

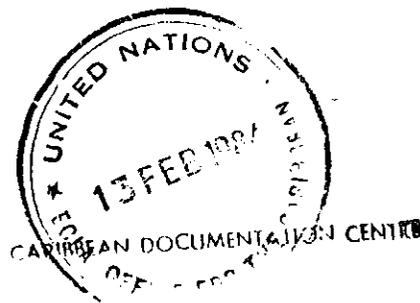


CEPAL/CARIB 82/9/Add.2

ORIGINAL: English

Date: 2 September

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA  
Subregional Office for the Caribbean



ACTION CONSEQUENT ON CDCC RESOLUTION 11(VI)  
"INCREASED ECLA SUPPORT TO EASTERN CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES"

CO-ORDINATION OF ECLA/CDCC ACTIVITIES

WITH

ACTIVITIES OF OTHER UN BODIES

CO-ORDINATION OF ECLA/CDCC ACTIVITIES WITH ACTIVITIES  
OF OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

One element that emerged from the Consultations was that ECLA/CDCC support to the Eastern Caribbean countries would need to be so oriented as to achieve the closest co-ordination with programmes of other institutions, while maintaining compatibility with the national priorities of the countries. In this regard, specific mention was made of actions deriving from decisions within the United Nations, e.g.:

- United Nations General Assembly resolutions requiring that special actions be taken to assist Antigua/Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts/Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent/Grenadines;
- United Nations General Assembly resolutions for Action Programme in favour of Developing Island Countries;

and also the many project activities addressed to the countries, i.e.:

- UNDP multi-island and national programmes and projects;
- Programmes of Specialized Agencies operating in the sub-region;
- Other United Nations activities.

2. Preliminary examination of UN, UNDP, and Specialized Agencies documents relating to the various initiatives reveals considerable overlapping and also interfacing; and it becomes difficult to identify specific actions that were stimulated by particular resolutions which otherwise would not have been undertaken. Similarly, it is difficult to come to conclusions as to the extent that bilateral programmes have been enhanced in response to decisions reached in multi-island fora.

UN Special Economic Assistance to OECS Countries

3. During 1980 and 1981 United Nations multi-disciplinary multi-agency missions visited countries in the OECS group, and submitted

reports on their findings, the assistance being provided by various donors, and further assistance required.<sup>1/\*</sup> In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, the Mission in consultation with the Government identified a number of projects and programmes designed to meet the short term needs of the country, and to assist in the rehabilitation and reconstruction necessitated by the natural disasters which had struck the economy during the preceding three years.

In Dominica it was found that the destruction from natural disasters in 1979 and 1980 combined with significant damage from extra-ordinary rains in 1981, had forced the Government to concentrate almost exclusively on relief and rehabilitation. As a result, there had been a diversion of resources from medium-term and long-term development. In St. Lucia, although the Government was determined to pursue an integrated programme to overcome weaknesses in the past pattern of development, it was essential to devote a significant amount of resources to rehabilitating economic and social infrastructure damaged by hurricane. In Grenada, although there was significant damage to physical infrastructure, the economy suffered its greatest setback, both in the short and long-term, in the agricultural sector, through loss of crops and top-soil, the leaching of soil nutrients and destruction of forest cover. This again was attributable to hurricane damage.

4. These Missions were in response to General Assembly resolutions, originally conceived in terms of the special assistance those countries require for their medium- and long-term development. As it happened, natural disasters intervened and shifted the focus to immediate short-term needs. There was, however, sufficient indication that the medium and longer term requirements were for assistance to achieve expansion and diversification in agriculture, upgrading of fisheries, strengthening the industrialisation process and the tourism industry. To support those developments substantial inputs would need to be made for vocational, technical and managerial training, in addition to concessional financing.

5. The lists of projects in the reports of the Missions, which were intended to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community (in particular that of the developed countries and the

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\*/ Notes to text may be found on page 10.

appropriate organizations of the United Nations systems) were not dissimilar to the projects lists submitted to other fora, e.g. the CGCED. Inevitably the lists reflected the current activities of traditional bilateral donors and United Nations and Inter-Governmental bodies active in the sub-region.

6. The ECLA/CDCC role has, so far, been limited to participation of substantive staff member in missions, and some assistance with preparation of missions. There has been no involvement in follow-up after presentation of the mission reports to the General Assembly. In the circumstances it has not been possible to discern the specific responses generated by the mission reports.

7. It is more than probable that the UN General Assembly will again revert to ~~the~~ medium-term and long-term developmental problems and needs of these countries. In those circumstances the desirability of supporting the UN Headquarters efforts from the field cannot be gainsaid. The role for ECLA/CDCC seems self-evident.

#### UN Action Programme in favour of Island Developing Countries

8. UNCTAD Secretariat was required by resolution 98(IV) to undertake a programme of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of island developing countries. That mandate was extended by resolution 111(V) which called upon UNCTAD, in co-operation with regional and other competent institutions, to carry out a series of in-depth studies of the problems of island economies. In addition, UN General Assembly resolutions 32/185 (19 December 1977) and 34/205 (19 December 1979) urged all UN system organizations to identify and implement appropriate specific action in favour of developing island countries.

9. The several resolutions drew particular attention to the areas of:

- transport and communications;
- trade and commercial policies;
- industrialization;
- tourism;
- the flow of technology;

- maritime and submarine resources development;
- the flow of external resources;
- environment protection;
- response to natural disasters.

Also, UN organizations and the Regional Commissions were urged to give attention to the programmes of regional and sub-regional co-operation. Notably, operative paragraph 10 of resolution 34/205 specifically "calls upon the Regional Commissions urgently to identify appropriate action in favour of developing island countries in their respective regions".

10. In response, UNCTAD has carried out a range of activities in favour of island developing countries since 1978, including the establishment of a programme and a unit devoted to the problems of Least Developed, Land-locked and Island Developing Countries. Global studies have been undertaken; for example, under the broad heading of transport and communications there was consideration of feeder and inter-island services by air or sea for island developing countries.<sup>2/</sup>

11. Concerning the Caribbean, the UNCTAD responses have included:

- technical assistance in shipping and ports to Antigua and Dominica;
- the Development of Shipping projects (with UNCTAD and IMCO);
- assistance to ECLA/CDCC with producers' and exporters' associations;
- UNCTAD/GATT/ITC projects on export marketing and development of trade promotion (in collaboration with CDB);
- assistance to ECCM Secretariat in joint export of agricultural products;
- assistance through CARICOM in analysing the results fo MTN from the point of view of CARICOM member countries.

12. Various reports of the Secretary General to the UN General Assembly<sup>3/</sup> concerning these resolutions, prepared in collaboration with the UNCTAD Secretariat, have summarised information relating to individual international organizations (comprising the United Nations, the Specialised Agencies and GATT, and Caribbean Inter-Governmental Organizations, also information relating to Bilateral Aid, in terms of action undertaken in favour of island developing countries. Generally they list the technical assistance projects and financial assistance under each of the sector heads, for each institution. In the majority of cases the multi-lateral projects are UNDP-financed, and in others

the funds are provided by countries that do not involve themselves in project planning and execution (mainly the Scandinavians) but leave these aspects to the multi-lateral agencies.

13. Implicit in the presentations is the premise that all the activities undertaken in the Caribbean island countries for action programme. The basic assumption would seem to be that the projects were devised and carried out within the specificities of the problems of these island countries. As the planning of individual projects are carried out by the separate jurisdictional bodies, it is even more difficult to come to an informed judgement as to the extent that the total package for any single island constitutes an action programme.

14. It might be recalled that the General Assembly resolution 32/185 in its preambular part drew attention to the "particular impediments hampering the economic development of many developing island countries, especially their difficulties in respect of transport and communications, their distance from market centres, the smallness of their economies and markets, their low resource endowment and their heavy dependence on a few commodities for foreign exchange earnings, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens". It is more implicit than explicit that the packages of programmes and projects are directed to these particular impediments. In some instances as with transport and communications and the Inter-Agency Resident Mission, this seems very evident; but with others the evidence is not so clear.

15. Against this background ECLA/CDCC could perform the useful role of focussing more sharply the specificities to be addressed, and assisting with the integration of the related activities to achieve more direct and greater impact on island developmental problems. In this, two aspects should be borne in mind: first, the injunction in General Assembly resolution 34/205 that the international community should ensure that the criteria, terms and conditions governing the flow of financial and technical assistance should be geared to the special needs and problems of the countries concerned; second, the

continuing pattern that the balance and orientation of development is largely dictated by choices of bilateral donors. Both these aspects have been subjects of concern to the OECS Governments.

UNDP/OECS Projects related to CDCC Activities

16. There are four UNDP multi-island projects programmed to be operational in 1983 (shipping, health, agriculture and statistics). ECLA/CDCC is a Co-operating Agency for the Shipping project, but has no equivalent formal linkage to the other three projects. The Health project<sup>4/</sup> lies outside CDCC's activities, but the Agriculture and Statistics projects do not.

17. The extent of ECLA/CDCC involvement with the Development of Shipping project (CAR/80/004) has been substantial - initially concerned technical advice supporting the shipping statistics exercise in follow-up on ECLA/CDCC Shipping Statistics Survey in 1980, and latterly in the role of representing ECLA on the Steering Committee of the project. In the original conception accepted by CDCC, the Activity was to cover a wide range of maritime matters and would apply to all CDCC countries; but in its evolution there has been some narrowing of its coverage and scope. The project has always had a close relationship to OECS countries and small vessels traffic. Critical consideration will need to be given both to the project activities and to ECLA/CDCC role in the project for the rest of its duration, especially as it falls within the CDCC mandated programme.

18. The agriculture project (CAR/81/002) is in fact a new phase of CARDATS (to be executed by CARICOM with FAO and UNV as Co-operating Agencies). ECLA/CDCC assisted in its initial planning, but ceased to be involved when there was not a substantive officer at post. In its new phase it is expected to establish operational linkages with and be supportive of the national agricultural programmes in Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitts/Nevis, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The land tenure and support services aspects fall within CDCC agriculture activities range. The agricultural research aspects also fall within CDCC science and technology activities range. There is the need to consider the specific linkage that is desirable, between CDCC and this project, which is presently programmed to run through 1984.

19. Concerning the Statistics project (CAR/80/002) ECLA/CDCC in the past gave strong support to the predecessor projects, especially in the areas of preparation of methodology<sup>5/</sup> and in training. Further, ECLA/CDCC through its participation in the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians, was mover of the earlier project to determine the needs for and the ability to deliver technical assistance in statistics among the Caribbean countries. There is now the need to establish a rational linkage between the Caribbean Data Bank and the data collection/analysis/processing activities to be undertaken within the statistics project. It has already been intimated that ECLA/CDCC "is willing to assist in areas of effecting improvements to and inauguration of basic statistics in Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Vincent and the Grenadines; and initiating work on the preparation of constant price estimates and other indicators". The specifics of this will need to be spelled out.

20. It is important to note that except for the Inter-Agency Resident Mission to which reference is made in paragraph 22, the statistics project is the only multi-island project presently scheduled to run beyond 1984. Also, that at least half of the multi-island fund in any single year has been devoted to this project. For a more precise appreciation of UNDP's multi-island programme reference should be made to Annex 1.

21. A further factor of importance to CDCC activities is that the UNDP allocation to multi-island projects for 1982-1986, is reduced by approximately half from its previous level. A consequence is that in several subject areas there is a gap in the promotion of co-ordinated action among the OECS countries which should be of prime concern to ECLA/CDCC.

22. Much attention has been attracted to the project RLA/83/004 Inter-Agency Resident Mission (IARM) established as the result of decisions taken within the CGCED framework. The primary objective of this project is to supplement the administrative management capability of the OECS group of countries thereby improving their absorptive capacity for formulating and executing projects financed within the CGCED. The IBRD has been designated Executing Agency, with the financing shared

between UNDP, IMF, IBRD, OAS, USAID, UK(MOD), Canada(CIDA). The Work Programme for this project has not yet been formulated, and in its absence the specific content of desirable ECLA/CDCC collaboration cannot be spelled out. It does, however, seem that to the extent it engages in giving assistance with macro-planning, there should be scope for positive collaboration. However, no prejudgement can be made on this as the Governments have already voiced their apprehensions regarding the role of the IARM with respect to planning and policy formulation.

23. As regards the UNDP Country projects two aspects should be of primary interest to ECLA/CDCC - first, the possibilities for "regionalising" similar aspects of various country projects; and secondly, the correspondence of the national projects to subject areas being pursued regionally by CDCC. A summary presentation of the country projects is given at Annex 2. There are specific items in several of the individual country projects with which CDCC should assist the UNDP and its Executing Agencies to increase the level of compatibility between the national and regional programmes. These need to be taken on a case by case basis and the specific action worked out with the individual Government and the concerned Agencies.

24. UNESCO has already adopted a "regionalising" approach to country projects in the field of education, and this is evident in the common inputs to similar projects - while retaining variations to accommodate the particular national situation. Possibilities for further development of this approach exist in the transport and communications sector, in the industry sector, in the agriculture sector, and in economic macro-planning. As it happens these very sectors constitute a substantial area of mandated on-going CDCC activities.

25. Aside from the foregoing, there are country projects to which CDCC should be able to give supplementary assistance, always recognising that the area of CDCC focus has to be sub-regional rather than national. In some cases, e.g.:

- the establishment of a National Energy and Technology units in both St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines;
- establishment of Science and Technology units and development of a national science policy, in Antigua/Barbuda,

the extent of overlapping activities would demand prior clarification of the precise ECLA/CDCC role, so as not to generate situations of the exact nature that CDCC was established to solve, or at least ameliorate.

Projects of other UN Bodies for OECS

26. Aside from executing UNDP-financed projects, the several agencies operating in the sub-region also undertake activities financed from their own budgets or from other extra-budgetary sources. Detailed review showed that for some bodies (e.g. WFP) the activities were of a nature that lay outside the CDCC scope; in some (e.g. UNFPA) no significant activities were currently programmed beyond 1982 for OECS countries;<sup>6/</sup> and in others, (e.g. PAHO/WHO) the activities tended to be so specialised that there were just a few areas of interaction with on-going CDCC work. In the cases of FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, however, there were aspects of various non-UNDP financed projects that related to CDCC activities, and which would have to be approached with considerable care.

27. In the case of PAHO/WHO,<sup>7/</sup> within the technical co-operation programme for the nine Eastern Caribbean countries, there are aspects in the projects in information systems, food and nutrition, environmental control (water control), manpower planning and some of the appropriate technology studies that could be co-ordinated to the related ECLA/CDCC activity. For ILO non-UNDP financed projects, there is already a measure of ILO-ECLA/CDCC collaboration, in that ILO has contributed technical input to the CDCC manpower planning activity. No linkage has yet been made between ECLA/CDCC programmes and ILO's programme for Co-operative Development in the Eastern Caribbean (Antigua, St. Lucia, St. Kitts/Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines), nor with ILO's range of regional advisory services (Labour Administration, Management Development, Vocational Training, Women and Young Workers Social Security).

In the case of UNESCO projects the range is even more wide, and requires the ensuring of compatibility between the UNESCO national activity and the CDCC regional activity, much of which has been developed with UNESCO's support, for example, science and technology.<sup>8/</sup> While UNESCO's non-UNDP financed resources are notionally allocated on a national basis to take account of unexpected projects and the national limitations in forward programming, in its operation it strongly emphasises

its advisory services, which operates as a kind of pool of experts on call to the governments. That is, those advisers are not assigned to particular projects - and they cover such areas as education, communication and information, and more recently science.

28. A potential area of delicacy is the high probability that agencies may merge their normal national projects into some kind of sub-regional approach. This could lead to "jurisdictional" problems attributable to each agency making the point that on a subject they are already addressing the OECS as a group. The special role accorded to the UN Regional Commissions, and to the CDCC to develop the wider co-ordination is seldom fully appreciated at field level, and a careful, tactful and discreet approach is therefore very necessary.

29. Beyond the above, various Divisions and Centres of the UN Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA) from time to time conduct specific activities in the Eastern Caribbean, as components of their global activities. The pattern in the past has been to deal with these on an ad hoc basis. In some cases such activities derive from CDCC decisions (e.g. Seminar on Transnationals), while in others they derive from UN Headquarters initiative within the terms of General Assembly mandates. ECLA/CDCC support to the OECS would indicate a more comprehensive and coherent approach towards collaboration with UN Headquarters field activities.

#### NOTES

- 1/ A/36/278 (18 December 1981) - St. Vincent and the Grenadines  
A/36/282 (10 November 1981) - Dominica  
A/36/273 (16 October 1981) - St. Lucia  
A/36/279 (30 October 1981) - Grenada  
A/35/499 (03 October 1980) - Antigua, St. Kitts/Nevis/Anguilla, St. Lucia,  
St. Vincent
- 2/ TD/B/687 and Corr. 1
- 3/ For example: A/32/126 and Add. 1; A/34/544
- 4/ Caribbean Health Laboratory Services (WHO) CAR/78/003 - to improve diagnostic laboratory services for disease identification and control.
- 5/ For example: Determination of a common base for the calculation of unit price and quantum indexes of external trade.

NOTES (Cont'd)

6/ Only two UNFPA projects are programmed for the English-speaking Caribbean in 1983; one to Anguilla, and the regional project RLA/78/P22 "Advanced Training and Research in Fertility Management".

7/ It should be noted that a Programme Officer for the Eastern Caribbean was currently preparing a paper on what is needed for the OECS countries.

8/ Specific comments cannot be made concerning the co-ordination of non-UNDP financed UNESCO projects for 1983 onwards with related CDCC activity as the details of projects were not available at time of writing. The point has been made in the past that there is overlap between UNESCO projects and CDCC programmes - which suggests the need for better co-ordination and communication between the two secretariats.

SUMMARY

UNDP Caribbean Multi-Island Programme 1982-86<sup>1/\*</sup>

1. The illustrative IPF was established at \$4.5m in June 1981, and a programming ceiling placed at 80% of that amount, \$3.6m, for financial management purposes.<sup>2/</sup>

No pipeline projects can be accommodated, although preparatory activities relating to proposals on:

- airport operations
- small scale marketing enterprises
- ~~energy~~ energy
- standards infrastructure
- import of agricultural inputs
- maritime training

were carried out over the past eighteen months.

Commitments have been made by several Governments to make supplementary contributions from national IPF for the Vocational Training and Agricultural Development projects.

Commitments have been made under the Latin American regional programme for joint funding of the Shipping and Tourism projects.

The prime focus of this new programme is on regional self-reliance through mutual co-operation among the countries of the Eastern Caribbean, fostering keener perception of their political and economic inter-dependence and encouraging conceptual approaches for joint action to redress their development constraints.

Government execution is applied in the Agricultural Development (CAR/81/002) project. Capability for this was demonstrated in the earlier phase of operations implemented under CAR/77/007 where

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<sup>\*</sup>/ Notes to Annex I may be found on page 15.

Caribbean expertise progressively replaced the more costly international technical assistance inputs.<sup>7</sup>

Pooling of various resources - regional IPF, national IPF, other multi-island donor commitments - are to facilitate priority activities in:

- agriculture;
- tourism;
- maritime transport;
- vocational training;
- education.

#### Programmes budgeted beyond 1982

CAR/80/004 - Shipping - through 1983

CAR/78/003 - Health

CAR/80/002 - Statistics - through 1985

CAR/81/002 - Agriculture - through 1984

#### Shipping

The priorities are: improvement of safety and reliability of service also development of small-vessel fleet for inter-island agricultural trade; improved maintenance of capital equipment; training for maintenance skills. /Project CAR/80/004 (UNCTAD/IMCO) Regional Co-operation in the development of shipping. Funding UNDP contribution for 1982-83 are \$159,000 from multi-island IPF and \$351,000 from regional IPF.<sup>7</sup>

#### Health

On-going Caribbean Health Laboratory Services (WHO) CAR/78/003 to provide diagnostic services for disease identification through training, provision of equipment and promotion of co-operation for referral services. Funding UNDP contribution \$210,000, 1982-83.

#### Statistics

Objectives are to upgrade the statistical services for data collection, analysis and processing; strengthen institutional capabilities for preparation

of public sector investment projects; enhance fiscal management capabilities (for formulating appropriate taxation and monetary policies - and to harmonise these policies at sub-regional level). /Project CAR/80/002 (UN) Development of Statistics. / Funding UNDP contribution \$1,430,000. Linkages to other projects: Tourism - CAR/79/002; Shipping - CAR/80/004; Fiscal Policy and Planning - CAR/79/001; Project preparation, Monitoring and Programme Review - CAR/78/001.<sup>3/</sup>

### Agriculture

Critical issues requiring attention are: land use and land tenure; soil and water conservation; agricultural research; training and the whole range of support services (including extension, agricultural inputs, credit and marketing). /Project CAR/81/002 / Objective is to develop a self-reliant capability among small farmers. Execution by Governments through Caricom Secretariat with FAO and UNV as co-operating agencies. Funding jointly from EEC and national IPF's of Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia (IPF's contribution earmarked \$655,000).

### Other Programmes 'to be supported' by UNDP

Tourism - Continued support for CTCRC activities in providing the Caribbean a range of technical advisory services related to tourism administration, planning and promotion. /Project CAR/79/002 / Funding from regional IPF for Latin American supplemented by multi-island contribution of \$15,000. Linkages established with statistics project; also to be liaised with planned TOKTEN project in St. Lucia under which UNDP will recruit a tourism director.

Industry - The priorities for development are: strengthening managerial and entrepreneurial skills; worker training; export market research; sound project preparation and aggressive promotion; favourable investment incentives; access to concessionary financing including venture capital. /Project CAR/78/001 (UNIDO Industrial promotion) / Activity assisting ECCM in preparation of project profiles and pre-feasibility studies. Financing UNDP contribution \$50,000. Budgeted to end 1982.

Labour management and employment - ongoing project "Vocational training in Automotives and Heavy Equipment" (ILO) CAR/77/006 is to set up training systems in each country for automotive and diesel engine occupations - provides audio-visual aids and training equipment - extended to June 1982 only.

Social Sector - (i) UNICEF programme for expanded day-care for pre-school children, curricula and educational materials development, parent education, social welfare and income-generating activities for women.

(ii) Project "Development of the Education Sector" (UNESCO) intended to establish a pool of experts to advise on school administration, curriculum planning, teacher training, vocational education, facilities for the disabled, bulk purchasing of school equipment (inc. text books). Costs of the pool to be met through national IPFs.

NOTES

1/ Document DP/CP/CAR/3 (24 February 1982)

2/ IPF for previous cycle was \$8.5m

3/ The project CAR/78/001 - Project Preparation Monitoring and Programme Review assists with preparation of economic public sector investment programmes and project identification for CGCED. \$45,000 provided for 1982-86 period.

CARIBBEAN MULTI-ISLAND PROGRAMME 1981-1986  
 [Illustrative IPF \$4.5m with programming ceiling at 80% that amount, \$3.6m]  
 (For financial management purposes)

Project No. and Title	1981	Under/Over Expenditure 1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Total 1982- 1986
CAR/73/001 Industry	134,130	(22,052)	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
CAR/74/006 Investment Promotion	13,645	8,975	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAR/75/004 Social Security	54,007*	(31,792)						
CAR/75/010 Statistics	371,060	(51,164)						
CAR/77/002 Civil Aviation	11,314	(60,917)						
CAR/77/006 Vocational Training	321,533*	(23,765)	180,000	-	-	-	-	180,000
CAR/77/007 Agriculture	583,718*	10,737*	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAR/78/001 Programme Support	18,549	(51,451)						
CAR/79/001 Economic Advisory Services	79,400	4,483	23,350	-	-	-	-	23,350
CAR/79/002 Tourism	54,446	(544)	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAR/80/004 Shipping	106,919	(9,494)	101,505	60,000	-	-	-	161,505
CAR/80/005 Meteorology	78,423	1,423	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAR/78/003 Caribbean Health	-	(12,000)	100,000	122,000	-	-	-	222,000
CAR/80/002 Statistics	-		295,550	330,000	380,000	420,000		1,425,550
CAR/81/002 Agriculture			200,000	124,000	200,000			524,000
CAR/79/003 Marketing	(1,362)*	(9,362)*						

\*! Estimates only.

(Table Continued)

CARIBBEAN MULTI-ISLAND PROGRAMME 1981-1986  
/Illustrative IPF \$4.5m with programming ceiling at 80% that amount, \$3.6m/  
(For financial management purposes)

Project No. and Title	1981	Under/over Expenditure 1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Total 1982- 1986
Sub-Total	1,820,775	(251,940)	950,405	636,000	580,000	420,000	-	2,586,405
Pipeline:								
Education			-	-	-	75,000	75,000	150,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,795,972		950,405	636,000	580,000	495,000	75,000	2,736,405
Authorized Budget	2,021,000		950,000	636,000	673,000	709,000	645,000	3,613,000
BALANCE	200,000		-	-	93,000	214,000	570,000	877,000

SUMMARY

UNDP OECS Country Programmes 1982-1986

The projects earmarkings show that OECS countries have allocated 25-30% of their IPFs for overall planning and general developmental purposes. These include institution building, i.e. strengthening planning offices, establishing specialist planning units (agricultural, educational, to quote two cases); and training of operational planning personnel.

Agriculture, Industry and Education rank next to planning, although in one case (Dominica) Human Settlements is ranked as second priority.

In terms of the nature of the projects, there are two main points of focus - training, to enhance management ability; and data collection and analysis leading to feasibility studies. Several technically operational projects appear, geared to equipment upgrading, installation, and maintenance.

Most of the countries are to introduce the TOKTEN modified approach particularly in their planning and training activities (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica, and St. Kitts/Nevis).

It is notable that in some sectors the country projects are almost identical (e.g. training of civil aviation operatives primarily air traffic controllers and maintenance crews). This aspect facilitates sharing and interchanging of UN expertise.

Further, a number of countries have agreed to a collective approach to some problems, e.g. curriculum development, educational planning and technical vocational education.

It is also notable that several countries have earmarked contributions from their country IPFs for multi-island projects - in particular the multi-island small farm development project.

The emergent pattern is that the Governments involve the Executing Agencies at the formulation and preparation stage, but undertake implementation through national or regional institutions.

UNDP/GOVERNMENT COUNTRY PROGRAMMES (Approved for Governing Council, Geneva, 23-28 May 1982)

	ANTIGUA/ BARBUDA	DOMINICA	GRENADA	ST. KITTS/ NEVIS	ST. LUCIA	ST. VINCENT/ GRENADINES	MONTserrat
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$'000
Illustrative IPF (1982-86)	1.8	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.7	3.3	700
Country Programme Resources (1982-1986)	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.4	2.3	3.6	607
<b>EARMARKINGS:</b>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
General Development issues (inc. Policy and Planning*)	760 <sup>1/</sup>	*886 <sup>24/</sup>	*556 <sup>20/</sup>	486	625 <sup>8/</sup>	970 <sup>13/</sup>	
Education	318 <sup>2/</sup>	160 <sup>3/</sup>	OP <sup>2a/</sup>	150	219 <sup>2b/</sup>	110 <sup>2a/</sup>	29
Industry	250 <sup>3/</sup>	122 <sup>3/</sup>	200 <sup>21/</sup>	150	383 <sup>9/</sup>		
Agriculture (inc. forestry and fisheries*)	108 <sup>4/</sup>	16	*497 <sup>20/</sup>		284 <sup>4/</sup>	397 <sup>4a/</sup>	211
Transport and Communications)	85 <sup>5/</sup>	192 <sup>5a/</sup>	54 <sup>23/</sup>	258	98 <sup>5/</sup>	261 <sup>15/</sup>	145
Natural Resources	75 <sup>6/</sup>		160 <sup>22/</sup>			900 <sup>14/</sup>	82
Employment	36 <sup>7/</sup>		25			25 <sup>16/</sup>	
Human Settlements		542			170 <sup>11/</sup>		
Health		36	72	45		OP <sup>19/</sup>	
Trade					20 <sup>10/</sup>		
Disaster Relief, preparedness and prevention						107 <sup>17/</sup>	
Social Conditions and Equity						36 <sup>18/</sup>	

1/ Ant/76/001 Socio-economic planning. 2/ UNESCO project for pool of experts. 3/ UNIDO projects: Industrial Accountancy; Pre-employment orientation. 4/ Small farm development training (CARICOM); Agricultural policy. 5/ Civil Aviation (Ant/81/003 - scholarship training air-traffic control and aircraft maintenance. 6/ Installation energy conservation services in hotels. 7/ Audio-visual aids for governments mechanical repair workshop (ILO).

Notes to Table continued:

8/ STL/78/001 assists Port Authority and National Development Corporation feasibility study for Industrial site also modified TOKTEN emphasising public sector management, tourism, energy. 9/ Provision of promotional materials and equipment to National Development Corporation. 10/ Consultant cost efficient systems purchasing and transport and storage of sugar, rice, flour, cement. 11/ Assist Ministry of Housing, collect/analyse data, formulation housing policies and implementation. 2b/ Same as 2a/ also assist Ministry of Education, Planning Unit.

13/ Socio-economic planning including engineering, architecture and input for National Commercial Bank; also modified TOKTEN. 14/ Hydro-electric scheme (STV/81/001) IBRD. 4a/ Same as 4/; also fish and prawn culture, fresh and salt water; soil and water conservation; land tenure law. 15/ Equipment maintenance; also construction monitoring unit with Ministry of Communications and Works. 2a/ Same as 2/ supported by WFP inputs. 16/ Manpower Planning, ILO. 17/ Volvano monitoring UWI/UNCTAD. 18/ Follow-up on multi-island Social Security Project CAR/75/004 for introducing and broadening social insurance. 19/ PAHO/WHO on refurbishing rural clinics also training in hospital equipment maintenance; UNESCO on public information system; UNICEF on rehabilitation services for Children Programme.

20/ Establishing Agricultural Planning Unit; crop diversification; soil conservation. 21/ Feasibility of cocoa and fish processing; pig feed production; chemical quality control. 22/ Formulation and implementation of energy policy. 23/ Training air traffic control and other technical administrative personnel Civil Aviation.

24/ Strengthen Economic Development Unit; TOKTEN; urban renewal plans, regional physical plans; village development schemes. 5a/ Management training Postal Services and Port Authority; also same as 5/.