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SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE:
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Assistance to Guinea-Bissau

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 36/217 of 17 December 1981 on special economic assistance to Guinea-Bissau, 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 Guinea-Bissau and to arrange for a review of the economic situation of Guinea-Bissau and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.
2. The Secretary-General accordingly arranged for a review mission to visit Guinea-Bissau to consult with the Government on the economic situation and on the progress made in implementing the special economic assistance programme. The report of the mission, which is annexed hereto, describes the economic and financial situation of the country, outlines the priority needs and summarizes the progress that has been made in implementing projects included in the special economic assistance programme.
3. In paragraph 7 of resolution 36/217, the General Assembly also invited a number of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Guinea-Bissau and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General. In paragraph 8 the specialized agencies and other competent bodies were requested to report on the steps they had taken and the resources they had made available to assist Guinea-Bissau.

4. The text of resolution 36/217 has been communicated to the organizations concerned and their attention has been drawn to the requests addressed to them by the Assembly. The replies of the organizations will be reproduced in a report of the Secretary-General (A/37/140) covering Guinea-Bissau and a number of other countries for which the Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to organize special economic assistance programmes.

ANNEX

Report of the review mission to Guinea-Bissau

(19-27 August 1982)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Guinea-Bissau (A/36/263) was considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session. On 17 December 1981, the Assembly adopted resolution 36/217, in which it endorsed fully the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General and renewed its urgent appeal to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide assistance to Guinea-Bissau to help it overcome its financial and economic difficulties and to enable the projects and programmes identified in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General to be implemented. The Assembly also called upon Member States and international organizations to be generous in granting Guinea-Bissau the necessary food aid.

2. The Secretary-General was requested in the same resolution to arrange for a review of the economic situation of Guinea-Bissau and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session. Arrangements were accordingly made for a mission, led by the Director for the Office for Special Political Questions, to visit Guinea-Bissau from 19 to 27 August 1982.

3. The head of mission was received by His Excellency General Joao Bernardo Vieira, President of the Revolutionary Council and Head of State. The mission had meetings with the Minister of Commerce and Handicrafts, the Minister of Transport and Tourism, the Minister for Economy and Finance, the Minister of Energy and Industry, the Minister of National Education, the Secretary of State for Fisheries, the Secretary of State for Health and the Governor of the Bank of Guinea-Bissau, as well as with senior officials of these and other ministries. There were opportunities to meet certain representatives of the diplomatic corps in Bissau and discussions were held with technical assistance personnel of the United Nations system.

4. All the appropriate preparations had been made for the mission's visit and the basic information requested was readily made available, for which the mission wishes to express its appreciation to the Government of Guinea-Bissau. The mission would also like to place on record its gratitude to the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Bissau and members of his office for all their help.

II. ECONOMIC SITUATION

A. Background

5. The Republic of Guinea-Bissau, which covers an area of approximately 36,000 square kilometres (or nearly 14,000 square miles) had a population at the time of the 1979 census of 767,700. The growth rate between 1960 and 1979 was 2 per cent per year, and the population is currently estimated at around 810,000.

Each of the different groups which make up the population tends to be relatively self-contained, dependent on farming complemented by fishing along the coast and on cattle-raising in the interior.

6. The economy of Guinea-Bissau, which is among the 20 poorest nations in the world, was described in some detail in the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Guinea-Bissau (A/33/179 and Corr.1) and in subsequent reports. The fact that prior to independence the country served largely as a colonial military outpost is one reason for the minimal economic and social infrastructure which it inherited. Much of this was destroyed or damaged during the prolonged independence struggle. The lack of repair and maintenance has taken a further toll on such capital stock as existed.

7. From the outset Guinea-Bissau has faced severe shortages of trained manpower, equipment and even food, and these difficulties have been further aggravated by irregular rainfall over several years. In particular, during the years 1977, 1979 and 1980 insufficient precipitation led to crop failures and a chronic food deficit.

8. Nevertheless, the economy of Guinea-Bissau has a clear development potential. Agricultural production could be increased by expanding the area under cultivation, which covers at present only about 400,000 hectares out of a cultivable area of 1,000,000 hectares. The potential for fisheries is also encouraging and forestry resources should permit the extraction of substantial quantities of timber without endangering the ecological balance. Mineral resources include some bauxite, phosphate and off-shore petroleum, the possible exploitation of which is being studied.

9. Despite this potential, development has been modest and the economic situation gives rise for concern. The colonial legacy, the lack of qualified manpower and managerial skills and the vagaries of weather have all exacerbated the economic difficulties. Low productive capacity in the manufacturing sector and the lack of infrastructure, particularly for transport and storage, have prevented domestic production from keeping pace with the rapid increase in consumption, thus creating additional pressure on the balance of payments. Furthermore, certain investments in the secondary sector have not achieved the results which had been hoped for.

10. The economic system and economic mechanisms show a lack of cohesion. Balance-of-payments constraints, aggravated by imports which did not correspond to the needs of the great majority of the population, have had the effect of stimulating the subsistence economy and boosting unofficial markets.

11. The Government of Guinea-Bissau, aware of the dangers to the country's economic future, is taking measures to combat the current difficulties and to prepare an aid programme, for which it is seeking international assistance. Support from the international community is essential if adequate conditions are to be established for further development.

B. Domestic economy

12. During the years 1977 to 1980 the gross domestic product (GDP) increased from \$136.5 million to \$175.2 million, an average annual growth rate of 8.6 per cent at current prices.* At constant 1979 prices, the GDP declined from \$178.4 million to \$162.4 million between 1977 and 1980. Per capita GDP fell from \$225 in 1979 to \$218 in 1980, owing mainly to the performance of the agricultural sector; agricultural production, which accounts for nearly half the GDP, dropped sharply during the years of drought, with the result that output was the same in 1980 as in 1977.

13. The decline in GDP and drop in imports led to a considerable reduction in available resources in 1980. Consumption, however, declined only slightly. Total consumption, which represented 103.4 per cent of GDP in 1977, reached 106.8 per cent in 1980. It follows that any capital accumulation has to be entirely financed from external sources.

14. The figures in table 1 give some indication of the volume and trend of investment. Total investment represented 22 per cent of GDP between 1977 and 1979 but declined to 18 per cent in 1980. Inflationary cost increases mean that since 1979 there has been an even more rapid decline in investment in real terms.

15. The sectoral distribution of implemented development projects is shown in table 2. The figures give an approximate indication of capital formation by sector, showing a concentration in the secondary sectors and only modest investment in agriculture, in spite of the officially accepted development strategy designed to give priority to agriculture.

16. In 1981, the total costs of projects executed declined by almost half (at current prices) in consequence of a decision to end certain projects and slow down others to a pace more compatible with the absorptive capacity of the national economy. It was also decided to concentrate efforts on the priority sectors and, for the first time since 1975, expenditure on agricultural projects rose to a higher level than expenditure in any other sector.

17. National accounts estimates for 1981 are not yet available. On the basis of sectoral estimates, however, certain trends emerge. First, there was an upturn in agricultural production as compared with the previous years - rice production increased from 34,000 to 80,000 tonnes between 1980 and 1981, the production of other cereals almost doubled, from 22,000 to 40,000 tonnes, and ground-nut production rose from 20,000 tonnes to 30,000 tonnes. Owing to the growth in the agricultural sector, the GDP is estimated to have increased in real terms in 1981 in spite of the poor performances in other areas. Imports declined by 10 per cent while exports increased by 24 per cent. All told, the estimates suggest a slight rise in the level of production without attaining the level of 1978.

* Statistics given in this report have been provided by the Government of Guinea-Bissau. The rates of exchange, in Guinea-Bissau pesos per \$US 1.00 are: 1977-33.7; 1978-35; 1979-34; 1980-33.8; 1981-38.4; 1982-40.

Table 1. Gross domestic product: Origin and use of available resources
(Millions of United States dollars)

	1977	1978	1979	1980 (estimated)
GDP (current prices)	136.5	158.1	173.1	175.2
Imports (+)	44.5	56.6	68.6	55.1
Exports (-)	12.7	12.1	14.1	11.3
<u>Available resources</u>				
<u>Total</u>	<u>168.3</u>	<u>202.6</u>	<u>227.6</u>	<u>219.0</u>
Consumption	141.4	168.3	189.8	187.8
Private	(116.2)	(134.9)	(150.9)	(149.0)
Public	(25.2)	(33.4)	(38.9)	(38.8)
Investment	26.9	34.3	37.8	31.2
<u>Use of resources</u>	<u>168.3</u>	<u>202.6</u>	<u>227.6</u>	<u>219.0</u>
(At constant 1979 prices)				
GDP	178.4	195.9	173.1	162.4
(of which agricultural sector)	(75.0)	(103.2)	(88.4)	(75.3)

Table 2. Value of projects implemented, by sector
 (Millions of United States dollars)

	1978	1979	1980	1981
Agriculture, livestock and forestry	5.3	3.5	4.3	6.9
Fisheries	0.6	5.3	6.1	3.8
Natural resources	2.9	2.7	3.6	6.5
Industry and handicrafts	8.5	15.1	12.3	1.5
Energy	0.7	3.4	10.9	4.4
Transport	9.8	3.3	22.7	5.8
Telecommunications	3.1	5.7	3.2	2.4
Commerce	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.4
Education	2.5	5.0	8.2	5.5
Health and social services	2.6	1.4	3.7	3.3
Housing and sanitation	3.5	3.8	3.3	4.7
Other	5.0	4.3	4.8	2.7
Total	<u>45.9</u>	<u>53.7</u>	<u>83.7</u>	<u>47.9</u>

C. Government finances and monetary situation

18. The trends in Government finances during recent years are shown in table 3. Revenue increased very rapidly in 1979 as a result of new taxes on consumer goods and remained at the same level in 1980; in 1981 it increased by 19.3 per cent over 1980, reaching a total of \$25 million. Indirect taxes are the main source of revenue followed by direct taxes. The decrease in total revenue in the budgetary estimates for 1982 is explained by the extraordinary receipts of 1981.

Table 3. Government finances: recurrent budget 1978-1982
 (Millions of United States dollars)

Key: .. = less than \$100,000
 ... = not available

	<u>Actual</u>				<u>Budget</u>
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
<u>Recurrent revenue</u>					
Direct taxes	5.2	5.0	5.8	6.4	5.2
Indirect taxes	7.7	12.2	11.9	13.0	13.7
Other revenue	<u>1.0</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>4.5</u>
Total recurrent revenue	13.9	20.6	21.2	22.6	23.4
Capital receipts	0.1	0.1
Extraordinary receipts	<u>-</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>-</u>
Total revenue	13.9	21.4	21.2	25.3	23.5
Total expenditure (of which salaries)	31.0 (19.4)	35.6 (21.3)	48.3 (23.6)	47.2 (...)	59.9 (33.6)
Overall deficit	-17.1	-14.2	-27.1	-21.9	-33.4

19. Total expenditure has increased each year since 1978. There was a big increase in 1980 and an even larger increase is envisaged for 1982. (The decrease in expenditure in 1981 in table 3 derives from the change in the dollar exchange rate; in terms of the national currency, expenditure increased.) This expenditure represented 20.6 per cent and 27.6 per cent of GDP in 1979 and 1980 respectively. Salaries and wages accounted for 49 per cent of total expenditure in 1980 and, according to the budget estimates, would account for 59 per cent in 1982. Another major item is repayment of the external debt which, having represented 7 per cent of total expenditure in 1979, rose to 13 per cent in 1980 and to 21 per cent in 1981; it is estimated that it will constitute 14 per cent in 1982.

20. The budget deficit in recent years has remained very high, reaching 15.5 per cent of GDP in 1980. The deficit was reduced in 1981 owing to the increase in direct and indirect taxes as well as to a slowing-down in the growth of public expenditure and government austerity measures. However, an increase in the deficit is expected in 1982. The characteristics of the economy of Guinea-Bissau and the state of public enterprises make it probable that the imbalance in Government finances will continue to grow over the next few years unless budgetary help is forthcoming.

21. The fiscal deficit has had considerable monetary repercussions. Table 4 shows the trend. The money supply has increased rapidly in recent years, particularly in 1980, despite the monetary contraction caused by the reduction in international reserves. The money supply, which had increased between 1977 and 1980 at an annual average rate of 30.3 per cent, grew at a rate of 78.6 per cent in 1980 and, although precise data are not yet available, it continued to increase in 1981. The explanation lies mainly in the expansion of credit to the central Government, to cover the budgetary deficit. The other components of domestic credit have not played a major role.

Table 4. Monetary indicators: 1977-1981
 (Millions of Guinea-Bissau pesos at the end of the period)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (June)
International reserves	59	- 325	-78	-388	-773
Domestic credit (of which Government)	846 (696)	1,538 (1,253)	1,469 (1,338)	2,747 (1,886)	3,435 (3,243)
Money supply (M-1)	895	837	1,020	1,822	1,984
Money in circulation	(646)	(658)	(802)	(1,017)	(1,146)
Demand deposits	(249)	(179)	(218)	(805)	(838)
Fixed-term deposits	-	31	25	32	39

22. These monetary developments have been accompanied by stagnation in the real supply of goods and services. The divergence between real supply and monetary demand has resulted in very strong inflationary pressure. The estimated rate of inflation, which was 9 per cent in 1977, rose to about 30 per cent annually in the years 1980 to 1981, which has contributed still further to dislocation in the commercial system.

D. Balance of payments and external debt

23. The economic relations of Guinea-Bissau with other countries have been characterized by persistent deficits in the trade balance, although foreign aid in the form of transfers has reduced the negative balance. Movements of medium-term and long-term capital have resulted in a net inflow of resources with a consequent rapid increase in the external debt.

24. External trade plays an important role in the economy of Guinea-Bissau (see table 5). In 1980, imports represented 35 per cent of GDP and exports 6 per cent. The external trade deficit amounted to 28 per cent of GDP in 1979 and 29 per cent in 1980. The reduction of the deficit in 1981 as compared with 1980 was due to the decrease in imports attributable to the slowing-down of investment programmes, and to an improvement in exports.

Table 5. External trade
(Millions of United States dollars)

	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>Imports</u>				
Food and beverages	21.2	8.5	10.7	15.1
Industrial and commercial supplies	8.0	12.3	14.0	9.7
Petroleum and derivatives <u>a/</u>	2.6	6.6	9.7	8.0
Capital goods <u>b/</u>	15.0	27.3	20.9	15.8
Miscellaneous	<u>4.9</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>4.8</u>
Total	51.7	62.7	61.3	53.4
<u>Total exports</u>	12.7	14.1 <u>c/</u>	11.3	14.1 <u>c/</u>

a/ Data corrected according to import figures supplied by the oil-importing agency (DICOL).

b/ Includes imports of machinery and electrical equipment and transport equipment. Other capital goods, in particular construction materials, are included in line 2.

c/ Data corrected in accordance with the balance of payments for 1979 and 1981.

25. Food accounted for 28 per cent of total imports in 1981. According to the Food Security Planning Office, food aid in 1981 covered 85 per cent of rice imports, 100 per cent of imported maize and sorghum, 79 per cent of flour imports, 46 per cent of imported sugar and 58 per cent of imported cooking oil.
26. The value of exports has fluctuated during the last three years between \$11 million and \$14 million. There are four principal categories of export products: ground-nuts, shrimp and fish, sawn wood and palm kernels, which between them accounted for 85 per cent of the total value of exports in 1980 and 76 per cent in 1981. (Cotton exports are increasing and reached a value of \$1.2 million in 1981.) Even so, the total value of exports in 1981 was less than the cost of food imports alone and in the same year the cost of imported petroleum products amounted to 57 per cent of the total value of exports.
27. Total imports during the first quarter of 1982 increased by 23.5 per cent over the same period in 1981 and, given the medium-term prospects for exports, it seems probable that the trade deficit will continue to increase over the next three or four years.
28. Unrequited transfers, which had declined by half in 1980 as compared with 1979, practically doubled in 1981, totalling \$15 million. The transfers were used mostly to finance imports and it is highly probable that their value actually exceeded the recorded figure. As table 6 shows, the current account deficit totalled nearly \$21 million in 1981 as against \$45 million in 1980. If unrequited transfers are added to these figures it provides an indication of Guinea-Bissau's minimum external resource needs, which amounted to \$36 million in 1981 and \$53 million in 1980.
29. The net inflow of medium-term and long-term capital of \$29 million in 1981 was more than double the figure for the preceding year. There was a relative increase in the proportion of loans to grants with consequent effects on the external debt and the burden of servicing it. The overall balance of payments deficit was estimated at \$3 million in 1981.

Table 6. Balance of payments
(Millions of United States dollars)

	1979	1980	1981 (Preliminary)
Current account	-36.2	-45.3	-20.7
Trade balance	-43.0	-44.0	-35.6
Exports (f.o.b.)	14.1	11.3	14.1
Imports (f.o.b.)	-57.1	-55.3	-49.7
Services (net)	-10.5	-9.3	-0.4
Unrequited transfers	17.3	8.0	15.3
Official	17.6	8.1	15.4
Private	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1
Medium-term and long-term capital	15.6	13.9	29.1
Basic balance (current account + medium-term and long-term capital)	-20.6	-31.4	8.4
Short-term capital	-19.3	24.7	-11.4
National Bank	-5.1	2.0	2.2
Errors and omissions	24.4	22.7	-13.6
Global balance (basic balance + short-term capital)	-1.3	-6.7	3.0
SDR allocation	0.5	0.5	0.5
IMF credit utilization	1.4	-	2.2
Other National Bank liabilities	2.0	1.0	2.4
Changes in reserves	-2.6	5.2	-2.1

30. By the end of the first half of 1982, medium-term and long-term external debt had reached a total of \$169 million, a value comparable to the GDP. Of this total, \$102.1 million, or 60 per cent, had actually been drawn by July 1982. Servicing of the public debt amounted to \$6.5 million in 1980 and \$10.1 million in 1981, or 58 per cent and 72 per cent respectively of the value of exports. Accumulated arrears totalled \$19.8 million at the end of the first half of 1982. Beginning in 1979, the public debt increased at an accelerated pace to a total of \$150 million (see table 7) at the end of the first half of 1982. Drawdowns of available credits also grew rapidly from \$8 million in 1979 to \$22 million in 1981.

31. Guinea-Bissau urgently needs additional external financing for its development programme. It must be borne in mind that external credits are to a large extent granted for specific projects, which does not necessarily guarantee precise correspondence between availability of funds and the meeting of priority requirements, in particular at a time when the Government is redefining its investment policy. The medium-term and long-term credits still available relate almost exclusively to the purchase of capital goods and, to a lesser extent, intermediate goods. They cannot, therefore, be used to finance either imports of consumer goods, including food products, or such key items as petroleum products. Yet these are precisely the areas of most urgent need. Nor can these credits be used as a direct source for the financing of the balance of payments, the budget, debt servicing or arrears.

32. The external public debt increased from \$43 million in 1977 to \$93 million by July 1982 with cumulated arrears of \$18.4 million. By adding to this the arrears on the credits for which the Central Bank is liable, the overall figure for arrears on the medium-term and long-term debt amounted to \$19.8 million. Without including any future commitments, servicing of the medium-term and long-term debt constitutes a very heavy burden on the economy of the country. To these arrears must then be added those relating to short-term (less than one year) loans, and payments in default for other types of current transactions, particularly supplier-financed imports. At the end of July 1982 those arrears amounted to \$17.5 million and \$3.7 million respectively, or \$21.2 million altogether. Thus external payments arrears of all kinds totalled \$41 million in mid-1982, or the equivalent of nearly three years' exports.

E. Economic and financial stabilization programme

33. In response to the critical economic situation, the authorities have redefined the national development strategy. The main development strategy objectives remain unchanged. These objectives have been reaffirmed in the programme of the Provisional Government and it is expected that they will be spelled out in the 1983-1986 Development Plan.

Table 7. External debt
 (Medium-term and long-term government debt)

	Cumulative values to end of 1978	1979	1980	1981	1982		1983
					(First half)	(Second half)	
Total debt <u>a/</u>	77.9	120.9	130.1	139.6	150.5	-	-
Drawdowns	43.1	7.7	13.7	22.1	9.2	-	-
Service charges	2.0	2.5	6.5	10.1	2.8	4.9	6.3
Service charges paid	0.5	1.1	1.8	1.5	0.6	-	-
Outstanding debt <u>b/</u>	42.8	50.0	62.6	83.9	93.1	-	-

a/ Including a debt in the amount of \$1 million with a French bank for which information on payments and servicing is not available.

b/ Equals cumulative payments less amortization actually paid.

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34. Renewed emphasis is placed on reinstating rural and agricultural development as the principal focus to ensure as first priority the satisfaction of the basic needs of the population, especially in food security. With a view to achieving balanced economic and social development there is to be a progressive linking of agriculture and industry, more selective utilization of projects based on external funding, as well as overall improvement in the commercial system. Reorganization and full use of the economy's productive capacities will be stressed, as will the development of hitherto unexploited resources. The strategy also calls for action to encourage private initiative and public participation in development while leaving the State overall responsibility for direction of the economy.

35. According to the Government's programme, the national development effort will have to be carried out in the context of an austerity policy and action designed to restore the necessary economic and financial balances essential to economic recovery. The stabilization programme, which is currently being worked out, would hinge on three major issues: the achievement of a healthier financial situation, both domestically and internationally; the establishment of mechanisms and effective instruments to improve the direction and management of the economy; and the reorganization of economic and commercial channels, including the improved functioning of State enterprises.

36. With regard to fiscal policy, the main actions envisaged would involve an effort to reduce the deficit, mainly through austerity measures, fiscal reform, consolidation of debt, and higher tax yields. It is intended that the monetary impact of the deficit be reduced by setting ceilings on the expansion of Government credit. To achieve a healthier balance of payments it is proposed to establish a minimum import programme, to reduce expenditure on services and to promote exports. Other proposals concern the renegotiation of the external debt and control of access to foreign credit. While the possibility of adjusting the exchange rate has also been raised, it is felt that such an adjustment would be useful only if the other economic policy measures in the programme can be effectively implemented.

37. With regard to marketing and pricing policies, a general restructuring of the commercial sector is proposed through specialization in major state enterprises and an increased role for private trade in retail distribution. Pricing policy would endeavour to reduce inflation and establish prices offering an incentive to agricultural producers. Wage policy, in addition to strict curtailment of the creation of new government posts, would attempt to set a wage rate and to co-ordinate the wages paid by the different state enterprises.

38. In response to the urgent need to improve the management of the economy and to implement economic policies more effectively, several measures are contemplated, in addition to the elaboration of a minimum import programme. These include the establishment of a general state budget covering both current and capital expenditures, the institution of a foreign currency budget and the establishment of production programmes for public enterprises. With regard to external assistance, there are plans to establish an assistance utilization programme as part of the Development Plan as a means towards improving co-ordination with donors and ensuring respect for global and sectoral priorities as well as the demands of balanced regional development.

F. External assistance

39. A two-year period at least of special emergency aid is required to place the economy on a sound footing without impeding the execution of development projects. To make external assistance as effective as possible, the Government of Guinea-Bissau wishes to co-ordinate aid under the 1983-1986 Plan and to harmonize arrangements with the various donors by defining respective areas of action, the volume of assistance needed, and procedures for providing assistance. To this end, the Government proposes to organize, with the assistance of UNDP, a round-table meeting at Bissau in the first half of 1983. The Government is currently engaged in preparing detailed project descriptions and cost estimates for distribution before the meeting.

40. Meanwhile, during the period 1982-1984, outside assistance is urgently required for development projects, for programmes designed to reorganize and resuscitate production, for government finances, for balance-of-payments support and for imports, as well as in providing technical assistance relevant to the direction and management of the economy.

41. The programme to reorganize and resuscitate production covers four areas. The first is designed to ensure a sufficient supply of spare parts and maintenance requisites for existing equipment. The second concerns the provision of small-scale agricultural equipment. The third involves provision of essential agricultural inputs such as phytosanitary products, fertilizers and selected seeds. The fourth element, the reorganization of commercial channels, includes the reactivation of land and river transport fleets, the rapid expansion of storage capacity, and assistance in financing imports designed to guarantee the availability of products required by farmers and to facilitate the delivery of national production to local markets.

42. The budgetary assistance programme aims at reducing the fiscal deficit and consequently the rate of monetary expansion and inflation. It comprises: full financing in foreign currency of development projects, including local costs; the use for a transitional period, by agreement with the donors, of the local currency counterpart of food aid to finance the fiscal deficit; and the renegotiation of the external debt with a view to deferring debt-servicing charges.

43. Assistance for the balance of payments and imports comprises the financing of imports, balance-of-payments support and the provision of freely available foreign exchange through renegotiation of the debt and the arrears. As regards aid for imports, the priorities are: food aid, that is, emergency aid for 1982 as well as the gradual accumulation of a security stockpile of 15,000 tons; the financing of imports of certain strategic products, particularly construction materials; and financing of the import of petroleum products. To increase exports, assistance is needed for a special support programme for industries which are deemed to have the greatest short-term export potential, especially forestry and fisheries.

III. ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

A. Food aid

44. Guinea-Bissau continues to depend heavily on food aid from abroad. In 1981 substantial assistance was given by a number of countries and organizations, among which were Cuba, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Netherlands, Pakistan, Portugal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, EEC, the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the World Food Programme (WFP). The total value of food aid is estimated at \$14.4 million; in addition, special financial assistance exceeding \$7 million for food purchases was provided by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

45. Although the 1981-1982 season showed a marked improvement, the Planning Office of Food Security has estimated imported food requirements for 1982 as follows:

Table 8. Imported food requirements for 1982
 (Tonnes)

	Estimated requirements for 1982	Total received up to 31 July 1982	Food pledged for delivery	Deficit remaining
Rice	42,979	15,885	15,000	12,094
Maize-sorghum	6,197	1,503	-	4,694
Wheat flour	9,000	5,094	1,825	2,081
Oil	3,000	255	-	2,745
Milk	1,000	470	300	230
Sugar	2,000	9	-	1,991

Source: Comissao Inter-Ministerial da Seguranca Alimentar-Campanha Agrícola, 1982. Boletim No. 3, Julho de 1982.

46. Donations and pledges have been received from Belgium, China, France, Italy, Japan, Saudi Arabia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as well as from EEC, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and WFP. The Government has also purchased food using financial assistance provided by Algeria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the USSR and the Organization of the Islamic Conference. However, as table 8 shows, very substantial needs have still to be met.

47. The Inter-Ministerial Commission for Food Security expects that the 1982/83 agricultural harvest will be normal. Even so, it has to be assumed that the chronic food deficit will persist and needs are likely to be similar to those in 1982. For the future, the Government is committed to strengthening agriculture and, in particular, to increasing food production.

48. In order to be able to cope with critical shortages arising from vagaries of the weather or import delays the Government has decided to establish food security stocks. The aim is to accumulate 15,000 tonnes of basic food items, the approximate equivalent of three months' food requirements, consisting principally of rice, maize-sorghum, wheat flour and milk. Some extension and improvement of the country's present storage capacity, development of essential supporting services and training of personnel will be necessary if such quantities are to be satisfactorily handled and stocked.

B. Special economic assistance programme

49. Guinea-Bissau continues to receive bilateral assistance from a number of countries mainly for project funding but in some cases also for balance-of-payments support. Among the donors are: Algeria, China, Cuba, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America. A number of multilateral programmes, banks and funds have also provided assistance: in addition to EEC, these include the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNDP, WFP, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), as well as the African Development Bank (ADB), the African Development Fund (ADF), the Caisse centrale de coopération économique, the Kuwait Fund, the Saudi Fund and the World Bank, and voluntary and non-governmental organizations.

50. In consequence of its economic difficulties, the Government of Guinea-Bissau is reviewing all investment programmes and projects receiving external assistance. Preparations for the 1983-1986 National Development Plan and the round-table meeting of donors envisaged for early in 1983 involve the careful revision of priorities and project lists. In addition to information concerning existing projects the mission was advised, during its visit, of various projects that had been reformulated and new projects that were to be included in the programme of special economic assistance.

51. Of the 89 projects presented earlier (see A/36/263, annex, sect. V) the Government has reformulated a considerable number, in some cases dividing them into more specific, smaller projects, and added other new projects. On the other hand, the revision has led to the withdrawing of 21 projects included in the original list, many of which have been covered in other ways, and 7 projects are no longer considered to be of the highest priority. The programme for special economic assistance now includes altogether 129 projects, of which 69 have been fully funded (table 9), 18 have been partially funded (table 10) and 42, including new projects,

have still to be financed (table 11). The estimated cost of funding those projects only partially financed amounts to \$43.5 million, full funding of other projects amounts to \$75.9 million, bringing the over-all cost to a total of \$119.4 million for which the Government is seeking international assistance.

Table 9. Summary of projects that have been fully funded

(Projects not included in document A/36/263, annex, sect. V, are identified by an (N).)

Project	Remarks
M-1 Reinforcement of the Ministry of Finance	Funded by Sweden, Netherlands and UNDP - Ongoing
M-2 Reinforcement of the Secretariat of State for Planning	Funded by Portugal, Netherlands, a non-governmental organization in the Federal Republic of Germany and UNDP - Ongoing
M-3 Management and promotion of trade	Funded by UNDP and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) - Ongoing
M-4 Accountancy and management systems	Funded by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) - Ongoing
A-1 Reinforcement of the Ministry of Rural Development (agricultural statistics and documentation centre)	Funded by SIDA and FAO - Ongoing \$0.5 million
A-2 Improving control of plant pests	Funded by USAID - Ongoing \$1.2 million
A-3 Soil studies	Funded by FAO - Ongoing \$0.7 million
A-4 Establishment of variety trials and seed production	Funded by UNDP/FAO. These two projects were revised and merged into one ongoing project \$2 million
A-5 Development of rice cultivation	Other projects of similar scope have been added (see A-5 (a), (b) and (c) below)

Table 9 (continued)

Project	Remarks
A-5 (a) Special project for improving rice production in the Geba River (N)	Funded by USAID - Ongoing \$4.5 million
A-5 (b) Reinforcement of the training centre for seed technology (N)	Funded by Norway/FAO - Ongoing \$0.4 million
A-5 (c) Equipment for seed production centre (N)	Funded by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) - Ongoing \$1.065 million
A-7 Urgent recovery of foodstuff production	Funded (an emergency project)
A-8 Vegetable and fruit production and horticulture	A survey project financed by France. New specific projects have been formulated (see A-8 (c))
A-8 (c) Fruit and horticulture development in the region of Tombali (N)	Funded by OXFAM/United - Ongoing \$54,000
A-9 Poultry and pig production	Funded by ADB \$4.7 million To begin end-1982
A-11 Timber transport	Funded
A-15 Regional development projects (integrated rural development) For zone I (West)	Funded by SIDA, USAID and Canadian University Students Overseas (CUSO) 22 million Swedish krona (for 10 years) plus \$70,000
A-15 (a) Regional development projects (integrated rural development) (N) For zone II (East)	Funded by the European Development Fund (EDF)/FAO, 6.8 million ECU and 3.6 million ECU respectively
A-16 Support for a national agricultural, social and economic survey	Funded by UNDP/FAO \$53,000 (FAO mission to begin study shortly)

Table 9 (continued)

Project	Remarks
A-17 (a) Centre for dissemination of rice cultivation techniques (N)	Funded by China - Ongoing 4,950,000 yuan renminbi
A-17 (b) Reclamation of salt water land for rice cultivation in the southern region (N)	Funded by FAO/SIDA - Ongoing \$1.04 million
A-19 (a) Credit fund for "tabanca" in Tombali and Quinara (N)	Funded by OXFAM/Belgium - Ongoing 21.4 million Belgian francs
A-20 (a) Increase of agricultural production through the utilization of fertilizers and other inputs (N)	Funded by Denmark and FAO - Ongoing \$1.7 million
A-21 (a) Technical assistance to zone II (East) (N)	Funded by UNDP \$278,720 To begin in 1983
A-21 (b) Improvement of training centre and technical recycling in Contuboel zone II (East) (N)	Funded by SWISSAID - Ongoing \$84,500
A-23 Rural engineering (N)	Funded by the Netherlands - Ongoing 1,900,000 Netherlands guilders
A-26 Development of cattle-raising (2nd phase) (N)	Funded by Switzerland SwF 580,000
A-27 Engineering assistance for the development of food crops in the Bijagos Islands (N)	Funded by FAO and city of Bologna (Italy) \$163,500
A-28 Integrated development of Caboxanque	Funded by World Council of Churches - Ongoing \$315,400
F-2 Cold-storage and deep-freezing complex at Bissau	Funded and completed, but not in operation for technical reasons

Table 9 (continued)

Project	Remarks
G-1 (a) Hydrological study of the Corubal basin (1st phase)	Funded by UNDP - Ongoing \$1 million
G-1 (c) Hydrological study of water resources in the Bijagos Islands (1st phase) (N)	Funded by Fonds d'aide et de coopération (FAC) - Ongoing \$225,000
G-2 (a) Interconnected lakes (small salt-water control dams) (N)	Funded by FAC - Ongoing \$450,000
G-4 (a) Construction of small reservoirs (700-800) in Buba - zone III (South) (N)	Funded by the Netherlands - Ongoing \$7.5 million
G-4 (b) Construction of small reservoirs (70) in zone II (East) (N)	Funded by UNDP/UNICEF - Ongoing \$1.5 million
G-4 (c) Drilling of deep water wells (55) in zone I (North) (N)	Funded by the USSR - Ongoing \$2.3 million
G-4 (d) Drilling of water wells (50) in Gabu - zone II (East) (N)	Funded by EEC - Ongoing \$400,000
G-4 (f) Construction of small reservoirs in Buba - zone III (Extension of G-4 (a)) (N)	Funded by the Netherlands \$2.5 million
G-4 (g) Drilling of water wells in Gabu - zone II (Extension of G-4 (d)) (N)	Funded by EEC \$375,000
G-5 Directorate of National Resources stocktaking	Funded. New special project proposed to support activities of Ministry of Natural Resources
G-5 (c) Organization and support to the geohydrological section in Buba (N)	Funded by the Netherlands \$225,000

Table 9 (continued)

Project	Remarks
G-7 Forest inventory (incorporates G-9)	Funded by EEC, and European Development Fund (1982-1984) \$476,622
G-8 (b) Rehabilitation of repair shops (in Bissau)	Funded by SIDA (1983) \$88,000
G-8 (d) Rehabilitation of repair shop in Bafatá (N)	Funded by EEC \$75,000
G-11 Protection against forest fires	Funded by CUSO \$152,155
G-12 Assistance in cartography and geology (N)	Funded by France (1983-1985) \$131,000
G-14 Bauxite prospection (N)	Funded by EEC and the USSR - prospection has begun. (To be extended up to 1986)
G-15 Phosphate prospection (N)	Funded by France (1983-1986) \$1.6 million
G-16 Production of construction materials (N)	Funded by the USSR - Ongoing \$2 million
T-1 Reinforcement of the Ministry of Transport	Funded by the Netherlands 500,000 Netherlands guilders
T-3 Port equipment	Funded by EEC (grant for specific equipment) \$1 million
T-4 Coastal vessels	Funded. The vessels have been acquired
T-5 Major ferry-boat	Funded. In operation
T-22 Rehabilitation of the public workshops and related equipment	Funded by EEC
L-1 Apartments for technical co-operation staff in Bissau	Funds used but construction has not been completed

Table 9 (continued)

Project	Remarks
C-1 Establishment of telecommunication network (including maintenance, training, supervision and new installations)	Funded by SIDA - Ongoing (1981-1984) \$3.6 million
P-4 Fellowship	Projected completed in United Kingdom
P-7 Electrification (low tension, medium tension and illumination network) in rural centres: Bafatá, Gabu, Farim, Bissora, Cacheu and Bolama (N)	Funded by ADF - 75 per cent on loan \$6.3 million To begin in 1983
I-1 Cumaré agro-industrial complex	Funded by OPEC, Saudi Fund, Italian Development Bank \$18 million Although construction has been completed and equipment installed, technical and economic problems have impeded operation
I-4 Reinforcement of the Directorate-General of Industry	Funded (in revised form) by SIDA \$640,000 To begin in 1983
I-8 Spare-parts management system	Funded by UNIDO and being executed in revised form: "Industrial maintenance" \$50,000
I-10 Reinforcement of national printing press facilities	Funded by the Netherlands - Ongoing \$125,000
I-15 (a) Assistance to wood treatment centre under the Government Enterprise for Wood Commercialization and Transportation (SOCOTRAM) - (wood processing) (N)	Funded by SIDA (1983-1985) \$450,000
I-15 (b) Plywood and compressed wood plant (N)	Funded through joint venture of Swedish firm with SIDA assistance (23 per cent) for construction of the plant - Ongoing \$6.5 million

Table 9 (continued)

Project	Remarks
I-18 (b) Study of ceramic products plant in Bandim (N)	Funded by SIDA \$20,000
H-1 Training of "secouristas"	Funded by UNICEF - Ongoing (1979-1983) \$950,000
H-2 Training of multipurpose community health workers	Funded, in 2nd phase, by UNICEF, OPEC, CUSO, Deutsche Welthungerhilfe/Gulbenkian and OXFAM/Federal Republic of Germany - Ongoing \$1.9 million
H-3 Vaccination campaign	Funded, in 1st phase (up to December 1982) by UNICEF and WHO - Ongoing since 1979 \$1.5 million (Second phase (1983-1986) requires total financing estimated at \$2.5 million.)

Table 10

Summary of projects that have been partially funded

(Projects not included in document A/36/263, annex, sect. V, are identified by an (N).)

Project	Remarks
A-8 (a) Support for small horticultural farm in Prábis (N)	Partially funded by OXFAM/Belgium (50 per cent) of estimated total value of \$200,000. To begin in 1983
G-4 (e) Drilling of deep water wells in zone II (East) - extension to cover 1983-1986 (N)	Partially funded by the USSR (\$2.3 million) for continuation after 1983. \$3 million still required
G-4 (j) School for well specialists (drilling, maintenance, etc.) (N)	Partially funded by Denmark and UNICEF \$1.6 million Additional requirement for 1985-1986: \$1.2 million
G-8 (c) Construction of maintenance centre in Gabu (N)	Partially funded by EEC \$1.1 million Additional financing required: \$150,000
T-8 Equipment for People's Stores	Partially funded. A revised project is being prepared for the 1983-1986 Plan (high priority)
T-2 (a) Modernization and expansion of the port of Bissau and five river ports	Projects T-2, T-6, T-14, T-15, T-16, and T-18 and T-20 have been merged into large-scale project for expansion and modernization of the port of Bissau and 5 river ports. Negotiations with the World Bank are in final stage. Selection of construction firms ongoing. Total investment required is \$48 million, with financing partially (82 per cent) assured as follows: World Bank \$14 million; Kuwait Fund \$10 million; the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) \$10 million; OPEC \$3 million; Technical assistance (IDA) \$2.5 million. Financing still required: \$8.5 million

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Table 10 (continued)

Project	Remarks
T-27 Creation of national transport authority	Study was funded by ADB and technical assistance provided by IDA. Financing still required: \$750,000
T-29 Construction of docking ramp for ferry services	Ramp has been built at a cost of \$30,000. Additional investments still required, but detailed estimates are not yet available.
P-11 Development of energy from renewable sources, involving (a) organization of a specialized office and (b) preparation of a strategy for utilization of available resources in Guinea-Bissau with appropriate technology	(a) Partially funded by SIDA at \$70,000 (b) SIDA prepared to grant additional \$100,000 Financing required: \$100,000
I-12 Small foundry	Partially funded. Feasibility study recommended rehabilitation of foundry facilities. SIDA has financed first stage at cost of \$200,000
E-2 Primary teacher training	Partially funded by SIDA (50 per cent) - \$3.6 million. Ongoing (1982-1986). Financing required: \$3.6 million
E-4 Provision of education services	Partially funded by SIDA (50 per cent) - \$7.8 million. Ongoing (1982-1986). Financing required: \$7.8 million.
E-5 Self-help construction of rural schools	Partially funded by SIDA and CUSO (90 per cent) - \$7.9 million of a total of \$8.7 million. Ongoing (1982-1986)
E-7 Literacy	Partially funded by SIDA (50 per cent) - \$2.9 million of a total of \$5.9 million. Ongoing (1982-1986)

Table 10 (continued)

Project	Remarks
E-10 Support to regional education services	Partially funded by SIDA (50 per cent) - \$2.2 million of a total of \$4.4 million. Ongoing (1982-1986). Financing required: \$2.2 million
H-4 Training	Partially funded by a non-governing organization: Broederlijk (50 per cent) - \$2 million of the total of \$4 million. Ongoing (to 1986)
H-5 Reinforcement of health services in rural areas (health centres)	Partially funded, medications and equipment provided by the Netherlands and SIDA. Additional funding required for the period 1983-1986, estimated at \$3 million
H-6 Other requirements for infrastructure and technical assistance in the health sector	Partially funded by UNDP - \$1.2 million of a total of \$4.9 million. Financing required: \$3.7 million

Table 11

Summary of projects for which financing is still sought

(Projects not included in document A/36/263, annex, sect. V, are identified by an (N).)

Project	Remarks
A-8 (b) Assistance to horticultural farms (N)	Estimated total cost: \$1.4 million
A-13 Training agricultural extension workers	Preliminary study completed by FAO. Funding required: \$3.4 million. (The United Nations Sahelian Office (UNSO) is considered a possible source)
A-17 (c) Recovery of "bolanhas" in Guinea-Bissau (N)	New project estimated to cost: \$7.9 million (To be submitted to the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS))
A-18 Pilot programme for palm-oil and coconut production	Estimated total cost: \$5.6 million. (To be submitted to the Kuwait Fund)
A-19 Agricultural credit (general)	Estimated cost: \$0.7 million
A-21 Development of small valleys in zone II (East)	Estimated cost: \$1.1 million. (To be submitted to UNSO)
A-22 Development of co-operatives	Project designed with FAO assistance. Estimated cost: \$932,510
A-24 Creation of rural brigades for rural engineering (N)	Estimated cost: \$7.9 million. (To be submitted to CILSS)
A-25 Tobacco production	Estimated cost: 1,543,000 Netherlands guilders
A-29 Gambiel dam (N)	Estimated cost: \$7 million. (Submitted to the Saudi Fund)
A-30 Construction of well in the cattle area (zone II) (N)	Estimated cost: \$1.42 million. (Submitted to CILSS)

Table 11 (continued)

Project		Remarks
G-1	(b) Hydrological study of the Corubal basin (phase II) (N)	Phase II involves feasibility studies for utilization of river water resources. Estimated cost: \$1.3 million
G-1	(d) Water resources in the Bijagos Islands (phase II) (N)	Estimated cost: \$106,000
G-4	(h) Construction of small resevoirs in zone IV (coastal) (N)	Estimated cost: \$900,000
G-4	(i) Construction of small resevoirs in zone I (North) (N)	Estimated cost: \$675,000
G-5	(a) Assistance to the Department of Hydraulics (N)	Estimated cost (for period 1983-1986): \$625,000
G-5	(b) Installation of a design workshop (basic equipment and training)	Estimated cost: \$275,000
G-8	Creation of regional centres to manage, repair and maintain water supply equipment	Estimated cost: \$250,000
G-8	(a) Construction of centre in Buba (maintenance of pumps and wells) (N)	Estimated cost: \$1.2 million
G-14	Geophysical research (N)	Estimated cost: \$560,000
G-17	Geotechnical and geocosmic studies (for identification of copper, lead, zinc and magnesium)	Estimated cost: \$737,000
G-18	Prospection of black sands in the Bijagos Islands (N)	Estimated cost: \$70,000
T-25	Construction of maintenance hangar for national air fleet	Estimated cost: \$3 million
T-26	Modernization of the national transport company	A study is being undertaken by Renault. Cost estimates not yet available

Table 11 (continued)

Project	Remarks
T-28 Road construction	Studies have been undertaken by France (at cost of \$200,000) for two roads: Bissau-Prabis (18 km) and Brás-Quinhamel (24 km). Total estimated cost of construction: \$8 million (revised)
C-2 International link within the PANAFTEL (Pan African Telecommunication Network) project (N)	Estimated cost: \$200,000
C-3 Renewal of 10 telecommunication stations	Estimated cost: 1.5 million
C-4 New telecommunication links (N) (a) Bissau - Prabis (b) Bissau - Biombo (Quinhamel)	Priority project. Estimated cost: \$1.5 million
C-5 Coastal zone station for telecommunications (N)	Station essential to support fishing fleet and maritime traffic. Initial cost: \$70,000. Basic study required. Total financing to be defined
G-6 New cable to Bissau airport (Bissau - Bissalanca - 7 km) (N)	Estimated cost: \$220,000
P-5 Technical assistance for National Institute of Energy (N)	Estimated cost: \$380,000
P-6 Technical assistance for electrical control power station at Bissau (N)	Estimated cost: \$150,000
P-8 Revision of Bissau electricity network to increase tension from 6 KV to 10 KV (N)	Total estimated cost to be defined upon completion of study funded by SIDA (\$15,000), December 1982
P-10 Installation of new generator (3,000 - 5,000 KV) at central power station, Bissau (N)	Approximate estimated cost: \$2.5 million - 3 million

Table 11 (continued)

Project	Remarks
P-12 Renewal of water supply network, Bissau (N)	Basic study still required to define investment required. Estimated cost of study: \$120,000
I-11 Reorganization of shipyard facilities	Preliminary study has been completed. Financing being negotiated with the European Investment Bank by the Guinea-Bissau Naval Shipyard (ENGB). Portuguese enterprise (SETENAVE) being considered for execution. Initial estimated investment \$3.4 million may be increased. High priority.
I-13 Cashew-nut processing	Priority project. Feasibility study now ongoing will be finalized for inclusion in National Development Plan. Original cost estimate of \$2.5 million may be increased
I-18 (a) Pilot unit for lime production (N)	Project study (with UNIDO assistance) finalized. Estimated cost: \$200,000
I-22 Relocation of milk plant (N)	Total cost of project \$1.9 million, of which \$1.7 million requires external financing. (Preliminary discussions with EEC)
I-23 Establishment of unit for study and development of artisanal activities (N)	Estimate of initial assistance and basic study: \$120,000. (Preliminary contacts with Austrian co-operation and SIDA)
I-24 Pre-feasibility study for installation of tyre recapping unit (N)	Estimated cost: \$10,000
H-7 Special programme against tuberculosis (N)	Estimated cost: \$6 million

52. There has been no significant change as regards the following projects, but these are no longer considered of high priority by the Government: G-6 Assistance in establishing the Forestry Department; T-23 Construction of small bridges; T-24 Improved planning, management, operations and maintenance of the National

Aviation Company; P-3 Installation for testing electrical equipment; I-16 Textile and shoe industry; I-17 Packaging industry; I-21 Establishment of a technical development centre for leather products.

53. The following projects, now largely covered in other ways, have been withdrawn: A-6 Installations for handling paddy; A-10 Forestry development - replaced by G-7; A-12 Poultry production in villages (project A-9 covers this area); A-14 Small boats; F-2 Small cold-stores and fish-curing equipment; G-3 Control of ground-water resources; G-10 Protection of wild animal life; T-7 Small ferries; T-10 Small barges; T-11 Berthing facilities for barge traffic; T-12 Provision of airstrips; T-13 Incorporated with the new project T-27; T-19 Dredging of Bissau port (not required given the technical solution for the port renewal); P-2 Preparation and treatment of poles for electrical power lines; I-2 Palm-nut dehusking plants; I-3 Sugar production; I-5 Small centre for adaptation of technology; I-6 Credits for industrial development; I-7 Quality control laboratory for materials and industrial products; I-14 Manioc-flour production; and I-19 Support for small-scale fishing enterprises.
