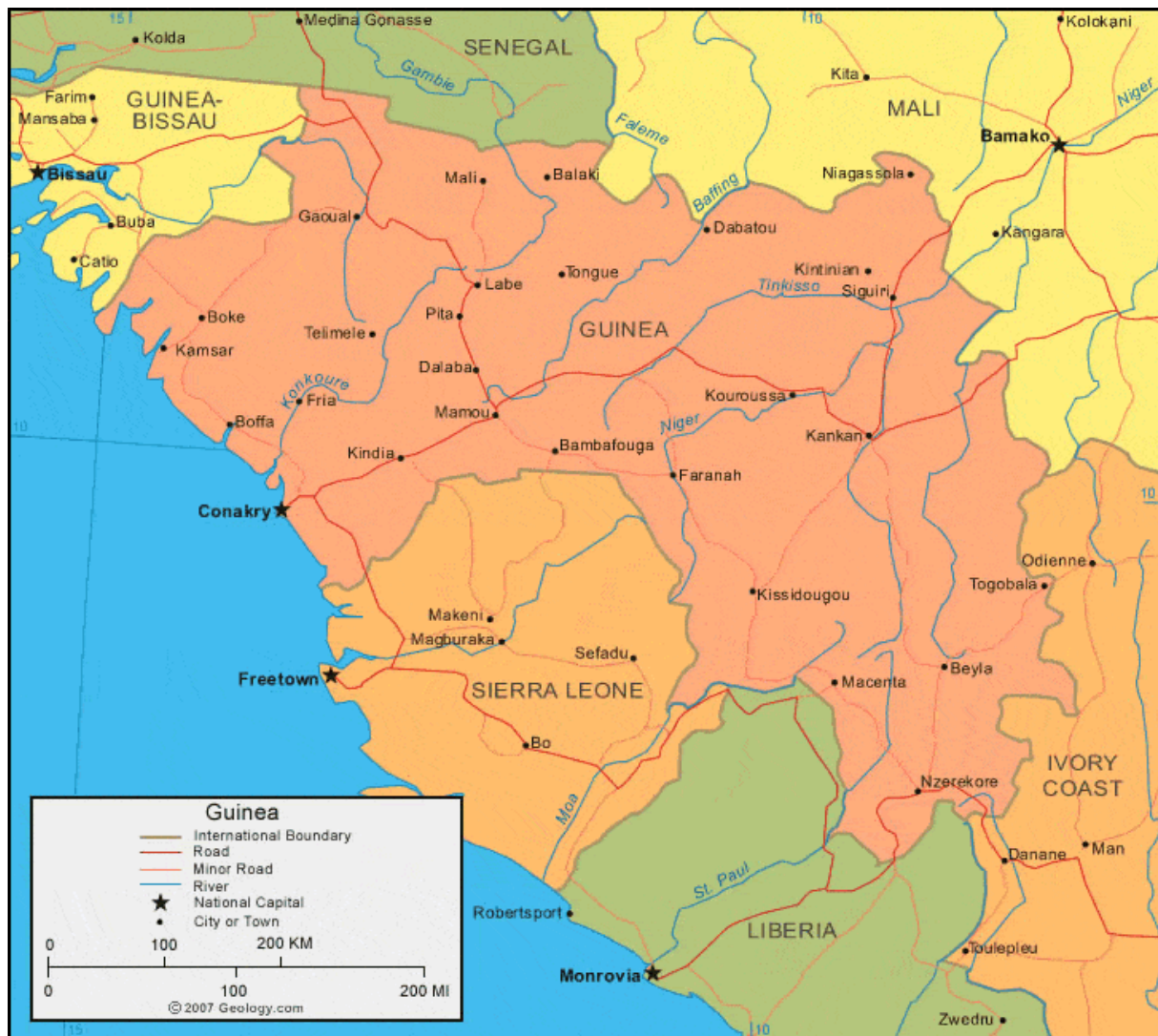
Guinée was a French colony from the late 19th century onwards under the name of Guinée française, part of French West Africa. The country became independent in 1958 as Guinée.

Guinée's population increased from 3.5 million in 1960 to 13.1 million in the second half of 2020. In 1960, only 10.7% of the Guinée's population lived in cities (only 375k people), while the urban population has increased to 38.6% or 5.1 million. According to Worldometers, Guinée's largest city is Camayenne, followed by the capital Conakry. Although it is unclear if Camayenne (Capitale d'État-Zone Spéciale de Conakry) should be considered as a city on its own.

Guinée's life expectancy increased from 34 years for males and 37 years for females in 1960 to 62 years for males and 63 years for females currently. The median age first decreased from 20 years in 1960 to 16.4 years in 1985. Since then, it started to increase and is currently 18 years. In 1960 an average woman gave birth to 6.1 live-born children, which increased to 6.6 in 1990. Since then, the fertility rate is decreasing and currently an average woman gives birth to 4.7 live-born children¹.

Map 1: Guinea and surrounding countries

1 <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/guinea-population/>



Source: Geology.com

Literacy and enrolment

In Guinea, education is compulsory from age 7 to 12, a total of six years. UNESCO² assesses the literacy rate to be 32% in 2014 (men 44% and women only 22%). The number of illiterate adults was 4.2 million people in 2014: 1.6 million men and 2.6 million women.

The number of enrolled students in Guinean primary and secondary educations increased from 26% and 8% respectively in 1986 to 76% and 32% in 2014 and 2016 respectively. There are 2.1 million primary-school-age children (7-12 years old), and also 2.1 million secondary-school-age children (13-19 years old). The ratio of boys to girls is far from equal as only 69% of the girls get primary education compared to the 83% of the boys³. For secondary schools these figures are 26% for girls and 39% for boys.

When it comes to the tertiary level of education, even fewer students are enrolled. The 20-24 years old constitute 1.1 million people. But only 12% pursued their studies to university

² <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/gn>

³ Source: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.PRM.NENR.FE?end=2016&locations=GN&start=1986>

level or its equivalent in 2014. For women this was 7% and for men 16% (these are gross figures, as a considerable number of students are older than 24 years old). In total 132,000 students are enrolled in Guinea's tertiary knowledge institutions.

Regional differentiation of education in Guinée

The information provided by the Globaldatalab about the subregional human development index, its components and its indicators (<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>) provides data for the period between 1990 and 2018, and uses eight regions.

Map 2: Guinea's eight regions



Source of map: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/1c/Guinea_Regions.png

The Globaldatalab provides data about the education index (one of the three indexes that together form the Human Development Index), and about two relevant indicators: mean years of schooling, showing the average education level of the adult population per region, and expected years of education, showing the expected number of years current children will attend schools. This excludes the religious, koranic schools and only deals with the official, state-based, school system.

We present the data for the years 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2018 (the latest year available at the moment). See tables 1-4 in part 2 ('the data').

The population of Guinea almost doubled between 1990 and 2018, from 6.4 to 12.4 million inhabitants. See table 1 in part 2. Population growth was most rapid in Faranah and Mamou regions, and also above the national average in Kankan, Conakry and Kindia. The southeast and the northwest regions lagged behind.

Education index

The education index, part of the human development index, increased from .121 in 1990 to .341 in 2018. The improvements, although modest compared to some other African countries, were consistent throughout the period and also for all Guinea's regions. The best results by far can be seen in the capital city Conakry and the worst education situation in Kankan in the northeast. Improvements between 1990 and 2018 were most rapid in Kindia, and lagged behind in Faranah. Regional inequality diminished and particularly after 2010.

Mean Years of Schooling for Adults

The 'mean years of schooling' indicator shows the accumulated education results for adults between 1990 and 2018: it improved from 1.2 years (very low for African standards) to 2.7 years (still very low). The situation in Conakry was much better than in all other regions, and Mamou and Labe lagged behind most. The fastest improvement have taken place in Kindia (again) and the slowest improvements in Kankan. Regional inequality was really extreme in 1990, and improved after 2000, but is still very high.

Expected Years of Schooling for Children

The 'Expected Years of Schooling for children' indicates major progress in Guinea's school attendance: between 1990 and 2018 it improved from only 2.9 years to 9 years, and that growth was consistent, and was so everywhere in the country. By far the best region is again Conakry, and by far the worst region (again) Kankan. The fastest growth took place in Kindia and much slower growth in Faranah. Regional inequality did not change much throughout the period.

Guinée's tertiary knowledge development

Guinée currently has 39 universities or other tertiary institutions. There are 14 public ones and 25 private ones, and just one of them with a religious background. Tertiary education started in the 1960s. The number of private tertiary institutions started to grow from the first decade of the 21st century onwards and soon there were many more private institutions than public ones. Currently they far outnumber the public universities (but not in terms of numbers of students). See tables 5 and 6 in part 2.



(Public) Université Gamal Abdel Nasser de Conakry (UGANC) :

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/16/Parc_de_l%27UGANC.jpg



(Private) Université Kofi Annan de Guinée : Source: <https://moussidal.com/listings/1367-kipe-conakry-universite-kofi-annan-de-guinee/>

Historically the development of the number of universities is as given in the following table. The large majority of both public and private knowledge institutions can be found in Conakry, and some of Guinea's regions are without any tertiary institution yet. See table 7 in part 2.

Guinée's universities and other tertiary institutions 1960 – 2020

Type	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Public	0	1	2	3	4	4	12	14	14	14
Private	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	22	25	25
Total	0	1	2	3	5	7	19	36	39	39

(Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/bj/>), and <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), World Higher Education Database (https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php); and the websites of the institutions, if available.

Think tanks and other knowledge institutions in Guinée

According to the 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report, there are 2 think tanks or research institutes in Guinée, outside the university system. Unfortunately, it is practically impossible to find valid information on think tanks in Guinée, and we only found one functioning think tank. See table 8 in part 2.

Museums in Guinée



Musée National Sandervalia: <https://moma.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Sandervalia-National-Museum.png>

Most of the six museums in Guinée that we encountered are historical cultural museums, and with locations in various parts of the country. See table 9 in part 2.

Part 2 : The data

Map and Table 1 : Regions and Population in Guinée

Region	Population 1990 x 1000	Population 2018 x 1000	2018/1990
Boke	740	1300	1.76
Conakry	910	1930	2.12
Faranah	510	1200	2.35
Kankan	820	1760	2.15
Kindia	860	1830	2.13
Labe	660	1230	1.86
Mamou	450	1050	2.33
Nzérékoré	1400	2130	1.52
Total	6350	12400	1.95

Source of map: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/1c/Guinea_Regions.png Data: global datalab 4.0: <https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/shdi/>

Table 2: Education Index 1990-2018, x 1000

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Boke	97	155	285	309	3.19
Conakry	249	370	513	602	2.42
Faranah	115	183	221	255	2.21
Kankan	72	116	159	222	3.08
Kindia	96	158	254	343	3.57
Labe	79	131	202	238	3.01
Mamou	83	138	213	265	3.19
Nzérékoré	126	199	285	333	2.64
Total	121	191	289	341	2.82
Inequality	3.5	3.2	3.2	2.7	

Data: global datalab 4.0: <https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/shdi/>. Inequality = highest/lowest

Table 3: Mean Years of Schooling for Adults, 1990-2018

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Boke	0.8	1.0	1.5	2.4	3.00
Conakry	3.6	4.4	4.4	7.0	1.94
Faranah	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.70
Kankan	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.8	1.57
Kindia	0.6	0.8	1.2	2.2	3.67
Labe	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	2.00
Mamou	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.1	2.75
Nzérékoré	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.4	1.85
Total	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.7	2.25
Inequality	9.0	11.0	7.3	6.4	

Data: global datalab 4.0: <https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/shdi/>. Inequality = highest/lowest

Table 4: Expected Years of Schooling for Children, 1990-2018

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Boke	2.5	4.4	8.5	8.3	3.32
Conakry	4.6	8.0	13.2	13.3	2.89
Faranah	3.0	5.2	6.8	7.2	2.40
Kankan	1.9	3.3	4.9	5.9	3.11
Kindia	2.7	4.8	7.8	9.7	3.59
Labe	2.3	4.0	6.5	7.3	3.17
Mamou	2.6	4.5	7.0	8.3	3.19
Nzérékoré	3.0	5.3	8.5	9.2	3.07
Total	2.9	5.2	8.4	9.0	3.10
Inequality	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.3	

Data: global datalab 4.0: <https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/shdi/>. Inequality = highest/lowest

Table 5: Public universities in Guinée

University	Year of establishment	Location
Université Gamal Abdel Nasser de Conakry (UGANC) (http://uganc.org/) Founded in 1962 as Institut Polytechnique, became University in 1984. Acquired present status 1989. Previously known as Université de Conakry.	1962 (1984; 1989)	Conakry
Institut Supérieur Agronomique et Vétérinaire de Faranah Institut supérieur agronomique et vétérinaire Valéry Giscard d'Estaing (ISAV) (https://www.isav-gn.org/fr/pr%C3%A9sentation) Founded 1978. Acquired present status and title 1991.	1978 (1991)	Conakry
Université Julius N'yérére de Kankan (UJNK) (https://www.ujnk.org/) Founded 1963 as school, became Institut polytechnique 1967 and acquired present status and title 1989.	1989 (1963; 1967)	Kankan
Institut supérieur des Mines et Géologie de Boké (ISMGB) (https://www.ismg-boke.com/) Founded 1962 as Faculté de l'Institut Polytechnique de Conakry, relocated in Boké 1972 and acquired current status and title 1991.	1991 (1962, 1972)	Boké
Centre Universitaire de N'Zérékoré (https://univ-nzerekore.org/)	2001	N'Zérékoré
Institut Supérieur de Commerce et d'Administration des Entreprises de Guinée (ISCAEG) (https://iscaeguinee.com/)	2002	Conakry
Institut supérieur des Sciences de l'Education de Guinée/Lamandji (ISSEG) (https://www.isseg-gn.com/) Founded 1991. Formerly Ecole Normale Supérieure de Manéah. Acquired present status and title 2003.	2003 (1991)	Conakry
Institut supérieur de Formation à Distance (ISFAD) (https://www.isfad-gn.org/)	2004	Conakry
Institut supérieur des Sciences et de Médecine vétérinaire de Dalaba (ISSMV)	2004	Dalaba (Mamou)
Institut supérieur de Technologie de Mamou IST-Mamou (IST) (http://www.istmamou.org/accueil/)	2004	Mamou

Institut supérieur d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme de Conakry (ISAU)	2004	Conakry
Institut supérieur des Arts de Guinée (ISAG)	2004	Dubréka (Kindia)
Institut supérieur de l'Information et de la Communication de Kountia – Coyah ISIC Kountia (ISIC)	2006	Conakry
Ecole Supérieure du Tourisme et de l'Hôtellerie de Guinée (ESTH) (http://esth.edu.gn/). Founded 2006 as a faculty of the University Général Lansana Conté de Sonfonia (GLSC). Acquired autonomous status 2008.	2008 (2006)	Conakry

(Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/bj/>), and <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), World Higher Education Database (https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php); and the websites of the institutions, if available

Table 6: Private Universities in Benin

University	Year of establishment	Location	Religious affiliation
Collège Universitaire International (UNIC) Founded in 1987 as Ecole Moyenne Supérieur d'Informatique et de Gestion (EMSIG). Became Institut des Ecoles d'Ingénieurs 1993, Université Consulaire (UNIC) 1999. Acquired current status and title 2004.	1993 (1987, 2004)	Conakry	No
Institut Supérieur d'Informatique et de Management / Université Nouvelles Technologies (ISIM-UNT)	1995	Conakry	No
Université Kofi Annan de Guinée (UNIKAG) (https://ukaguinee.org/public/) (4icu rank: 1 in Guinée and 11029 worldwide)	1996	Conakry	No
Université Nelson Mandela (UNM) (https://nmandelauniversity.org/about-us/index)	2003	Conakry	No
Université La Source (US) (http://www.universitelasource.org/) Founded 2004. Acquired present status and title 2007.	2004 (2007)	Conakry	No
Université René Lévesque (URL) (http://www.urenelevesque.com/)	2004	Kipé (= Conakry)	No
Université pour Développement Communautaire (UDECOM) (http://www.udecom-guinee.com/)	2004	N'Zérékoré	No
Université Général Lansana Conté (UGLC SC) (http://www.uglc.org/)	2005	Conakry	No
Université Mercure International (UMI) (http://universitemercureinternational.com/)	2005	Conakry	No
Centre Universitaire de Kindia (CUK)	2006	Foulaya (Boké)	No
Université Nongo Conakry (UNC) (http://uncgn.com/)	2007	Conakry	No
Université Thierno Macka Barry (UTMB)	2007	Dapompa (= Conakry)	No
Université Titi Camara/Université Roi Mohamed VI (UTICA)	2007	Conakry	No
Université Amadou Dieng (UAD) (https://univadieng.com/uad/)	2007	Conakry	No
Université Mahatma Gandhi de Conakry (UMG)	2007	Conakry	No

Université Catholique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest à Conakry Université Catholique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest Unité Universitaire à Conakry (UCAO-UUCO) (http://www.ucao-uuco.com/)	2008	Conakry	Yes
Université El Hadj Bemba Touré (UEBT)	2008	Conakry	No
Institut Supérieur d'Informatique et d'Ingénierie Galilée (ISIG)	2008	Conakry	No
Université Avicenne (UA)	2008	Conakry	No
Université Roi Hassan II (URHII)	2008	Conakry	No
Université Thierno Amadou Diallo (UTAD)	2008	Kipé (= Conakry)	No
Institut Universitaire des Hautes Etudes de Guinée (IUHEG)	2008	Conakry	No
Université Barack Obama (UBO)	2010	Conakry	No
Université La Part-Dieu (USTK)	2011	Kissidougou (Faranah)	No
Université Winfrey OPRAH de Guinée (UWOG)	2012	Dubrêka (Kindia)	No

Sources: see table 5

Table 7: Regional distribution of Guinea's tertiary knowledge institutions

Region	Public	Private	Total	Institutions per million inhabitants
Boké	1	1	2	1.5
Conakry	8	21	29	15.0
Faranah	0	1	1	0.8
Kankan	1	0	1	0.6
Kindia	1	1	2	1.1
Labe	0	0	0	0.0
Mamou	2	0	2	1.9
Nzérékoré	1	1	2	0.9
Total	14	25	39	3.1

Regions: see map and table 1, earlier in part 2.

Table 8: Think tanks and other knowledge institutions in Guinée

Think tanks	Year of establishment	Location
Institut Agronomique De Guinee		Conakry

(Sources; https://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1017&context=think_tanks (for: 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report);

Table 9: Museums in Guinée

Museums	websites	Location
Sandervalia National Museum (1960)		Conakry

Musée Préfectoral de Kissidougou (1960)		Kissidougou
Musée Préfectoral de Boké (1971)		Boké
Musée Préfectoral de Koundara		Koundoura
Musée Préfectoral de N'zerekore		N'zerekore
Petit Musée de Fouta (2001)		Labe

(source: Wikipedia: Museums, and other sources, like <https://www.arts-store.com/mus%C3%A9es-museums-world-1/>). Not included: cultural centres

*This report was made as a student assignment for the Bachelor's Minor 'African Dynamics', which is a joint course of Leiden University, Delft University of Technology and Erasmus University Rotterdam, guided by the African Studies Centre Leiden (Marleen Dekker and Madi Ditmars). This report was made by **K.Y. Beyina** (Delft University Mechanical Engineering), and revised and extended by Maaïke Westra and Ton Dietz, African Studies Centre Leiden.*