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UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Assistance to Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla,
Saint Lucia and St. Vincent

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, having considered the special nature of the problems facing Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent, adopted resolution 33/152 on 20 December 1978. In the resolution, the Assembly emphasized the urgency of rendering assistance to the peoples of those Territories in their efforts to strengthen their national economies. It called upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in consultation with representatives of the Territories, to take adequate steps to establish and finance an appropriate programme of development, and requested the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, including in particular the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), financial institutions and aid donors, to intensify their assistance to the people of those Territories. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its thirty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution.
2. The resolution was brought to the attention of Member States and specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, with a request for information concerning their assistance to those Territories. Excerpts from the replies received appear in the annex below.
3. The present report has been established in close co-operation with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

ANNEX

Excerpts from replies received from the United Nations, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, and from Member States on their bilateral aid programmes

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I. REPLIES FROM ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

A. United Nations

1. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

Experts in socio-economic development planning are being provided to Antigua (111 man-months over the period 1970-1981) and to St. Vincent (42 man-months in 1979-1982). Assistance in public administration has been provided to Antigua, St. Kitts, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent.

2. Economic Commission for Latin America

1. Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent are all members of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) established by the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA).

Transport communications

2. In 1977, a study on general cargo shipping in the Eastern Caribbean was carried out and published. In 1978, this survey was expanded to include all CDCC countries and its scope was widened.

3. A two-year project on Regional Co-operation in the Development of Shipping is being submitted for financing to the World Bank and/or the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

4. Initial steps have been taken to establish a Caribbean Air Transport Council and financing for a two-year project is being sought.

5. Draft Articles of Association for a Caribbean Restricted Postal Union have been prepared and a meeting is scheduled to initiate this restricted postal union.

Trade policies

6. A feasibility study on the establishment of a Caribbean Trade Information System was carried out during the first quarter of 1979. A survey has also been carried out on the possibility of establishing multinational marketing enterprises in the Caribbean.

Industrial development

7. An exploratory mission was carried out between mid-November 1978 and mid-March 1979 to prepare an overview study of the structure of the industrial sector in the region, assess the status of industrial infrastructure facilities and policies, examine the possibilities for developing a common industrial

strategy for the region, and prepare detailed terms of reference for an industrial development survey of the Caribbean. The report of this mission has been issued and is under consideration by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

Exchange of technology

8. At the fourth session of CDCC, in March 1979, the creation of a Caribbean Council for Science and Technology was approved. It is hoped that the Council will be inaugurated in 1979.

Protection of the environment

9. A joint project by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and ECLA, for environmental management in the Caribbean area, began in 1977. An evaluation of the existing state of the environment has been carried out with a view to assessing the development trends for the future and drawing up a plan of action for the management of the environment.

Education and culture

10. A pre-feasibility study on a Caribbean Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-Visual Material was initiated in May 1979. An overview of the current state of cultural retrieval and animation in the subregion was carried out in January/February 1979; the feasibility of the establishment of a network of centres is now being assessed with a view to launching pilot centres during the second quarter of 1980.

Establishment of a statistical data bank

11. Proposals have been considered with respect to the recording, digesting, storing and disseminating of information at the macro-level. The series to be stored has been identified and a set of descriptions of the major statistical publications of the various countries has been prepared. Steps are now being taken to acquire a suitable computer.

Regional co-operation in agriculture

12. Basic studies on associations of producers/exporters have been carried out and analyses made with a view to co-ordinating similar associations on a subregional basis. Research into the development, further processing, bulk processing, marketing and storage of rice, legumes, fruits, vegetables and root crops, timber, livestock products and citrus will be undertaken from the third quarter of 1979.

Energy

13. A study on energy production, consumption, levels and trends in the period from 1950 to 1977 has been prepared. It includes projections to 1980 and 1985. A study of energy resources and diversification of an energy supply mix has been initiated.

Economic co-operation and integration

14. A Regional Workshop on Modern Approaches to the Teaching of Foreign Languages is scheduled for September 1979 as a contribution to the removal of language barriers. A Caribbean Information System for Economic Planning, Agriculture, and Science and Technology is in the process of being established.

Integration of women in development

15. Identification of projects for the integration of women in development, and assistance in the implementation of such projects, is being undertaken with the assistance of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women.

3. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

1. A number of regional projects will benefit the islands in question. These include assistance to the CDCC area in developing producers' and exporters' associations, to the Caribbean area in the promotion of shipping and in trade facilitation, and to the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) towards the creation of a Caribbean Centre for Pharmaceuticals.

2. The International Trade Centre (ITC) of UNCTAD/GATT has provided assistance to Saint Lucia in preparing a trade and tourism fair in Trinidad, and to the Eastern Caribbean Common Market (ECCM) in the joint export of agricultural products.

3. An ITC project in export marketing development offers technical assistance in all aspects of export marketing and development and trade promotion to the Commonwealth Caribbean member countries of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). A joint CDB/ITC project provides assistance to the export marketing efforts of small manufacturers in the region.

4. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNIDO is providing technical assistance to Antigua and St. Vincent in food-processing and to St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla in footwear manufacture. Multi-island projects in the Caribbean involve technical assistance in industrial promotion and food-processing and to the Caribbean Investment Corporation. These projects are as a rule supported by UNDP.

5. United Nations Environment Programme

A framework-of-action plan for the protection and development of the Caribbean is expected to be approved by an intergovernmental meeting in March 1980. The UNEP regional office for Latin America, based on Mexico, is

co-operating with the United Nations Department for International Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Caribbean Development Bank in the preparation of a conference in 1979 on environmental management and economic growth in the smaller Caribbean islands. The objective of the conference is to formulate environmentally sound development of small Caribbean islands and promote opportunities for international assistance and co-operation.

6. United Nations Children's Fund

1. Prior to 1979, the Caribbean islands of Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent, received assistance from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) through a series of subregional projects.
2. Under the Pre-School Child Development project, UNICEF has been financing the posts of five administrative staff members of the Pre-School Child Development Centre in order to consolidate earlier work in policy formulation, training and specific projects.
3. The primary aim of the Social Services Training project has been the improvement of social welfare services through the training of personnel, whereby UNICEF-financed payment of stipends for students to attend training courses which included studies on basic services.
4. The activities of the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute, first supported by UNICEF in 1972, have continued to develop satisfactorily in areas giving direct service to Governments in nutrition development activities, training and education, dissemination of information, co-ordination, and research as part of the Nutrition Training Project. With particular reference to St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, a nutrition surveillance project is being undertaken in order to maintain a Nutrition Surveillance Unit that will collect and analyse data on nutrition, health, socio-economic and agricultural indicators. This will form the base for a food and nutrition surveillance system for the country and will eventually serve as a model for use in other countries of the English-speaking Caribbean.
5. Furthermore, under the Allied Health Personnel Training project, approved in 1975, training is provided for voluntary and auxiliary English-speaking health personnel working in various fields (such as community health aides, laboratory technicians, nutrition aides) through a co-ordinated network of training facilities in the area. Under this project, the Government of Saint Lucia completed its first community health aide training course in summer 1978. Following the Executive Board's approval of a commitment of \$39,000 from general resources and an additional amount of \$20,000 (subject to the receipt of special contributions), UNICEF co-operation with the Government of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla has been strengthened through a programme of services for pre-school children in that country. Activities to be carried out during the period

1979-1981 include upgrading of the facilities of four day-care centres and a pre-primary school; extension of low-cost day-care services to larger numbers of children; training of personnel working in day-care services and pre-primary education; strengthening of parent/family-life education activities; and co-operation with the World Food Programme (WFP) in developing a supplementary feeding programme.

6. With reference to Antigua, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent, UNICEF is planning to intensify its co-operation with their Governments. Current plans include programmes in rural development, which will be submitted to the Executive Board in May 1980.

7. With particular reference to St. Vincent, UNICEF, earlier this year, provided cooking and kitchen utensils, as well as oral rehydration salts and health laboratory equipment valued at approximately \$6,000, to assist that country during the recent emergency caused by the eruption of Mount Soufrière in April.

7. United Nations Development Programme

1. UNDP has made special efforts to increase its assistance to the smaller territories in the Caribbean, including Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent. Assistance to these countries is provided under the so-called Caribbean Undistributed Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) which amounts to \$22,797,000 for the second IPF cycle (1977-1981). The amounts allocated to Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent are \$1,100,000, \$850,000, \$810,000, \$1,100,000 and \$1,090,000, respectively. In addition, Dominica and Saint Lucia have received independence bonuses of \$500,000 plus 15 per cent of their former allocation under the Undistributed IPF. St. Vincent will be entitled to a similar sum on its attainment of independence.

2. Apart from specific national projects financed by UNDP, Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent also benefit from multi-island projects financed by UNDP from the \$8,560,000 earmarked for this purpose under the Caribbean Undistributed IPF.

3. UNDP has also participated actively in the work of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development which was created to focus attention on the development problems of the region and to formulate policy decisions which would result in the increased flow of resources to the region in a more effectively programmed and co-ordinated fashion. The Caribbean Group has established a Caribbean Development Facility under which \$4 million have been set aside for the least developed countries. In addition, UNDP has been appointed Chairman of the Technical Assistance Steering Committee of the Caribbean Group, in which the World Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, ECLA/CDCC, CARICOM and the Eastern Caribbean Common Market also participate. The main function of the Steering Committee is to identify possible donors for

financing technical assistance gaps at the regional and national levels. So far, attention has been directed to industry, transport, tourism and agriculture which have been identified as priority areas by the Caribbean Group. Future activities will include energy as well. Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent are expected to benefit substantially from these activities.

8. United Nations Fund for Population Activities

Antigua

1. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) has recently approved a request from Antigua for assistance in a project on Youth Involvement in Family-Life Education (ANT/78/PO1). This three-year project aims at developing among youth a more responsible attitude towards sexual behaviour, family life, family planning and parenthood. The total UNFPA contribution is as follows: \$142,400 for 1979, \$40,200 for 1980 and \$28,450 for 1981. This contribution is for the salaries of an expert in family-life education, short-term consultants and national staff; equipment and supplies; and the cost of construction material and labour expenses for a Youth Centre. A pre-project survey is being carried out at present and it is expected that its results will be incorporated into the project. An additional \$12,000 has been earmarked for this survey.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla

2. UNFPA is, at present, supporting three projects in St. Kitts-Nevis. The Family Planning Programme (STK/71/PO1), which started in 1972, has provided family planning services throughout the islands of St. Kitts-Nevis and has had a significant impact on developing a comprehensive family education programme for the adult as well as the youth population. The project has been extended to 1981.

3. Total UNFPA assistance to date is \$244,349, with an additional \$34,850 in 1980 and \$19,900 in 1981. Services provided by UNFPA are for salaries of personnel, fellowships, costs of training nursing midwifery personnel in family planning techniques, study tours, workshops/seminars, and equipment and supplies.

4. UNFPA is also supporting a Labour, Population and Family Economics Programme (STK/76/PO1), which is for training family-life educators in population education and motivational techniques, and voluntary field workers to promote acceptance of family planning amongst their fellow workers; and for organizing and conducting seminars and workshops. This three-year project, which started in 1977, is receiving assistance in the amount of \$56,363.

5. A Programme on Youth Involvement in Family-Life Education (STK/77/PO1), which was approved by UNFPA in 1978, is for the extension of family-life education to youth, both in and out of school, and for training secondary school teachers in this field. Financial assistance approved for this programme is \$56,475 in 1978, \$61,000 in 1979, \$36,000 in 1980 and \$10,275 in 1981. UNFPA contributions

will finance a family-life education tutor, training, travel, fellowships, seminars, study tours and equipment and supplies.

Anguilla

6. Anguilla at present enjoys a dual status of associate statehood with St. Kitts-Nevis, and Crown colony status with the United Kingdom. The new project that UNFPA is expecting from Anguilla will strengthen the MCH/FP (mother and child health/family planning) services, establish a family-life education programme for school and out-of-school youth and integrate these activities with other social programmes.

Saint Lucia

7. UNFPA is supporting a Labour, Population and Family Economics Programme (STL/76/P01) similar to the one in St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla. This programme is also for training family-life educators in population education and motivational techniques, and voluntary field workers to promote acceptance of family planning amongst fellow workers; and for organizing and conducting seminars and workshops for teachers and community workers. This three-year project, which began in 1977, is receiving assistance in the amount of \$63,727.

8. Another request from Saint Lucia, entitled "Family Planning Services", was received recently and is at present being reviewed by the UNFPA Technical Unit.

St. Vincent

9. UNFPA assistance to St. Vincent to date has consisted of two projects: A National Family Planning Programme and a Labour, Population and Family Economics Project. The National Family Planning Programme (STV/72/P02), which began in 1974, was geared towards making family planning services available, on a voluntary basis, to everyone in the reproductive age group; establishing a family planning training programme, and promoting acceptance of community education. The project has been extended and is still in operation. Financial assistance provided to date totals \$228,374, and has been used for salaries of personnel, training, fellowships, and equipment and supplies.

10. Similar to the projects in St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and Saint Lucia, the Labour, Population and Family Economics Project in St. Vincent (STV/76/P01), which was approved in 1977, is for training family-life educators in population education and motivational techniques, and to subsidize voluntary field workers involved in promoting the acceptance of family planning amongst their fellow workers. The total amount approved to date for this project is \$68,726.

11. In addition to benefiting from assistance given directly to them separately, these islands have also benefited from UNFPA regional projects in the English-speaking Caribbean, which have in the past years, totalled some \$955,834.

12. Fifteen islands participated in the 1970 population census of the West Indies (JAM/72/PO5), among which were St. Kitts-Nevis, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent. UNFPA provided assistance for travel of experts within the Caribbean area, for printing publications, for computer services, and for the required equipment and supplies. The project, covering the entire English-speaking Caribbean, was approved in August 1973 and was completed in 1976. The total UNFPA contribution to this project was \$906,834.

13. UNFPA has also approved a request from the University of the West Indies in Jamaica for assistance to family health care in the English-speaking Caribbean (RLA/78/P29). This request was drawn up as a result of a Conference of Ministers Responsible for Health, held in St. Kitts in 1977, at which a resolution was adopted calling for, among other things, intensification of existing efforts and development of innovative approaches to deal with health problems of youth. Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent are among the islands involved in this programme. The UNFPA contribution to the project is \$201,208 for 1979, \$297,060 for 1980 and \$306,182 for 1981 and is to finance international experts, the payment of salaries of local personnel, fellowships and seminars. An additional amount of \$50,800 was approved in 1979 for equipment and supplies.

14. Another project, "Continuing and Post-Basic Education in Advanced Family Health Nursing" (RLA/78/P10) was recently approved by UNFPA. The project is designed to strengthen the nurses training schools of the smaller countries in the Eastern Caribbean and to provide in-service training in the field of family health nursing. Courses will be held at nurses training schools in various islands including Antigua, St. Kitts, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent. UNFPA will finance the services of experts, the payment of salaries, travel, training, workshops, meetings, and equipment and supplies. UNFPA contributions will amount to \$296,699 in 1979, \$317,195 in 1980 and \$326,435 in 1981.

15. UNFPA also has received or will shortly be receiving requests for increased support to family health programmes in St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Vincent, and Antigua. Finally, as part of its expansion into the field of population and development, UNFPA is in process of developing new projects for assistance to Ministries of Planning, which will also cover these island Territories.

16. Total amounts already approved and pending for these island Territories are listed in the following table of assistance.

Table of assistance
 (In United States dollars)

	<u>Already approved</u>	<u>Pending</u>
Anguilla	-	110 595
Antigua	259 260	-
St. Kitts-Nevis	519 812	
Saint Lucia	63 727	429 932
St. Vincent	297 100	200 000
Total	<u>1 139 899</u>	<u>740 527</u>

9. World Food Programme

1. Antigua Project 2348, "Supplementary feeding of vulnerable groups", at a total cost of \$455,000, was approved in June 1978 to help the Government in implementing a supplementary feeding project for pregnant and nursing women, infants being weaned and pre-school children through existing health centres and subcentres.
2. St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Project 2390, "Supplementary feeding of vulnerable groups", costing \$325,000, was approved in November 1978 to help the Government in implementing a supplementary feeding project for pregnant women and pre-school children through existing health centres and subcentres. This project will also include education to the mothers on child-feeding practices and better use of local foods.
3. Saint Lucia Project 2363, "Supplementary feeding of vulnerable groups", at a total cost of \$1,151,000, was approved in February 1978. It is now operational. WFP is to assist the Government in implementing a project for supplementary feeding of pregnant and nursing women, infants and pre-school children who attend existing hospitals and health centres.

B. Specialized agencies

1. International Labour Organisation

Social security

1. Among the International Labour Organisation (ILO) activities is a large-scale multi-island UNDP-funded project which represents a new approach to assisting the smaller countries in the Caribbean. The project is designed:

(a) to co-ordinate the planning and development of social security, and

(b) to introduce schemes of a social-insurance nature into the seven countries which comprise the Eastern Caribbean Common Market (ECCM).

The first phase of the project will be largely completed by the end of 1979.

Vocational training

2. A two-year project for an accelerated training programme in automotive and heavy equipment maintenance came into operation, based on St. Lucia, in November 1978. The project aims at practical in-service training in basic skills and management techniques critically needed by the less developed countries of the Caribbean which require occupationally skilled manpower to operate, maintain and repair automotive and heavy duty equipment.

Vocational rehabilitation of the disabled

3. The Governments of Dominica, Antigua and Saint Lucia have jointly requested UNDP for a project for the "vocational rehabilitation of the handicapped", which will aim at the establishment in each participating country of a workshop for the handicapped plus the development of a special employment service for handicapped persons, either as an integral part of an existing employment service or as a new service.

Management development

4. In close collaboration with the Caribbean Employers' Confederation and its member organization in each country, a regular-budget-financed adviser in management development is helping to develop managerial skills among the lesser developed countries of the region.

5. Preliminary surveys were conducted in four countries (Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent) to determine their priority needs in the field of advisory services, to upgrade managerial skills through training and field assistance and to promote technical co-operation among the members of the Employers' Confederation. Six management development programmes have been designed to meet the requirements of employer facilities in the four islands and the Caribbean Employers' Confederation.

Handicraft training and production

6. An adviser to Antigua in handicrafts marketing was expected to take up his post by July 1979.

Labour, population and family economics

7. ILO has an ongoing project in family-life education, financed by UNFPA, in four countries in the subregion (Dominica, St. Kitts, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent). The project concentrates first on developing an awareness and interest in the basic quality of family life and the factors which affect it and, secondarily, on the measures and techniques for limiting conception.

2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

1. At the country level, FAO/UNDP projects in the islands include mainly the provision of fellowships, and the bulk of FAO assistance is given on a regional basis.

2. An example of assistance at the country level is the "Agricultural Education and Development Programme, Monchy, Saint Lucia". Provided to Saint Lucia through a Freedom from Hunger Campaign, this project, of two years' duration, has been adopted by "Deutsche Welthungerhilfe" and became operational in November 1978.

3. Assistance is being provided by the promotion of collective enterprise for rural development and social transformation in the Monchy district, as part of a broader Saint Lucian and Caribbean process. In particular, this assistance is designed:

(a) to strengthen the sense of community in the Monchy district;

(b) to promote the collective harnessing and management of resources and the assets of the community;

(c) to improve the health and nutritional standard of the community, particularly of children;

(d) to increase the educational levels of the community as a whole.

4. At the subregional level, assistance is being provided through the UNDP/FAO large-scale project "Sub-Regional Agricultural Development Integration and Training". This project began operations in July 1977 and will continue until January 1981. It is designed to assist the member Governments in implementing their comprehensive agricultural diversification programmes, to increase domestic food production on a sustained basis and to accelerate the production of non-traditional export crops, while maintaining or increasing the quality of traditional export commodities. In particular, the project assists small farmers

in selected areas and is intended to stimulate an increase in incomes and provide more gainful employment opportunities for the rural population. The project is also assisting in organizing a subregional technical assistance unit, designed to provide permanent agricultural common services throughout the area, with direct linkage between the Caribbean Community secretariat and each participant country.

5. Other projects in the agricultural sector include subregional projects, which are in the pipeline, to assist these islands in co-ordinating agricultural research and in improving the present system of agricultural marketing.

6. The FAO Investment Centre is now giving assistance to the implementation of the Caribbean Food Plan, and a mission was sent to Antigua in June 1979 to prepare a loan request for corn/soya-bean production.

7. The FAO programme of agricultural credit under the Scheme for Agricultural Credit Development (SACRED) has projects in the pipeline for both poultry and vegetable production and marketing in Saint Lucia as well as training on a subregional basis covering both project identification and agricultural credit.

8. As regards fisheries, specific assistance is being given to individual countries by the West Atlantic Fishery Project. In addition, a Trust Fund project is in the pipeline for development of fishing in the Windward and Leeward Islands, which include Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent.

3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

1. In December 1978, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) established an office in the Caribbean to serve the countries in the subregion, including Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent. The establishment of this office will facilitate, inter alia, the identification of possible areas of assistance with respect to the above-mentioned countries and the implementation of relevant programmes in the fields of UNESCO competence.

2. In April 1979, the Ministers responsible for UNESCO matters in the countries of the subregion met for the first time, in Barbados, to discuss areas of co-operation with UNESCO. The meeting, which was attended by Ministers from St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent, and which was addressed by the Director-General of UNESCO, agreed upon priority areas of action for the Caribbean in which the lesser developed countries in the subregion, including those countries mentioned in General Assembly resolution 33/152, were singled out for special attention.

3. UNESCO intends to be guided by the areas of priority identified by the Ministerial meeting in the elaboration of its future programmes of assistance to the above-mentioned island countries.

4. World Health Organization

1. The World Health Organization (WHO) collaborates in the following specific projects:

Antigua: Youth involvement in family-life education; development of health services;

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla: Family planning; youth involvement in family-life education; development of health services;

Saint Lucia: Development of health services;

St. Vincent: Development of health services.

2. The above-mentioned islands also benefit from technical co-operation activities under a number of general WHO West Indies projects and Caribbean regional projects covering the following subjects: nutrition, mental health, nursing services, health laboratory services, leprosy control, family health and population dynamics, continuing education in family health nursing, advanced training and research in fertility management, family health care, sanitary engineering, veterinary public health, mobile veterinary laboratory services, health education, medical care services, health planning and organization, health statistics, management of health services, medical education, nursing education, education and training of paramedical personnel, and maintenance of health care facilities. The activities of the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute and of the Caribbean Epidemiology Centre, financed by the WHO regular budget, the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) regular budget and by grants to PAHO, also relate to these islands.

5. World Bank

World Bank operations affecting these islands can be split into two parts:

(a) The World Bank provides financial assistance to these islands through the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). In 1976, a loan for \$20 million was made to CDB. Disbursements to date total \$3.5 million. A second operation is planned for later in 1979.

(b) The World Bank acts as Chairman of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development. Subgroups of this Group met for each of the five islands in June 1978 and a second series of meetings was held in Washington in June 1979.

6. International Monetary Fund

Only Saint Lucia and St. Vincent have applied for membership in the Fund. These applications are pending. Direct financial assistance can be provided only to Fund member countries and consequently no such financial assistance has been provided. However, in collaboration with the World Bank and the Caribbean Development Bank, the Fund has participated, in 1978, in missions to all the islands mentioned in General Assembly resolution 33/152, to help them prepare financial and investment programmes eligible for financial support by the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development.

7. International Civil Aviation Organization

Antigua

1. Project ANT/72/008 provides advice and assistance to the Government in establishing requirements for manpower, equipment and buildings in order to provide for fire and rescue services at aerodromes and to improve the standard of civil aviation through the training of personnel. The total budget for 1977-1981 is \$152,645.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla

2. Project STK/72/004 assists in improving the safety standard of the services provided to civil aviation. The total budget for 1977-1981 is \$64,078.

Saint Lucia

3. Project STL/76/001 assists in improving the safety standard of civil aviation. The total budget for 1977-1981 is \$252,302.

St. Vincent

4. Project STV/72/002 assists in improving safety standards. The total budget for 1977-1981 is \$47,967.

5. Project CAR/77/002 (Multi-island) provides expert assistance in the implementation of measures to allow the Regional Directorate of Civil Aviation to exercise its responsibilities. The project serves Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and provides the necessary training to aviation personnel, the funds to finance short-term consultants in Aerodrome Crash Fire-Fighting and Rescue and Aviation Security, and the services of an aeronautical meteorologist for on-the-job training.

6. The Caribbean Aviation Training Institute (project RLA/77/014) is a regional institute at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, which offers the nationals of 14 English-speaking and Dutch-speaking States, including Antigua, St. Kitts and Saint Lucia,

the necessary training in those aviation specialties which cannot be taught individually in each island because the cost would be excessive. At present the following courses are being given: Commercial Pilot, Aircraft Maintenance, Aircraft Avionics Engineering, Aerodrome Fire-Fighting and Rescue, and Airport Management. The total budget for 1977-1981 is \$2,428,339.

ICAO Caribbean Development Bank Project

7. Negotiations are being conducted with the Caribbean Development Bank for the extension of a project, regional in character, covering, inter alia, the countries under consideration. A study to determine what is needed for safe and efficient handling of the current and expected air traffic for the immediate future will be produced by a team consisting of an airport engineering specialist, a fire and rescue specialist, a VOR/ILS (very high frequency omni-range/instrument landing system) radio navigation aid specialist and a financial analyst. The project will last for one year and is expected to start in 1979.

8. Universal Postal Union

1. Since 1976, Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent have been participating in the intercountry project RLA/75/051, "Organization and development of postal services", in the Caribbean, along with 12 other English-speaking States and Territories in the subregion. The project, which will continue till the end of 1980, is devoted particularly to the needs of the small islands and consists of various operational activities.

2. In 1979, the Universal Postal Union (UPU) supplied technical assistance to promote the setting-up of a Caribbean Restricted Postal Union which the countries referred to in General Assembly resolution 33/152 could join to improve postal services and develop international postal co-operation.

3. Saint Lucia and St. Vincent recently received a consultant's mission, financed by UPU, to inform the heads of postal services of the scope and conditions of co-operation between UPU and countries which have recently become independent.

4. Under the UPU Special Fund, 1979, an instructor-training fellowship was granted to Saint Lucia, which is host to operational staff from the small islands attending courses under the intercountry project mentioned above.

9. International Telecommunication Union

Assistance provided until the end of 1978

1. Since the beginning of the present decade, International Telecommunication Union (ITU) technical assistance, financed by UNDP, has included regional and country projects in the islands.

2. The assistance was designed to strengthen the administrative services of the telecommunication administrations so as to enable them to deal more effectively with problems related to the management of the radio frequency spectrum. Another field where specialized assistance was rendered concerned the tariffs for national and international service. An ITU specialist based on St. Kitts assisted various island countries of the Caribbean in their negotiations with a foreign operating agency for the purpose of reviewing the rates for telephone and telegraph services.

Action plan from 1979 onward

3. In the course of 1978, ITU undertook negotiations with UNDP in order to obtain financial support for the provision of technical expertise to countries which were not receiving any assistance from country or regional funds. In particular, ITU proposed to provide one regional adviser to assist the smaller countries of the Caribbean area and to allocate additional funds for the provision of short-term consultants in fields of particular concern. These proposals were approved in 1978 by the UNDP Governing Council and funds were allocated within the framework of "sectoral support". One ITU regional adviser was appointed as from 1979. Moreover, steps are being taken to organize short-term consultant missions in various technical fields in order to render specialized assistance to the countries in this area. As a result of a decision adopted in 1979 by the Governing Council of UNDP, the sectoral support provided to the Caribbean countries by the ITU adviser and consultants mentioned above will continue during 1980 and 1981.

Summary data on sectoral support provided to the Caribbean in the field of telecommunications

4. The estimated volume of ITU assistance financed by UNDP is as follows:

Regional adviser (telecommunications administration and tariffs): for 1979, 10 man-months; for 1980, 12 man-months; for 1981, 12 man-months;

Consultants (radio frequency management and other technical subjects: for 1979, 6 man-months; for 1980, 12 man-months; for 1981, 12 man-months.

10. World Meteorological Organization

1. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) has provided assistance to Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent, through its participation in UNDP. These Territories are members of the Caribbean Meteorological Organization, which is the counterpart body in the execution of large-scale development projects for the Caribbean Meteorological Service and for advanced training in meteorology. Under these projects, a weather radar-fence was established to provide information and warnings on hurricanes; six radars were provided and installed.

2. The excellent training facilities available at the Caribbean Meteorological Institute, established in Barbados with assistance from UNDP and substantial

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contributions from the Governments of the Caribbean countries, provide a wide range of possibilities for the countries to train their meteorological personnel at all levels (technical and professional).

3. In a recent review of plans for future development of the Caribbean Meteorological Institute in Barbados, it was decided that increased emphasis should be placed on research activities, which will require further external assistance. This programme would require proper and reliable data to be available from all the island countries in the region. The external inputs needed for the project include meteorological instruments to be installed in Grenada, St. Kitts and St. Vincent; expert services for the installation of equipment and for training local staff in its operation, and fellowships for staff from these islands to follow meteorological studies in Barbados. A detailed project proposal is being prepared by the Caribbean Meteorological Institute.

4. Within the programmes of WMO itself, direct assistance has been given only to Antigua; in 1977 a student received a four-year fellowship award financed from the WMO regular budget to follow the complete Bachelor of Science degree in Meteorology at the University of the West Indies and the Caribbean Meteorological Institute in Barbados.

11. Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

1. Since 1976, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) has given intermittent advice and assistance, through various consultants and secretarial staff, to the islands under the umbrella of the CARICOM secretariat. The assistance has been in the field of maritime legislation and in the establishment of maritime training institutions.

2. An interregional consultant in maritime safety administration attended and participated as the IMCO representative at the second meeting of the Technical Assistance Steering Committee of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, held in Antigua from 13 to 18 March 1979.

3. The IMCO Interregional Adviser (Marine Pollution) for Latin America visited Saint Lucia from 5 to 10 May 1979 and advised on marine pollution prevention in connexion with the proposed construction of an oil refinery in that country.

4. The Interregional Consultant in Maritime Safety Administration is scheduled to visit the Territories, some time in December 1979/January 1980, to advise on such matters. This mission is being undertaken under the umbrella of the CARICOM secretariat.

12. World Intellectual Property Organization

The Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) will bring to the attention of the WIPO General Assembly the United Nations General Assembly resolution 33/152 on assistance to Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent. In respect of these Territories, the WIPO Co-ordination Committee, at its September/October session of 1978, took note of a statement by the Director-General to the effect that he was prepared to consider requests for assistance in preparing or modernizing legislation on industrial property and copyright and in establishing or strengthening national institutions for the administration of such laws, in developing systems and conditions fostering access by such Territories to technological information and appropriate technology, and otherwise enhancing innovative capacity and promoting intellectual creativity in the literary, artistic and technological fields.

C. Other organizations

1. International Atomic Energy Agency

Since Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent are not member States of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Agency could normally only provide them with technical assistance if this were requested from the United Nations Development Programme. However, in 1978, the Agency financed one 12-month fellowship in radiation-entomology, enabling a citizen of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla to study in the United States of America. The submission of this fellowship was made and supported by an Agency member State, the United Kingdom, carrying out its responsibility for the external relations for the island Territories of the West Indies Association.

2. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

As GATT is not a programme agency and is solely concerned with intergovernmental negotiations on trade policy questions, there does not at present appear scope for this organization to provide assistance to the peoples of these Territories. No such assistance is therefore being provided or planned by GATT.

II. OTHER REPLIES

A. Intergovernmental organizations

Caribbean Development Bank

Agriculture

1. Loans are made to financial intermediaries for use in agriculture under the Farm Improvement Credit Scheme (FIC), the Agricultural Production Credit Scheme (APC) and other programmes. Performance of the FIC Scheme at the end of 1978 is shown in the following table:

Loan approvals and disbursements

(in thousands of United States dollars)

Country	Loans approved		Total subloans approved		Total amount disbursed
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
Antigua	2	437	36	284	211
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	1	233	10	55	28
Saint Lucia	3	581	98	352	300
St. Vincent	2	426	45	257	230

2. Saint Lucia has been making steady progress in the use of APC funds, and Antigua was preparing to launch the programme in 1979. A fisheries project for Antigua reached an advanced stage of appraisal in 1978 and is expected to be considered for funding early in 1979.

Manufacturing

3. Lines of credit under the Small Industry Credit Scheme (SIC) and Agricultural and Industrial Credit Scheme (AIC) are provided to financial intermediaries on "soft" terms and may be "on-lent" to small and medium-scale investors on "soft" and "hard" terms respectively according to a net worth criterion.

4. The following table summarizes the performance of these two programmes since their inception in 1970:

SIC/AIC programmes at the end of 1978
 (in thousands of dollars)

Country	Lines of credit approved by CDB			Subloans approved for industry and tourism		
	Number (1970-1978)	Amount (1970-1978)	Amount (1978)	Number (1970-1978)	Amount (1978)	Amount (1970-1978)
Antigua	5	767	3	14	77	327
St. Kitts-Nevis- Anguilla	2	234	0	9	0	159
Saint Lucia	2	348	3	13	100	170
St. Vincent	3	731	2	37	50	715

CDB also subscribed equity in a shoe manufacturing company in St. Kitts to supplement an earlier loan.

Infrastructure and public utilities

5. A port project in St. Kitts was put out to international tender in 1978. A loan to Saint Lucia for water supplies was finally disbursed, but only half the works had been completed. A further loan has been made.

Housing

6. Sixty-nine houses were built during 1978 in Saint Lucia with primary mortgages from CDB. The urban working-class housing programme ended in 1978. In Antigua, 146 houses were built under the scheme, in St. Kitts-Nevis 56, and in St. Vincent 205. A secondary mortgage market programme is operating in Antigua.

Technical co-operation provided by CDB

7. CDB, in response to the needs for technical assistance, felt primarily by its small island members, which it could scarcely meet in the past, has now established a Technical Assistance Fund at \$4 million to meet those needs more fully over the next three years. Seventy per cent of this resource will go to the less developed members of CDB, which are Antigua, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent, Turks and Caicos Islands.

8. In 1978 a pre-investment study was financed for a proposed free port development in Saint Lucia. A project proposal was developed in consultation with the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) to establish pilot peanut production units in five countries including Antigua, St. Kitts and St. Vincent.

9. Officers from CDB continued to assist the Governments of Saint Lucia, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and Antigua in the preparation of national accounts.

Commission of the European Communities

/Original: French/

Following decision 76/568/EEC of 29 June 1976 there has been close co-operation between the Community and these islands. This close co-operation between the Community and the islands takes a variety of forms:

(a) As decision 76/568/EEC indicates, many features of the Community's development policy are applicable to the islands, in addition to financial and technical co-operation. The trade section of the decision establishes virtually unrestricted access to the Community market for export products originating in those countries. They also benefit from some novel and noteworthy arrangements, such as the Stabex system, or the sugar and rum protocols in the case of producer countries.

(b) With regard to financial and technical co-operation, each of the countries concerned receives an allocation for the execution of a number of projects during the five-year period (1975-1980) covered by the decision. The amount allocated to each country takes account of, inter alia, its gross national product and population size. The table below shows the amounts due to each of the countries mentioned, together with the supplementary allocations granted to them when the Community distributed in 1978 the reserve which it had set aside for the poorest countries. It should be noted that projects carried out under these target programmes are financed by grants or special loans.

(c) The financial and technical co-operation section also contains a substantial regional programme for the Caribbean, the main object of which is to mitigate the effects of an island situation and to strengthen regional links, especially through communications projects or the provision of common services.

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(d) A further allocation is provided to finance any emergency assistance operations that may be mounted, especially in the case of natural disasters. It may be noted in this connexion that the islands of the Eastern Caribbean are a volcanic chain and are unfortunately prone to such disasters. Thus, the Community recently gave emergency aid of 300,000 European units of account for victims of the eruption of Mount Soufrière volcano on the island of St. Vincent.

(e) Finally, it should be noted that, quite apart from decision 76/568/EEC, the Community has a food-aid policy, under which the islands have benefited during recent years. In view of the disadvantages of transporting small consignments to islands with populations ranging from 40,000 to 100,000, measures to co-ordinate food aid for all the islands are under study and will be put into effect starting in 1980.

Fourth appropriation by the European Development Fund
 of allocations for certain islands in the Caribbean
 region

(In thousands of European units of account)

Overseas countries and territories of African, Caribbean and Pacific States	Initial allocation	Supplementary allocation for poorest countries	Total: target programme
Anguilla	190	10	200
Antigua	2,040	40	2 080
St. Kitts-Nevis	1,540	50	1,590
Saint Lucia	3,155	60	3,215
St. Vincent	2,906	160	3,066

Inter-American Development Bank

/Original: Spanish/

The countries mentioned are not members of the Bank, which therefore has no information on them. It may be mentioned, however, that a loan granted by the Bank to the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) is being used to finance a global pre-investment programme under which individual projects may be carried out in member countries of CDB which are not members of the Bank.

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4. Special Fund of the Organization of
Petroleum Exporting Countries

The Fund has extended a technical assistance grant in the amount of \$2 million through UNEP to the Caribbean Regional Food Plan. The beneficiaries include Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent.

B. Bilateral aid

Canada

1. The Government of Canada is providing assistance to Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent as outlined below.

2. Canada has \$26.6 million in operational projects in the four countries of which \$3.9 million is scheduled to be spent during the current fiscal year ending 31 March 1980. In addition, projects which are planned but not yet approved for these countries total \$12.3 million.

	<u>Operational projects</u>	<u>Total costs</u>
		(In thousands of US dollars)
1.	<u>Antigua</u>	
	Coolidge air terminal building construction	7 025
	Telephone expansion	5 650
		<u>12 675</u>
2.	<u>St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla</u>	
	Golden Rock air terminal building construction	2 477
	Tourism development study	60
		<u>2 537</u>
3.	<u>Saint Lucia</u>	
	Comprehensive school construction	3 855
	Hewanorra air terminal building	3 123
	Water development, phase II	819
	Water development - Vieux Fort	79
	Curriculum and materials development	180
	Castries fish plant	946
	Technical teachers college technical assistance	34
		<u>9 036</u>
4.	<u>St. Vincent</u>	
	Water development, phase II	1 606
	Arnos Vale air terminal construction	715
		<u>2 321</u>

3. Canada also has a total of \$17.4 million in regional projects for the Leeward and Windward Islands of which \$2.6 million is scheduled to be spent this fiscal year. Planned regional projects total \$2.2 million.

Denmark

1. Owing to the limited size of the Danish aid administration, bilateral Danish development assistance is concentrated on a few countries, among which Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent are not included.
2. A considerable part of the Danish Official Development Assistance - 48 per cent in 1978 - is, however, channelled through the United Nations system, thereby also benefiting this group of countries. The Danish representatives in the governing bodies of these organizations have been instructed to work for an allocation of assistance to Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent, commensurate with the size of population and need for assistance in these countries.

Germany, Federal Republic of

1. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany attaches particular importance to international co-ordination of assistance to the Eastern Caribbean, including the territories mentioned in resolution 33/152, and to promoting co-operation within that region. The Federal Government will therefore continue to provide public assistance in support of these Territories through the appropriate multilateral institutions.
2. The Caribbean Group for Development Co-operation, which was established in 1978 under the auspices of the World Bank and which held its second meeting in Washington from 4 to 9 June 1979, also decided to increase its assistance to the islands in the Eastern Caribbean. As a further contribution within that group, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany set aside an amount of 15 million marks in its current budget, to be granted as a loan to the Caribbean Development Bank - following an earlier loan of 16.5 million marks. This new loan has been earmarked expressly to promote the development of the Eastern Caribbean islands and is currently the subject of negotiations with the Caribbean Development Bank.
3. Other measures through which the Federal Government takes an active part in multilateral assistance for the Caribbean countries include its substantial contributions to the World Bank International Development Association, the Inter-American Development Bank, the United Nations Development Programme and European Economic Community (EEC) assistance. The Federal Republic of Germany is also granting tax relief for capital investments in these Territories.

Finland

Finland has provided assistance amounting to \$126,000 to the West Indies.

Netherlands

In 1978 the Netherlands provided technical assistance to Anguilla in planning

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and public administration (to a value of \$30,000), and to Antigua in planning and public administration on the one hand and in social infrastructure and welfare on the other (to a total value of \$60,000).

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

1. Gross disbursements of United Kingdom capital aid and technical co-operation to the Governments of Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent in 1978 were as follows:

	£
Antigua	926,000
St. Kitts-Nevis	930,000
Saint Lucia	783,000
St. Vincent	2,049,000

In addition, aid totalling £1,361,000 was provided to Anguilla, which the British Government administers directly under the Anguilla Act, 1971.

2. All of this aid was provided on grant terms.

3. Saint Lucia became independent on 22 February 1979, before which the United Kingdom Government had agreed to commit a sum of £10 million as development aid to Saint Lucia for the implementation of mutually agreed projects over an unspecified period. The first £5 million of this aid is on grant terms, and the second £5 million will be on interest-free loan terms for repayment in 25 years, including a grace period of seven years. Up to 100 per cent of the grant aid can by agreement be spent on local costs. The United Kingdom technical co-operation programme will be additional to the £10 million development aid and will continue for an indefinite period.

4. St. Vincent is also due to become independent, on 27 October 1979, and the United Kingdom Government has offered the same development aid and technical co-operation package as was agreed for Saint Lucia - and previously for the Commonwealth of Dominica, which became independent in 1978. In addition, the Government of St. Vincent, which is currently in receipt of United Kingdom budgetary aid, has been offered a package of budgetary aid and special financial assistance totalling up to \$EC 2.07 million over the two years from July 1979.

5. United Kingdom assistance is also given to all of the islands through the Caribbean Development Bank and other regional organizations.

Direction of aid and major projects

6. A large part of the United Kingdom development aid to the Eastern Caribbean islands has been spent on roads, airfields and other communications projects,

including in 1978 a ramped ferry for St. Vincent. The agricultural sector is another major beneficiary of aid, and assistance is also given to health, education and administrative services. Much of the technical co-operation programme is aimed at strengthening the management, administrative and planning capacity of the islands.

7. Substantial assistance is being provided in support of the Windward Islands' five-year Banana Development Plan. This commenced in 1977, following an interim programme which began in 1976, and just over £2 million of United Kingdom aid had been spent by February 1979, when a further £800,000 approved for the first two years of the Plan had still to be spent.

8. Following the eruption of Mount Soufrière volcano in St. Vincent in April 1979, aid totalling £117,000 was made available, mainly to provide food and drugs, and included a cash grant of £35,000 and the provision of two ambulances. Further aid is being provided for rehabilitation, mainly in the form of fertilizers and pesticides costing £250,000 to help restore the damaged banana crop.
