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COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Consideration and approval of country programmes

FIRST COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR
GRENADA

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Grenada
for the period 1982-1986

Illustrative IPF for 1982-1986: \$ 2.1 million

INTRODUCTION

1. The first country programme for Grenada is presented for approval by the UNDP Governing Council at its special meeting in May 1982. The previous UNDP supported activities in which Grenada participated came to an end in December 1981; however, in the intervening months, preparatory activities leading to new project approvals were carried out.

Note: In accordance with decision 81/15, adopted by the Governing Council on 27 June 1981 (E/1981/61/Rev.1, Annex I), the first country programme for Grenada is being submitted to the Council without an accompanying note by the Administrator.

The previous UNDP supported activities in Grenada were described in the country programmes of the Caribbean and in the accompanying notes by the Administrator which were issued under the document symbols DP/GC/CAR/R.1-DP/GC/CAR/R.2 and DP/GC/CAR/R.1/RECOMMENDATION-DP/GC/CAR/R.2/RECOMMENDATIONS, respectively.

2. Preparation for the first country programme (1982-1986), which commenced in April 1981, was essentially regional in nature and fully involved those executing agencies with representation in the Caribbean. Representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), and the World Food Programme (WFP) together visited Grenada for three days under the leadership of UNDP. All executing agencies received copies of the Resident Representative's note (a listing of developmental priority issues for the country) and a detailed statement on resources in advance of the visit. Following the visit, UNDP hosted a two-day country programme meeting at which representatives of the above agencies participated in addition to those of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the World Bank and several economic planning advisors in the region. Consequent to this meeting the draft country programme was prepared by UNDP and transmitted to the Prime Minister's Office for finalization. Copies of the draft country programme were also circulated to all agencies for comments.

3. A UNESCO/World Bank education sector study was carried out at approximately the same time of the country programme visit and preliminary results were made available for consideration by the Government for inclusion in the country programme. The Caribbean Airports Maintenance and Operations Study (CAMOS) undertaken by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) on behalf of the CDB was also valuable for the country programme exercise. A further sector study on civil aviation development was prepared by ICAO, the results of which were made available to UNDP and the Government in the form of technical assistance projects.

4. Discussion of the country programme with the Government centred around the programming of scarce UNDP financial resources, development of cost-effective modalities of implementation through pooling of all United Nations resources, contribution of indicative planning figure (IPF) resources to multi-island activities, sharing of international and regional expertise available throughout the Caribbean giving practical effect to technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC), Government execution, multi-bilateral operations and repatriation of nationals through a modified TOKTEN (Transfer of Know-how through Expatriate Nationals) approach.

5. During the programming exercise it became evident that, in the absence of a long-term development plan, the Government was unable to forecast all of its technical assistance requirements over the 1982-1986 period. Hence, an attempt has been made to identify: (a) the country's needs in relation to the public sector investment programme prepared under the auspices of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development (CGCED); and (b) other high priority activities with emphasis on the first two years of the third cycle.

6. Due to the Government's constrained financial position, the financing of the public sector programmes and of other priority developmental activities is almost entirely dependent on external assistance. The needs identified for UNDP technical assistance were much greater than the IPF resources available. This situation not only required that utmost care be taken in the selection and establishment of priorities among projects for the third cycle; it also adversely affects the momentum of the programme, particularly in 1982 and 1983.

7. The illustrative IPF allocated for Grenada for the third programming cycle 1982-1986 is US\$2.1 million of which US\$1,757,000 (80 per cent of the IPF plus estimated carry-over) is being used for planning purposes, thus leaving approximately 15.8 per cent for these resources as reserve for future programming.

8. A unique feature of the first country programme for Grenada is the attempt to fulfill the principles of the new dimensions programme of technical co-operation. This is demonstrated by the proposed multisector development project, a modified TOKTEN approach, to be executed by the Government.

9. Through application of other innovative approaches to technical co-operation, the limited resources of UNDP have been programmed to promote activities that will lead towards self-reliance. Examples are the contribution of national IPF resources for subregional activities, promotion of the regional integration movement and the utilization of regional resources such as the University of the West Indies and the College of Arts, Science and Technology in Jamaica for training purposes.

Review of the previous country programme

10. Although Grenada became independent in 1974, the independence bonus was granted during the second UNDP programming cycle, yielding an IPF of US\$ 1,880,000 for the period 1977-1981. The second country programme exercise, in which Grenada participated in 1978, under the country programmes for the Caribbean resulted in a programme covering the period 1979-1981 with resources earmarked for agriculture, industry and tourism.

11. Recognizing the dominance of agriculture in the Grenadian economy, the Government allocated 51 per cent of the second country programme resources to this sector. The other expenditures included agro-industry, 12 per cent; programme support (TOKTEN) 17 per cent; legal services, 16 per cent; and energy, 4 per cent.

12. Priority emphasis over the past few years has been placed on agricultural production to increase output of cash crops for the Trinidad and Tobago market. In this respect, the project Agricultural Development (GRN/76/001), which is near completion, will leave behind a functioning dam, irrigation equipment, a well-established propagation station and 30 acres under vegetable and fruit production. Some of the supply from the project site has been channelled to the recently constructed agro-industry processing plant which is supported by the FAO-executed project (GRN/79/002), processing various fruit and vegetables. The combination of these activities has resulted in a definite increase in agricultural output, income and improved technology.

13. Law reform and the drafting of new legislation have also been high priority areas for Grenada for some time. The revolution in 1979 did not change this emphasis. The project Legal Adviser (GRN/74/020) which originally started in 1976 as operational assistance (OPAS), was converted to advisory service with support from the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme. More than 286 laws and statutory rules and orders have been drafted with the assistance of this project since 1977. A national expert, who is being trained with UNDP assistance, is expected to assume the responsibility of drafting in late 1982, thus obviating the need for further technical assistance.

14. One of the major impediments to implementing developmental strategies in the various sectors has been the lack of skilled manpower. The brain drain which the country has been experiencing has exacerbated this situation. To cope with this problem, the Government called upon qualified Grenadians living abroad to return and

this was supported by the TOKTEN project (GRN/79/001). National expatriates and regional specialists have been engaged in activities related to agriculture, industry, legal affairs, tourism and public finance, thus complementing other ongoing technical assistance projects.

15. Recognizing the crippling effect of rising energy costs on the economy, the Government decided to introduce conservation measures and thus minimize the impact of these costs on its terms of trade. In this regard, the UNDP-supported project, Formulation and Implementation of National Energy Policy (GRN/80/002) has initiated steps towards the formulation of a national energy policy. Besides the introduction of systematic data collection as a basis for the policy, the project has been instrumental in mobilizing and co-ordinating multi-bilateral assistance to Grenada in the energy sector.

16. In addition to UNDP financial resources, Grenada has benefited from the assistance of the regular programmes of other United Nations agencies. A major programme of the Government has been the mobilization of youth for direct participation in the task of national reconstruction. The Government's effort to upgrade the level of awareness with respect to family health and family planning was supported by the financed project. Youth Involvement in Family Life Education (GRN/77/P01), financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and executed by the Grenada Planned Parenthood Association. Projects financed from the Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP) of FAO provided assistance in the control and eradication of moko disease in bananas and general support to agricultural development. PAHO/WHO has provided services in such fields as immunization, nutrition, and veterinary public health. UNESCO has provided assistance for collection of literacy and adult education statistics.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES
TO BE SUPPORTED BY UNDP

17. Within the framework of national self-reliance, the objectives of high employment, economic growth, a positive balance of payments and better quality of life for all Grenadians are being pursued. The following sectoral priorities to be supported by UNDP are expected to contribute to the fulfillment of these objectives:

- (a) Increase agricultural production of export and food crops;
- (b) Develop alternative sources of energy;
- (c) Encourage agro-industries based on indigenous raw material;
- (d) Transform the educational system to broaden learning opportunities for all Grenadians; and
- (e) Strengthen the rural health infrastructure, with emphasis on primary health care and environmental protection.

A. General development issues, policy and planning

Ongoing project

Legal Adviser (GRN/74/020) (United Nations)

18. Advisory services until March 1982 and training for one Grenadian in legislative

drafting are being provided at an estimated cost of US\$ 21,000.

Pipeline project

Multi-sector Development (GRN/82/001) Government

19. This project, a modified version of the TOKTEN scheme emphasizing the importance of self-reliance, will assist the Government in alleviating its shortage of skilled manpower through the recruitment of expatriate nationals and regional experts for short-term consultancies as well as long term service (1-2 years) in public finance, legal affairs, agriculture, agro-industry, and tourism. The project is to be executed by the Government. The estimated UNDP contribution is US\$ 300,000.

B. Natural resources

Ongoing project

National Energy Policy (GRN/80/002) (United Nations)

20. Operational since December 1980, the project has been assisting the Government in initiating the formulation and implementation of a national energy policy for the rationalization of present energy-consumption, development of indigenous non-petroleum sources of energy and implementation of orderly and equitable oil-exploration programmes. The proposed contribution during the third country programme period is US\$ 160,000.

C. Agriculture

Ongoing projects

Agricultural Development (GRN/76/001) (FAO)

21. This project, in operation since January 1977, is assisting in the introduction of crop diversification with emphasis on non-traditional crops, development of a soil conservation plan and training of farmers in improved technologies. The project is expected to be completed in 1982 and the UNDP contribution during this country programme period is US\$ 172,000.

Agricultural Development and Training (PHASE II) (CAR/81/002) (CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY (CARICOM))

22. The subregional project, CAR/77/007, implemented during the second country programme for the Caribbean, sought to increase domestic food production on a sustained basis through the provision of technical assistance to small farmers. A Phase II project, (CAR/81/002), is envisaged during the first country programme to supplement the reduced resources under the Multi-Island Fund. The estimated UNDP contribution is US\$ 25,000.

Pipeline project

Agricultural Planning Unit (GRN/81/001) (FAO)

23. A preliminary phase of this project was implemented with the FAO TCP. The project will assist the Government in restructuring the Ministry of Agriculture and in establishing a planning unit which will co-ordinate activities in the Ministry and collaborate

with the central planning machinery. The unit will identify and formulate projects for financing. The project includes an agricultural economist, who is a national expatriate recruited under the TOKTEN project. The estimated UNDP contribution is US\$ 300,000.

D. Industry

Pipeline project

Agro-industrial Development (FAO/UNIDO)

24. A feasibility study will be conducted to evaluate the present and potential quantities of fish and shark catch and recommend handling, processing and marketing alternatives. The study will also examine the utilization of fish waste, along with other raw material for the production of animal feed. The estimated UNDP contribution is US\$ 200,000.

E. Transport and communications

Ongoing project

Vocational Training (ILO)

25. In support of the training programme under the subregional project (CAR/77/006), equipment will be purchased for use by participants from Grenada, who will continue the training process by teaching other nationals. The estimated UNDP contribution is US\$ 54,000.

F. Health

Pipeline projects

Environmental Health (PAHO)

26. This project will provide for the training of personnel at professional and technical levels in health and environmental matters at an estimated cost of US\$ 54,000.

Public Health (PAHO/UNV)

27. A medical officer will be trained in a specialized area of social diseases. Appointment of a United Nations Volunteer for 24 man-month for field supervision will be explored. The estimated UNDP contribution is US\$ 18,000.

28. The above activities in the health sector will be complemented by assistance from the PAHO/WHO regular programme in the area of curriculum development and manpower planning in health science.

G. Education

Pipeline project

Education Development (UNESCO)

29. Grenada will participate in a subregional project to improve planning and administration, curriculum planning, teacher training, technical/vocational and adult

education. The estimated UNDP contribution is US\$ 106,000.

30. In addition, UNESCO is providing assistance from its regular programme to improve the communications network through purchase of limited hardware, better maintenance, provision of the services of a local engineer and technical training for mass communication and development agency personnel essential to the implementation of the Government's rural development programmes. The UNESCO contribution is US\$ 15,000. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is continuing its services for pre-school children, in which involvement in primary health care, out-of-school activities and community based services is envisaged.

H. Employment

Pipeline project

Manpower Development (United Nations/ILO)

31. This project will establish a secretarial training programme through the Government's in-service training unit with the assistance of the regional institution Caribbean Centre for Development Administration (CARICAD) at an estimated cost of US\$ 25,000.



Annex
FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A.	Resources		\$
	(a) IPF and other resources		
	(i) Illustrative IPF for programme period	2 100 000	
	(ii) Carry-over from previous IPF cycles	77 000	
	(iii) Other resources	-	
	(b) Provision for adequate programming.	-	
	TOTAL	2 177 000	
B.	<u>Use of resources</u>		
	(a) Programmed		
	(i) Ongoing projects	432 000	
	(ii) New projects and new phases included in the country programme	1 003 000	
	(iii) Earmarked for specific objectives and activities for which projects are to be worked out (continuous programming at a latter stage)	245 000	
	Subtotal	1 680 000	
	(b) Reserve (if any)	77 000	
	(c) Unprogrammed balance ^{a/}	420 000	
	TOTAL	2 177 000	

C. Financial distribution of programme, by sector

	<u>Sector</u> ^{b/}	<u>Ongoing projects</u>	<u>New projects</u>	<u>Sectoral earmarkings</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
		\$	\$	\$	\$
02	General development issues, policy and planning	21 000	300 000	245 000	566 000
03	Natural resources	160 000	-	-	160 000
04	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	197 000	300 000	-	497 000
05	Industry	-	200 000	-	200 000
06	Transport and communications	54 000	-	-	54 000
10	Health	-	72 000	-	72 000
11	Education	-	106 000	-	106 000
12	Employment	--	25 000	-	25 000
	TOTAL	432 000	1 003 000	245 000	1 680 000

^{a/} Representing 20 per cent of the illustrative IPF which has not been taken into account for programming in accordance with the Administrator's instructions contained in UNDP/PROG/FIELD/111; UNDP/PROG/HQTRS/126.

^{b/} According to ACC classification.

