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SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

Assistance to Equatorial Guinea

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

1. In its resolution 34/123 of 14 December 1979, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, to organize an international programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Equatorial Guinea to meet the long-term and short-term reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of the country and to report on the matter to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.
2. In pursuance of that resolution, the Secretary-General arranged for a mission to visit Equatorial Guinea in July and August 1980. The report of the mission, which was contained in document A/35/447, described the economic, financial and social situation of the country.
3. The annex to the present report contains details, including cost estimates, of the individual projects drawn up by the mission, in consultation with the Government, to enable the Government to meet some of its urgent rehabilitation, reconstruction and development needs.

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\* A/35/150.

ANNEX

Addendum to the report of the mission to Equatorial Guinea

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## RECOMMENDED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

### A. Agriculture and forestry

#### 1. Agriculture

1. Emergency measures must be taken to overcome the years of neglect, disinvestment and over-all lack of support which have characterized the agricultural sector.
2. The projects listed under this heading are intended, in the short-term, to re-establish agricultural production to the 1968-1969 level, and to lay the groundwork for medium- and long-term programmes designed to expedite the efficient exploitation of the country's agricultural potential. The projects include the rehabilitation of the cocoa industry, crop diversification, the establishment of vocational training schools and the strengthening of extension services.

#### A-1 Rehabilitation of cash crops, agricultural co-operatives

3. In February 1980, a law providing for the creation of co-operatives for cash crops (mainly cocoa and coffee) was approved by the central Government. On the island of Bioko, 29 cocoa co-operatives and one horticultural co-operative were established, involving 1,200 families and approximately 4,000 ha of land. On the continent, 14 co-operatives with over 3,000 members and an area of 15,000 ha devoted to cocoa and coffee have been organized. The co-operatives on Bioko island are estimated to produce more than 4,000 tons of cocoa annually; a similar amount is estimated for the mainland.
4. The co-operatives have been established on plantations which had been abandoned. The immediate need is to rehabilitate the plantations and their drying facilities. Rehabilitation of the plantations is presently being accomplished with local manpower as well as with imported labour. Co-operatives will require new lines of credit to re-establish the cocoa and coffee industry to pre-independence production levels. Credit funds to co-operatives will either be administered through the existing Credit and Development Bank or through the creation of a new agricultural development bank.
5. New equipment (motors, drying boards, conveyors, etc.) up to a value of approximately \$2,500,000 are required for the 1980-1981 season, and an additional amount of approximately \$3 million is needed for the period 1982-1984.
6. The total financing requested by the Government is \$5,500,000.

#### A-2 Strengthening of the extension service

7. Technical assistance is required to make operational the national extension service, created in July 1980. The project has been given a high priority by the

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Government in its programme to re-establish agricultural production to pre-independence levels. In an effort to start the dissemination of information to farmers on agricultural practices and appropriate crop technology, the extension service will require a national chief co-ordinator, two regional co-ordinators, nine provincial agents and 20 county agents.

8. Two internationally-recruited experts in extension service work will be required for two years to train local staff in these operations and activities. Equipment support will also be required to enable the extension officials to carry out their tasks (transportation in the form of vehicles and motorcycles and office equipment). The assistance required is as follows:

Two experts for two years	\$300,000
12 vehicles and 20 motorcycles	200,000
Office and audio visual equipment	135,000
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$635,000</u>

A-3 Vocational training school  
Agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry

9. To meet some of the urgent needs for trained manpower, an agricultural vocational training school is planned for the country. It would provide a yearly intake of 120 students to follow a course of study over a three year period, in either agriculture, animal husbandry or forestry. The graduates of this school would form the cadres of government service as well as serve to provide private industry with trained staff in the agricultural sector.

10. The Spanish Government is providing 25 million pesetas for the construction of a school in Bioko and the provision of teachers. To complete the construction and equip the school the Government will require an additional \$1 million.

A-4 Diversification of agriculture through the establishment of fruit tree plantations on a co-operative basis

11. Although cocoa and coffee are the main crops of the country, possibilities exist, mainly on the mainland, for the installation of semi-large fruit plantations, which could be successfully operated on a co-operative basis by small owners. The fruits envisaged are: banana/plantain, avocado, papaya, mangos and pineapples. Although these fruits are widely grown on small plots throughout the country, and accepted as part of the diet of the rural population, large plantation schemes have not yet been attempted. The Government is requesting technical assistance to oversee the first phase in which identification of potential sites would be made, and a second phase where two pilot demonstration farms would be set up to test both the best producing varieties and also large-scale production methods.

12. An internationally-recruited expert would be required for six months for the selection of sites. Two internationally-recruited experts would be required for two years each to set up the pilot farms. Construction of infrastructure and equipment for the pilot farms would have to be provided.

(a) Internationally recruited experts (30 m/m)	\$ 270,000
(b) Construction and equipment for two pilot farms	\$2,000,000
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<u>Total</u>	<u>\$2,270,000</u>

#### A-5 Establishment of small poultry farms

13. As an important protein supplement to the normal diet of the population of Equatorial Guinea, the Government wishes to encourage the creation of family-type poultry farms throughout the country. Before proceeding with the programme, the Government wishes to start a few pilot demonstration projects. Technical assistance together with some capital inputs will be required for the project.

14. The estimated costs are as follows:

Internationally recruited expert for two years	\$120,000
Poultry	50,000
Construction of poultry facilities	75,000
Equipment	55,000
	<hr/>
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$300,000</u>

#### A-6 Rehabilitation and development of the palm oil industry

15. There are more than 8,000 ha of oil palm plantations, located mainly in the continental provinces. The trees which are more than 35 years old have been abandoned for the past 11 years. The potential offered in the revival of this industry would be of enormous help both as a source of hard currency through the export of palm oil, and also as a reduction in the import of oils, soaps, etc. The rehabilitation of the plantations is required, as well as the renovation of industry-related equipment.

16. Initial costs will be substantial for co-operative groups planning to reclaim palm oil lands. In order to restore production levels to normal, it will be necessary to make credit available to these groups through one of the country's banking facilities. The credit should be provided in two stages: first, (\$1 million) to assist in the re-establishment of the plantations and the clearing of underbrush. The second (\$1.5 million) would provide for reconditioning of the processing factories.

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17. As yet, there is no agricultural development bank in Equatorial Guinea. Co-operatives and private farmers have access to credit in small amounts through the Guinean Credit and Development Bank. Accordingly, the Government hopes that an additional line of credit in the amount of \$2.5 million will be provided by the international community to help reactivate the palm oil industry.

A-7 Cocoa storage facilities

18. In connexion with the efforts to raise the production level of cocoa, immediate plans must now be made to provide for additional storage facilities to cope with the expected increase in exports once plantations begin to operate fully. The Government estimates that two additional storage warehouses having a capacity of 4,000 tonnes each are now required. The location, design and final costing of these units will require a one-month consultancy by an international expert. The over-all cost of the project, including the cost of expert services, is estimated at \$800,000.

A-8 Cocoa processing plant

19. At present all the cocoa produced in the country is exported in the form of dry beans. A 5,000-ton processing plant to produce cocoa butter (44 per cent), cocoa paste (12.8 per cent), and cocoa powder (43.2 per cent), would increase the revenues of the cocoa export. At present, the international market price for cocoa butter is two and one half times the price of cocoa beans. An additional consideration is that the processing plant would guarantee the purchase of the cocoa produced in the co-operatives. The plant would also serve as a new source of employment.

20. As a first phase, the Government requests that a feasibility study be carried out. The estimated costs of the study and the project are as follows:

(a) Feasibility study	\$ 150,000
(b) Capital costs (construction, equipment)	2,200,000
(c) Operational costs	2,750,000
(d) Complementary investments	550,000
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<u>Total</u>	<u>\$5,650,000</u>

# A.1 Agriculture

## Summary

<u>Project title</u>	<u>Emergency Humanitarian assistance programme cost in United States dollars</u>	<u>Urgent rehabilitation and reconstruction programme cost in United States dollars</u>	<u>Medium- and long-term development programme cost in United States dollars</u>
A-1 Rehabilitation of cash crops, agricultural co-operatives		5 500 000	
A-2 Strengthening of the extension service		635 000	
A-3 Vocational training school Agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry		1 000 000	
A-4 Diversification of agriculture through establishment of fruit tree plantations on a co-operative basis			2 270 000
A-5 Establishment of small poultry farms		300 000	
A-6 Rehabilitation and development of palm oil industry			2 500 000
A-7 Cocoa storage facilities		800 000	
A-8 Cocoa processing plant			5 650 000
		<u>8 235 000</u>	<u>10 420 000</u>
<u>Total programme cost</u>		<u>\$18 655 000</u>	

## 2. Forestry

21. To enable the country to optimize the exploitation of its forestry resources, assistance in modern timber testing is urgently required. Moreover, training of forestry personnel at all levels is required to reduce the dependency on skilled expatriates and thereby generate employment opportunities for Guinean nationals.

22. The reconstruction and development of forest industries demand considerable foreign investments in roads, machines and industrial installations. Because of the high quality of the wood and its quantity, no difficulty is anticipated in attracting the necessary investments, particularly if the political situation is stabilized.

23. There is an urgent need for qualified national forestry personnel at all levels in order to control forest exploitation and to establish an efficient reforestation programme. Forestry projects will be identified and elaborated in detail by an FAO forestry mission which is scheduled to visit the country later in the year.

24. The following preliminary list of urgent projects was drawn up by the mission in consultation with the local forest service.

### F-1 Establishment of a timber-testing laboratory

25. To maximize the utilization of lesser known tree species, the creation of a timber-testing laboratory is urgently needed. It is estimated that the present average production of 20 cu m of commercial wood per ha can be increased to 30 cu m.

26. The Government of Guinea has requested the Spanish Government to provide initial technical assistance as well as several short- and long-term fellowships for staffing the laboratory. To rehabilitate an existing building and to finance the necessary equipment and its installation, an additional amount of approximately \$100,000 is required.

### F-2 Training of forestry personnel

27. The lack of qualified Guinean forestry personnel at all levels requires a number of fellowships for the external training of Guineans at the university, technical and vocational levels.

28. The Government of Spain is considering the provision of six fellowships at the university level (probably eight years each), and 15 fellowships at the technical level (6-7 years each). Furthermore, it is hoped to send 15 workers on a three-month course in Spain to be trained as machine operators.

29. This training should be supplemented and followed up in Equatorial Guinea by technical assistance consisting of two vocational training specialists for

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practical field training and developing of appropriate techniques in reforestation and thinning operations. This complementary input requires assistance to the value of \$560,000 composed of \$200,000 in equipment and 72 work-months of expert services (\$360,000).

## A.2 Forestry

### Summary

<u>Project title</u>	Emergency Humanitarian assistance programme cost in United States dollars	Urgent rehabilitation and reconstruction programme cost in United States dollars	Medium- and long-term development programme cost in United States dollars
F-1 Establishment of a timber- testing laboratory		100,000	
F-2 Training of forestry personnel			560,000
	<u>Total programme</u>		<u>\$660,000</u>

## B. Health

30. In addition to the rehabilitation of health institutions and facilities, a considerable effort will have to be made by the Government in terms of training Guinean nationals in all aspects of health work so that they can eventually run their own service.

31. The areas of assistance needed to begin to re-establish a national health delivery service include an urgent mother and child care programme, an expanded immunization programme, the control of leprosy, the establishment of a unit of epidemiology, fellowships, a pilot potable water supply programme, the control of malaria, the control of trypano-somiasis (sleeping sickness), the rehabilitation of hospitals and dispensaries, establishment of a national school of nursing, help for the island of Annobon and health planning.

### H-1 An urgent programme of mother and child health care

32. It is the objective of this project to ensure satisfactory health coverage of the children and mothers with regard to prevalent communicable diseases, such as poliomyelitis, measles, tetanus, tuberculosis, whooping cough, and to further correct the inadequate nutritional status of this vulnerable group.

33. The programme is to be accomplished through the establishment of a network of rural dispensaries with adequate facilities, equipment, water supply, drugs and vaccines, supplies, personnel and transport. National health personnel will require a crash-training programme, using temporary voluntary personnel services and provision of mother and child health services through the delivery of immunization and nutritional education of mothers. Maximum use will be made of community development self-help activities. Standard UNICEF-type kits will be required, including instruments for weighing children and other appropriate equipment.

34. The budget includes rehabilitation services, drugs, supplies, 12 vehicles and 24 work months of expert services in family health. Total financing requested by the Government for the programme is \$520,000. These costs would be reviewed by the expert provided to start the programme.

### H-2 Expanded programme of immunization

35. The objective of this project is to reduce the prevailing high infant mortality rate of approximately 140 per 1,000 and, in particular, to protect children of the age group 0 to 5 years against various communicable diseases. This programme is further designed to protect pregnant women against tetanus.

36. The Government hopes that assistance will also be forthcoming to extend the programme to include children of age group 6 to 15 years. In this case, only selected vaccines such as tetanus toxoid, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis would be given to children over 5 years.

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37. The programme envisages mass vaccination campaigns throughout the country over a five-year period. A cold chain to facilitate storage of the vaccines will be needed, together with the necessary vaccines for 50,000 children and approximately 27,000 prospective mothers. Logistic support in the form of six vehicles would be required, together with national health personnel and one expert (epidemiologist/technician) for approximately six months.

38. In addition to the assistance given by WHO and UNICEF, the budget for the above services, supplies, vaccines, cold storage units, vehicles and expertise is expected to amount to approximately \$300,000. These costs would be reviewed by the expert provided to start the programme.

#### H-3 Control of leprosy

39. It is the immediate objective of this project to control and eventually reduce the incidence and prevalence of leprosy in Equatorial Guinea. It is hoped to make a start in this direction through the completion of rehabilitation work at the central 240-bed leprosorium located on the mainland at Micomesseng. Among assistance required are funds and supplies to provide electricity, potable water and drugs. Retraining of national personnel will also be necessary. Particular attention should be devoted to the nursery designed to protect the children of the lepers. Kitchen facilities at the leprosorium need to be re-established and a supplementary feeding programme implemented.

40. Assistance is also required to deal with the incidence of leprosy on Bioko island. Either a small leprosorium or a special village equipped with a specialized health facility would serve the purpose. A team composed of an epidemiologist and a sociologist should be made available to the Government for a period of one month. The team could advise on the most suitable type of institution.

41. The total cost of the project, exclusive of food, will be approximately \$350,000. These costs could be reviewed by the experts provided to start the programme.

#### H-4 Establishment of a unit of epidemiology

42. The objective of this project is to reorganize the unit of epidemiology within the Ministry of Health and to give support to the control of the proposed communicable disease programme. A biostatistician is required for six months and an expert/epidemiologist for 24 work-months. The latter will be initially posted at Malabo but expected to travel throughout the national territory.

43. The cost of the project, including two Landrover type vehicles and miscellaneous supplies, is estimated at \$200,000.

#### H-5 Training of nurses, health auxiliaries and other health personnel

##### (a) School of health auxiliaries, Bata

44. During the last decade, a school for training health auxiliaries had functioned in Bata. The school had an intake of 60 students and the course programme was designed for two years. A WHO nurse/tutor worked at the school for about 5 years, from 1970 up to 1975. Unfortunately, the school encountered many difficulties and the nurse/tutor was eventually withdrawn.

45. The Government wishes to reintroduce the nursing programme and has requested WHO to provide the services of a nurse/tutor. The WHO Programme Co-ordinator has indicated that WHO will respond positively, subject to availability of funds to be provided within the context of the United Nations assistance programme to the country.

##### (b) Fellowships

46. In addition to providing emergency assistance to the School of Health Auxiliaries, fellowships are expected to be made available for training 20 nurses abroad each year.

47. The Government also intends to take advantage of fellowships to train abroad other categories of health personnel such as health inspectors, sanitary engineers and doctors. In view of the grave shortage of trained national staff, Equatorial Guinea will be obliged to depend on expatriate assistance until such time as the education system is able to provide suitable candidates.

48. The total cost of this programme will be \$800,000, including a nurse/tutor for four years, teaching aids and books and a minibus.

#### H-6 Potable water supply to the urban and rural population

49. The Government has assigned high priority to the development of potable water supplies. A WHO hydrologist and a WHO sanitary engineer visited the country to study (a) the water supply network system in Malabo and surrounding areas, (b) the quality of water available in Malabo, and to advise on immediate recommended corrective actions, such as repairs of pipes and tapes, chlorination of the water and protective measures of the site of water collection. In the mainland, Bata's water supply system is being constructed through a bilateral technical co-operation agreement with Spain.

50. For the rural population the initial pilot programme will cover 100 rural centres over a period of two years. It is intended to construct sanitary wells and to tap rivers and spring water. In each case the water will be treated at its source to ensure a safe water supply with adequate pumps, water storage treatment plants and minimum piping to the rural centres.

51. The cost of these services will be in the region of \$4 million, including the services of a sanitary engineer for 24 months, two Landrover type vehicles (one for Bioko and one for the mainland), and various water treatment supplies and equipment.

52. The Government is in contact with UNICEF for a contribution to portions of this programme. Further expansion of the programme would be based on lessons learned from the pilot projects.

#### H-7 Control of malaria

53. The control of malaria ranks very high on the Government's list of urgent needs. The health authorities estimated that approximately 95 per cent of the population suffers from this disease. The tropical climatic conditions, humidity and its river systems contribute to the spread of the disease. The situation has been further complicated by the lack of any systematic programme of prevention or control for the past 10 years.

54. The control of malaria is to be accomplished under this project through the institution of basic, sanitary measures (draining of stagnant-water areas and swamps near population centres, clearing of underbush around the villages, systematic spraying of adequate insecticide, and other measures to control the vector, and finally, control of the plasmodiums by systematic oral intake of chloroquine).

55. To supervise this programme, technical expertise is required over an initial period of two years (malariologist). The following materials and equipment are required, including a two-year supply of chloroquine for a vulnerable population of approximately 100,000, spraying equipment, insecticide, and also three Landrover-type vehicles (one vehicle for Bioko and two for the mainland).

56. The cost of this two-year programme amounts to approximately \$300,000 in its initial phase. It is expected that this programme will have to be continued for years to come.

#### H-8 Control of trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness)

57. There was a programme of control of this disease during the colonial time, but it was abandoned during the past decade.

58. The objective of this project is to facilitate the control of human trypanosomiasis which is one of the major communicable diseases prevailing in Equatorial Guinea. Although a systematic survey has not been made to quantify the number of victims afflicted by this disease, the government authorities have become increasingly concerned by the growing number of cases that are occurring in many parts of the country, notably in the southern part of the mainland near the Gabonese border and as far north as Cogo and the coastal regions. Both humans and animals have been affected in this region. A growing number of infected cattle were reported on the island of Bioko near the Moka Valley.

59. The project provides for a systematic detection of the cases, the treatment of the disease and the control of the vector. The cost of the project includes one expert to work with the health authorities, drugs and equipment, two Landrover type vehicles and a supply of insecticides. The Government estimates that a sum of \$300,000 would cover a two-year programme. It is expected that this project will have to be continued for years to come.

H-9 An urgent programme for re-equipping and rehabilitating hospitals and dispensaries

60. In addition to providing general health services to the population of Equatorial Guinea, the major objective of this project is to expand a programme of maternal and child health care with emphasis on the rural areas of the country. This vulnerable group of women and children is estimated to be 100,000 inhabitants, with an approximate distribution of 63,000 on the mainland, 32,000 on Bioko and 650 on Annobon. Of this number, almost 50 per cent are children below the age of 5 years, and the remaining are women between the ages of 15 and 49 years. In addition to treatment of the endemic and communicable diseases mentioned earlier in this report, health education within the framework of community development, with special assistance to lactating mothers and emphasis on nutrition, would be provided through such services.

61. The construction and re-equipping of 98 dispensaries, including the provision of potable water and electrical installations, would cost approximately \$2,210,000. The additional works for the rehabilitation and the equipping of hospitals would amount to approximately \$500,000. (This is to be closely co-ordinated with the rehabilitation programme in progress.)

62. The Government has approached some other organizations for contribution to this priority programme, but so far have received no positive response to their request.

63. The Government also has in mind the construction of a number of health centres or dispensaries to be initiated through community self-help programme which would be supported by a food-for-work programme. Some selected limited building materials could be provided by the international community. The total government request for this project amounts to \$2,710,000.

H-10 Health planning

64. The absence of government direction and budget support for the health sector over the past decade has resulted in deferred maintenance, disinvestment, a total loss of equipment and the cessation of essential health services to the population. The health authorities are thus starting from zero in their efforts to re-establish a workable health delivery system to the nation. An essential element in revitalizing this sector lies in the development of comprehensive approach to health planning, from the provision of specialized services, the administration, management, to the control of pharmaceuticals, to the planning and implementation of immunization programme and health education activities associated with diet and hygiene.

65. To assist the Government in the accomplishment of this task of over-all planning in the health sector, the services of a senior health planner or a public health administrator is required for a period of two years. The cost of these services amounts to \$120,000.

#### H-11 Establishment of a national school of nursing

66. This project is requested by the Government as a further phase of health manpower development within the country. The nursing school would be established at a later stage as a short-medium-term project, by upgrading the School of Health Auxiliaries mentioned under Project H-5 (a).

67. With regard to manpower resources, the Government is taking measures to increase salaries and provide appropriate incentives with a view to inducing Guinean doctors living abroad to return home.

68. An architect-engineer design contract is required for the preparation of final construction drawings and specifications for bid. The estimated cost of such services is \$150,000. The land is to be provided without cost by the Government. The total project cost is estimated at \$1,150,000.

#### H-12 Rehabilitation of health situation in the island of Annobon

69. The Equatorial Guinea Government requested that particular attention be given to the Annobon island which is isolated in the Atlantic Ocean some 675 kms away from Bioko.

70. The problem of distance has been compounded by a complete lack of port and airfield facilities on the island. The population, estimated at 3,000, needs urgent rehabilitation of the local health facilities, adequate equipment, supply of basic drugs (at a cost of \$50,000) and the services of a small-size boat-hospital which could also serve for other small coastal islands (Corisco, Elo-bey) and for the area of Bioko island called Ureka.

71. It is expected that any medical teams proposed for Bioko and the mainland would also be available for visits to Annobon island.

72. The mission has suggested to the Government that a small team visit Annobon to prepare a detailed cost estimate of the above needs so that the international community will have a better idea of the amounts involved.

Summary of health programmes

	<u>Project title</u>	Emergency humanitarian assistance programme cost in United States dollars	Urgent rehabilitation and reconstruction programme cost in United States dollars	Medium- and long-term development programme cost in United States dollars
		<u>United States dollars</u>	<u>United States dollars</u>	<u>United States dollars</u>
H-1	Urgent programme of mother and child health care	520 000		
H-2	Expanded programme of immunization	300 000		
H-3	Control of leprosy	350 000		
H-4	Establishment of a unit of epidemiology		200 000	
H-5	Training of nurses, health auxiliaries and other health personnel		800 000	
H-6	Potable water supply to the rural population		2,000 000	2 000 000
H-7	Control of malaria		300 000	
H-8	Control of trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness)		300 000	
H-9	Urgent programme for re-equipping and rehabilitating hospitals and dispensaries	500 000	1 000 000	1 210 000
H-10	Health planning		120 000	
H-11	Establishment of a national school of nursing			1 150 000
H-12	Rehabilitation of health situation, Annobon	50 000		
		1 720 000	4 720 000	4 360 000
<u>Total programme cost</u>			<u>\$10 800 000</u>	

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### C. Education

73. The development of human resources through educational programmes is central to the country's recovery and development. In re-establishing the educational system, an extensive programme of building and repair of schools and colleges is projected. Primary and secondary education is to be re-enforced through the provision of trained teachers, an improved system of school inspection and by the adequate provision of educational equipment and materials. In addition, a special educational pilot programme is planned for handicapped children. All these projects will be complementary to the assistance provided through bilateral and multilateral channels, church groups and charitable organizations.

#### E-1 Construction of a pilot school for special education

74. The cost of the project is tentatively estimated as follows:

Construction of a new school and dormitory facilities for 40 students including special equipment for the handicapped	\$355,000
Technical assistance, 18 work-months	99,000
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$454,000</u>

#### E-2 Building and repair of primary schools

75. In addition to the repair or reconstruction of 150 classrooms under consideration by the African Development Bank, the Government requests international assistance to complete another 100 classrooms for immediate use in the district capitals throughout the country. This involves the reconstruction of 50 classrooms and some rehabilitation work on another 50 classrooms. The estimated financing required for the 100 classrooms is \$2,427,000, subject to revision after the preparation of final construction drawings, specifications and cost data.

#### E-3 Construction of a Teachers' Training College in Malabo

76. The construction of a new Teachers' Training College with a capacity of 120 students is tentatively estimated at \$415,000. This would be subject to revision after the preparation of final construction drawings, specifications and cost data.

#### E-4 Construction of a residence, dining hall and kitchen facilities for 250 students in Malabo

77. Students on the island of Bioko who wish to pursue studies beyond primary education must do so in Malabo. There are no hostel facilities for students living outside the capital, thus making it difficult for students of low-income groups or those without relations in the capital to continue their education. The Government seeks international assistance for building a residence for 250 students in Malabo.

78. The cost of the residence has been estimated at \$835,000. It would be subject to revision after the preparation of final construction drawings, specifications and cost data.

E-5 Construction of a secondary school in Malabo

79. The secondary school in Malabo, which is being reconstructed with assistance from the Government of Spain, is not capable of accommodating all the qualified students of the island of Bioko who seek entry. The shortage of places will be even more acute when the reorganization of the primary school system is completed and the output from that level increases. Accordingly, the Government requests assistance for the building of an additional secondary school for 500 students.

80. The estimated cost of the project would be \$1.7 million, subject to the completion of final construction drawings and specifications.

E-6 Reinforcement of the inspection of primary education through the provision of transport facilities

81. The quality of teaching in primary schools suffers from a lack of regular inspection from the central educational authorities. The principal cause is the lack of transport to facilitate inspection. The Government seeks assistance for the purchase of 17 Landrover-type vehicles for use throughout the country. Maintenance and repair of the vehicles will be provided by the Central Government Facilities Centre, as described in the proposed transport projects. The estimated cost of the project would be \$150,000.

E-7 Printing and equipment for the Ministry of Education

82. The Government does not have a national printing press and the Ministry of Education has no printing equipment of any kind.

83. A medium-size press is required for the Ministry of Education to print textbooks, school periodicals, circulars and school stationery.

84. It would be necessary to undertake a feasibility study to determine the size of the printing press required and the types of related equipment.

85. The cost of the feasibility study is estimated at \$5,000, although it might be possible for UNESCO to undertake the study under the Participation Programme.

E-8 Construction of a new building for the headquarters of the Ministry of Education

86. The buildings housing the Ministry of Education are in extremely poor condition. During the rainy season, most offices are flooded, forcing the staff to seek shelter elsewhere. As the cost of repairs would be uneconomical, the Government seeks assistance for the building of a new headquarters for the Ministry

of Education. The final cost of this project will be determined after the preparation of appropriate construction drawings and specifications. However, for purposes of this report, the cost is tentatively estimated at \$2 million.

E-9 Sports equipment

87. Sports equipment is non-existent in Equatorial Guinea. In the long run, it will be necessary to provide sports equipment for primary and secondary schools throughout the country. To meet present needs, the Government seeks assistance to the value of \$75,000.

Summary of education programmes

<u>Project title</u>	<u>Emergency humanitarian assistance programme cost in United States dollars</u>	<u>Urgent rehabilitation and reconstruction programme cost in United States dollars</u>	<u>Medium- and long-term development programme cost in United States dollars</u>
E-1 Construction of pilot school for special education and international assistance	454 000		
E-2 Building and repair of primary schools		2 427 000	
E-3 Construction of a Teachers' Training College, Malabo		415 000	
E-4 Construction of residence, dining hall and kitchen facilities for 250 students, Malabo		835 000	
E-5 Construction of secondary school, Malabo		1 700 000	
E-6 Reinforcement of inspection of primary education through provision of transport facilities		150 000	
E-7 Printing equipment for the Ministry of Education		5,000	
E-8 Construction of new building for the headquarters of the Ministry of Education			2 000 000
E-9 Sports equipment			75 000
	454 000	5 532 000	2 075 000
	<u>Total programme</u>	<u>\$8 061 000</u>	

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D. Employment and labour

88. The operation of the cocoa and timber industries has traditionally been dependent on expatriate manual labour from neighbouring countries. The Government is anxious to re-establish recruitment links with these countries as well as forge new ones with other countries in the region. In an effort to develop the country's own human resources, the Government is requesting redirection and improvement in the quality of training programmes for the vocational school in Bata and the reconstruction of the School of Administration. It is also seeking assistance for the establishment of management training for public administrators, vocational management training for co-operatives, the preparation of national census, the drafting of labour legislation, and in manpower planning, work security and social security programmes.

L-1 Legal assistance in drafting international agreements for immigrant plantation and timber workers

89. To reactivate the cocoa and timber industries, the Government requires the services of an ILO specialist for consultations on this subject. Legal assistance is also required by the Government for the negotiation and formulation of agreements with other Governments on the recruitment of manual labour. Three work-months of consultancies is required at a cost of approximately \$16,500.

L-2 The Bata Polytechnical Institute

90. The Government seeks assistance to improve the quality of training at the Bata Vocational School. To extend the range and variety of its training courses at the Bata Vocational School, the Government seeks assistance totalling \$100,000 for the purchase of audio-visual equipment, a stencilling machine and a photocopy machine.

L-3 Management training for public administrators

91. The reorganization and rehabilitation of public administration are measures which the Government seeks to carry out without delay. In the short term and prior to the reconstruction of the School of Administration, many medium- and high-level Government officials (up to 100) will require supplementary training in order to improve the management of the public services. It is understood that the ILO Turin Centre in Italy could organize a special management course for about 30 higher officials from the public sector of Equatorial Guinea, provided that financing is available. Assistance to the extent of \$150,000 is required for fellowships.

L-4 Vocational and management training for co-operatives

92. There is immediate need for the training of personnel in drying processes for cocoa and coffee co-operatives. Management training will be required only intermittently (6 work-months at a cost of \$33,000). More extensive assistance would follow later, e.g., to help the Government to establish a handicraft co-operative (12 work-months at a cost of \$90,000).

L-5 Audio-visual and office equipment for the Bata Polytechnical Institute

93. To improve teaching methods and facilitate the distribution of teaching materials, the Bata Polytechnical School should be equipped with: audio-visual material and equipment; a stencilling machine; and a photocopy machine. The costs of these items have been estimated at \$100,000.

L-6 Preparations for a national demographic census

94. In view of the fact that two decades have elapsed since the last population census was carried out in Equatorial Guinea, the mission agrees with the Government that a demographic census should be conducted as soon as possible. The information generated through a census will be of immediate value to the Government's present efforts in development planning. It is understood that the Government has not yet received a response to its request earlier this year to UNFPA for assistance in this project. Expert services are required for one month to consult with the Government on the proposed project. The cost of these preliminary services amounts to approximately \$5,500.

L-7 Training to upgrade medium-level officials and technicians

95. An immediate project is requested to upgrade medium-level officials and technicians already employed either by the Government or private industry. The purpose of this project would be to prepare students for further training and educational opportunities for teacher-training fellowships in Spain. Priority would be given to preparing additional trained teachers in the fields of administration, electricity, mechanics, construction and woodwork. An expert for one month would be required to consult with the Government and to prepare the project. The cost of these services would be \$5,500.

L-8 Labour legislation and administration

96. The Government is requesting the services of a regional adviser from ILO's African Regional Centre for Labour Administration (CRADAT), in Yaoundé, to determine the needs in the field of labour legislation. Short-term consultancies could cover assistance in reviewing the former draft Organic Law and Regulations and the provision of training courses for Labour Administration.

97. Expert services of 6 work-months intermittently distributed over a period of two years will be required. The cost of these services will be \$33,000.

L-9 Manpower planning

98. Manpower planning has been given a high priority by the Government. Prior to starting the proposed census, a regional expert would be requested from the ILO to assist in preparing the census documents to obtain data which are essential for the preparation of manpower studies and planning. The proposed consultancy of the regional expert would last four months, at an estimated cost of \$22,000.

L-10 Hygiene, social and work security legislation

99. In order to assist the Government in reformulating and drafting new legislation for social security, work security and hygiene, it will be necessary to technically assess the urgent needs through short term expert consultancies (ILO regional advisers and/or ILO headquarters specialists). The cost of these services amounts to approximately \$33,000.

L-11 Reconstruction of the School of Administration

100. It is the intention of the Government to renovate and extend the School of Administration which is presently offering courses for managers of private and public enterprises and courses for public administrators. The present facility is inadequate in size and requires extensive repair work.

101. The Government requests funds for the remodelling of the present School of Administration (Escuela Superior Martin Luther King) and also the provision of international expertise to monitor and direct the training courses.

102. There will be approximately 100 students in the management course and 60 in the public administration course.

103. These students could be accommodated in the existing building of the School of Administration if it were completely renovated and extended. The estimated costs of this project would be as follows:

Remodelling of the existing building for 160 students and equipment	\$540,000
Technical assistance, 60 work-months	<u>\$330,000</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$870,000</u>

Summary of employment and labour programmes

<u>Project title</u>	<u>Emergency humanitarian assistance programme cost in United States dollars</u>	<u>Urgent rehabilitation and reconstruction programme cost in United States dollars</u>	<u>Medium- and long-term development programme cost in United States dollars</u>
L-1 Legal assistance in drafting international agreements for immigrant plantation and timber workers		16,500	
L-2 Bata Polytechnical Institute		100,000	
L-3 Management training for public administrators		150,000	
L-4 Vocational and management training for co-operatives		33,000	90,000
L-5 Audio-visual and office equipment for the Bata Polytechnical Institute		100,000	
L-6 Preparations for a national demographic census		5,500	
L-7 Training to upgrade medium-level officials and technicians		5,500	
L-8 Labour legislation and administration		33,000	
L-9 Manpower planning			22,000
L-10 Hygiene, social and work security legislation			33,000
L-11 Reconstruction of the School of Administration			870,000
		<u>443,500</u>	<u>1,015,000</u>
<u>Total programme</u>			<u>\$1,458,500</u>

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## E. Transport and public works

104. The unsatisfactory condition of the transport and communication network calls for a concerned effort by the Government and the international community to restore these facilities to their former operable state. This will require optimizing built-in capacities of ports, roads and airport facilities. A carefully devised programme in this sector would provide assistance in transport planning, the establishment of public works repair facilities and road maintenance programmes, assistance with port management, rehabilitation of the Bata port, studies on navigational aids, vocational training, feasibility studies for air transport facilities, long-term development programme for land transport, a port planning study and maritime development.

### T-1 Assistance to state administration

105. The objective of this project is to set up the necessary administrative procedures and economic plans in the field of land/sea/air transport.

106. This would entail sending an interregional adviser on a preparatory mission to study the present situation and elaborate the precise duties of a transport economist attached to the Transport Directorate of the Public Works Ministry. That economist should be included in the preparatory mission.

107. The initial duration of this assistance would be two years. A qualified transport economist with thorough experience in setting up plans and operations in developing countries would be required.

108. The Government requires funds for this project in the amount of \$120,000.

### 1. Land transport

#### T-2 Two Government maintenance and repair workshops

109. This project entails establishing in existing buildings two fully-equipped and operational workshops for the regular maintenance and repair of Government mobile and fixed transport equipment, plant and machinery in the mechanical, electrical hydraulic and pneumatic branches. One workshop will be in Bata and one in Malabo.

110. The project will entail supplying the adequate equipment with spares and accessories.

111. A mobile fully equipped repair unit (on a truck) should also be supplied and attached to each workshop, for distant immediate interventions.

112. A comprehensive operational system of spare parts and materials store management will be established with regular replenishment. Hence, regular basic maintenance schedules will be implemented for all Government equipment, machinery and plant.

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113. An intensive crash-training programme would immediately up-grade minimum personnel (8) in the mechanical (2), electrical (1), and hydraulic (1) branches for each unit, whereas future inputs would be forthcoming from the vocational training programme. The programme will be implemented using relevant ILO training modules in co-operation with the Bata Professional Training Institute.

114. The project would be implemented by the following international staff, over a minimum initial period of two years:

One maintenance engineer (mechanical);  
Two foremen (one for each workshop);  
Two technicians/instructors (volunteers).

115. The estimated cost of such a project for the initial two years is \$810,000, and includes not only the above staff, but also workshop equipment, tools and two mobile repair units.

116. It should be noted that an assessment of needs and related inputs for a similar project is being carried out by UNIDO.

#### T-3 Rehabilitation of road maintenance brigades per district

117. This project would entail re-establishing the former network of maintenance brigades (consisting of 15 persons per district) and supplying the necessary elementary equipment per brigade (one 10 ton truck, wheelbarrows, files, hand compactors).

118. This project would be implemented under the supervision of the following expatriate staff: a public works surveyor and a foreman for a duration of two years. For some brigades where only intermittent seasonal work is necessary (i.e., during the rainy season), remuneration of local labour could include a part in food through the food-for-work programme of the World Food Programme. All plants would be repaired in the Government workshop facilities.

119. The project cost is estimated at \$690,000 as follows:

Eight trucks and equipment (tools)	\$330,000
Salaries	\$240,000
Two years' operating costs	\$120,000

#### T-4 Bitumen road repair unit, Río Muni

120. This unit has two components:

Supply a fully equipped unit (one asphalt layer 4,500 litres, one asphalt mixer, one front loader 1.3 m<sup>3</sup>, one roller/vibrator 0.6 m hand, one compressor and accessories, one motor tamp, two tip-up seven-ton trucks, two

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jeeps, one pump) with spare parts and appropriate hand tools (shovels, picks, spades, rakes, etc);

Implementation and on-the-spot training of counterparts by a public works engineer, a road-repair foreman for two years.

121. This unit would be serviced and repaired in the Government workshop facility in Bata.

122. The estimated cost, including plant, equipment, spare parts, tools, salaries and two years' operating costs, is \$890,000.

T-5 Laterite road repair unit, Río Muni

123. This unit has two components:

Supply a fully equipped unit (one grader, one bulldozer D-6 with crawler, blade and trailer, one front loader 1.3 m<sup>3</sup>, two tip-up seven-ton trucks, one roller/compactor, one motor tamp, two jeeps, and one pump) with spare parts and appropriate hand tools (shovels, picks, spades, rakes and dammers, etc.);

Implementation and on-the-spot training of counterparts by a public works engineer and a road repair foreman for two years.

124. This unit would be serviced and repaired in the Government workshop facility in Bata.

125. The estimated cost, including plant, equipment, spare parts, tools, salaries, and two years' operating costs, is \$750,000.

126. It should be noted that this unit would be a complement to the unit financed by the European Development Fund proposed for Río Muni. The size of the mainland network of laterite roads justifies two such units.

127. It is recommended that identical equipment and plant should be purchased.

## 2. Maritime transport

T-6 Technical assistance for port management

128. This project would entail providing the services of an expert on port operations management for both Malabo and Bata to organize, implement and train in optimal port management techniques, including:

Reinforcing State authority over private handlings contractors through concessions (providing adequate equipment such as fork lift trucks and cranes);  
Improve handling techniques for increased throughput and traffic;

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Improve storage throughput and delivery/reception of goods;

Improve security in ports;

Review and update present tariffs of port dues and levies in relation to services offered, review port accounting and financial policy;

Introduce operations statistics and introduce a system of activity monitoring through port performance indicators, which would provide valuable information for future port development plans.

129. The initial duration of this assistance would be one year. The estimated cost of this project is \$60,000.

T-7 Rehabilitate the port of Bata

130. This project consists of:

Replacing thirty quay defenses with rubber fenders to prevent swell from damaging ships;

Repairing water and electricity distribution systems and supply generator, rehabilitating fuel supply system;

Servicing mooring buoys and chains (and provide this service on a regular six-month basis);

Providing one multipurpose, high-cabin diesel electric, port mobile crane (capacity 25 ton at 25 m) for container and special loads and to increase ports unloading capacity, etc.). This crane would be maintained and repaired by the Government workshop facility in Bata.

Rehabilitating existing cold storage facilities;

Constructing a slipway for tug/pilot boat/small craft scraping and cleaning (unless facilities at Douala (United Republic of Cameroon) could be used).

131. The cost of this project, including supply of equipment, rehabilitation and repairs, is estimated at \$1,000,000.

132. It should be noted that at present, because of the damage caused to ships at berth through swell and both faulty mooring buoys and defenses, heavy premiums are being charged by shippers on all cargo.

133. The advantages of this project are, therefore, commensurate with estimated costs.

T-8 Technical study on navigational aids and VHF

134. Under this project it is intended to construct a National Coastal and Port System of Navigational Aids (lighthouses, buoys, upgrading maritime maps), and install VHF ship/shore radio communications in Malabo and Bata (300 nautical miles range).

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135. This project would entail a preparatory technical and cost study which would be undertaken by an IMCO interregional adviser (or failing this, the Government would require funds to be made available to the amount of \$30,000 as the estimated cost of this study). Further finance would then be required by the Government for implementation.

T-9 Study of Annobon port

136. In view of the present isolation of the population of Annobon and considering the Government's urgent two-year plan to improve the health and social welfare conditions, a port is an economic and human necessity. As mentioned above, the former wharf construction is unusable although the same location could be envisaged. An urgent technical and cost study should be implemented to ascertain the optimal layout of a small port capable of offering berthing capacity to the roll-on/roll-off ferry to be put into service in mid-1981. This project is estimated at \$20,000. Further finance would be required for port construction.

T-10 Vocational training - Bata Institute

137. With regard to the vocational training needs in the transport sector, it will be necessary to reinforce specialized teaching programmes and bring into use modern pedagogic methods such as manuals, visual aids and practical equipment in the training of mechanics for diesel, petrol and marine engines, hydraulic mechanics, electricians, spare parts management, public works foremen, and public works plant drivers.

138. This project requires a technical study to be undertaken by an ILO interregional adviser. Funds would subsequently be required to implement the training programme.

3. Air transport

Medium-term development programme

T-11 Combined feasibility studies for Malabo and Bata Airports extension

139. Extension of passenger terminal, cargo/customs facilities (including equipment supply) and parking area at Malabo Airport.

140. This project would require a feasibility study on the economic and technical aspects to ascertain the future optimal capacity of such extensions. The present runway is sufficient to receive wide-bodied aircraft at present in international service.

141. The estimated cost of this study is \$50,000.

142. A feasibility study to develop Bata Airport passenger and cargo facilities and lengthen runway (from 2,000 m at present to 3,000 m) to receive wide-bodied jets

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such as DC-10s. At present, Bata-bound air cargo is received at Malabo Airport and transshipped by smaller aircraft to Bata Airport. The basic element of this study would be projected traffic demand for cargo. The tentatively estimated cost is \$450,000. This study could be implemented while the Spanish Technical Co-operation Services undertake the urgent repairs of the present runway, the enlarging of the apron, and installing visual aids system.

143. It is recommended that both studies be undertaken by the same engineering services as a masterplan scheme and so benefit from economies of scale, standardization and improved co-ordination.

144. The total combined estimated cost of \$500,000 was submitted to the African Development Bank in July 1980. Further finance would subsequently be required by the Government to implement the extensions of the two airports.

#### T-12 Upgrading of four mainland and island airstrips

145. This project entails the repairing and upgrading of existing airstrips and providing visual landing aids at Ebebiyin, Mongomo, Evinayong or Acurenam and Annobón. These airstrips should be upgraded to receive seven-seater Piper-type craft.

146. The estimated cost of upgrading four airstrips is \$120,000.

#### Long-term development programme

##### Land transport

#### T-13 Combined feasibility studies for upgrading three roads and constructing two new roads on the mainland

147. There is a need for a feasibility study on the technical and economic aspects of upgrading the following roads (512 kms):

Bata - Ebebiyin	230 kms
Hiefang - Acurenam	142 kms
Bata - Mbini - Cogo	77 + 63 = 140 kms

This study would quantify traffic demand and ascertain whether such upgrading would be economically justified in relation to local economic growth and to the need for improved access roads to connect with the projected Trans-Africa Highway from Lagos to Mombasa.

148. There is also need for a feasibility study on the technical and economic aspects of constructing two new roads:

- (a) From Senye to the Gabonese frontier parallel to present Mbini-Cogo road

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but further inland and Eastward. The approximate length involved is 30 kms with several small bridges and one large bridge (60 m) at Nsogobot.

(b) From Bata to the frontier of the United Republic of Cameroon; this construction would pass through Ayamiken and link up with a road on the Cameroon territory coming from Kribi. A bridge would have to be built over the frontier river of Equatorial Guinea and the United Republic of Cameroon. This feasibility study would ascertain whether the construction of such a road would be economically justified in relation to interregional traffic demand and especially as a hinterland overflow connexion between the ports of Bata and Kribi. The approximate length involved is 60 km.

149. It is recommended that both studies should be undertaken by the same engineering and topographical services as a co-ordinated Road Master Plan scheme to benefit from economies of scale and standardization.

150. This project should also collaborate with the proposed National Cartographic Survey, where applicable.

151. The combined cost is estimated at \$500,000. Further finance would subsequently be required by the Government to implement the feasible stages of the projects.

#### Maritime transport

##### T-14 Port planning study

152. A Port Planning Study is required to determine future port development for Malabo and Bata in relation to planned expansion of the economic trade potential. In the case of any extension for Bata port, this project would include a feasibility study of including a breakwater as part of the development of berth capacity, as swell stops work an average 15 per cent of working time.

153. The cost of this study is estimated at \$150,000.

##### T-15 Study on future development of maritime transport

154. With reference to interisland and island/mainland international sea transport, it is to be noted that a 700-ton multipurpose roll-on/roll-off ferry has been purchased from Spain. A study on the future projected traffic should be implemented in view of the foreseen economic development in order to ascertain whether further maritime transport is required. This study would describe the proposed units, their size and type and whether chartering or purchase are considered as the most viable economic solution. This could be undertaken by the transport economist, see project T-13, and who would also ascertain whether a roll-on/roll-off link span terminal was foreseen in the Malabo port rehabilitation project, because of a 4-5 metre tidal difference.

155. No immediate finance is required.

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Summary of transport and public works programmes

<u>Project title</u>	<u>Emergency humanitarian assistance programme cost of United States dollars</u>	<u>Urgent rehabilitation and reconstruction programme cost of United States dollars</u>	<u>Medium- and long-term development programme cost of United States dollars</u>
T-1 Assistance to State administration		120 000	
T-2 Two Government maintenance and repair workshops		810 000	
T-3 Rehabilitation of road maintenance brigades per district		690 000	
T-4 Bitumen road repair unit, Río Muni		890 000	
T-5 Laterite road repair unit, Río Muni		750 000	
T-6 Technical assistance for port management		60 000	
T-7 Rehabilitate the port of Bata		1 000 000	
T-8 Technical study on navigational aids and VHF		30 000	
T-9 Study of Annobon port		20 000	
T-10 Vocational training, Bata Institute		10 000	
T-11 Combined feasibility studies for Malabo and Bata airports extension			500 000
T-12 Upgrading of four mainland and island airstrips			120 000
T-13 Combined feasibility studies for upgrading three roads and constructing two new roads on the mainland			500 000
T-14 Port planning study			150 000
		4 380 000	1 270 000
<u>Total programme</u>		<u>\$5 650 000</u>	

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F. Development of the island of Annobon

156. The neglect of Annobon island by the previous régime is fully described in the report of the interagency mission to Equatorial Guinea in October 1979. The following project provides a start in planning for the urgent needs of the island.

I-1 Project for the development of the island of Annobon

157. The Government has specific immediate requirements for Annobon which are described under the health sector. For the island's remaining urgent needs, the Government requests the co-operation of the international community in an interdisciplinary exercise to plan an integrated development programme. Two months of expert planning assistance is requested, costing approximately \$11,000.

Summary of project for the development of the island of Annobon

<u>Project title</u>	<u>Emergency humanitarian assistance programme cost in United States dollars</u>	<u>Urgent rehabilitation and reconstruction programme cost in United States dollars</u>	<u>Medium- and long-term development programme cost in United States dollars</u>
I-1 Project development, Annobon		11,000	
	<u>Total programme</u>	<u>\$11,000</u>	

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