

All data is taken from the report submitted to **Prime Minister Ibrahima kassory fofana in 2021** by the Ministry of National Education and Literacy (MENA).

The country has only 8114 public elementary school, of which

- 2923 full-cycle schools (6 classes or more)
- 5191 schools with incomplete cycles (fewer than 6 classes)
- 1080 schools in sheds and/or under precarious construction.

740 public secondary schools, including :

- 569 collèges,
- 85 lycées and
- 78 collège- lycées.

Of these 740 schools, **14 are in shacks** and/or under precarious construction and 24 in incomplete state.

Pending the recruitment of teachers and the construction of classrooms, the return to the the idea of returning to double shifts (morning/evening rotation) in schools could be be explored, pending the n construction of new classrooms.

On the other hand, Guinea has **4166 private schools**, most of which are located in the Greater Conakry area:

- Greater Conakry, with 2,218 in the 5 communes of Conakry, or 53% of the country's particularly in Matoto, which accounts for 37% of the country's private schools.
- country
- Coyah, with 309 private schools
- Dubréka with 262 private schools and, to a lesser extent ,
- kindia with 141 private schools
- The kankan region (including Siguri) boasts 217 private schools, 117 of which are in the urban commune of kankan.
- of kankan.

If we want to respect the ratio of **40 pupils per classroom in rural areas and 50 in urban areas** , we need to build **14206 new classrooms** in existing schools.

If we want to improve the learning environment in existing schools , **we need to renovate**

- 6,019 classrooms,
- 312 water points,
- 3,336 latrines
- 460 administrative buildings ,

we should build

- drill 4731 water points,
- build 28,840 latrine cabins,
- deliver 207,062 table-benches,
- build 2,267 new administrative buildings.

On the other hand, if you have to be a doctor to open a medical clinic and a pharmacist to open a pharmacy, this is not the case for private schools.

The founders are usually businessmen or former and current government officials who have embezzled money intended for the construction of public schools to come and build schools with the same money and charge school fees to children who are entitled to a free education.

They are more concerned with the profit they derive from running their business than with the quality of the training their students receive, or even with improving the living conditions of the teachers who, in turn, are more concerned with the quality of the training their students receive. the quality of training received by students, or even the improvement of living conditions for teachers who, unlike their counterparts in industry, banking and international institutions, are poorly paid.

What is the impact of the privatization of the education sector in Guinea and what measures should be taken?

Which measures should be considered to regulate this sector and save the public school?