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PROGRAMME PLANNING

Country programmes

THIRD COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR EQUATORIAL GUINEA*

<u>Programme period</u>	<u>Actual resources programmed</u>	<u>\$</u>
January 1988-December 1991	IPF for 1987-1991	8 782 000
	Carry over from the third cycle and 1987 expenditure	(1 770 000)
	Other resources programmed	<u>332 650</u>
	Total	7 344 650

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* Detailed listings of projects and other related data prepared as part of the country programming exercise are available on request. These listings include: (a) ongoing projects; (b) proposed projects; (c) distribution of resources by objective; (d) planned activities of operational funds and programmes under the authority of the Administrator; (e) distribution of new country programme by sector.

I. DEVELOPMENT TRENDS, STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

A. Current economic trends

1. Equatorial Guinea had many of the characteristics of a least developed country (LDC): the annual income per capita in 1986-1987 was approximately \$260; the infant mortality rate is 144 per 1,000 and gross mortality 20 per 1,000; life expectancy at birth is 44 years and the rate of illiteracy is around 70 per cent; some 85 per cent of investment and 55 per cent of public consumption are financed by external assistance.
2. The total population is estimated at 300,000 inhabitants (based on the 1983 census), with a very approximate density of 20 inhabitants per square kilometre in the insular region and 10 per square kilometre in the continental region. The growth rate is relatively moderate at 2 per cent per year.
3. The economy is based on agriculture, forestry resources and to a lesser extent on fishery. The industrial sector is insignificant. The enterprises related to agro-industrial production have not recovered their pre-independence (1969) levels of activity, many are closed and/or unutilized for lack of maintenance or because equipment has disappeared. There are only 1,800 to 2,000 employees. The country's exports consist almost totally of cacao, timber and coffee with a very low degree of processing, or none at all. The production of food for domestic needs is based on an itinerant subsistence agriculture.
4. While in 1969 more than 36,000 tons of cacao were produced, by 1979 this figure had been reduced to less than 7,000 tons. Although the downward trend ceased and a significant increase of exports was achieved between 1980 and 1983, thereafter production diminished again, inter alia, for climatological reasons, and in 1986 cacao exports remained at 7,175 tons. Prices on the international market also fell, and consequently there was a reduction in income of approximately \$4 million.
5. There was also a sharp reduction in coffee exports in 1986, but price increases made it possible to maintain the total value of the exports. On the other hand, there was a considerable increase in timber exports; the export volume reached 138,000 m³ (a 55 per cent increase in comparison with 1985), and, accompanied by an improvement in prices, accounted for an increased income of approximately \$6.5 million.
6. Whilst there is a potential for increased production in the three areas referred to above and in the fisheries sector, there is no doubt that the forestry sector offers the best possibilities for expansion in both the short and medium term. There is a considerable area of old cacao plantations which could be rehabilitated to a certain extent; nevertheless, it has to be kept in mind that international cacao prices have reached very low levels and that they are expected to remain depressed due to the increase in world-wide output. A similar situation pertains in the case of coffee.
7. The gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated to have grown at an average annual rate of no more than 3.5 per cent between 1980 and 1986, with notable

fluctuations during the period. Little growth is expected for the years 1986/1987, due to the low cacao production, although this was in some degree compensated for by the expansion of forestry activities and a continued flow of international assistance.

8. The external public debt amounts to \$123 million; i.e., one and a half times the GDP. Debt servicing constitutes a heavy burden on the balance of payments, which since 1980 has shown a large deficit. In 1986, this represented 57 per cent of income from exports, in spite of the favourable terms that had been negotiated in 1985 with the Paris Club and the principal creditors.

9. The basic aspirations of the country to continue and to accelerate its process of development are faced with notable weaknesses concerning the physical infrastructure, the health and education of the people and the state of public administration. The geographical composition and situation of Equatorial Guinea (a continental area and several islands in the Gulf of Guinea) creates considerable transport and communications problems, both internally and externally. There are only two circuits for international telephone communications. The road network, the harbours and the two airports are not adequate and the electricity supply is very inadequate.

10. The school system is gradually recovering its ability to function, but the infrastructure is insufficient and in a bad state of maintenance. The scarcity of teachers, the lacunae in their training and the lack of resources in general are additional factors which affect the quality of education.

11. In comparison with the 1970s, public administration has recovered. However, there is still a scarcity of adequately trained employees and there are operational deficiencies in various Government services and enterprises. Moreover, as of 1984, the monetary policies have restricted the size of the administrative machinery, and the salary levels do not provide incentives for the employees.

12. When listing all these obstacles to economic and social development, it must be emphasized, at the same time, that Equatorial Guinea has made enormous efforts over the last seven years. After it was reintegrated into the international community, following the "Liberty Coup" in 1979, the country applied very seriously the recommendations that had been made by various multilateral organizations and bilateral donors. Through the country's incorporation into the Central African Customs and Economic Union in 1983, a much larger market was, in principle, opened up, which could generate a number of productive activities in the long term. Likewise, by becoming a member of the Bank of Central African States in 1985, the convertibility of the national currency was ensured. In addition, the Government has undertaken the most urgent structural changes: the preparation of a national budget was resumed and the structure of the Government was reorganized.

B. National development strategies

13. After the "Liberty Coup" in August 1979, the new Government set as its priorities the reconstruction of the country and in particular the reorganization of the State. The initial actions in this respect were taken in 1980-1981 with

technical and financial support from the international community, in response to a plea from the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

14. In April 1982, a donor roundtable was held (International Donor Conference for the Economic Reactivation and Development of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea), in which the Government presented a Three-Year Development Plan (1982-1984) and a set of projects for international financing. The objectives of the plan were extremely wide and can be seen as a national consequence of the country's situation, which warranted assistance in all subjects and sectors. At this conference, the country received approximately one half of the amount requested, albeit in an imbalanced manner as far as sectoral distribution was concerned. However, this caused a very important inflow of external aid over the following years, amounting to about \$30 million per year. Even within this framework, there were various areas in which the expected results were not achieved, because of deficiencies in the design and execution of projects and because of limitations in the capacity of the public administration to absorb this aid.

15. Preparatory activities have been completed for a second donor round table. For this occasion, the Government has made a strong effort to define, for the first time, a development strategy which is integrated into a coherent macro-economic framework. This strategy sets out global and sectoral priorities with their respective policy guidelines and identifies the projects that will have to be implemented in order to achieve the foreseen goals and objectives. Negotiations are being finalized between the parties concerned regarding the most appropriate timing for holding the round-table conference in Geneva.

16. The development strategy for 1987-1991 is based on the assumption that the economy will have to grow at a considerably higher average annual rate than in the previous five years, since otherwise the imbalances in the public finances and in the external sector will tend to become even more accentuated, creating a risk for a further deterioration of the already precarious living conditions of the majority of the population. In more specific terms, the minimum goal established in the strategy is an average annual growth of 5 per cent in the GDP during the next five years. Such a growth would be based mainly on an expansion of the export-oriented production of the agriculture and forestry sectors. In this perspective, the central goals of the global development strategy were defined in the following manner:

(a) To develop the productive sectors with emphasis on traditional export products and on food production for domestic consumption, particularly proteins and fats;

(b) To achieve substantive progress in meeting the basic social needs of the population, with priority given to the education and health sectors, particularly as far as primary education and primary health care are concerned;

(c) To continue the recovery and expansion of infrastructure as it relates to development needs, especially with regard to the productive sectors. Attention will be paid essentially to the infrastructure that already exists but which has deteriorated for lack of maintenance or because of misuse;

(d) To achieve a substantial increase in the training of human resources, including in-service training within the framework of international technical co-operation;

(e) To improve public administration. The public sector is to be of a limited size, proportionate to the size of the country and of increasing efficiency. In this regard, concrete proposals are being formulated for the rationalization of the administrative structure, including mechanisms that will allow a better utilization of the limited amount of qualified available human resources.

C. Technical co-operation priorities

17. The five central themes of the Government's development strategy all have a very high degree of dependence on external assistance. In fact, without such support it will not be possible to achieve these established goals.

18. The strategy embraces some 175 projects, of which 40 per cent are under execution and the remainder of which have been prepared in various degrees for submission to the second donor round table. The figures include investment projects as well as technical assistance for the institutional strengthening of the public sector. Of the total package of projects, 35 per cent will be channelled to the productive sectors, with agriculture absorbing the major part. Transport, communications and energy will consume about 40 per cent of the resources, mainly for rehabilitation activities in support of production. Some 25 per cent is assigned to the social sectors, out of which a large part will be for the implementation of activities in rural areas. The current value of the projects that are to be presented to the second round table is approximately 60 million dollars.

D. Aid co-ordination arrangements

19. The global perspectives for external co-operation during the period 1987-1991 (prior to the round-table meeting) were analysed in March 1987 by the Resident Representative's office jointly with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development and the United Nations Development Programme/Department of Technical Co-operation (UNDP/DTCD) planning project. The work included direct consultations with all the diplomatic and technical missions in the country and takes into account agreements already concluded and those with a high possibility of being concluded.

20. The total nominal value of external assistance has increased from approximately \$25 million in 1983 to \$35 million in 1986. For the period 1987-1991, an annual average of \$32 million to \$36 million is conservatively anticipated. As regards non-reimbursable technical assistance (including that of the United Nations system), an inflow of some \$70 million is projected for the same period. The major part of these resources will be dedicated to the health sector (30 per cent), and agriculture, forestry and fisheries (20 per cent). About 80 per cent of the funds will come from bilateral sources, 16 per cent from

multilateral sources and the remainder from non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Technical assistance activities will also continue to be executed on the basis of loans for about \$25 million, but with a different sectoral distribution: agriculture, forestry and fisheries (50 per cent); general development issues, policy and planning (10-15 per cent), and some 10 per cent addressed to each one of the transport/communication, health and education sectors.

21. The Government considers that the co-ordination of international technical and financial co-operation rests on a solid basis of analysis and information. There is a clear development strategy within the framework of a coherent macro-economic projection, and the round-table mechanism, through its entire sequence of preparation, execution and follow-up, facilitates a wide exchange of information and a concrete and creative dialogue between the numerous donor agents. The Government has recognized the need for the strengthening of its own internal co-ordination mechanisms and has taken important measures to improve its data bases and to develop efficient procedures for the analysis, approval and monitoring of projects. A continuous upgrading in this sense does, in its turn, form an integral part of the external co-operation programme itself.

22. The United Nations system, and in particular UNDP, participated very actively in the elaboration of Equatorial Guinea's development plans in the 1980s and, in the identification of priorities for international co-operation. The basic work on planning and national statistics was undertaken with assistance provided through UNDP projects, and the preparation for the first donor round table, as well as the elaboration of the strategy that will be presented to the second round table, are being similarly undertaken and implemented through special missions. Due attention has also been paid to the benefits derived from adequate co-ordination at the operational level between the various members of the United Nations system. Within the framework of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy concept, the following concrete examples may be mentioned: close collaboration between the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Volunteer programme (UNV) and UNDP in agricultural and rural development activities, especially in the continental region; between the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and UNDP in the analysis and utilization of the data obtained by the 1983 census; and between the Voluntary Fund for the Women's Decade and UNDP in matters of small and medium-size women's enterprises. Other examples of current and future co-ordination aspects are mentioned under Linkages (paras. 35, 38, 39, 45).

II. THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

A. Evaluation of the previous country programme

23. The second country programme for Equatorial Guinea originally covered the period 1982-1986. It was decided in October 1986 to extend the programme for another year in order that the preparatory work for the second round table and the elements of the National Plan be sufficiently evolved so that the third country programme would have an adequate basis. The second country programme for Equatorial Guinea covered the period 1983-1987. Its principal objective was the optimal implementation of the Three-Year Plan for Economic Reactivation and the consolidation of the bases for future planning and continued development. In

aiming at such a wide goal, the second programme included 23 projects, which were distributed between seven sectors of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC)/UNDP classification and all nine objectives of the Three-Year Plan. Of the 23 foreseen projects, 16 were approved and executed. Only one project was approved without having been included in the original programme, not counting the extension through 1987. Accordingly, the funds assigned to projects foreseen but not executed were utilized to reinforce those other projects which did not initially have sufficient financing to achieve their objectives. Also, some projects were expanded to cover needs identified at a later stage. Total available indicative planning figures (IPF) resources for the period amounted to \$7,925,000. The programme was supported by resources from various United Nations agencies and from special funds under UNDP administration: \$235,000 from the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries; \$1,475,000 from the United Nations Capital Development Fund; and \$330,000 from the Emergency Operations Trust Fund.

24. A group of five projects made up the nucleus of the second programme, absorbing some 50 per cent of the IPF resources. Three of those were related to administrative machinery and its operations: Statistics and National Accounts (EQG/80/002); Modernization of Public Administration and the Strengthening and Development of a Central Part of the National Administration (EQG/80/002); Assistance to the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (EQG/82/001). The other two projects also dealt with subjects that are absolutely basic to the life of the nation: Teacher Training and Updating of the Primary Education Curriculum (EQG/80/012); and Activities for the Promotion of Women (EQG/80/003).

25. In October 1986, an independent consultant carried out an in-depth evaluation of the results and experiences of the second country programme in close collaboration with the Government, agency representatives and personnel in the country. This produced the following major findings and recommendations for the third programme.

(a) The objectives of the programme were far-reaching and somewhat over-ambitious considering the limited IPF resources available to finance identified needs and the lack of capacity of the public sector to absorb a large number of projects. Consequently, the third programme will concentrate on a smaller number of projects but of a larger scale, with more sharply defined objectives. The number of projects in the new programme has been reduced from 23 to 9.

(b) Projects were ill-designed, failing to take into account the limited number of well-trained personnel and the underbudgeted civil service. New projects will accordingly continue to emphasize the training of human resources and will increase the use of national personnel as consultants and project expert staff.

(c) Some of the strong positive results of the second programme were shown with UNDP projects in the areas of institution-building, particularly in the planning and public administration sectors, where there is a multiplier effect throughout the Government. Assistance to these sectors will be continued in order to consolidate and further strengthen the results obtained.

(d) The evaluation revealed that there was a strong tendency for UNDP to concentrate its effort on the insular part of the country, which represents only 20 per cent of the nation's population. The new programme provides greater consideration for the continental part of Equatorial Guinea in the areas of education, forestry and agriculture.

B. New programme proposal

26. The third country programme covers a period of four years, from January 1988 to December 1991. Total IPF resources are \$8,782,000; there is, however, a negative carry-over of \$1,770,000 resulting from the expected IPF expenditure for 1987 (\$1,721,000) and the expected negative balance from the third cycle (\$49,000). Total available IPF resources are, therefore, \$7,012,000. Additional available resources include an amount of \$332,650 from the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries, and it is expected that UNFPA will continue financing activities related to the analysis and interpretation of the 1983 census under project EQG/83/P01.

27. The third country programme is based on the following elements:

(a) The national development strategy 1987-1991;

(b) Perspectives of international co-operation within the framework of the document prepared for the second round-table donor conference;

(c) Experience derived from the execution and evaluation of the second country programme;

(d) The role of UNDP as a neutral and co-ordinating agent of international co-operation and its catalyzing function of attracting financial inputs.

28. The role of UNDP during the third country programme will be twofold. It will continue to assist the Government to strengthen and consolidate institutions in order to govern effectively and to implement its socio-economic development programme. Equally important, UNDP will provide assistance to achieve the basic conditions in the health and education sectors necessary to an effective socio-economic development.

29. In this context, the programme will assist the Government in the pursuit of the following specific objectives:

(a) To improve the institutional development of the country, with particular emphasis on certain key sectors in public administration, such as economic planning statistics, administrative management, and training in planning and government administration;

(b) To meet the basic needs of the population, especially in the areas of education and health;

(c) To lay the necessary institutional and organizational groundwork for the promotion of strategic productive sectors, with emphasis on food production and on the production of traditional agricultural and forestry items for export.

30. In order to overcome the difficulties encountered in achieving these same objectives during the second country programme, available resources will be concentrated in fewer projects during the third programme but with stronger emphasis on the training of local human resources. Because of the particular circumstances existing in Equatorial Guinea, the proposed modalities of execution will need to be based on the more traditional long-term technical assistance provided by foreign experts, but with an added emphasis on national personnel to be financed by UNDP, thus allowing for increased absorption by the national public administration. Two thirds of IPF resources for 1988-1991 will need to be used to continue activities initiated in the previous programme and whose evaluation in 1986-1987, project by project, justified follow-up assistance.

Institutional development

Ongoing projects

Modernization, Strengthening and Institutionalization of Planning and Project Preparation Processes (EQG/87/001)

31. The project was approved and initiated in May 1987 as a follow-up to Assistance to the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (EQG/82/001). A certain strengthening of the Ministry, in various aspects, had been achieved with the support of EQG/82/001, including the creation of a Central Planning Unit and consolidation at the technical level of the basic documentation for negotiation with donor countries and international organizations. Nevertheless, it is essential to continue the technical assistance activities in this area, in order to support the Government in all actions related to its participation in the round-table process, and thereafter to ensure the implementation of the agreements reached in matters of planning public investment and international technical co-operation. The new project will pursue the consolidation of the national system for planning, economic policy and projects, through the creation of planning and project units in the principal technical ministries and through the establishment of institutionalized mechanisms for co-ordination between the aspects of planning, projects, Government budget and monetary and financial factors. The project will last 32 months; the total UNDP contribution will be \$1.3 million.

Consolidation of Basic Economic Statistics and National Accounts (EQG/87/002)

32. This project was approved and initiated in early 1987 as a follow-up to the Strengthening of the National Statistical System and Elaboration of National Accounts (EQG/80/002), as a result of which the Statistics Department was strengthened and became generally recognized as the body responsible for national statistics. It was possible to initiate the elaboration and publication of statistical bulletins of an ad hoc nature. A certain regularity was achieved with regard to annual and sectoral economic surveys in the areas of agricultural production, artisanal fishery, external trade and others, leading to an estimate of the first data concerning GDP. However, the Department is still far from having

the critical mass to fulfill its minimum tasks in a self-sustaining manner and with increasing efficiency. Therefore, project EQG/87/002 will continue the structural and organizational strengthening of the Department and the horizontal and vertical decentralization of the overall statistical services. By institutionalizing and regularizing the procedures, conditions will be created for the formulation of a National Statistical Plan. The project will continue to develop the methodological aspects of the elaboration of basic statistics and the national accounts. It will comprise the training of national staff and the strengthening of the documentation centre of the Department. The project will last three years; the total UNDP contribution will be \$830,000.

Logistical programme support (EQG/86/007)

33. The Government considers it is essential to continue a specific project for logistical support through mid-1989 in order to strengthen the capacity of the Government to execute and co-ordinate other projects. This project will finance consultancies in documentation and data-processing, administrative and support personnel, as well as office equipment and maintenance. The cost of the project for 1988-1989 is estimated at \$100,000.

New projects

Modernization of Public Administration and Management and Institutional Strengthening of the National School of Public Administration (EQG/87/007)

34. The UNDP/DTCD project EQG/82/002 - Modernization of Public Administration and Management, which was implemented from July 1983 through December 1987 succeeded in carrying out a massive training programme for Government employees, mainly at the low and medium levels; a total of 1,200 individuals were trained and at the same time training was given to the teachers of the National School of Public Administration. Work was undertaken on the strengthening and institutionalization of several key ministries and proposals were formulated with regard to the structural reform of the entire administration, particularly with regard to the reduction of the number of ministries. Despite the progress made in the modernization of public administration, it is still far from being an efficient instrument. For this reason, the new project has been designed with the following objectives:

(a) To strengthen and regularize the training activities in the National School of Public Administration, so that it may offer courses and seminars even in high-level management and with national teaching staff;

(b) To create and develop in the school consultancy activities in matters of administrative reform addressed to national institutions;

(c) To create a capacity in the School to undertake basic research in the field of administration;

(d) To implement rational systems for the administration of personnel in the

central public sector and thereby improve its output and the professional satisfaction of the employees.

The project will last three years, the total UNDP contribution will be \$1,400,000.

Linkages

35. UNDP support in the areas of statistical planning and public administration forms part of a wider programme in which there is participation of various other external agents, both bilateral and multilateral. Special mention should be made of the Government of France which, during the period 1986-1988, is giving assistance to the public administration system in general, to the Presidency of the Republic, and to the Planning Ministry, at a total value of about \$2 million. This co-operation is of particular relevance for the management and control of public finances. The World Bank has provided a \$3 million loan for the period 1985-1989, which among other things, finances five planning experts in the areas of macro-economics, agriculture, forestry production, mining and education. These experts, particularly those of the World Bank, maintain co-ordination with UNDP activities.

Education and health

New projects

Strengthening of In-Service Teacher Training and Application of the Primary School Curriculum (EQG/87/006)

36. In accordance with the Government's priorities for technical co-operation in 1979, the project In-Service Teacher Training and Updating of the Curriculum (EQG/80/012) was executed during the period 1980-1987. The project operated in an extremely difficult environment: the education sector suffered from a great many problems, such as the sharing of one single class-room by 50 to 160 pupils of very differing ages, the absence of teaching materials, a very low initial level of knowledge and a lack of teacher training. Nevertheless, the project managed to produce tangible results in the upgrading of teacher capabilities and the training of advisers to education; it was also possible to finalize a draft curriculum for grades 1 to 5. An evaluation of this project, undertaken in 1986, concluded that there was a need for further UNDP assistance both in order to safeguard the advances already made and to pursue some essential objectives which had not been feasible in the first phase. The new project intends to restructure and strengthen the National Teacher Training Centre and to continue the training of teacher inspectors and advisers within the framework of increasingly specific criteria. An attempt will be made to achieve a complete general implementation of the curriculum for the first three years of primary school and the same process will be initiated with respect to the remaining two years. Bases for a pre-school curriculum will also be elaborated and teachers and monitors for that level will be trained. The project will last four years; the total UNDP contribution will be \$900,000.

Malaria Control in the Island of Bioko (EQG/87/008)

37. Malaria is very widespread throughout the country, the incidence of the disease having reached disastrous proportions in recent years. Malaria is a serious obstacle to development and is highly endemic, even in the capital city /...

itself. Government officials in key positions in social and economic development as well as foreign co-operation personnel have been severely affected. In general, malaria is one of the principal factors behind absenteeism and low productivity both at work and at school. It has been estimated that the mortality rate from malaria amounts to 314 per 100,000 inhabitants from 0 to 14 years of age, and 167 per 100,000 over the entire age spectrum. The Government has therefore declared malaria control a priority in public health, and the Government health policy for the attainment of health for all by the year 2000 includes malaria control as a priority programme. Through a new, two-year malaria control and treatment project, especially for vulnerable groups, it is hoped that on the island of Bioko between 1988 and 1992, a 50 per cent reduction will be achieved in the number of deaths and the number of severe malaria cases admitted to hospital compared to 1988 levels. Achieving this target presumes the provision of health service coverage for the whole population of Bioko; the regular provision of medicine to all health centres; the establishment of a malaria control programme as an integral part of the primary health care system; and the existence of an epidemiological system to acquire baseline data to evaluate the programme. A total of \$375,000 in IPF funds has been earmarked for this high priority project. The Government is carrying out discussions with several members of the United Nations family who have indicated a strong interest in joining the anti-malaria campaign. A number of bilateral donors have also expressed very strong interest in participating in the project.

Linkages

38. The UNDP education project forms part of a larger aid programme in this sector, in which the Spanish Technical Co-operation Programme has maintained activities of a considerable magnitude for quite some time, particularly through the provision of expatriate teachers. The French Government has also recently started to support primary education, mainly through an input of teaching materials and other equipment. As regards the physical infrastructure of the educational system, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the World Bank are considering the approval of significant loans addressed to the rehabilitation and construction of primary schools.

39. The health sector receives strong support from various bilateral sources that provide medical staff, training and medicines, the most prominent of which are China, France, the Soviet Union and Spain. The World Health Organization (WHO) will carry out important activities for the development of the public health system, and both the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNFPA (the latter in collaboration with the Government of Cuba) will continue their activities in the fields of primary health care and maternal/child health care. WHO is to have prime responsibility for executing the new malaria treatment and control project. Some areas of intervention in the fields of basic sanitation and potable water supply have been identified for support by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF).

Programmed reserve

40. A programmed reserve of \$150,000 is assigned to the education and health sectors.

Strategic production sectors

New projects

Strengthening of the Organization and Operational Capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development (EQG/87/003)

41. The increase of agro-based exports is one of the main areas that has been identified for an improvement in the economic situation of the country; the other central line in the development strategy is increased food production. The Government is well aware that the Ministry of Agriculture suffers from a number of deficiencies in structural and human resources. A project is therefore proposed to provide technical support to the Ministry, with the aim of improving its organizational structure and its modes of operation. This will primarily include a clear determination of the objectives, goals and priorities of the sector, as well as a diagnostic study and rearrangement of the human cadres, involving the preparation of job descriptions and the definition of responsibilities and the mechanisms for decision-making, etc. The project will assist in the elaboration of policies, plans and programmes for agriculture and rural development. It will give technical training both of a formal character and in-service and will create a database and documentation centre. It will last three years; the total UNDP contribution will be \$739,000.

Evaluation and Management of Forestry Resources in the Continental Region (EQG/87/005)

42. Timber production is becoming the country's biggest sources of export earnings. It is anticipated that this item will represent more than 50 per cent of total exports in 1987. Nevertheless, the current situation in the forestry sector is characterized by a serious lack of reliable information concerning present and potential resources. In addition, there is a total absence of plans for forestry management and reforestation and thus there is a danger of destroying this resource in the long term. The forestry administration does not have adequate human and material resources. It is therefore proposed to achieve a rational management of the forestry resources and to ensure their decisive and sustained contribution to the country's social and economic development. At the same time, the ecological balance will be maintained and there will be wider participation by the local population in the benefits produced. As immediate objectives, the project will produce an exploration inventory and a forestry map for the continental region; develop instruments of regulation, organizational plans and pilot areas; and create a minimal human and material infrastructure in the forestry administration. The project is expected to last four years; the total UNDP contribution will be \$1,025,400.

Administration of Small- and Medium-Scale Women's Enterprises (EQG/87/004)

43. During the period 1984-1986, through the project for activities for the promotion of women (EQG/83/003), a number of apprentices were successfully trained in the dyeing of cloth, tailoring and production of bamboo furniture. Eighteen delegates from the Department for the Promotion of Women were simultaneously

trained in planning and programming techniques. By joining the Central African Franc Zone and the Central African Customs and Economic Union, Equatorial Guinea has modified its social and economic environment. One result has been to open new doors for women to pass from a subsistence economy to a market economy and to participate in income-generating activities, particularly small enterprises managed by women. The Government therefore judges it important to continue to increase the capabilities of women for the organization and management of income-generating activities.

44. The proposed project will give direct support to female artisans and agricultural co-operatives in order to create a number of small units of production, utilizing appropriate technologies and local resources. It will train national promoters to assist the small enterprises and develop the capacity of the Department for Promotion of Women to initiate, formulate and process micro-projects and requests for their financing. The project would last three years and a UNDP contribution of \$483,300 is anticipated.

Linkages

45. The Government programme includes numerous requests for capital investment in the productive sectors and infrastructure. Bilateral and multilateral assistance is foreseen in numerous areas, such as: mineral resources (including hydro-carbon), cartography, hydro-electric and thermo-electric energy, various aspects of agricultural, forestry and fisheries development, as well as strengthening the transport and communications system. In this context, UNDP assistance, with its non-reimbursable character, will be concentrated on institutional support in key areas. In this way, the programme will give a special contribution to the overall co-ordination of activities (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Administration). The project for women's enterprises, specifically, will maintain close co-ordination with the project for livestock and vegetables in the Bata district (European Development Fund) and with the integrated rural development project in Niefang (French bilateral co-operation).

C. Programmed reserve

46. A possible project is under study for the promotion and administration of small enterprises in general. This could eventually become part of the third programme, in which case it would absorb \$200,000 of the programmed reserve for the strategic productive sectors.

Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
I. ACTUAL RESOURCES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING		
A. <u>UNDP-administered sources</u>		
Third cycle IPF balance and 1987 expenditure	(1 770 000)	
Fourth cycle IPF	8 782 000	
Subtotal IPF		7 012 000
Special Measures Fund	332 650	
Special programme resources	-	
Government cost-sharing	-	
Third-party cost-sharing	-	
Operational funds under the authority of the Administrator (UNFPA/UNCDF)	-	
UNDP special trust funds	-	
Subtotal, UNDP non-IPF funds		332 650
B. <u>Other sources</u>		
Funds from other United Nations agencies or organizations firmly committed as a result of the country programme exercise	-	
Parallel financing from non-United Nations sources: AGFUND, EDF, DANIDA	-	
Subtotal, other sources	-	
TOTAL ACTUAL RESOURCES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING		<u><u>7 344 650</u></u>
II. USE OF RESOURCES		
Ongoing projects	1 971 780	
New project proposals	4 922 700	
Programmed reserve	350 000	
Subtotal, programmed resources		7 244 480
Unprogrammed reserve		<u>100 170</u>
TOTAL USE OF RESOURCES		<u><u>7 344 650</u></u>

