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### SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

#### Assistance to Sao Tome and Principe

#### Report of the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 34/131 of 14 December 1979 on assistance to Sao Tome and Principe, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Sao Tome and Principe, and to arrange for a review of the economic situation of Sao Tome and Principe and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme in time for the matter to be considered by the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.
2. The Secretary-General arranged for a review mission to visit Sao Tome and Principe to consult with the Government on the economic situation of that country and on the progress made in implementing the special economic assistance programme. The report of the review mission, which is annexed hereto, describes the economic and financial situation of the country, discusses the need for food assistance and summarizes the progress which has been made in implementing the projects included in the special economic assistance programme.
3. In resolution 34/131, the Secretary-General was also requested to pursue with the Government of Sao Tome and Principe the question of organizing a meeting of donors and, in this respect, to co-ordinate efforts with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Economic Commission for Africa and the World Bank. Required consultations have taken place, and a document discussing relevant international experience with such meetings, including organization, and offering possible alternative courses of action, was communicated to the Government of Sao Tome and Principe for its consideration.

\* A/35/150.

4. In paragraph 9 of resolution 34/131, the General Assembly invited a number of United Nations organizations and specialized agencies to bring to the attention of their governing bodies the special needs of Sao Tome and Principe and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1980. Furthermore, in paragraph 10 the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system were requested to report to the Secretary-General on the steps they had taken and the resources they had made available to assist Sao Tome and Principe. The text of resolution 34/131 has been communicated to the agencies and organizations concerned and their attention drawn to the specific requests addressed to them by the Assembly. The replies of the agencies and organizations will be reproduced in a report of the Secretary-General covering Sao Tome and Principe and other countries for which the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to organize special economic assistance programmes.

ANNEX

Report of the review mission to Sao Tome and Principe

(23-28 February 1980)

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/96, adopted on 13 December 1977, the Secretary-General dispatched a mission to Sao Tome and Principe to consult with the Government on its urgent needs and to identify the economic problems facing the country. The assessment and recommendations of the mission, contained in the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Sao Tome and Principe (A/33/120), were fully endorsed by the Assembly in resolution 33/125 which, inter alia, reiterated its appeal to the international community to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Sao Tome and Principe. In the resolution the Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to keep the situation in that country under constant review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.
2. The report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Sao Tome and Principe (A/34/371 a/) was considered by the General Assembly during its thirty-fourth session. In its resolution 34/131 the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to arrange for a review of the economic situation of Sao Tome and Principe and of the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session. In pursuance of the request of the Assembly, arrangements were made for a United Nations mission, under the direction of the Office for Special Political Questions, to visit Sao Tome and Principe from 23 to 28 February 1980.
3. The mission was received by the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation. It held several meetings with the Director of Co-operation and visited one of the development projects being implemented by the Government. The mission wishes to place on record its appreciation of the co-operation it received from the Government of Sao Tome and Principe. The mission also wishes to acknowledge the valuable support it received from UNDP personnel.

## II. THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

### A. General

4. The economy of Sao Tome and Principe was described in some detail in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Sao Tome and Principe (A/33/120), hereafter referred to as the "principal report". That report was updated in 1979 by a further report of the Secretary-General (A/34/371).

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a/ See also the report of the Secretary-General on special economic assistance programmes to 10 countries, including replies and information provided by specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system (A/34/556).

5. As described in the principal report, the new State of Sao Tome and Principe at independence inherited an agrarian economy based on plantations owned by a small group of private investors. The plantations have since been taken over by the Government. The export crops include cocoa and, to a lesser extent, copra, oil palm and coffee. Following the pattern of pre-independence economy, these crops still occupy most of the cultivated land, leaving an insufficient area devoted to food production for the local market.
6. To correct this situation the Government prepared a food production campaign for 1979. However, because of continued drought conditions and various technological lacunae the 1979 planned production of such food-stuffs as rice, corn, sweet potatoes and manioc did not take place. The situation was exacerbated by an outbreak on the islands in March 1979 of African Swine Pest which has since resulted in unprecedented losses to the country's pig population. Thus, Sao Tome and Principe must in the near term remain excessively dependent on imported food commodities.
7. The principal report noted that the Government's public administrative infrastructure was unsatisfactory. To overcome this problem, the Sao Tome and Principe authorities mounted in 1979 a major reorganization of governmental agencies, including ministries and para-statal entities. However, real progress in this area has been hindered by inadequate numbers of trained national professionals.
8. The generally low level of technological development, together with the virtually obsolete or worn out physical infrastructure inherited at independence, could only lead to a further deterioration of the plantation economy. In addition, the situation has prevented rational exploitation of the country's principal export crops and handicapped the modest investment starts in the industrial sector anticipated in 1979 for soap, oil and beverages.
9. The Government of Sao Tome and Principe is disturbed by the general slow response in 1979 to proposals intended to revive the industrial sector. No investments planned for 1979 have yet been realized.
10. The fishing industry is receiving some external assistance but production levels remain stagnant and fall far below those anticipated in 1979. On the positive side, repair work and reconstruction of small private fishing boats are under way and a 280-ton ship with refrigeration facilities has been purchased. Both developments should soon improve the industry's performance in 1980.
11. The rational growth of the national economy is still constrained by the lack of adequate land, sea and air transport equipment, facilities and other essential infrastructure. Airport and ground transport facilities and new boats must be financed to achieve the country's economic potential and increase its export capacity. These facilities will also make possible provision of essential imports for both local consumption and urgent development programmes.

12. In assessing the country's economic situation as at December 1979, the Government attached the highest priority to the following measures intended to stimulate the economy in 1980:

(a) implementation of existing technical assistance programmes to improve export performance;

(b) continuation of efforts under way to increase the local production of food-stuffs;

(c) broadening of initiatives in the industrial sector, including fishing, soap, oil and beverage industries;

(d) new efforts to resolve air, land and sea transport problems;

(e) thorough training to improve the financial discipline of newly created government entities, including parastatal organizations;

(f) construction and equipping of new educational facilities.

13. Although the Government of Sao Tome and Principe is still imposing restrictive imports controls that may result in small surpluses on the trade accounts for 1978 and 1979, a large measure of external assistance is still needed to implement the urgent development programme.

#### B. Government finances

14. The Government of Sao Tome and Principe has not yet released data which would make possible the updating of the information relating to the current and investment budgets that appeared in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/34/371, annex, sect. II B). The mission was informed, however, that no significant changes or unusual developments has been noted in this area since the preparation of that report. Taking account of this information and the patterns of Government finance over the past two years, the mission expected final accounts to show a small surplus in the 1978 recurrent budget. The mission also expected the problem of a shortage of Government resources for investment encountered in 1978 and 1979 to persist.

#### C. Balance of payments

15. The mission was advised that no significant changes had occurred in the country's balance-of-payments position during the past year and that official government tables were not yet available for review.

16. The 1979 growing season for the main export crop, cocoa, was negatively affected by abnormally low rainfall, a continuation of the prolonged drought reported in 1978. Less than optimal plant protection practices and rodent attacks

were also noted by the authorities during this period. Nevertheless, the Government expected cocoa exports to result in a small favourable balance of trade for 1979.

17. The Government of Sao Tome and Principe is becoming increasingly concerned that future levels of cocoa production may be seriously jeopardized by the following conditions noted in 1979: (a) ineffective control of diseases attacking cocoa plantations; (b) the aging of a large percentage of cocoa trees without a systematic and effective replacement programme; and (c) wide-ranging "cut and burn" practices, intended only for growing crops concurrent with cocoa, but in fact endangering cocoa plantations.

### III. FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY

18. As a consequence of gearing most of its agricultural activity to the production of export crops, Sao Tome and Principe has become heavily dependent on imported food-stuffs. This in turn poses additional problems of maintaining adequate inventories of essential food commodities for local consumption due primarily to irregular shipping services to Sao Tome and Principe. Secure food aid has been identified in the principal report as an absolute necessity and a source of relief to the Government as it reduces its need for foreign exchange to finance such imports. Furthermore, the Government of Sao Tome and Principe has an agreement with some donors to use the sales proceeds from donated food commodities to fund urgent national development programmes.

#### A. Food aid: 1979

19. During 1979, some 1,700 tonnes of food aid were provided to Sao Tome and Principe by the European Economic Community (EEC) and the World Food Programme (WFP). Assistance from WFP has so far been limited to providing for the needs of vulnerable groups.

20. The following table shows the food aid received in 1979:

Table 1  
Food aid received in 1979  
(in tonnes)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Donor</u>
Wheat-flour	1,100	(EEC - 1,000; WFP - 100)
Maize-flour	150	(WFP)
Powdered milk	100	(EEC - 50; WFP - 50)
Butter oil	200	(EEC)
Canned fish	50	(WFP)
Beans	50	(WFP)
Edible oil	50	(WFP)

B. Food needs: 1980

21. As stated in paragraph 6 above, the planned agricultural campaign of 1979, which aimed at dramatically increasing the production of local food-stuffs, was not carried out. This was apparently due to continued drought conditions during the planting and growing seasons, the absence of appropriate irrigation facilities, the lack of technical assistance, the late arrival of imported seeds and, most importantly, the absence of agricultural extension services to better organize and oversee the application of agricultural practices. Furthermore, out of the modest production of food-stuffs, much of that which was not consumed by the farmers themselves either perished in the fields or in storage due to inadequate facilities. Other losses were sustained because of outdated commercial practices that prevented some of the available food-stuffs from reaching the marketplace.

22. In view of the foregoing, Sao Tome and Principe must for the foreseeable future continue to import large quantities of essential food products for consumption by its citizens. For 1980 some 11,100 tonnes will be required (see table 2). Firm pledges made so far by WFP, under its programme for vulnerable groups, and by EEC, under its normal development assistance programme, total some 2,085 tonnes. Table 2 provides a breakdown of these by product and source.

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Table 2

Imported food requirements: 1980

(in tonnes)

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Rice	2,400
Sugar	1,400
Beans	1,200
Beef	250
Milk (powder and canned)	200
Wheat-flour	3,100
Maize-flour	1,000
Salt	1,000
Canned fish and meats	250
Edible oil	300

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23. One third of the 1980 WFP food shipment for Sao Tome and Principe has already arrived; the second third was scheduled to arrive in April 1980 and the last third is scheduled for October 1980.

Table 3  
Food aid pledged for 1980 by source  
(in tonnes)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Donor</u>
Wheat-flour	782	(EEC - 662; WFP - 120)
Maize-flour	375	(WFP)
Maize-flour enriched	60	(WFP)
Powdered milk	50	(EEC)
Rice	400	(EEC)
Butter oil	200	(EEC)
Canned fish	72	(WFP)
Beans	72	(WFP)
Edible oil	50	(WFP)
Sugar	24	(WFP)

24. The outbreak of African Swine Pest in March 1979, mentioned in paragraph 6 above, resulted in the destruction of up to 13,000 pigs during the 1979 pest eradication programme. No new animals will be imported so long as the epidemic persists. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is assisting the Government of Sao Tome and Principe, through the provision of advisers, in its efforts to contain the situation.

25. Inasmuch as a significant proportion of the pig population has been destroyed and more slaughtering is planned, a critical protein gap will have to be filled by imported protein products in 1980. No estimate of such requirements was available at the time of the mission's visit.

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#### IV. PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

##### International assistance

26. As previously reported (see A/34/371), Sao Tome and Principe is receiving bilateral and multilateral assistance from a variety of sources. The major sources of assistance and the sectors and fields in which assistance is being provided, as at February 1980, are shown in appendix I below, provided by the Government.

##### Special assistance programme

27. A programme of assistance consisting of 48 projects b/ costed at over \$21 million was recommended in the principal report (A/33/120, annex, sect. III). The distribution of the assistance by sector and components is shown in table 1 of that report.

28. Of the 48 projects included in the recommended programme of assistance, 30 have so far been fully financed. In addition, partial funding has been secured for 5 projects. One project has been withdrawn by the Government and no progress has been made on the remaining 12 projects.

##### Progress in implementing projects

29. The following statement summarizes the progress which has been made in implementing the projects identified in the principal report. Details of projects remaining in the assistance programme are given in appendix II to the present report.

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b/ For the original list and for details of project, see A/33/120, annex, appendix II, and A/34/371, annex, appendix II.

Table 4

Summary statement on progress in implementing projects

Project	Remarks
<b>A. <u>Agriculture, livestock and fisheries</u></b>	
A-1 Pilot banana plantations	Work is in progress - technical assistance and funding requirements covered by Portugal and the Government of Sao Tome and Principe.
A-2 Livestock development	Work started - technical assistance and funding requirements covered by the Netherlands, FAO and the Government.
A-3 Agricultural census	Census started - technical assistance and funding requirements covered by UNDP/United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).
A-4 Forest inventory	Postponed at Government request.
A-5 Fisheries development	Boat purchased with Government funds; funding for 14 person-months short-term consultancies still required; estimated cost \$60,000.
A-6 Motorization of fishing canoes and improvement of fishing methods	Project completed - funding provided by EEC.
<b>B. <u>Industry</u></b>	
I-1 (a) Extension of existing brewery	Requirements covered.
(b) Mineral water and table-water plant	Requirements covered.
(c) Vegetable-oil plant, including refinery and production of margarine and soap	Work started with United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) funds.

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Table 4 (continued)

Project	Remarks
(d) Fruit-juice plant	Technical study completed with UNIDO assistance.
(e) Coffee roasting and packing plant	Withdrawn at the request of the Government.
(f) Animal feed plant	Completed with technical assistance and funding from Portugal.
I-2 Industrial zone	Requirements covered by a technical mission from Yugoslavia.
I-3 National maintenance and repair network	Funding requirements covered by the African Development Bank (ADB).
I-4 Brick, tile and ceramics plant	Project now fully funded by Government.
I-5 Improvement of sawmills and use of wood	Project now fully funded by Government.
<u>C. Minerals and other natural resources</u>	
M-1 Topographical information	Technical assistance and funding covered by bilateral aid.
M-2 Geological information	Technical assistance and funding covered by bilateral aid.
M-3 Mineral exploration	Technical assistance and funding covered by bilateral aid.
M-4 Search for petroleum	Technical assistance and funding covered by bilateral aid.
M-5 Hydroelectric power	Technical assistance and funding covered by bilateral aid.

Table 4 (continued)

Project	Remarks
<u>D. Transport</u>	
T-1 Sao Tome airport, runway extension	Requirements covered.
T-5 Development of the National Meteorological Service	Funding covered by resources from Portugal, France and UNDP.
T-9 150-ton self-propelled barge	Barge purchased using Government funds.
T-12 Technical co-operation for maritime transport development	Project completed using Government funds.
T-14 Construction equipment for Public Works Department	Project completed with funds from EEC and ADB.
<u>E. Education</u>	
E-1 Primary school facilities	Requirements covered with EEC funds.
E-4 Sports equipment	Project completed.
<u>F. Health services</u>	
H-1 Buildings and equipment for health centres and health posts	Project completed.
H-2 Study of the Central Hospital project	Project completed.
H-4 Ambulance	Funding covered under bilateral assistance programmes.
H-6 Medical books and journals	Funding covered with Government sources.

Table 4 (continued)

Project	Remarks
G. <u>Social development</u>	
S-1 Crèches and kindergartens	Funding covered by EEC, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Government.
S-2 Old people's home	Funding covered from Government sources.
H. <u>Housing and urban development</u>	
L-1 Comprehensive housing study	Funding covered under Swedish assistance programme.
L-2 Urban development planning	Funding covered under Swedish and Yugoslav assistance programmes.
L-3 Development of urban water supplies	Funding covered under Swedish assistance programme.
L-4 Housing for technical co-operation staff	Funding covered under Swedish assistance programme.

APPENDIX I

International assistance to Sao Tome and Principe  
as at February 1980

1. Sao Tome and Principe receives international assistance under a number of bilateral and multilateral programmes. The following statement, provided by the Government, lists major sources of assistance and the principal sectors in which the assistance is being provided.

A. Bilateral assistance

2. Sources of bilateral assistance are as follows:

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: provides technical assistance in a number of fields and a programme to cover scientific and cultural co-operation; a programme in the field of radio broadcasting is also being implemented.

France: provides technical assistance and food aid.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea: provides economic and technical assistance in a variety of fields, including health and agriculture.

Netherlands: provides technical assistance, mainly in agriculture and livestock raising.

Portugal: provides assistance in a number of areas, particularly education.

German Democratic Republic: provides technical and capital assistance in a number of sectors; among the projects is a fully-equipped maternity hospital which has now been completed.

China: provides technical assistance in the fields of health, power, and general infrastructure; a balance-of-payments support loan has also been negotiated.

Sweden: provides technical and project assistance, particularly in the fields of health and urban development.

Cuba: provides economic and technical assistance in a variety of fields.

Algeria: provides assistance in the field of communications.

Switzerland: provides developmental and humanitarian assistance through the World Council of Churches.



Angola: provides technical and financial assistance for poultry development.

United States of America: provides technical assistance in the field of agriculture.

B. Multilateral assistance

3. Multilateral assistance is being provided by EEC (agriculture, health, transport, communications, education, industrial development and food aid), by ADB (construction, transportation, communications and agriculture) and by the United Nations system, through UNDP (education, training, agriculture, meteorology and public administration), UNFPA (population census and an integrated community medical project), WFP (assistance to vulnerable groups), UNICEF (health and education), FAO (fertilizers, insecticides and technical assistance), the World Health Organization (material and technical assistance for malaria eradication), UNIDO (technical assistance) and the Universal Postal Union (technical assistance).

4. Non-governmental organizations have also provided limited assistance to Sao Tome and Principe. However, only two - the World Council of Churches (humanitarian assistance) and the United Nations Volunteer programme (teachers and doctors) - are active at present.

## APPENDIX II

### Details of development projects remaining in the assistance programme

#### A. Agriculture, livestock and fisheries

1. The priority aims of the Government of Sao Tome and Principe in agriculture are to increase national income and to reduce the dependence on imported food. Fisheries are also rather undeveloped in the country, and an increase in the rational exploitation of this resource is planned.

#### Projects

##### A-5 Fisheries development

2. Two years of advisory services and about 14 person-months of short-term consultancies plus equipment costing \$25,000 are needed to assist in organizing and managing fishing enterprises, to advise on international fishing legislation and to train personnel. A 250-ton fishing boat (dragger) and technical assistance in operating it were also required. The Government has purchased the necessary fishing boat. Funding for the advisory services and short-term consultancies is still required. In addition, there is a need for refrigeration equipment and special vehicles for transporting the fish.

#### B. Industry

3. The Government has assigned priority in this sector to establishing several agro-industrial plants, either for satisfying local needs or for processing export crops to increase their value. Since there is little local experience in the industry, both finance and assistance in planning, initial operation and training will be required to develop this sector.

#### Projects

##### I-1 Industrial development unit

4. The Government intends to establish a small industrial development unit for which two teams of international staff members are required. The first would require 54 person-months of international expertise over three years plus fellowships and equipment to identify, design and appraise industrial projects. The second team, to begin work somewhat later, would require 84 person-months of international expertise, fellowships and equipment. The cost estimates are not yet available. This unit would operate in relation to the following industrial projects, which the Government intends to establish:

(a) Cocoa-powder and cocoa-butter plant: a monthly production of 40 to 80 tonnes is envisaged; assistance for feasibility studies and financing are needed;

(b) Rehabilitation and extension of salt production (by sea water evaporation): the Government accords high priority to this project, which is to be undertaken with UNIDO assistance; funds are required for completing the feasibility studies and for financing the actual implementation of the project.

I-6 Fish canning and fish-meal production

5. Technical and capital assistance are required for this project, proposed by a UNIDO consultant.

D. Transport

6. The development of this sector receives a very high priority from the Government, given the need to lessen the country's geographic isolation and to reduce the logistical obstacles and economic costs which result from the 150-kilometre distance between the two islands. In this context, improvements to sea and air transport facilities and equipment are urgently required.

Projects

T-2 Principe airport, runway improvement

7. This runway urgently needs resurfacing and a lighting system. The feasibility study is being financed by ADB, but capital financing, at an estimated \$400,000 is needed.

T-3 Provision of aircraft

8. The decision to sell and replace the existing aircraft used for interisland and, potentially, international transport, which was mentioned in the principal report, has now been taken, and assistance in financing this transaction is needed.

8. The decision to sell and replace the existing aircraft used for interisland and, potentially, international transport, which was mentioned in the principal report, has now been taken, and assistance in financing this transaction is needed.

T-4 Other civil aviation development

9. A general programme in this field has been prepared with assistance from the International Civil Aviation Organization; it includes runway lighting and other equipment for Sao Tome airport, pilot training and other technical co-operation. Portugal is assisting in improving airport equipment and in extending the Sao Tome airport runway by 210 metres; two pilots have been trained with UNDP assistance. Funds for additional equipment, technical co-operation and fellowships are still required.

T-6 300-ton inter-island and coastal vessel; T-7 1,500-ton general cargo vessel; and T-8 250-ton self-propelled barge

10. The Government assigns priority to procuring all these vessels. The 300-ton vessel would carry passengers and cargo between the two islands and to nearby countries; its estimated cost is \$1 million. The 1,500-ton vessel could operate between Sao Tome and other African and European ports, carrying the country's substantial agricultural exports and its annual 30,000 tons of imports; the cost is estimated at \$2 million. The 250-ton barge is needed to facilitate loading and unloading; the cost is estimated at \$585,000.

T-10 New port at Santo Antonio, Principe

11. New port development is proposed, including a 200-metre breakwater to accommodate the inter-island and fishing vessels. EEC has agreed to finance a study of port development on Principe. The provisional cost estimate for this port is \$2 million.

T-11 Fork-lift trucks for ports

12. In view of the current difficulties of cargo handling at Sao Tome and Principe ports with the existing inadequate equipment, priority is assigned to obtaining five fork-lift trucks, at a total cost of about \$125,000.

T-13 Extension of east-west road

13. The Government considers this to be a long-term project and is seeking funds to implement it.

#### E. Education and training

14. The Government accords great importance to improving the education system. Education is now free at both primary and secondary levels, but there are serious deficiencies in the number of classrooms, equipment, materials and trained teachers.

#### Projects

E-2 Preparatory and secondary school facilities

15. There exist at present only one preparatory and one secondary school in the country, both of which are forced to operate on a two-session basis. To provide, initially, three additional preparatory schools - two for 1,000 students and one for 500 students - would cost an estimated \$550,000. There is a great shortage of scholastic and teaching materials; about \$10,000 in assistance to provide such materials would meet the most pressing needs. The Government attaches a high priority to this project. The cost estimates should be revised upwards due to inflation.

E-3 Preparatory and secondary school teachers and administrators

16. Teachers at these levels have been provided through assistance from Cuba and Portugal; in addition, a group of United Nations volunteers from Brazil is expected to supplement the teaching staffs shortly. However, assistance is still sought to provide five Portuguese-speaking teachers, two of whom would be administrators, four English and three French language instructors and a number of fellowships to train national cadres.

E-5 Technical training institute

17. There is an urgent need for technical training at almost all levels in almost all sectors; the Government proposes to meet this need by establishing a general technical training institute. France has shown interest in this project and has prepared a study. Funding is required to establish the institute.

F. Health services

18. The Government intends to establish a comprehensive health service structure, comprising hospitals, district health centres, urban and rural health centres, health posts and community care. Full use will be made of existing buildings, including those formerly connected with the plantations, but much construction, equipping and staffing will be required.

Projects

H-3 Vehicles and equipment for the sanitation department

19. In order to operate effectively, the department requires six garbage trucks and other vehicles and equipment, at a total cost of about \$230,000.

H-5 Vehicles and other supplies for the Malaria Eradication Campaign

20. Immediate assistance as part of this eight-year programme is required to provide vehicles, drugs, insecticides and fellowships at a total cost of \$198,000.

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