

INTRODUCTION - 2002 COUNTRY PROFILES SERIES

Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, underscored the important role that States play in the implementation of the Agenda at the national level. It recommended that States consider preparing national reports and communicating the information therein to the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) including, activities they undertake to implement Agenda 21, the obstacles and challenges they confront, and other environment and development issues they find relevant.

As a result, in 1993 governments began preparing national reports for submission to the CSD. After two years of following this practice, the CSD decided that a summarized version of national reports submitted thus far would be useful. Subsequently, the CSD Secretariat published the first Country Profiles series in 1997 on the occasion of the five-year review of the Earth Summit (Rio + 5). The series summarized, on a country-by-country basis, all the national reports submitted between 1994 and 1996. Each Profile covered the status of all Agenda 21 chapters.

The purpose of Country Profiles is to:

- Help countries monitor their own progress;
- Share experiences and information with others; and,
- Serve as institutional memory to track and record national actions undertaken to implement Agenda 21.

A second series of Country Profiles is being published on the occasion of the World Summit on Sustainable Development being held in Johannesburg from August 26 to September 4, 2002. Each profile covers all 40 chapters of Agenda 21, as well as those issues that have been separately addressed by the CSD since 1997, including trade, energy, transport, sustainable tourism and industry.

The 2002 Country Profiles series provides the most comprehensive overview to date of the status of implementation of Agenda 21 at the national level. Each Country Profile is based on information updated from that contained in the national reports submitted annually by governments.

Preparing national reports is often a challenging exercise. It can also be a productive and rewarding one in terms of taking stock of what has been achieved and by increasing communication, coordination and cooperation among a range of national agencies, institutions and groups. Hopefully, the information contained in this series of Country Profiles will serve as a useful tool for learning from the experience and knowledge gained by each country in its pursuit of sustainable development.

NOTE TO READERS

The 2002 Country Profiles Series provides information on the implementation of Agenda 21 on a country-by-country and chapter-by-chapter basis (with the exception of chapters 1 and 23, which are preambles). Since Rio 1992, the Commission on Sustainable Development has specifically addressed other topics not included as separate chapters in Agenda 21. These issues of trade, industry, energy, transport and sustainable tourism are, therefore, treated as distinct sections in the Country Profiles. In instances where several Agenda 21 chapters are closely related, for example, chapters 20 to 22 which cover environmentally sound management of hazardous, solid and radioactive wastes, and chapters 24 to 32 which refer to strengthening of major groups, the information appears under a single heading in the Country Profile Series. Lastly, chapters 16 and 34, which deal with environmentally sound management of biotechnology, and transfer of environmentally sound technology, cooperation, capacity-building respectively, are presented together under one heading in those Country Profiles where information is relatively scarce.

At the release of this Country Profile, Guinea-Bissau had not updated it and therefore any new changes will appear on our web page: <http://www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natlinfo>

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LIST OF COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS

ACS	Association of Caribbean States
AMCEN	Africa Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AMU	Arab Maghreb Union
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CARICOM	The Caribbean Community and Common Market
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development of the United Nations
DESA	Department for Economic and Social Affairs
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECCAS	Economic Community for Central African States
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIDA	Foundation for International Development Assistance
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GAW	Global Atmosphere Watch (WMO)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEMS	Global Environmental Monitoring System (UNEP)
GESAMP	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GLOBE	Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment
GOS	Global Observing System (WMO/WWW)
GRID	Global Resource Information Database
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICTSD	International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development
IEEA	Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFCS	Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety
IGADD	Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development

ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IRPTC	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
LA21	Local Agenda 21
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategies
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization for African Unity
ODA	Official Development Assistance/Overseas Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
SACEP	South Asian Cooperative Environment Programme
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SARD	Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNU	United Nations University

WFC	World Food Council
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
WWW	World Weather Watch (WMO)

CHAPTER 2: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND RELATED DOMESTIC POLICIES

Decision-Making: All cooperation agreements are of the responsibility of the Ministry of International Cooperation and Planning.

Programmes and Projects: A programme for economic stabilization based on a freer economy, including increased credit for trade, particularly exports, among others, was drawn up and implemented in 1983, in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Also under the guidance of the IMF and the World Bank, a structural adjustment programme was carried out in 1987.

Status: With a per capita income of 202 US\$ (September 1997), a high poverty rate, and a low GNP (240 US\$), Guinea-Bissau is among the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and is therefore extremely dependent on development assistance, both from international financial agencies and the international community. Without this assistance, the country would not be able to implement most of its development projects. Many important projects have been discontinued due to the lack of financial and other resources needed for their implementation.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: In the area of fisheries, the country established new cooperation links aimed at strengthening technical and financial cooperation for capacity building, and promote the fisheries industry and the sustainable use of its marine resources, in an effort to achieve food security.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: Cooperation with international governmental and non-governmental organizations, such as the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), USAID, the World Bank, the IMF, UNESCO, UNDP, and the African Development Bank, among others, is extremely important for it promotes the participatory development approach. In the context of cooperation with the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP), Guinea-Bissau signed agreements with Portugal and Cape Verde in the areas of research, training, and institutional strengthening. Cooperation with developed countries, particularly with Portugal, focus essentially on capacity building, training and financing for projects aimed at implementing Agenda 21 and other Rio commitments. The Republic of Guinea-Bissau is a member of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP), among others. It has established bilateral and multilateral relations with various countries in such areas as trade, culture and education, and technology transfer, among others. Cooperation with Portugal has also increased in recent years. Both prior to and following the Rio Conference, the government of Guinea-Bissau signed various cooperation agreements with international organizations working in the area of environment and sustainable development, including the IUCN, UNESCO, FAO, the Inter State Committee for Combating Desertification in the Sahel (CILSS), among others.

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**CHAPTER 2: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND RELATED
DOMESTIC POLICIES - TRADE**

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 3: COMBATING POVERTY

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: The major factors that contribute to the high poverty rate include a growing population, increasing desertification from the advance of the Sahel into parts of the country, and years of low agricultural productivity. Endemic poverty has no doubt had a negative impact on the conservation and management of the country's natural resources, a situation which can only be improved with a stronger commitment on the part of the international community to increase official development assistance (ODA) and forgive our debt.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: In the context of international community assistance to alleviate poverty, particularly assistance from developed countries, the government of Guinea-Bissau received different types of assistance which included, among others, food donations from the World Food Programme.

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CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

Decision-Making: The Government's policy has been to promote greater efficiency in the use of the country's natural resources, particularly in the energy sector. It has also attempted to reduce waste and minimize the over utilization of limited resources in the production process.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: The Government of Guinea-Bissau intends to promote research projects and awareness-raising campaigns, in collaboration with international organizations, aimed at reversing unsustainable consumption patterns, particularly to reduce the pressure on limited forest resources on which more than 90% of the population depend for fuel wood.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: Several research projects on consumption and production patterns have been carried out in the country's major cities and regions to promote alternative sources of energy and preserve forest resources. These include the following: a project carried out by the Ministry of Rural Development and Agriculture, in collaboration with FAO, to encourage the reuse/recycling of waste wood products; an educational campaign to raise awareness for the need to make production more efficient and consumption more sustainable.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS-ENERGY

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: Forests serve as the main source of energy in Guinea-Bissau.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS -TRANSPORT

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 5: DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS AND SUSTAINABILITY

Decision-Making: Following the United Nations Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo, in 1994, a family planning unit was created under the authority of the Ministry of Public Health and the Association of the Well Being of the Family.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: Guinea-Bissau, a country with 36,125 km², has a population of about one million which is divided into approximately twenty ethnic groups. The annual population growth rate is 1.9% and life expectancy is forty-seven years, according to the last population census, carried out in 1991. The latest census, carried out in 1991, shows that the population is increasing though not at an alarming rate. Although it has been necessary to take account of the movement and concentration of the population in urban centres and the coastal area, efforts should be made to improve living conditions in rural areas to encourage people to remain. Migration movements are also significant phenomena.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: The government of Guinea-Bissau participated in both the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo in 1994, and in the United Nations Social Summit, held in Copenhagen in 1995.

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CHAPTER 6: PROTECTING AND PROMOTING HUMAN HEALTH

Decision-Making: The Governments' Global Health Strategy to provide health care access for all by the year 2000 aims to meet the basic health care needs of the rural and urban populations. It is in this context that the government of Guinea-Bissau, through the Ministry of Public Health, is carrying out activities, such as immunization campaigns, among others, to improve public health. The National Health Plan was elaborated in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Traditional Arts (MTAA), the National Council for the Environment (CNA), and other institutions, with the support of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, and UNICEF. It is anticipated that the implementation of this plan will improve the quality of public health by, among others, promoting health education, providing minimum sanitation conditions, increase the number of latrines, improve the quality of drinking water, and increase the number of sanitation centers in the capital. The Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Traditional Arts (MTAA) is also elaborating a Plan for Urban Solid Wastes. In 1995, the MTAA promoted a campaign to reduce waste in the capital, in collaboration with capital's Municipal Council and other governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: With the assistance of United Nations agencies in the elaboration of health plans, and with support from international and national NGOs, the Ministry of Public Health is carrying out projects on family health in several neighborhoods of Bissau. In addition, there is a project to combat endemic and epidemic diseases, including malaria and Cholera.

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CHAPTER 7: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Decision-Making: The democratisation of the country's political system, with the introduction of multi-party elections, and the coming municipal election campaign, will create favourable conditions for a new urban management approach. To date there was only one Municipal Council whose president was appointed and not elected. There are four cities in the country, Bissau, Bafatá, Gabú and Bolama, which need additional raw materials, energy, and basic infrastructure to meet the increasing needs of their populations. Steps have already been taken to improve the quality of human settlements, particularly in Bissau. These include the elaboration of an Urbanization Plan undertaken in collaboration with the Portuguese Government, notwithstanding the lack of financial resources for its implementation. In addition, a project to upgrade the capital's urban infrastructure, including the city's transportation system, the drainage system for pluvial waters, construction of additional public drinking fountains, among others, has also been implemented with cooperation assistance from the Dutch government. A private company and NGOs have also been involved in the collection of garbage in the capital.

Programmes and Projects: AGEOPPE in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Works are presently implementing a project aimed at upgrading the capital's main roads and drainage system for pluvial waters. In addition, a National Land Management Plan is being elaborated by the Ministry of Social Equipment in collaboration with other ministries.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: The World Bank is presently co-financing the project aimed at upgrading the capital's main roads and drainage system for pluvial waters.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 8: INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN DECISION-MAKING

Decision-Making: Guinea-Bissau reaffirms its political commitment to integrate environmental policies into sustainable development and supports the CSD's programme of work for 1998-2000. Following the Earth Summit, the government of Guinea-Bissau established the National Council for the Environment in an effort to facilitate the implementation of Agenda 21 goals and objectives. Subsequently, in 1994, following the first democratically elected government, significant changes were made to introduce the environmental component into the government's institutional structure. A Secretary of State for Tourism, Environment and Traditional Arts (SETAA) was established, which a year later evolved into the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Traditional Arts (MTAA), to allow for a more systematic consideration of environmental issues in the decision making process regarding economic, social, and fiscal policies, energy, transportation, agriculture, trade, land planning, among others. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), in coordination with the General Directorate for the Environment (DGA), proposed to the Government the creation of the Mongais do Cacheu Natural Park, and the National Park of the Orango Islands. The Bolama-Bijagos Biosphere Reserve, designated by UNESCO as Global Patrimony, was created in 1996. The government approved a legal framework for Protected Areas. The Basic Law on the Environment, and a Project for the Protection of Fragile Ecosystems (Institutionalization of the Lagoa de Cofadas Natural Park) have been elaborated and are waiting for government approval. In the process of carrying out its mandate, the MTAA promoted activities conducive to the elaboration of a National Environmental Plan. These activities included hosting a National Conference on the Environment, the first of its kind, which counted on the participation of all segments of society, including governmental and non-governmental organizations, local authorities, religious leaders, among others. Following this national forum on the environment, technicians from all ministries came together to formulate environmental and sustainable development programmes/projects for the country, taking into account the need for a more participatory approach in the decision making process. These projects were later presented at an international round-table, held in Bissau in May 1996, with the participation of major donors and those financing development projects, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNESCO, UNEP, FAO, WHO, the European Union, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), USAID, the Portuguese Environmental Promotion Institute (IPAMB), and the governments of Portugal and the Netherlands, among others.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: Located in the Sub-Sahel region, Guinea-Bissau became independent after eleven years of open fighting, which partially destroyed its agrarian and productive structures due mainly to the defection of the rural population. Its natural resources have been increasingly subject to erosion and exhaustion due to continued demographic pressures. The country's geostrategic position, threatened by the advance of the Sahel desert, is further exacerbated by social factors, such as a high poverty rate and a per capita income of no more 200 US\$. This places the country in a position of total dependence on its limited natural resources and increasingly low levels of official development assistance. The democratization of civil society, adherence to international organizations, and the opening up of borders to the free movement of goods, services, and individuals create new challenges and expectations, but also threatens to increase the pressure on fishing resources, particularly in the coastal area and forests, among others.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 9: PROTECTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE

Decision-Making: Regarding atmospheric pollution, the country is committed to participate fully in global and regional programmes to evaluate changes in the composition of the atmosphere, particularly the emissions of highly polluting gasses, such as carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide, among others. In this context, our primary concern is to have more reliable climate

change forecasts for the near future in Guinea-Bissau. Without the means to make accurate climate change forecasts it is difficult to adopt strategies to adapt to such climatic changes.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: Atmospheric pollution levels in Guinea-Bissau are not very high. The main causes of pollution are forest fires and waste disposal sites.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: Funding is being sought to implement these actions.

Cooperation: Guinea Bissau ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in October 1995. Guinea-Bissau has participated in other international fora on the protection of the atmosphere and subsequently signed the documents adopted in those meetings. The country is a signatory to the Conference of the Parties of the Climate Change Convention and participates in the Global Climate Observing System, which evaluates climate changes. The principle of common but differentiated responsibility should guide the international community in its efforts to protect the environment, in which climate and atmosphere play a vital role. In addition, funds from the Global Environment Facility should be used to further the implementation of the Climate Change Convention.

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CHAPTER 10: INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

Decision-Making: Legislation on sustainable land management includes most notably the Law on Land (Government, National Assembly). The government, through its various ministries, is elaborating plans for the sustainable management of its natural resources and the environment, which include the following: a Comprehensive Agrarian Policy (Ministry of Rural Development and Agriculture - MDRA); the National Environmental Plan (Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Traditional Arts - MTAA); the National Land Management Plan (MOPCU, SEP, CMB); the National Health and Environment Plan (Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Traditional Arts - MTAA); the National Forest Management Plan.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: The main forces responsible for increasing the pressure on land resources are economic activity and increasing population needs. The integrated planning and management of physical resources and the sustainable use of soils have received particular attention from the government in an effort to minimize conflicts and harmonize economic and social development and environmental protection.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 11: COMBATING DEFORESTATION

Decision-Making: Important legislation has been drawn up in the context of the programme to combat desertification, including the following: the Forest Law; the draft proposal of the law on fauna; UNESCO's acknowledgment, in April of 1996, of the Bolama-Bijagos archipelago as a biosphere reserve.

Programmes and Projects: Plans drawn up in the context of the programme to combat desertification include the Forest Master Plan. Following a request made to the Swiss Government, a Project for Coastal Planning was established in Guinea-Bissau, after a protocol agreement was signed between the former Minister of Rural Development and Agriculture and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), to assist the Government in the elaboration of a programme for the management and rational utilization of the coast's natural resources. In 1990, following the first phase of the Coastal Planning Project, a proposal was made to establish a network of five protected areas and as a result a decree was submitted for government approval for the creation of the Cacheu and the Orango Natural Parks. A project was also elaborated for the creation of the Cufada Lakes Natural Park in collaboration with the Portuguese Government and the European Union.

Status: Data from the latest inventory, carried out by Atlanta-Consult, shows that the country's forest cover amounts to approximately 2.1 million ha., or about 64% of the total land area, a 220,000 ha. reduction since 1978 when the forest cover amounted to 70% of total land area. The country's forest resources are extremely important both for the government, as a major source of national income from export earnings, and for the population who depend on them for their livelihood. Although the country's natural resources are highly valued, they are constantly under pressure and subject to over-exploitation. Government efforts to prevent excessive logging, forest fires, and agricultural practices, which cause soil erosion have not been very successful mainly due to the lack of financial resources and administrative means to address the problem. Among the more serious of the problems faced by Guinea-Bissau is its dependence on the forest as the main source of energy; increasing demand for new land area for cultivation; increasing soil erosion; seasonal overgrazing; and deforestation due to the country's dependence on coal production.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: See under **Programmes and Projects**.

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CHAPTER 12: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: COMBATING DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT

Decision-Making: Important plans and legislation have been drawn up in the context of the programme to combat desertification, including the following: the Forest Master Plan; the Forest Law; the draft proposal of the law on fauna; UNESCO's acknowledgment, in April of 1996, of the Bolama-Bijagos archipelago as a biosphere reserve. Through its activities, plans, and programmes the government aims to achieve the following objectives: to promote the rational management of forests, agriculture and cattle raising; to prevent/Control forest fires; to increase public participation, particularly of women. The government also intends to promote activities, in collaboration with NGOs, aimed at combating desertification and drought, taking into account that the country is located in a sub-tropical zone and that the main priority is to implement preventive measures to avert further soil erosion and deterioration. NGOs have played an important role in this area by promoting education and awareness raising campaigns, particularly among the population in the most affected areas, the north and eastern parts of the country.

Programmes and Projects: Following a request made to the Swiss Government, a Project for Coastal Planning was established in Guinea-Bissau, after a protocol agreement was signed between the former Minister of Rural Development and Agriculture and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), to assist the Government in the elaboration of a programme for the management and rational utilization of the coast's natural resources. In 1990, following the first phase of the Coastal Planning Project, a proposal was made to establish a network of five protected areas and as a result a decree was submitted for government approval for the creation of the Cacheu and the Orango Natural Parks. A project was also elaborated for the creation of the Cufada Lakes Natural Park in collaboration with the Portuguese Government and the European Union.

Status: Located in the Sub-Sahel region, Guinea-Bissau became independent after eleven years of open fighting, which partially destroyed its agrarian and productive structures due mainly to the defection of the rural population. Its natural resources have been increasingly subject to erosion and exhaustion due to continued demographic pressures. The country's geostrategic position, threatened by the advance of the Sahel desert, is further exacerbated by social factors, such as a high poverty rate and a per capita income of no more 200 US\$. This places the country in a position of total dependence on its limited natural resources and increasingly low levels of official development assistance. Data from the latest inventory, carried out by Atlanta-Consult, shows that the country's forest cover amounts to approximately 2.1 million ha., or about 64% of the total land area, a 220,000 ha. reduction since 1978 when the forest cover amounted to 70% of total land area. The country's forest resources are extremely important both for the government, as a major source of national income from export earnings, and for the population who depend on them for their livelihood. Although the country's natural resources are highly valued, they are constantly under pressure and subject to over-exploitation. Government efforts to prevent excessive logging, forest fires, and agricultural practices, which cause soil erosion have not been very successful mainly due to the lack of financial resources and administrative means to address the problem. Among the more serious of the problems faced by Guinea-Bissau is its dependence on the forest as the main source of energy; increasing demand for new land area for cultivation; increasing soil erosion; seasonal overgrazing; deforestation due to the country's dependence on coal production and other forest goods for export; rural to urban migration; and the inflow of refugees and migrants from neighboring countries escaping political and social instability, among others.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: The International Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Drought and/or Desertification Particularly in Africa was ratified in October 1995. At the sub-regional level, Guinea-Bissau collaborates with the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Combating Desertification in the Sahel (CILSS) in the formulation of plans and strategies to combat desertification in the region. A CILSS representative has been sent to the country to facilitate this collaboration. See also under **Programmes and Projects**.

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CHAPTER 13: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 14: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Decision-Making: It is anticipated that during the elaboration of a Comprehensive Agrarian Policy, the country's agricultural policy will be reviewed and the multifunctional aspect of agriculture taken into consideration in integrated sector planning, with particular focus on food security and sustainable development.

Programmes and Projects: A project is now being implemented in the eastern part of the country to encourage rice production in fresh water fields all year round. Two other Rural Development Programmes (PDRI-Zone I and PIC) have been carried out to assist the rural population, by encouraging farmers to form producers associations, by providing improved seeds and introducing horticulture, and by raising awareness of the important role that both savings and credit play in development. Often, however, these programmes have to be discontinued or do not have the desired impact due mainly to the lack of funds, skilled human resources, infrastructure, among other factors.

Status: Located in the Sub-Sahel region, Guinea-Bissau became independent after eleven years of open fighting, which partially destroyed its agrarian and productive structures due mainly to the defection of the rural population. Its natural resources have been increasingly subject to erosion and exhaustion due to continued demographic pressures. Guinea-Bissau is a predominantly rural society, with 75% of the population depending on agriculture for its livelihood. The government has therefore invested considerably in the agricultural sector and promoted sustainable rural development, despite the fact that projects have been discontinued due to the lack of financial resources, both from domestic sources and from donor countries. The country's geostrategic position, threatened by the advance of the Sahel desert, is further exacerbated by social factors, such as a high poverty rate and a per capita income of no more 200 USD. This places the country in a position of total dependence on its limited natural resources and increasingly low levels of official development assistance. Among the more serious of the problems faced by Guinea-Bissau is its dependence on the forest as the main source of energy; increasing demand for new land area for cultivation; increasing soil erosion; seasonal overgrazing; low stocks of foreign currency; deforestation due to the country's dependence on coal production and other forest goods for export; rural to urban migration; and the inflow of refugees and migrants from neighboring countries escaping political and social instability, among others.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 15: CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Decision-Making: At the national level, the government has elaborated several draft-proposals, including a draft-law on the creation of the Cacheu and Orango Natural Parks and a draft-proposal to review existing legislation on fauna dating back to 1980. The government has also promoted activities to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of the country's biological diversity, including, among others, restricting hunting both as a sport and a profession. In addition, the draft-law on Natural Parks calls for the rational, sustainable, and environmentally sound development of areas adjacent to Protected Areas to ensure the protection of endangered species. An Addendum to the Forest Law should cover a Law on Protected Areas and a Law on Community Forests, anticipating new measures concerning forest logging and reforestation. An Integrated Fisheries Plan was elaborated to promote the optimal and sustainable use of fisheries. This Plan includes the following: fisheries control, management, and surveillance system; human resources valuation; economic framework for fisheries and the business environment; management of the fishing fleet and fishing technology; support infrastructure improvement.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: The government of Guinea-Bissau, through the Ministry of Fisheries, set up a database, in 1990, to monitor the use of the country's fishing resources, including their capture, and other fishing related activities. In addition, research campaigns and experimental fishing have been conducted to improve management and commercialisation. One of the aims is to gradually reduce foreign exploitation of national fishing resources, without major consequences for the national budget, and to build capacity to strengthen the national fishing industry.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: The Convention on Biological Diversity was ratified in 1995. Guinea-Bissau adhered to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Convention in 1990. The country acceded to the RAMSAR Convention, in 1991, and to the Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, by signing one of the Convention's agreements on Migratory Aquatic Birds from Africa, Europe and Asia in June 1995. A Memorandum of Intent was also signed in 1994 with the Trilateral Committee on the Wadden Sea, which includes Germany, Denmark, and the Netherlands with a view to promoting research on migratory species as well as coastal management.

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**CHAPTERS 16 AND 34: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY
AND TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGY,
COOPERATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING**

Decision-Making:

Technologies: No information available.

Biotechnologies: No information available.

Programmes and Projects:

Technologies: It is important to highlight the role of NGOs in this context. There is a joint project between the Ministry of Rural Development and an American NGO to introduce new technologies, such as solar energy, to be used in irrigation and increase agricultural productivity without negative impacts on the environment.

Biotechnologies: No information available.

Status:

Technologies: In Guinea-Bissau, as in many developing countries, there is a need for a more favourable access to environmentally sound technologies and technical cooperation which allows for the transfer of skills and know how to operate those technologies. The Government is aware of the fact that the availability of scientific and technological information and access to environmentally sound technologies is a prerequisite for achieving sustainable development. Given the country's socio-economic conditions, it has not been possible to develop these. The lack of infrastructure and an adequate information system on environmental issues and available technologies, makes it necessary to take into consideration the two interrelated components, namely to improve access to both information on end technologies and their ecological risks, and to environmentally sound technologies.

Biotechnologies: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising:

Technologies: No information available.

Biotechnologies: No information available.

Information:

Technologies: No information available.

Biotechnologies: No information available.

Research and Technologies:

Technologies: No information available.

Biotechnologies: No information available.

Financing:

Technologies: No information available.

Biotechnologies: No information available.

Cooperation:

Technologies: No information available.

Biotechnologies: No information available.

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CHAPTER 17: PROTECTION OF THE OCEANS, ALL KINDS OF SEAS, INCLUDING ENCLOSED AND SEMI-ENCLOSED SEAS, AND COASTAL AREAS AND THE PROTECTION, RATIONAL USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR LIVING RESOURCES.

Decision-Making: A number of issues regarding the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea are of particular importance to Guinea-Bissau. These include the integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas, including exclusive economic zones; the protection of the marine environment; regional and international cooperation and coordination; the sustainable development of natural parks located in the coastal area and Islands. Despite existing economic constraints and with the assistance of the international community, the Government of Guinea-Bissau has continued promoting the integrated management and sustainable development of the coastal area and the Islands. The government, through the National Office for Coastal Planning, signed an agreement with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to carry out environmental conservation activities in a number of protected areas and to promote the sustainable use of the coast's natural resources. In addition, it established an Annual Fisheries Management Plan, in 1996, which includes measures on the management and control of foreign fishing in coastal waters and measures and incentives to promote the national fishing industry. This Plan outlines fishing limits and permissible catch volumes by establishing a measure entitled Total Permissible Capture (TAC) and by allowing only authorized fishing boats to operate in the country's territorial waters. It also provides administrative and fiscal incentives to promote the national fishing industry, such as preferential tax concessions in granting fishing licenses, allowing for the use of logistic support vessels, and elimination of all types of fiscal barriers previously imposed on national fishing companies.

Programmes and Projects: Several development projects, partially financed by the IUCN, are being implemented in the Islands. These include a Geographic Information Systems Project which is being carried out by the Office for Coastal Planning, in collaboration with the National Research Institute, the IUCN, and GEOSYSTEMS (CNRS - Brest/France). Other projected activities and programmes include: a sustainable development programme for the Bolama-Bijagos Region aiming to establish the Biosphere Reserve (INEP, IUCN, UNDP, UNESCO, Ministry of Fisheries, among others); a project for the creation of the Cacheu National Park (Ministry of Rural Development and Agriculture and IUCN); a project for the creation of the Orango Islands National Park (Ministry of Rural Development and Agriculture in collaboration with the National Research Institute/INEP and the IUCN). The Draft-proposals on the creation of the above National Parks have been submitted to the government for approval; a development programme to explore traditional fishing in the Buba River; NGO support and advisory services are available for sustainable development projects (Min. Coop. Intern/IUCN).

Status: The very nature of the country's coastline, flat and sedimentary, once led to the formation of a small group of Islands. The coast's productive habitats are extremely important for survival of the local population. About 65% of the total population of the country depends on coastal resources for their livelihood. Regarding the environmental conservation and development of the Islands, a conference was held in Bubaque, in 1996, organized by the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Traditional Arts, in collaboration with the Office for Coastal Planning and the National Research Institute (INEP), to address development and conservation issues. The biosphere-reserve principles, elaborated by UNESCO, identify development models which are compatible with the current conditions of the Bijagos Archipelago, for they conciliate development plans with conservation activities as it has also been pursued in protected areas. Nevertheless, despite efforts made at the sub-regional level to preserve coastal and marine resources, sustainable development plans and management approaches have not always succeeded due mostly to the lack of an appropriate surveillance system and to the lack of material and financial resources. As a result, the marine environment has deteriorated, and its resources have been under great pressure from over exploitation.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperati on: The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea was ratified in 1986. See also under **Programmes and Projects**.

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**CHAPTER 18: PROTECTION OF THE QUALITY AND SUPPLY OF FRESHWATER RESOURCES:
APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED APPROCHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT,
MANAGEMENT AND USE OF WATER RESOURCES.**

Decision-Making: An Inter-ministerial Committee on Water and Sanitation (CIMA) and a Technical Water Committee (CTA), an operational service of CIMA, will be created in the context of the Water and Sanitation Scheme. There is also National Water Council formed by technicians from various governmental institutions working with water issues, which is coordinated by the Ministry of Energy, Industry, and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Public Health. Global climate change, pollution and water shortages due to decreasing rainfall are among the major factors having a negative impact on the availability and quality of fresh water resources. In this context, the government of Guinea-Bissau's main objective is to promote water conservation, maintain the quality of existing fresh water resources, and ensure universal coverage. Water and Sanitation Master Plan and Plan for Rural Hydraulics, to be carried out in collaboration with UNDP and United Nations Capital Development Fund, is anticipated. The Ministry of Energy, Industry and Natural Resources, through the General Directorate of Natural Resources, elaborated a Water and Sanitation Scheme aimed at improving the management of water resources, taking into account the harmful effect of drought, pollution, and salinity. This scheme is based on a strategy which identifies all water resources available in the country, including underground and surface water, its distribution and other aspects. This strategy also identifies the water needs of the rural and urban populations, and of agriculture and cattle raising as well.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Satus: Guinea-Bissau's climate is characterized by a rainy season and a dry season.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: The Government, through the General Directorate of Natural Resources, has established cooperation links with several international organizations and developed countries to study the possibility of providing water coverage to the entire population by drilling cartesian wells, particularly in the north and eastern parts of the country whose populations are most affected by the water shortages during the dry season. See also under **Decision-Making**.

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**CHAPTER 19: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF TOXIC CHEMICALS,
INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN
TOXIC AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS.**

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTERS 20 TO 22: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS, SOLID AND RADIOACTIVE WASTES.

Decision-Making:

Hazardous wastes: No information available.

Solid wastes: The Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Traditional Arts (MTAA) is elaborating a Plan for Urban Solid Wastes. In 1995, the MTAA promoted a campaign to reduce waste in the capital, in collaboration with capital's Municipal Council and other governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Radioactive wastes: No information available.

Programmes and Projects:

Hazardous wastes: No information available.

Solid wastes: A Water and Sanitation Master Plan, to be carried out in collaboration with UNDP and United Nations Capital Development Fund, is anticipated.

Radioactive wastes: No information available.

Status:

Hazardous wastes: No information available.

Solid wastes: No information available.

Radioactive wastes: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising:

Hazardous wastes: No information available.

Solid wastes: No information available.

Radioactive wastes: No information available.

Information:

Hazardous wastes: No information available.

Solid wastes: No information available.

Radioactive wastes: No information available.

Research and Technologies:

Hazardous wastes: No information available.

Solid wastes: No information available.

Radioactive wastes: No information available.

Financing:

Hazardous wastes: No information available.

Solid wastes: No information available.

Radioactive wastes: No information available.

Cooperation:

Hazardous wastes: The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal has not been ratified.

Solid wastes: No information available.

Radioactive wastes: No information available.

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CHAPTERS 24 TO 32: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF MAJOR GROUPS

Women: Decision-making: It has been a concern of recent governments to strengthen the intervention capacity of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Advancement of Women so it can be more effective in promoting the role of women in Guinea-Bissau's society. This Ministry is responsible for elaborating the Governments' policy on women and for providing support to women's organizations. It should be noted that women's NGOs, in collaboration with the above Ministry, organized in Bissau the first fair on a variety of products made exclusively by women. In recent years, the government of Guinea-Bissau has implemented policies, plans, and strategies aimed at achieving gender equality. These plans included promoting women's education, training, nutrition, and health, as well as their participation in decision making regarding environmental management. Women in Guinea-Bissau have played an active role in the decision making process, both economic and political, since the country's independence. Women's organizations have always fought to defend women's own interests and to attempt to define their place in society. Women in Guinea-Bissau play an important role in the development process. Aside from being active in all productive sectors, they also participate in nature conservation activities. The country's social and productive structure depends heavily on women's participation. There are many women's associations, including the Castanhez Initiative that has been active in forest conservation. Cooperation: The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women was ratified in 1985.

Children and youth: Status: As in many developing countries, the percentage of youth in Guinea-Bissau is relatively high, accounting for nearly 30% of the country's total population. The government and NGOs are working together to increase educational opportunities for children and youth, including education on environmental issues. The environmental component is being taken into consideration in this process. Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: Schools and health centres have been used for community mobilization to promote the important role that both parents and children can play in awareness raising and the sensibilization of local communities regarding environmental issues. These activities represent an opportunity for children and youth from different schools and villages to get together and form their own youth groups. Most of these initiatives are sponsored by NGOs, which depend on the assistance and support of the government and the international community. Both UNICEF and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature have been particularly active in promoting activities for children.

Indigenous people: Status: Local indigenous populations play an important role in the development process. Development partners, such as the government, national and international NGOs, among others, often seek their advice and participation in development projects. Their knowledge of local realities and respect for nature are recognized as an valuable contribution to all development activities, including sensibilisation campaigns to raise awareness for the need to use natural resources more efficiently. In this context, the first Secretary of State for Tourism, Environment and Traditional Arts, immediately after it was created, met with local authorities, religious and tribal chiefs from every region, among others, to inform them about the government's policy for natural resource management and the contributions they could make to the development process.

Non-governmental organizations: Decision-making: A government NGO coordinating agency, SOLIDAMI, was established to promote the role of NGOs as social partners, to facilitate dialogue, partnership and cooperation among them, and to facilitate as well their participation in national mechanisms and policies designed to implement sustainable development projects. The aim is to make use of NGOs intervention capacity in specific areas, to complement government activities, particularly in education, poverty eradication, environmental conservation, among others. Status: The government of Guinea-Bissau recognizes formal and non-formal organizations as well as popular movements as development partners in the implementation of Agenda 21 goals and objectives. NGOs play an important role as members of the civil society for they strengthen the democratic and participatory approach.

Local authorities: Decision-making: The introduction of a new administrative system will allow the newly established autarchies to enter into dialogue with the local population, organizations, and the private sector to develop local sustainable development plans. Local authorities, in collaboration with other civil society representatives, will define strategies to implement these plans. Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: Local administrative power was initially in the hands of village committees formed by elected village representatives. However, in recent years it has been

passed on to local religious and traditional leaders, on whom most development projects for specific ethnic regions depend for their execution. These local leaders play a vital role in the civic education of their people; they mobilize local communities and raise awareness for the need to promote sustainable development. Status: A country with an area of 36,125 Km², Guinea-Bissau has a population of about 1 million divided into 20 ethnic groups. There are three major provinces divided into eight administrative regions and each region is subdivided into various administrative sectors. This structure has been fairly preserved since independence.

Workers and trade unions: No information is available.

Business and industry: No information is available.

Scientific and technological community: No information is available.

Farmers: Decision-making: Guinea-Bissau has established a legal and institutional framework, including the Law on Land and a Comprehensive Agrarian Policy, to serve as the basis for promoting sustainable agricultural development. These legal instruments will allow for a more decentralized decision making process, encourage sustainable lifestyles, rural development, and efficient management of fragile ecosystems and water resources. Taking into account the fact that agriculture is the primary activity on which most of the population depend, that most rural activities are carried out in close contact with nature and that it becomes increasingly vulnerable due to over exploitation, the government promotes activities aimed at achieving sustainable agricultural development. Agriculture is often subject to decreasing levels of rainfall, lower soil productivity, and monoculture. The government has therefore promoted a number of activities. In light of the structural adjustment programme, carried out in collaboration with the IMF and the World Bank, the government encourages sustainable farming practices and the export of monoculture products. It also provides incentives for women to promote horticulture, by providing technical assistance and improved seeds. Cooperation: Most of these activities were carried out, in cooperation with the Swedish and Dutch governments, in pilot projects, such as the PDRI - Integrated Rural Development Project Zone I, and others, based on the needs of women farmers.

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CHAPTER 33: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISMS

This issue has been covered under the heading **Financing** in the various chapters of this Profile.

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CHAPTER 35: SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Decision-Making: This issue is being addressed by the National Research Institute (INEP).

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies:

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 36: PROMOTING EDUCATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies:

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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**CHAPTER 37: NATIONAL MECHANISMS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR
CAPACITY-BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.**

This issue has been covered either under Chapter 2 or under the heading **Cooperation** in the various chapters of this Profile.

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CHAPTER 38: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

This issue deals mainly with activities undertaken by the UN system.

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CHAPTER 39: INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISMS

This issue has been covered under **Cooperation** in the various chapters of this Profile.

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CHAPTER 40: INFORMATION FOR DECISION-MAKING

This issue has been covered either under **Chapter 8** or under the heading **Decision-Making** in the various chapters of this Profile.

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CHAPTER: INDUSTRY

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER: SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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