



UN HABITAT



ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA: ALL SAINTS URBAN PROFILE



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UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

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FOREWORDS



According to research published in UN-HABITAT's¹ flagship report, *The State of the World's Cities 2010-2011*, all developing regions, including the African, Caribbean and Pacific states, will have more people living in urban than rural areas by the year 2030. With half the world's

population already living in urban areas, the challenges we face in the battle against urban poverty, our quest for cities without slums, for cities where women feel safer, for inclusive cities with power, water and sanitation, and affordable transport, for better planned cities, and for cleaner, greener cities is daunting.

But as this series shows, there are many interesting solutions and best practices to which we can turn. After all, the figures tell us that during the decade 2000 to 2010, a total of 227 million people in the developing countries moved out of slum conditions. In other words, governments, cities and partner institutions have collectively exceeded the slum target of the Millennium Development Goals twice over and ten years ahead of the agreed 2020 deadline.

Asia and the Pacific stood at the forefront of successful efforts to reach the slum target, with all governments in the region improving the lives of an estimated 172 million slum dwellers between 2000 and 2010.

In sub-Saharan Africa though, the total proportion of the urban population living in slums has decreased by only 5 per cent (or 17 million people). Ghana, Senegal, Uganda, and Rwanda were the most successful countries in the sub-region, reducing the proportions of slum dwellers by over one-fifth in the last decade.

Some 13 per cent of the progress made towards the global slum target occurred in Latin America and the Caribbean, where an estimated 30 million people have moved out of slum conditions since the year 2000.

Yet, UN-HABITAT estimates confirm that the progress made on the slum target has not been sufficient to counter the demographic expansion in informal settlements in the developing world. In this sense, efforts to reduce the numbers of slum dwellers are neither satisfactory nor adequate.

As part of our drive to address this crisis, UN-HABITAT is working with the European Commission and the Brussels-based Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group to support sustainable urban development. Given the urgent and diverse needs, we found it necessary to develop a tool for rapid assessment and strategic planning to guide immediate, mid and long-term interventions. And here we have it in the form of this series of publications.

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme is based on the policy dialogue between UN-HABITAT, the ACP Secretariat and the European Commission which dates back to the year 2002. When the three parties met at UN-HABITAT headquarters in June 2009, more than 200 delegates from over 50 countries approved a resounding call on the international community to pay greater attention to these urbanization matters, and to extend the slum upgrading programme to all countries in the ACP Group.

It is worth recalling here how grateful we are that the European Commission's 9th European Development Fund for ACP countries provided EUR 4 million (USD 5.7 million at June 2011 rates) to enable UN-HABITAT to conduct the programme which now serves 59 cities in 23 African countries, and more than 20 cities in six Pacific, and four Caribbean countries.

Indeed, since its inception in 2008, the slum upgrading programme has achieved the confidence of partners at city and country level in Africa, the Caribbean and in the Pacific. It is making a major contribution aimed at helping in urban poverty reduction efforts, as each report in this series shows."

I wish to express my gratitude to the European Commission and the ACP Secretariat for their commitment to this slum upgrading programme. I have every confidence that the results outlined in this profile, and others, will serve to guide the development of responses for capacity building and investments in the urban sector.

Further, I would like to thank each Country Team for their continued support to this process which is essential for the successful implementation of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Joan Clos'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Dr. Joan Clos
Executive Director, UN-HABITAT

¹ UN-HABITAT - United Nations Human Settlements Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OVERVIEW

“Slums in many cities are no longer just marginalized neighbourhoods housing a relatively small proportion of the urban population; in many cities, they are the dominant type of human settlement, carving their way into the fabric of modern-day cities, and making their mark as a distinct category of human settlement that now characterizes so many cities in the developing world.” - UN-HABITAT

With over half the world population living in cities, it is estimated that one in every three urban dwellers now lives in a slum. The total slum population today exceeds one billion.

The daunting daily challenges poverty-stricken slum dwellers face range from a lack of basic services and infrastructure such as water and sanitation, to a lack of security of tenure and job opportunities.

A large number of them live in the African, Caribbean, and Pacific regions, which is why the European Community, through its agency EuropeAid and the Intra-ACP Fund, provided 4 million Euros for UN-HABITAT’s Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme.

One of the most important impacts of the programme is that it brings together a wide range of stakeholders and urban actors. Local and national government, private and informal sector, civil society, non-governmental organization, academia, and research institute representatives join bilateral and multilateral partners to discuss the major challenges and how best to address them.

Such collaboration is advantageous, especially the involvement of target groups, who often know best how to improve living conditions. Innovative planning, programme formulation, and resource mobilization will reinforce partners as they meet the future demands of our growing cities.

CRITICAL ISSUES IN ALL SAINTS VILLAGE

HISTORY AND IMPORTANCE OF ALL SAINTS VILLAGE

Before the village became known as All Saints, it was called Hymans village, located just south of Freemans village. Freemans village, named in 1834, was one of the free villages whose name commemorated the abolition of slavery. In 1839, five years after emancipation, a chapel was built on Osborne’s pasture. This chapel was named ‘All Saints’, as it was built near the border

of several parishes bearing the names of saints (parishes were by law already established on the island). Soon afterwards, as sugar workers began to leave the estates, houses began to appear near the chapel and All Saints village was born. The church was erected at a crossroads, which was the most central location in the village. To the north-west is St. John’s Parish; to the north-east is St. Peter’s; and to the south and south-east is St. Paul’s.

The crossroads became the social, economic, and cultural focus of village life. Many businesses, artisan trades, and essential services have been situated there for decades: the school, the police and fire stations, the community medical clinic, the post office, rum shops, retail and hardware shops, the day nursery, the Village Community Council building, several churches, a gas station, a bakery, food stands, etc. Electricity and piped water came to the village in the early 1960s. Live band concerts were regularly held in the Community Council building. All Saints’ central location on the island and the growing activities and services encouraged people to congregate in the village and caused it to grow in importance and size.

The full range of skilled people live in All Saints village: barbers, tailors, seamstresses, bakers, shoe repairers, postmen, teachers, bus drivers, taxi drivers, pottery makers, electricians, charcoal makers, nurses, musicians and composers, masons, carpenters, farmers, butchers, policemen, trade unionists, politicians, and administrators. It is no surprise, then, that this village has unofficially become Antigua and Barbuda’s second urban centre.

RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES

Within the last two decades, All Saints has grown significantly in size, due in no small part to the great influx of immigrants into Antigua from other Caribbean territories. The 2001 Census of Population and Housing for Antigua and Barbuda does not give a definitive population figure for All Saints village, since it mostly breaks down the nation’s population by parish (the only settlements that have population figures are St. John’s and Codrington). However, various sources estimate All Saints’ population at between 2,500 and 3,900.

A SNAPSHOT OF THE PROBLEMS AND ISSUES IN ALL SAINTS VILLAGE

- Littering and improper storage and disposal of garbage.
- Malfunctioning septic tanks, which release improperly treated sewage, create foul odours, and pose a threat to public health.
- Abandoned or neglected land parcels overgrown with bushes.

- Derelict and unsightly houses and buildings.
- Parking or abandoning vehicles on roads, thus impeding traffic and obstructing emergency vehicles.
- Abandoned derelict vehicles that harbour vermin and are unsightly.
- Poorly functioning drains, which have been inadequately maintained, are choked by bushes and garbage, and contribute to flooding after heavy rain.
- Infrastructural design that does not cater to the needs of the disabled and those with limited mobility.
- Inadequate fire safety measures in some buildings.
- Houses and other buildings are not numbered and some streets and roads in the community are not named, presenting problems for mailmen, police, and fire services responding to an emergency call; the national electoral process; census enumerators; and individuals trying to locate a physical address
- Some electricity poles have too many wires or wires that are too large, making them unsightly and dangerous during storms; a solution would be to run all electricity and cable television wires underground.
- Nuisance activities within residential urban communities, such as vehicle repair shops, woodwork and metalwork shops, rum shops, bars, brothels, and discotheques.
- Increased use of galvanized sheets for property fencing, which can become dangerous missiles during a hurricane.
- Occurrence of violent crimes resulting from unemployment, drug use, drug trafficking, and youth gangs, especially in low income neighbourhoods.

PRINCIPAL SETTLEMENTS

	Name	Population
1	Saint John's	24,451
2	All Saints	3,900
3	Liberta	2,560
4	Potters Village	2,066

Source: <http://www.citypopulation.de/Antigua.html>
<http://www.antiguamuseums.org/cultural.htm> [http://travelingluck.com/North%20America/Antigua%20and%20Barbuda/Antigua+and+Barbuda+\(general\)/_3576397_All+Saints.html#local_map](http://travelingluck.com/North%20America/Antigua%20and%20Barbuda/Antigua+and+Barbuda+(general)/_3576397_All+Saints.html#local_map) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All_Saints,_Antigua_and_Barbuda

GOVERNANCE



As head of state, Queen Elizabeth II is represented in Antigua and Barbuda by a Governor General who acts on the advice of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. Antigua and Barbuda have a bicameral legislature: a 17-member Senate appointed by the Governor General – mainly on the advice of the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition – and a 17-member popularly elected House of Representatives. The Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party in the House and conducts affairs of state with the Cabinet. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are responsible to the Parliament. Elections must be held at least every five years, but may be called by the Prime Minister at any time. National elections were last held on 12 March 2009.

Constitutional safeguards include freedoms of speech, press, worship, movement, and association. Antigua and Barbuda is a member of the Eastern Caribbean Court system. Jurisprudence is based on English common law.

PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

- Chief of State – Queen Elizabeth II
- Governor General – H. E. Louise Agnetha Lake-Tack
- Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs – Dr. Winston Baldwin Spencer
- Ambassador to the United States of America and the Organization of American States – Deborah Mae Lovell
- Ambassador to the United Nations – Dr. John Ashe

COMMUNITY COUNCILS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Community councils were established by the government in most villages around Antigua in 1951, as a means to spearhead relief and reconstruction efforts following the two very devastating hurricanes that struck Antigua and Barbuda in 1950. It was an opportunity to get rid of many unsightly tenements forever, and in All Saints village many of these tenements had wattle-and-daub cottages: walls of woven sticks plastered with mud, earth floors, and roofs of cane trash. Living conditions for the occupants were quite poor and unhealthy, and it was not unusual for a family of six or eight to inhabit one of these cramped one-roomed dwellings.

Governor Blackburne at the time had commissioned a committee to promote village improvements, and out of this an annual festival known as the Homes, Families, and Gardens Festival was launched, which took the form of a village championship competition. The festival had the support of the trade unions and other institutions and became an annual feature of village life. The community councils played an important role in seeing that the festival ran smoothly. Among other things, the community councils were expected to raise funds during Red Cross Week for the Red Cross Movement. The All Saints Village Community Council was very active: it distributed Christmas hampers to shut-ins; paid visits to the sick at home; organized impromptu concerts and food fairs; and during the Homes, Families, and Gardens week, staged lectures on health and nutrition.

The body of community councils in the country had an executive officer, which was a stipendiary position, but most of the other persons on the councils who were appointed at the village level were not paid officers. The head teacher of the school in All Saints usually held the post of chairperson for the All Saints Village Community Council. Community councils were disbanded some years ago. However, their value in mobilizing community work, cooperation, and development cannot be denied.

MOST RECENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES IN ALL SAINTS VILLAGE

The Member of Parliament for All Saints (West), Hon. Chanlah Codrington, has been taking steps to establish local government in his community through the All Saints West Development Organization. Though the organization is only at the steering committee stage, it is growing and is helping to fulfil one of the dreams of the ruling United Progressive Party – that of decentralization of government power, which would allow people to take ownership of actions to improve their own communities. The organization has already undertaken a number of projects, one being the creation of a sewing centre in a room adjacent to the Community Access Centre, where classes are being held. Hon. Codrington has organized the purchase of some industrial garment machines that he hopes will spawn cottage industries in the village.

Hon. Codrington envisions that eventually the All Saints West Development Organization will deal with all community needs, even roads and other infrastructure, which residents have lamented as being the community's biggest challenge. He hopes to have prominent persons from both sides of the political spectrum participate: "The credibility of the organization will only be sound if you are seen to be diverse in terms of the politics; if it is seen to be constituency-based instead of politically based."

Hon. Codrington states that decentralized governance in Antigua and Barbuda is brimming with the potential to mobilize development and social change. However, he admits that this is going to take much time and effort: "A lot of work has to go into transforming a centralized government into a decentralized [government]."

Some of the other projects falling under the All Saints West Development Organization include the following:

- A consumer cooperative where items are bought and sold by members, especially persons who are not employed (the sellers receive a commission, with proceeds going back into the cooperative and the community).
- A soup kitchen, which is being planned.
- An active fish farm, where tilapia and other freshwater fish species are being tried out.

- A crop farm, which is aimed not only at providing healthy and affordable fruits and vegetables to residents, but also at reducing unemployment, youth delinquency, and crime.
- An employment agency.
- A planned community centre.

The common aim of the All Saints local government efforts is the creation of employment. Unemployment has been one of the major challenges facing the community, and has been blamed for many existing social maladies such as crime, gang violence, youth pregnancies, drug trafficking and abuse, poverty, etc. The development projects aim to generate funding for a multi-purpose community centre. Among the activities that the local government hopes to promote at the centre are table tennis and pottery, both for which Sea View Farm, one of the constituency villages, is well known. The community centre, essentially, will serve the entire constituency, thus further positioning All Saints as a regional hub.

SURVEY RESULTS ON GOVERNANCE IN ALL SAINTS

Most residents of All Saints are of the view that the role played by local government and community groups should increase. Respondents went on to state that All Saints local government or community councils:

- Should try to increase people's salaries (3 percent),
- Are not seeing anyone (10 percent),
- Are doing fine (8 percent),
- Keep children off the streets (3 percent),
- Are not doing much or cannot do anything (20 percent),
- Should help to stop children from committing crimes (3 percent),
- Are not taking enough interest (8 percent),
- Should do more to motivate villagers to get involved (8 percent),
- Should clean gutters and the surroundings (5 percent),
- Are not known to exist (3 percent),
- Need more assistance (3 percent),
- Should provide lighting and a sporting complex (5 percent),
- Should improve the standard of living (3 percent),
- Need to 'put heads together' in order to effect improvements (3 percent).

SLUMS AND SHELTER



Population growth, the changing structure of the economy, and the process of urbanization and commercialization are exerting severe pressure on available land resources and housing in Antigua. Factors that are pushing up the demand for housing include the following:

- Population increase.
- Continuing growth of immigrant workers and their families.
- Newlyweds or people starting families who become new home owners.

The Analysis of the State of the Country Report estimates that the Central Housing and Planning Authority is only able to meet 40 percent of the demand for residential land due to artificial shortages in the land market. Potential land buyers are often unable to purchase land on the private market where prices are higher.

Many housing projects are beyond the reach of the persons for whom they were intended. While the demand for housing is real, the effectiveness of that demand is determined by the purchasing power of those who are in need of housing.

TABLE 1: PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF HOUSING AFFORDABILITY AND AVAILABILITY IN ALL SAINTS

HIGH-INCOME HOMES FOR SALE			
		Number of Responses from 40 Questionnaires	Percentage Responses
	Abundant	2	5 %
	In moderate supply	1	3 %
	Scarce	4	10 %
	Not available	12	30 %
	Don't know	19	48 %

MIDDLE-INCOME HOMES FOR SALE			
		Number of Responses from 40 Questionnaires	Percentage Responses
	Abundant	1	3 %
	In moderate supply	4	10 %
	Scarce	12	30 %
	Not available	12	30 %
	Don't know	10	25 %

LOW-INCOME HOMES FOR SALE			
		Number of Responses from 40 Questionnaires	Percentage Responses
	Abundant	2	5 %
	In moderate supply	3	8 %
	Scarce	8	20 %
	Not available	13	33 %
	Don't know	13	33 %

As can be seen in the above table, which reflects results from the Participatory Slum-Upgrading Programme survey in All Saints, a high percentage of the respondents felt that houses for sale in their community were either scarce or not available. However, there were fairly high percentages who did not know the housing market situation.

PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF LAND FOR HOUSING

Housing projects by government agencies are frequently announced before approval is granted for the subdivisions. The Development Control Authority admits to having difficulties in enforcing the procedures. Without adequate planning and the development control evaluation, the following occurs with relative frequency:

- Inefficient use of land in public sector projects where lot sizes are in excess of the purchasing capacity of potential home owners.
- Siting of projects in areas prone to flooding.
- Failure of both private and public sector developers to provide adequate infrastructure; a situation that eventually burdens the central government, which must eventually provide and maintain the infrastructure (this is the case with some housing developments at Cooks New Extension and Golden Grove New Extension).
- Infrastructure installation that does not conform with standards.

The timely provision of infrastructure and utilities in new subdivisions remains a problem in the country. Both government agencies and private developers are guilty of selling lots in new subdivisions and extensions to existing villages before roads are paved and, in some cases, before water or electricity are available to lot owners, resulting in functional and aesthetic deficiencies. The problem is particularly severe when residential subdivisions are placed in poorly drained sites without adequate street side drains and sidewalks.

Source: Sustainable Island Resource Management Zoning Plan: State of the Country Report for Antigua and Barbuda (draft January 2010), by GENIVAR Trinidad and Tobago, in association with Ivor Jackson and Associates and Kingdome Consultants, Inc.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE HOUSING SECTOR

The institutional structure within Antigua and Barbuda's housing sector is fragmented. While the Central Housing and Planning Authority is the main public sector agency responsible for building houses for sale or rent, there are many other government agencies and departments that have a key role to play in the housing delivery process. However, there are no formal mechanisms for ensuring systematic coordination among these various agencies and departments. This has resulted in overlap, duplication of effort, and conflict, particularly in the planning, development, and allocation of public lands.

ANALYSIS FROM THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LANDS, HOUSING, AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The price of land has risen significantly in recent decades. In the 1980s, a quarter acre of land could be purchased for about USD 5,000; today it goes for about USD 22,000. Lands purchased in certain areas have covenants on them that restrict persons from building houses below a certain value.

There is no legislation that provides protection against eviction or for security of tenure. After an eviction, housing built on private land becomes an issue between the land owner and the other party: there is usually little or no government intervention. However, housing built on state-owned land usually end up being sold to the occupant. People who were squatting in the Fibrey area of St. John's were resettled by the government some years ago in the Belmont and Bathlodge areas.

Low incomes, unemployment, little or no savings, and inadequate collateral are obstacles poor people face when trying to get credit. Legislation exists for slum upgrading, but has never been enforced or implemented. The Central Housing and Planning Authority is the main agency that handles slums, and coordination is usually done via the Ministry of Housing and the Central Housing Authority, accessing resources from other agencies. The legislation is under the Slums Clearance and Housing Act Cap 404; this, however, is antiquated and needs reform.

For key ministries, the focus should be shelter policy development and the formulation and implementation of enabling legislation. For NGOs, the focus should be programme development and support to communities. There are no ongoing capacity-building or training activities conducted by the ministry to strengthen housing institutions, but it is greatly needed.

SAFETY AND SECURITY, GENDER AND HIV/AIDS



CRIME

All Saints village and the nation of Antigua and Barbuda as a whole are classified as having a low to moderate crime rate compared to the average for industrialized countries. However, in recent years up until 2009, crime seemed to be on the rise. The murder rate for 2006 was 12, and for 2009 it went up to 19. However, according to the new Commissioner of Police Vere Brown, in 2010 the murder rate was less than half that for 2009, and also the rate of rapes came down by nearly 300 percent. The overall crime figure by the end of December 2009 was 2,407, but by the end of December 2010 it had reduced to 1,960.

The government claims that some crimes can be attributed to the increase in deportees from the United States. Caribbean Community Secretariat delegates met with the US Department of Homeland Security to discuss this issue and suggested that criminal records of all deportees be provided to the countries. In efforts to curb crime, 48 new police constables were recruited to the Royal Police Force in 2007. All Saints is fortunate to have a large police station in its midst, which no doubt has some effect in deterring crimes, and which also serves to minimize the police response time.

In the Participatory Slum-Upgrading Programme survey of All Saints, the 40 respondents identified the following issues as most important:

- Inadequate street lighting, which likely makes them feel insecure and more vulnerable to crime.

- Increased incidences of crime such as burglaries, robbery with violence and drug-related assault.

Those surveyed viewed the low-income areas in All Saints as the most unsafe, followed by middle-income and commercial areas. When asked who was responsible for the safety and security of the community, 55 percent said the police, 49 percent said the government, and 18 percent said the residents themselves. When asked who provides safety and security in reality, 58 percent said the police, 25 percent said the residents, and 8 percent said the government. Overwhelmingly, All Saints residents indicated that they want more police patrols, neighbourhood watch activities, and communication to help combat crime and insecurity.

According to Commissioner of Police Vere Brown, the police force has a special Rape Unit that handles rape victims. There is also a special wing of the police force that looks into cases of domestic abuse against women. Currently the police force is on a drive to introduce community policing throughout the country. There is a National Security Plan, especially in the event of a disaster or national emergency. In such an event, the police are responsible for safety and security; the defence force for the distribution of relief supplies; hospital and clinics for medical and health needs; and the coast guard for coastal emergency matters.

FIRE DISASTER

The All Saints Fire Station faces numerous challenges:

- Abandoned buildings.
- Buildings in close proximity, especially those that are old and dilapidated.
- The illegal practice of obtaining electricity from overhead power lines or sharing electricity with neighbouring houses via electricity extension cords.
- Obstructions to emergency vehicles in some areas due to poorly surfaced roads or indiscriminate parking in the streets.
- Inadequate fire hydrants in communities.
- Inadequate fire safety measures in many buildings.
- The main access road running east into All Saints from the central crossroads, though constructed of concrete and in good condition, has 11 speed bumps placed along its length. A fire truck (or any other emergency vehicle) would be greatly slowed down if they were in a hurry to attend to an emergency at the east end of the village.
- People leaving their homes without turning off appliances such as cooling fans, which can overheat and cause a fire.
- Small children playing with fire when adults leave them home by themselves.

Possible remedial measures are as follows:

- Demolish high-risk unoccupied buildings.
- Seek to eliminate fire-spread risks by boarding up unoccupied or abandoned buildings.
- Report to Antigua Public Utilities Authority any illegal use of electricity.
- File reports of incidents of actual or potential obstruction on roadways to the health department and/or police station, or have vehicles removed; however, legislation is required to address the problem in the long term.
- Ensure more building inspection and enforcement by government authorities.
- Implement a fire prevention code.
- Install sprinkler systems in new public and commercial buildings.
- Hold property owners of abandoned buildings accountable for damages caused to other people's properties, due to fires resulting from carelessness

- Install a more widespread hydrant system.
- Create stronger legislation with respect to parking.
- Make extinguisher training, smoke detectors, and other fire prevention measures mandatory in commercial spaces.
- Establish a dedicated fire prevention and awareness unit within the fire department.
- Use fire-resistant types of materials in the construction of new buildings.
- Encourage stringent vigilance by the authority with jurisdiction.
- Establish a search and rescue unit within the All Saints Fire Station.

GENDER

Of the 40 respondents in the Participatory Slum-Upgrading Programme survey, 75 percent believe that women have as equal access as men to land in All Saints. Only 15 percent did not think so. This indicates that many believe that gender equity exists with respect to land issues. However, when asked about the existence of women in leadership roles in local government and community councils, 78 percent said they did not know. Twenty-three percent believed there were women in leadership roles, while 8 percent did not.

GENDER AND POVERTY

The poverty line is a monetary measure of the minimum consumption of goods and services that would allow a household to meet its basic needs. Persons are considered poor if their expenditure falls below the poverty line. The poverty or indigent line for Antigua and Barbuda in mid-2006, based on prices that existed at the time, was estimated at XCD 2,449 (USD 917) per annum or XCD 6.71 (USD 2.51) per day. According to a Kairi study (2007), Antigua-Barbuda's indigent population was estimated to be 3.7 percent. In other words, 3.7 percent of the population could not afford the minimum nutrition required to maintain good bodily health.

The vulnerability line is set at 125 percent of the poverty line (that is, 25 percent above it). It shows the number of persons who are at risk of falling into poverty, should an unanticipated event such as a natural disaster or some type of economic shock occur. In this regard, the research showed that an additional 10 percent of the population was deemed to be vulnerable.

It was found that low-paying jobs tend to keep women in poverty and vulnerable, limiting their ability to provide for their children. Their efforts to cope by

taking more than one job resulted in their children being left unattended for long periods and thereby becoming prey to abuse and delinquency.

In Antigua, both men and women do have equal access to housing loans and mortgage financing, but not necessarily equal opportunity. Women's income, which is on average lower than men's, limits the size and quality of housing they can access and procure, especially when a woman is the head of a single-parent household.

The issue of teenage pregnancy and the treatment of girls who fall victim reflects the continuing challenges females face in the society. Schoolgirls who become pregnant might be forced to leave school, although this was not required by the Ministry of Education. Pregnancy has usually meant the end of formal education for girls, if they do not choose to attend the post-school and adult education programmes.

In the estimation of the Directorate of Gender Affairs, immigrant female workers are the ones most likely to suffer abuse. They are exploited financially, sexually, and otherwise, are often forced or pushed into prostitution, and are victims of human trafficking. Their passports are often taken from them, and, with language barriers in many cases, there are no avenues for help.

The resource constraints faced by the Directorate of Gender Affairs limits the extent to which it can tackle these problems. However, by cooperating with other agencies, it has been able to create some impact. It distributes information leaflets to private clinics and is always on the lookout for opportunities to bring issues to the attention of the authorities and the public at large.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Antigua and Barbuda Sexual Offences Act (No. 9 of 1995) criminalized marital rape. However, this criminalization extends only to certain circumstances, as follows:

- Sexual assault by a husband in certain circumstances.
- 4. (1) A husband commits the offence of sexual assault when he has sexual intercourse with his wife without her consent by force or fear where there is in existence in relation to them – (i) a decree nisi of divorce; (ii) a decree of judicial separation; (iii) a separation agreement; or (iv) an order for the husband not to molest his wife or have sexual intercourse with her.

The Domestic Violence Act (No. 3 of 1999) provides for protection orders by means of summary proceedings in cases involving domestic violence and for related matters.

SERVICES FOR VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS

While there is no shelter dedicated to victims of domestic violence, the non-governmental organization Hour Glass Foundation operates Hero House and arranges emergency housing for three to five days for victims of domestic violence. This programme utilizes the homes of volunteers for the placement of persons in need of emergency accommodation. The Directorate of Gender Affairs has recently collaborated with Hero House, enabling the extension of services to skills training and the provision of a building that can be used by a small number of battered women in need of emergency shelter.

The Salvation Army operates the Sunshine Home, an institution for girls in difficult circumstances as well as girls in conflict with the law. It is reported that the main causes of institutionalization are parental abuse, incest, and delinquency (including running away from home). As is the case with other children's homes in the Caribbean, abused and delinquent girls are not physically separated. The girls are generally admitted to the home pursuant to a fit person order granted by the Magistrate Court in response to an application made by the Citizen's Welfare Department.

The Directorate of Gender Affairs operates a hotline for domestic violence. The hotline is serviced by a group of trained volunteers under the supervision of the directorate.

HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC

Known as the 'gateway to the Caribbean' since the end of the 18th century because of its advantageous location, Antigua and Barbuda is considered a minor trans-shipment port for the illegal passage of narcotics bound for the USA and Europe. It appears that this has had an impact on drug use and other social behaviours, especially among the country's youth.

Deaths from HIV-related causes were among the ten leading causes of death, and in the age group of 20-59 years, AIDS-related diseases were the leading cause of death (30 deaths, which represented 9.8 percent of all deaths). The economy depends heavily on tourism for foreign exchange, employment, and government revenue. This dependence, coupled with the introduction of casinos and gambling spots, has resulted in the growth of sex work.

The first case of AIDS in Antigua-Barbuda was reported in December 1985 in a homosexual male, and since then and up to the end of September 2007, a cumulative total of 663 persons have tested positive for HIV and a cumulative total of approximately 250 AIDS cases were reported to the AIDS Secretariat. By December 2009, the number of persons who tested positive for HIV was 815. A total of 163 persons have

died from AIDS-related causes, giving a 65 percent case fatality rate. Since the advent of free antiretroviral treatment in September 2004, the death rate among HIV-positive persons has remained below ten persons per year. Heterosexual transmission is the leading mode of acquiring HIV.

Determinants of the epidemic include multiple sexual partners, sex workers, sex tourism, and inconsistent condom use. There are also underlying psycho-social and economic factors: an increasing migrant labour population; mobility among native Antiguan; interest in high-end commodities, which stretches earning power; and gender inequalities.

Activities continued in the following areas: social marketing of condoms; school-based AIDS education for youth; voluntary counselling and testing; programmes for sex workers, men who have sex with men, and other most-at-risk populations; blood safety; prevention of mother-to-child transmission; and programmes to ensure safe injections in health care settings. A mechanism has been developed to ensure that people living with HIV receive appropriate medical care, home care, and supportive palliative care.

Most people in All Saints feel that the two most common ways HIV is being spread are by promiscuous heterosexual activities and homosexual activities. Reducing both these modes of transmission will require greater public education, better community-coordinated efforts, and a wider distribution of condoms.

Mother-to-baby transmission, transfusion of contaminated blood, and drug abusers using contaminated needles may not be as widespread as some people in All Saints seem to assume. Firstly, all pregnant mothers who visit a healthcare facility in Antigua-Barbuda are tested for HIV, and if positive are administered anti-transmission drugs even before they begin nursing their babies. Secondly, all blood transfusions at the hospital are very carefully conducted and screened, and a new needle is used every time. Thirdly, there are very few, if any, drug abusers in Antigua and Barbuda who use needles to take their drugs (most take drugs by smoking, chewing, swallowing, drinking, sniffing, and snorting).

DISASTER MANAGEMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE ENVIRONMENT



DISASTERS

According to the National Office of Disaster Services, the main disaster risks facing All Saints are hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, fires, eutrophication and microbial pollution of water bodies, and rodent and mosquito infestations. Disaster risk is included in national laws, but there are problems with enforcement of these laws. There are laws against, for example, using galvanized sheets for fencing, since flying galvanized sheets during a hurricane can pose a great hazard. However, these laws are not enforced. During an emergency, the National Emergency Operations Centre, headed by the Prime Minister, becomes operational, and the National Office of Disaster Services acts as the secretariat. There is one disaster coordinator per district.

Physical or natural hazards are not the only concern. There are also hazards related to health (e.g. plagues, disease epidemics, mass food poisoning), politics (e.g. terrorism, civil unrest), industry (e.g. toxic spills, explosion of a fuel facility), and transportation (e.g. crash of a large airplane, sinking of a cruise ship in Antigua-Barbuda waters).

In disasters, the poor are impacted disproportionately, as they tend to live in the most vulnerable locations and have second-rate buildings with faulty electrical wiring. Elderly persons also very vulnerable; they tend to have impaired mobility, their five senses might be poor, they are less physically strong, they might have limited resources, and some might suffer from dementia. Single-parent women with large numbers of children and low-income jobs are most at risk. This may be exacerbated

by poor support structures in the community or the legal sphere (for example, in compelling men to provide child support).

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme carried out a survey in All Saints among 40 residents. The top three disasters of concern were hurricanes, droughts, and fires. Most of those surveyed thought that the government should provide more education and information about disasters, that the community should communicate and help each other more, and that individuals should try to be better prepared.

FLOODING

The passage of Hurricane Omar close to Antigua in 2008 saw a record-breaking six inches of rainfall in the space of just two hours. This led to serious flooding problems in some parts of All Saints:

- Houses that are built close to large drains and gutters experienced flooding.
- Some large drains and gutters that had become choked with vegetation and garbage caused flooding.
- The proliferation of houses and new roads in the village has resulted in less percolation through the soil and increased storm water runoff, thus exacerbating flooding.

WINDS / HURRICANES

High winds and hurricanes have always been a concern for Antigua residents. An unusually large number of hurricanes and storms recently hit Antigua and Barbuda within a ten-year period:

- Hurricane Hugo, 1989
- Hurricane Luis, 1995
- Hurricane Marilyn, 1995
- Hurricane Georges, 1998
- Hurricane Jose, 1999
- Hurricane Lenny, 1999

Hurricane Luis was by far the most devastating, damaging or destroying 90 percent of buildings in Antigua and Barbuda. The hurricane was huge and had a very slow forward speed, and so lingered over the islands for a long time. The winds were very strong, between Categories 4 and 5. Because the last two hurricanes to strike Antigua before this were in 1950, modern building codes, methods, and materials had become lax. This caused most buildings to be very vulnerable to wind and rain damage.

EARTHQUAKES

Like most of the islands of the Eastern Caribbean, Antigua and Barbuda lies on a convergent plate margin – where the crustal plate beneath the Atlantic is colliding with and subducting below the Caribbean Plate. Because of this, the islands experience fairly frequent earthquakes. Most of these are mere tremors, but occasionally a very powerful one strikes and causes much damage to buildings and the local economy. The two largest in Antigua were in 1843 and in 1974.

The 1974 earthquake had a magnitude of 7.5, making it one of the largest earthquakes of the year, worldwide, in terms of seismic energy released at the earthquake source. Fortunately, the source was tens of kilometres from the nearest inhabited land. Damage was costliest on Antigua, and, although no one lost their life, many concrete and stone buildings showed cracked walls and some cisterns developed leaks as a result.

On 8 February 1843, the biggest earthquake known to have affected the Eastern Caribbean occurred, with a magnitude of 8.5. It was felt from St. Kitts to Dominica. In Antigua, 30 persons lost their lives, most sugar mill towers and stone buildings were destroyed, and the resulting fires burnt a number of buildings. It was reported that in some places across the island the ground had opened, sometimes closing up again.

FIRES

There is a large fire station in All Saints, with modern firefighting vehicles and equipment. However, fire safety in the village is still a problem:

- Many buildings are not equipped with smoke detectors, sprinkler systems, and fire extinguishers.
- Many buildings have less than the minimum required 20-foot street setback.
- Faulty electrical wiring is a fire hazard in some buildings.
- Small children who are left at home by themselves may accidentally start large fires.
- Some people burn solid and organic waste in their backyards. Such fires have gotten out of control and damaged property in the past, especially during the dry season when vegetation is very combustible. The Fire Department has now made it illegal for people to burn waste without prior permission.
- Some people leave a fan or other electrical device on when they exit their home, and this may eventually overheat and catch fire.
- Occasional power outages and surges have triggered fires in some buildings.
- Buildings under construction are not monitored closely enough by the Development Control Authority to ensure that all fire safety standards are met.
- There is little use of fire-retardant materials in building construction.

DROUGHT

Antigua and Barbuda is prone to periodic droughts, which occur about every seven years. Even though the north-east trade winds that continually blow across the country are warm and moisture-laden, the low topographies of both Antigua and Barbuda do not serve to trigger much rain. In addition, Antigua and Barbuda is one of the most deforested countries in the Caribbean after Haiti, and this too has the effect of not attracting rainfall. The lack of widespread forests further exacerbates drought conditions since forests normally retard rain runoff and thus help to retain water.

All Saints, however, has had a number of springs, ponds, and gullies that provided usable water to the villagers and their livestock during the dry spells. Today, rationing of public piped water (where it is turned on for just a few hours daily), the heavy use of desalination plants for providing public water, the practice in most homes of having a cistern or water storage tank, and the aggressive water conservation educational campaigns by

authorities are some of the ways local people cope with the annual dry seasons and periodic droughts.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND SEA LEVEL RISE

Human-caused global warming, to which the contribution of the Caribbean countries is minimal compared to that of the rest of the world, is recognized as one of the defining global challenges of the 21st century. According to the fourth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2007), global temperatures are projected to rise between 1.4° Celsius and 6.4° Celsius from 1990 to 2100, while – as was said at the International Scientific Congress on Climate Change held in Copenhagen in 2009 – global sea levels are expected to rise by one metre or more in the same period.

The biggest challenge for Caribbean cities, particularly for coastal and small island developing states like Antigua-Barbuda, is the possible need to relocate populations in response to the flooding caused by a sea-level rise. Global warming, and the consequent melting of polar ice and mountain glaciers, has already caused sea levels to rise. All Saints, however, is situated about three miles inland, at an elevation of 200 feet above sea level: it is thus not likely to be directly affected by sea-level rises anytime soon.

Global climate change that triggers extreme weather events such as hurricanes and droughts are more likely to have devastating impacts on low-income/slum areas, given their congested, substandard shelters and inadequate public services. There are a few such pockets of substandard housing and living conditions in All Saints – for example, in the Mack Pond area and the north-east extension, where some squatting has been occurring and where many immigrants from other Caribbean territories have settled.

The management of pollution, sanitation, waste disposal, water supply, and public health, in addition to the provision of adequate infrastructure in urban areas, could become more difficult and costly under changed climatic conditions.

African, Caribbean, and Pacific populations are expected to be at risk from increased incidences of vector-borne diseases. A warmer environment could open up new territories for malaria; altered temperature and rainfall patterns also could increase the incidence of yellow fever and dengue fever. Of the 40 respondents to the programme’s survey in All Saints, 80 percent indicated that they thought that global climate change poses increased risks to local communities. Such a high response may demonstrate that many people in All Saints are quite aware of global environmental phenomena that can have impacts on them locally.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
High level of coordination, both locally and regionally.	High turnover of volunteers.	There is a global shift from disaster preparedness and response to risk management and mitigation.	Global warming and climate change.
Effective National Emergency Operations Centre volunteer system.	Inadequate resources, both financial and human.	Training alternatives are now more flexible, with, for example, distance learning and more available information and real-time data on the Internet.	More people travelling, especially to a tourism destination like Antigua and Barbuda, which has contributed, and will continue to contribute, to the more rapid spreading of communicable diseases.
Frequent and wide-ranging training.	The government system can be too dynamic, with people frequently moved from one job to another.	There are now more community-centred initiatives.	The whole Caribbean region is regarded as a relatively soft target for terrorism.
Very adaptable and resilient disaster emergency system in place.	Local partnership agencies often lack adequate internal planning.	Technologies can be improved (computers and accompanying software, satellites, storm-chasing airplanes, weather balloons, cell phone communication, etc.)	Poor physical development practices exist, such as backfilling and placing buildings in natural waterways; denuding land plots of all vegetation; and constructing buildings along the coast without observing the prescribed coastal set-backs.
High level of public buy-in and support during a disaster.	There is some public apathy, especially to infrequent disasters such as earthquakes, severe droughts, and severe flooding.		

CULTURAL HERITAGE



The location of All Saints village itself is of historical importance since it marks one of the early sites where freed slaves established a settlement in the mid-19th century. It was in the vicinity of the crossroads in the centre of the village that the first houses were built and the Anglican Church established. Many rural settlements like All Saints began with wattle-and-daub houses that lasted up until the late 1940s. The floors of these houses were of bare earth, which sometimes hosted the debilitating insect pests called jiggers, and people slept on mattresses made of sackcloth stuffed with grass or coconut husks. It was when two hurricanes ravaged Antigua in 1950 that all the wattle-and-daub houses were blown down, never to be rebuilt.

The wattle-and-daub houses were replaced with small wooden cottages. Some of these early wooden cottages were built using materials bought from sugar estates that were being torn down near the end of the colonial era. Antigua's culture and heritage are today very important for Antiguan's identity as a people and for the developing heritage tourism industry.

HISTORICAL SITES OF EDUCATIONAL AND TOURISTIC VALUE IN ALL SAINTS

- The All Saints Anglican Church,
- Old sugar mill towers,
- The springs, ponds, gullies, and streams in the Date

- Palm savannah at the north end of the village,
- Mack Pond at the eastern side of the village,
- The old historic bridge in the Matthews area.

SURVEY RESULTS ON HERITAGE IN ALL SAINTS

The great majority of persons interviewed in All Saints (70 percent) think that old colonial or historical buildings in the community should be restored and preserved. The respondents had the following opinions on restoring and preserving old colonial buildings in All Saints:

- It is a waste of money (3 percent),
- It is important for our history, memories, and education (60 percent),
- Not many of these buildings exist anymore (3 percent),
- It may be good for providing employment (3 percent),
- It should be undertaken, as they are tourist attractions (3 percent),
- They are still useful for everyday societal needs (3 percent).

The respondents identified the colonial buildings/structures in their vicinity that they thought should be preserved:

- Burk's Estate,
- Buckley's Estate,
- Historical churches,
- Sugar mill towers,
- The parliamentary representative's office,
- All estates in the area,
- Historical bridges,
- Parish/Union Hall,
- The old cooking oil factory near Coolidge.

PAST CULTURAL PRACTICES

Apart from the annual festival introduced by Governor Blackburne, All Saints villagers had the following means of entertaining themselves.

Sometime during the 1950s, a few young Anglican Church members formed a steel band and named it the 'Invaders'. The youngsters were later taught to read music by the parish priest, and thus theirs was the first steel band to have played in the All Saints Anglican Church.

All Saints became famous during the 1960s and 1970s with their brass band called the 'Saints Brothers'. The band held night dances that attracted patrons from all across Antigua.

There were the 'singing meetings', sometimes referred to as 'tea meetings', which were held in many parts of the country, mainly on Sunday afternoons. In All Saints they were held in the Anglican Schoolhouse, which would be packed with people to hear erstwhile orators, men in particular, but also women, competing with each other by reciting or reading very long pieces of poetry in elevated and imaginative language. They also sang songs and hymns, and the events were joyous, humorous, soothing, and educational.

The holidays included Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August Monday, and Boxing Day village fetes. On the first Monday of August 1957, Antigua held its first Carnival, and from then on most people went to St. John's on August Monday to watch floats and street parades.

Sometimes, there were organized picnics and bus excursions to other parts of the island. Prince Charles' birthday, 14 November, was celebrated with much fanfare at Nelson's Dockyard.

The 1950s and 1960s saw the arrival of the jukebox in All Saints. Two entertainers in the village who owned such music boxes were Leonard (Himpey) Watkins and Stanford (Smokey) Benjamin. The jukeboxes accepted coins and played loud, mostly clean, music from sunrise into the night on a daily basis.

In those days, calypso music was just coming onto the scene from Trinidad. The early calypsos were called 'benna', which connoted 'smutty', and children were not to be heard singing any of those tunes, as catchy as they may have been.

CURRENT CULTURAL PRACTICES

The culture of All Saints, and Antigua and Barbuda as a whole, is predominantly a blend of British and African. An example of British culture is the game of cricket, which is a popular pastime in most communities in the country. All Saints participates in cricket at the national community league level. Other popular sports include football and basketball.

Though the official national language is English, African culture expresses itself in the dialect that most Antiguan and Barbudans speak daily. African culture is also manifested in their local rhythmic music and dances, as well as in their dress, food, and mannerisms. The Warri game, played on a hollowed-out board with beads, is a national game in Antigua and Barbuda that originated from Africa. American popular culture and fashion also have also assumed a heavy influence, especially in recent years. Most of the country's media is made up of major United States networks.

Family and religion play important roles in the lives of Antiguan and Barbudans, and All Saints residents are no exception. Most attend religious services on Sunday, although there is a significant number of Seventh-Day Adventists, who observe the Sabbath on Saturday.

The national Carnival held each August commemorates the abolition of slavery. Its festive pageants, shows, contests, revelries, and other activities are now a major national pastime. Calypso, soca, reggae, gospel, and North American pop are all important music types in the country. Steel pan and steel band music is an important part of Antigua and Barbuda's musical heritage and culture, and help define the country's identity as distinctly Caribbean.

Corn and sweet potatoes play an important role in All Saints and in the national cuisine. For example, a popular Antiguan dish, dukuna (DOO-koo-NAH) is a sweet, steamed dumpling made from grated sweet potatoes and coconut, flour, and spices. One of the Antiguan staple foods, fungi (FOON-ji), is a cooked paste made of cornmeal, okra, and water. Rice, beans, peas, pasta, white-flour bakes/dumplings, fish, chicken, goat, lamb/mutton, salted cod, smoked herring, and beef are also important in the local diet.

SURVEY RESULTS ON CULTURAL PRACTICES IN ALL SAINTS

All Saints residents identified the following cultural practices, events, and ceremonies as important ones that should be preserved:

- Sports (e.g. cricket and football) (38 percent),
- Drama group productions (3 percent),
- Village J'ouvert (5 percent),
- Community reunions (3 percent),
- Iron bands (5 percent),
- Jam (calypso) bands (3 percent),
- Village carnival (8 percent),
- Traditional village Christmas activities (5 percent),
- 5 November (Guy Fawkes Night) activities (3 percent),
- Independence celebrations (3 percent),
- Community get-togethers (3 percent),
- Traditional foods such as ashum and home-made ice cream (5 percent).



BASIC URBAN SERVICES

The National Solid Waste Management Authority has identified a number of basic urban service issues facing the nation. During the annual dry season, surface and groundwater resources may be reduced to the point where water rationing has to be instituted. Though Antigua and Barbuda has fairly abundant aquifers, many of them are in coastal locations and are thus prone to salt water intrusion. Salt water intrudes from the sea during hurricanes, storm surges, and groundswells, and when wells in these aquifers are over-pumped during the dry season. There are not enough garbage disposal receptacles, and garbage is strewn around by dogs and vagrants. People still throw litter from their moving cars and dump garbage and bulk waste in the bushes. Thus, the environment most times looks littered, which is detrimental for a tourism-dependent country. For some people, especially squatters, piped water and electricity services are unaffordable.

Piped water is obtained from surface catchments (e.g. Potworks and Collins Dams), aquifers via well fields, and reverse-osmosis desalination plants. Piped water goes directly to most businesses and homes. Low-income families that cannot afford piped water are still able to access water from government standpipes, free of charge. The vast majority of homes and business places dispose of human body waste by way of septic tank/soakaway. A few homes still use pit latrines and some homes in the capital city of St. John's have latrines with tubs that are emptied by 'night soil' trucks or tractors late at night. Some large businesses and apartment complexes have their own sewage treatment systems.

The four most pressing basic urban service issues in All Saints, according to the Participatory Slum-Upgrading Programme survey, are: 1) the irregular supply of piped water; 2) poor water quality; 3) frequent electricity outages; and 4) poor road conditions.

WATER

In Antigua, freshwater resources are found in three forms: surface storage, groundwater aquifers, and domestic catchment in cisterns and storage containers. There are no permanent streams or rivers in Antigua or Barbuda. After heavy or prolonged rainfall, some seasonal streams may flow for periods of a few months. All the major catchments are artificially dammed at several points. Most surface storage, including the largest reservoir, Potworks, is shallow and exposed, and the trade winds and high temperatures cause evaporative loss.

In Antigua, suitable groundwater storage is found primarily in the sandy deposits underlying the valleys bordering the volcanic region of the south-west. The higher yielding aquifers are found in the Bendals Valley, Bolans, and Collins areas, and existent wells can be 30 metres deep.

The water infrastructure is old, rusty, and leaky in places. Water demand has risen to the point where many of the old mains are also too narrow to adequately supply the volume of water required. Water consumption in the country now averages 40 imperial gallons per person per day.

Antigua's 86 watersheds are grouped into 13 larger watersheds. Of these, 6 occupy 43 percent of the land area, and contain 80 percent of the groundwater and 90 percent of surface water storage. Within these watersheds are found 50 percent of Antigua's forest land, 90 percent of its crop production, 60 percent of livestock production, and 70 percent of the population. Many watersheds are close to the coast and salt water intrusion is a problem in surface storage and in many aquifers.

TABLE 2

MAJOR WATERSHEDS OF ANTIGUA	AREA (ha.)
Creekside	4000
Potworks	3160
Christian Valley	1780
Parham	1472
Fitches creek	1040
Bethesda	120

Source: Fernandez et al (1999)

Since 1989, there have been at least four periods when surface water resources were essentially depleted. During such droughts, Potworks reservoir can be dry for several months and demand on groundwater resources reaches unsustainable levels, even with desalination plants at full production. Island-wide rationing of piped water is usually instituted during such times.

New buildings are required by the Development Control Authority to include in their construction plans permanent water storage according to roof area. Many householders not connected to pipe-borne supply also collect rainwater in tanks or drums. It is believed that this makes a significant contribution to the domestic supply in both Antigua and Barbuda.

In recent years, the desalination of seawater has been invested in, to supplement the supply from natural sources. This was a response to the periodic drought crises, such as the one in 1983/1984 when fresh water had to be barged in from neighbouring islands (Guadeloupe and Dominica).

TABLE 3: PRODUCTION OF MAJOR WELL FIELDS

WELL FIELD	ANNUAL PRODUCTION FOR 2000 (CUBIC METRES/ YEAR)	NUMBER OF ACTIVE WELLS (JANUARY 2011)	CURRENT MONTHLY AVERAGE WATER PRODUCTION (MILLIONS OF GALLONS)	REMARKS
Bendals	251,000	12	10	
Christian & Blubber Valleys	40,000	6	0.8 to 1	Hurricane Earl has rendered 5 of the 6 wells temporarily inactive. Wells in Jennings and Yorks areas are being rested to recover from saltwater intrusion.
Claremont Cades Bay	74,000	3	1.6	
Collins Bristol Springs	266,000	6 (Collins) 3 (Bristol)	12 (9 at Collins; 3 at Bristol)	Very important supply.
Follies	29,000	3	1	Inactive since July 2010. Wells are being rested.

Source: V. Yearwood, 2000; Antigua Public Utilities Authority Water Division, 2011

Currently there are two reverse osmosis desalination plants that feed fresh water into the public piped water system. Antigua Public Utilities Authority has one at Camp Blizzard. At Crabbs Peninsula, a private one sells its water to the authority at a concessionary rate. A third plant has been constructed at Ffryes Bay, and is to commence operation in the very near future. Another under construction in Barbuda is near completion. A larger thermal desalination plant at Crabbs owned by Antigua Public Utilities Authority provided Antigua with both fresh water and electricity for many years, but is now no longer in operation due to a myriad of problems. In addition to these public facilities, several coastal hotels and manufacturing plants have invested in their own desalination plants to ensure a dependable supply. The result of these developments is a much more reliable domestic supply, produced at a high cost.

SEWAGE

The majority of the All Saints population uses septic tanks of varying conditions and efficiency; only a few households still use pit latrines. Many septic tanks are not pumped regularly, resulting in the poor operation of the septic system and an outflow of low-quality effluent.

Septic tank waste is disposed of at the Cooks landfill site, and it is now found that this presents a threat to the quality of water in the aquifers of the area. Many septic tanks are of inadequate capacity. Their efficiency is compromised when householders use very strong disinfectants to clean their toilet bowls, which, in effect, kills off the useful bacteria that are needed to digest faeces in the septic tanks. Therefore, some septic systems fail to function properly and require frequent pumping out.

The village's sewage situation is hampered by the following:

- Inadequate legislative control and lack of capacity for enforcement.
- Poor incentives or disincentives for the construction and use of effective septic tanks.
- Inadequate monitoring of water quality to guide policymakers and legislators.

TABLE 4: TOILET FACILITIES BY DISTRICT IN ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

TOILET FACILITIES	DISTRICT								TOTAL %
	ST. JOHN'S CITY	ST. JOHN'S RURAL	ST. GEORGE'S	SR. PETER'S	ST. PHILIP'S	ST. PAUL'S	ST. MARY'S	BARBUDA	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
W.C. Linked to Sewer	1.5	3.1	10	1.6	8.5	0.8	12.9	7.4	4.2
W.C. Linked to Septic Tank/Soakaway	73.8	79.4	72.5	67.2	70.2	79.8	53.8	51.9	72.9
Pit Latrine	19.7	15.6	15	21.3	17	18.5	32.3	29.6	19.3
Ventilated Pit Latrine	2.1	1.6		9.8	4.3	0.8			2
Other	0.3						1.1		0.2
None	1.5							11.1	0.7
Not Stated	1.2	0.4	2.5						0.7
TOTAL (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL (Number)	9,772	8,216	3,424	2,103	1,214	3,023	2,686	688	31,126

Source: Kairi Consultants Ltd. / National Assessment Team of Antigua and Barbuda, 2007.

Since All Saints lies near the borders of the parishes of St. John, St. Paul, and St. Peter, one could probably extrapolate the data from these three parishes to get an accurate picture of the toilet facilities in All Saints (see table below).

It would appear that roughly three-quarters of households in All Saints have water closet (flush toilet) facilities, which is a fair indicator of general income levels and commendable living standards. Only approximately one-fifth of households still use pit latrines.

TABLE 5:

TOILET FACILITIES IN ALL SAINTS VILLAGE	%
W.C. Linked to Sewer	3.1
W.C. Linked to Septic Tank/Soakaway	74.1
Pit Latrine	18.4
Ventilated Pit Latrine	3.7
Other	0.1
None	0.3
Not Stated	0.3
TOTAL (%)	100

CONSTRAINTS FACED BY THE POOR IN ACCESSING BASIC URBAN SERVICES

- Limited/inadequate personal finances.
- Lack of land tenure in the case of squatters.
- Living in marginal or problem areas prone to flooding.
- Eroded dirt roads which limit vehicular access.

LAWS REGULATING THE PROVISION OF SERVICES

- The Physical Planning Act.
- The Public Health Act, Cap. 46; Central Board Health Act.
- The National Solid Waste Act.
- Public Utilities Act, Cap. 359.

PARTICIPATORY SLUM-UPGRADING PROJECT PROFILE

Name: Board of Guardians

Location: St. John's

Background: Founded in the late 1980s as the Poor People's Relief Fund, the Board of Guardians serves the poor and indigent who have no other means of assistance. Persons are recommended to the board for assistance by such entities as: a church or pastor; relatives, friends, or acquaintances who are not in a position to help; health clinics or doctors and nurses; social workers; truancy officers; police officers; and other government and community officers and agencies. The board must carefully screen people to ensure that the neediest are given assistance. Persons are given a cash stipend two weeks. In Barbuda, for logistical reasons, persons are paid monthly. For basic home repairs, the board gives an individual a grant of XCD 2,500. Repairs mostly consist of painting, changing decaying boards, fixing leaky or weak roofs, etc.

Staff: The Board of Guardians has a dedicated staff of nine, a fully furnished office, and a vehicle.

Budget: The 2009–2010 budgeted annual grants to individuals without salaries were XCD 1,273,000 (about USD 468,550). All monies come from the government's central fund.

Weakness: Presently, the Board of Guardians and the Social Transformation Division are not always able to tell who is most in need and who is already receiving assistance from the numerous other government relief programmes. These programmes include Petrocaribe People Benefit Cards; utility bill vouchers; care and discounts for the elderly; free education, meals, and books, as well as uniform grants; and the Job Placement Programme.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Garbage collection is done on a regular schedule.	Garbage for the most part is still mingled (i.e. unsorted).	Garbage recycling has been in existence in Antigua long enough for it to be recognized as a resource- and revenue-generating business.	Unplanned increases in population (e.g. through immigration), which have led to the increased generation of solid waste and have burdened the disposal system.
Responses to public calls and concerns are usually quick.	The National Solid Waste Management Authority repair and maintenance programme for vehicles and equipment is weak.	Ship waste disposal can generate foreign exchange for the country.	As Antiguan and Barbudans consume more with their growing standard of living, they generate more garbage; more national events, such as the Cricket World Cup, Carnival, and the Love Fest and other music shows also mean more garbage.
Waste collection work is done well – National Solid Waste Management Authority employees take their responsibilities seriously.	There is inadequate waste storage at the household level, and sometimes resistance to storing garbage properly, which contributes to the proliferation of rodents.	External training and conferences offer learning and the introduction of new ideas that can further develop the waste collection and disposal regime.	The national landfill is filling up faster than planned.
There is a phone hotline that helps efficiency.	The practice of littering is wanton and widespread.	Consideration of waste-to-energy projects and businesses.	Due to the current world economic recession and the resultant contraction of Antigua and Barbuda's economy, there have been a number of International Monetary Fund-stipulated cutbacks in government subventions, thus hindering the hiring of maintenance personnel in the solid waste sector.
Waste storage bins are provided for casual litter.	Inadequate enforcement of legislation dealing with such matters as littering: court cases pertaining to littering need to be fast-tracked, and Litter Wardens need to be given arresting powers.	The National Solid Waste Management Authority can partner with private businesses to ensure proper waste management.	Turf battles among government departments impede cooperation.
A system is in place for the washing of gutters and streets.	Absence of a central sewage system (which is greatly needed).	Explore possible funding for a central sewage treatment system, since international agencies see this as a priority.	Lack of political will to make anti-littering enforcement a national priority.
Adequate sidewalks exist in some areas.	Squatting and absence of enforcement relating to land use.	Possible engagement of vagrants in meaningful tasks.	Insufficient participation by both residents and businesses in improving waste management.
Many modern buildings have been erected.	Uncontrolled vending and uncontrolled roaming of vagrants.	Review and implement land-use policy.	

LAND

There is an artificial scarcity of residential land in Antigua, created by private land owners who are unwilling to sell land for housing. Instead, they hold land as a means of financial security and to pass on to their children. There is also much underdeveloped land in approved subdivisions; in some cases, land has been allocated to locals and foreigners who are not able or ready to develop it. This artificial scarcity is reflected in high prices for land and housing, which put them beyond the reach of low-income earners.

Allocation of government land for development is carried out by various agencies (the Lands Division, the Central Housing and Planning Authority, and the Agricultural Department) with limited consultation and coordination between them. There is no formal land-use policy for St. John's or All Saints.

There is a draft land-use framework now under review by the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, and the Environment. Land zoning ordinances are being drafted by the same ministry. Land ownership in All Saints is governed by the land laws of Antigua and Barbuda, and land use is regulated by the Development Control Authority.

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF LAND AFFORDABILITY AND AVAILABILITY IN ALL SAINTS

PERCEPTION OF LAND COSTS	RESPONSES ON 40 QUESTIONNAIRES	PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES
Very affordable	1	3 %
Moderately affordable	11	28 %
Expensive	21	53 %
Unaffordable	3	8 %
Don't know	4	10 %

From the above table (reflecting answers from the Participatory Slum-Upgrading Programme's survey in All Saints), most residents (60 percent) feel that land in All Saints is either expensive or outright unaffordable for low- and middle-income earners. However, the significant 30 percent of respondents who felt that lands were moderately to very affordable is likely an indication that land prices in this community may not be quite as high as in very urbanized areas such as St John's, upper-income or opulent areas such as Crosbys, Blue Waters, and Hodges Bay, and growing tourism centres such as English Harbour, Falmouth, Piccadilly, Bolans, and Jolly Harbour.

AVAILABILITY OF LAND FOR SALE	RESPONSES ON 40 QUESTIONNAIRES	PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES
Abundant	4	10 %
In moderate supply	6	15 %
Scarce	18	45 %
Not available	10	25 %
Don't know	2	5 %

From the above table, it can be said that most people (70 percent) felt that land in All Saints was either scarce or simply not available. It should still be noted that a significant 25 percent of respondents felt that land available for sale was either abundant or in moderate supply, possibly a reflection of the fact that the village still has much open land around it that could accommodate future expansion.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP OF THE LAND SECTOR

- The Land Registry, under the Ministry of Legal Affairs, administers all Crown land and keeps land records.
- Land titles fall under the Ministry of Legal Affairs.
- The Survey Department is under the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, and the Environment, and is responsible for the laying out ('lotification') of lands.
- The Cadastral Department is responsible for maps and aerial photographs.
- The Inland Revenue Department is charged with the task of receiving and collecting land taxes.
- The Environment Division can advise the Development Control Authority to close down an operation that is in violation of the Environmental Act.

The land institutions affecting All Saints and the country as a whole are coordinated, but there are a few overlaps. For example, both the Development Control Authority and the Central Housing and Planning Authority have legal powers of eviction (though in practice, only the former has been exercising them).

There appears to be adequate land legislation, but some of it may require updating to deal with contemporary issues. The major impediment, according to the National Physical Development Plan Report 2000, is that there is no mechanism for implementing most of the laws (no schedules drafted and approved, and no implementing agencies designated or equipped). Where agencies exist, there is need for more coordination.

Built development is encroaching on good quality agricultural land in All Saints and on the peripheries of many other communities. Much agricultural land is currently left idle or is under low-intensity agricultural use, and the failure to exploit its full potential leaves these areas vulnerable to such encroachment.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND POLICIES IN THE NATIONAL PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LAND USE POLICY

Proposals for built development on agricultural land must be evaluated to determine whether the type, size, and location of such development compromise the viability of agricultural production on surrounding land. Indiscriminate grazing and tethering of livestock should be prohibited, especially in residential areas. Clearing of land for built development should only be carried out with the approval of the Development Control Authority.

Housing, human settlement, factories, non-agricultural use and development, and some intensive agro-industrial activities can alienate prime agricultural land. Prime agricultural land shall not be alienated for built development, industry, or non-agricultural uses, without consultations with the Livestock, Crop, and Forestry Sections of the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, and the Environment.

Provision of public utilities or other infrastructure or a proposal of significant economic benefit to a region may cause prime agricultural land to be converted to non-agricultural use. Such conversion must comply with some planning scheme or amendment and have the confirmation from the Development Control Authority that there is an overriding need and community benefit, and that a suitable alternative site is not available.

INTERVIEW WITH CECILE HILL, REGISTRAR OF LANDS

All land in Antigua is registered. The Land Register is up to date and complete (using the special internationally sourced Landfoleo software since 2005, now being adopted in Barbuda). Land records are very efficient and the system is of First World standards. The Land Registry is fully staffed. The average time to register land and secure a title is 3 to 4 days. The Land Registry is directly linked with the Land Survey Department (through the same software). The Property Tax Department is suppose to be linked into this system as well, but because they are in the process of changing office location this step has been delayed. Hopefully, the Land Registry will in the future be able to tell which lands have been zoned or allocated for which specific uses.

The Government has plans to centralize Geographic Information System services under the Ministry of Information Technology, so that capacities are not unnecessarily duplicated. Land management is transparent and equitable for the most part; the computerization of the system has eliminated corruption. However, it is difficult for authorities to keep track of the amount of rent being charged.

The percentage of women with recognized land rights compared to men is at least equal. There are numerous examples of spousal co-ownership of lands. There is a high proportion of female-headed households with land rights. HIV/AIDS does not affect the assignment and transfer of land rights in the city or nation. The procedures to transfer land are simple. The poor and women have no restrictions to owning land. They just need to source the money for purchase.

There is no informal land market. However, if a person has been squatting on private land for 20 or more years (formally it was 12 or more years), they can apply for ownership (this does not pertain to government land). If the squatter is granted ownership of the private land, he pays 2.5 percent of the value of the land (before it became free).

In Antigua, there are only the usual tenure regimes. There is a Time-share Act, which gives one the right to occupy but not to own. There is also the Condominium Act, which allows a person to own a condominium.

ALL SAINTS VILLAGE

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>Central location in Antigua: the village thus acts as an administrative, commercial, transportation, and social services hub.</p> <p>Generally, the village enjoys good drainage due to the undulating nature of the topography and fairly high elevation (over 200 feet above sea level).</p> <p>Many social, recreational, administrative, commercial, artisan, educational, and ecclesiastical services and amenities are offered.</p> <p>There is a myriad of churches and businesses in the village, as well as a large secondary and primary school, preschools, day-care centres, computer centres, and libraries.</p> <p>There is a large police station, a fire station, and a community medical clinic.</p> <p>Recently resurfaced roads now exist in many parts of the village, some made of concrete.</p> <p>At least half of the houses can be classed as good to very good in condition, size, and appearance.</p>	<p>Obsolete fire hydrants, many in inappropriate locations.</p> <p>Need for better quality roads, sidewalks, and gutters in some parts of the village (for example, the Mack Pond area). A few homes still use pit latrines.</p> <p>A minority of houses are dilapidated, structurally weak, and aesthetically unpleasing. Some drains and gutters are choked with bushes or solid waste.</p> <p>Litter is quite visible in the village.</p> <p>School officials state that the teen pregnancy and related school dropout rates are quite high.</p>	<p>Better constructed sidewalks, pavements, and drains in some peripheral areas of the village can improve the quality of life for the population, help avert flooding, and enhance the area as a regional hub.</p> <p>Doing more in terms of cleaning streets, reducing littering, maintaining buildings, and trimming vegetation would improve the village aesthetically.</p> <p>Because of the village's central location in the country, it should try to host more concerts, pageants, fairs, fetes, festivals, and sporting events, which would be of great economic and social benefit.</p> <p>The village has a rich pool of educated and talented people that it could bring together (for example, via community councils and local government) to help springboard its socio-economic and cultural development.</p> <p>The village has a history of being very active in music and various sports; these activities should be further promoted.</p> <p>There is a picturesque date palm savannah landscape punctuated with ponds, springs, and gullies to the north of the village; past government plans to develop this into a nature park should be revived.</p>	<p>With the large number of tourists, the numerous immigrants, and the many overseas visitors who come for events like Carnival and cricket, there is a greater risk of international diseases and epidemics affecting the local population.</p> <p>If poor immigrants from other Caribbean territories keep coming into the country, the slum pockets in the village will continue to grow, eventually lowering the entire village's standard of living.</p> <p>The improper disposal and storage of garbage may result in the problem of pests, especially rodents, becoming even more acute.</p> <p>Crimes may proliferate even more due to hardened criminals being deported to Antigua from North America; inadequacies of the police force (in terms of manpower, training, attitude, and equipment); and the fear or apathy of the public in reporting crime-related activity to law-enforcement authorities.</p>

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>There are many educated and skilled individuals residing in the country.</p> <p>The population is mostly English-speaking and friendly.</p> <p>Stable socio-political conditions.</p> <p>Unique location: close proximity to the world's most lucrative market, the USA; directly across the Atlantic Ocean from the world's second most lucrative market, Western Europe; centrally located within the Caribbean archipelago; less than a day's sail from other islands for cruise ships doing 'island hopping'.</p> <p>Natural resources that are ideally suited for tourism: mostly sunny skies and spectacular sunsets; ideally warm weather and sea; cool, constant north-east trade winds; an abundance of beautiful beaches; attractive turquoise coastal waters; beautiful underwater sceneries, including coral reefs; and interesting land features.</p> <p>Rich culture, history, festivals, music, and sports, all with a strong community structure.</p> <p>The nation's small size facilitates quick sharing of information, easy organization of conventions, and quick movement of goods.</p> <p>The small economy allows the country to respond more quickly to changing external economic situations.</p> <p>Information technology is of a fairly high standard, especially with respect to infrastructure.</p> <p>National and regional disaster management services have been well tested and found to be effective; regional and international funding exists for disaster relief.</p> <p>There is island-wide access to most public services – electricity, piped water, garbage and bulk-waste collection, 'cable' television reception, landline telephone service, mobile (cellular) phone service, a state-of-the-art new hospital, and a health clinic in every community.</p>	<p>Weak manufacturing sector.</p> <p>The agricultural sector was once the mainstay of the economy, but now contributes less than 3 percent of the nation's gross domestic product; most food is now imported.</p> <p>Demographics: the small population means a small local market and low economies of scale in business and industry; a small economy is also very vulnerable to external economic shocks.</p> <p>Poor economic linkages: for example, there are not enough interactions and exchanges of mutual benefit between the two principal industries of the country – tourism and agriculture.</p> <p>Geography: periodic severe droughts; hurricanes; earthquakes (a few very powerful); occasional significant floods; small land size; agriculturally poor soils in some areas; few, if any, mineral resources; and few forests.</p> <p>Lack of a public transport system.</p> <p>Fire prevention policies and methods are, in many instances, not followed and not enforced.</p> <p>Widespread littering and illegal dumping of solid waste in the environment.</p> <p>Illegal sand mining still takes place, degrading the beaches that are so vital for tourism.</p> <p>Quite a few aging main water pipes, resulting in water leakage and discolouration.</p> <p>Most of the nation's electricity main cables are on posts, rather than buried underground, making them prone to being blown down during storms.</p> <p>In many parts of the island, roads are in deplorable condition.</p> <p>Lack of an effective land use/zoning policy often results in poor land use, a situation that is exacerbated by the country's small area and very limited land resources.</p> <p>No purpose-built disaster shelters have ever been constructed; the schools, churches, or cinemas that are used do not have the amenities to comfortably accommodate many people.</p> <p>No central sewage systems exist.</p> <p>Rain runoff drains are often too narrow and shallow, and many become blocked by garbage and vegetation.</p> <p>Because some communities are so small and close-knit, some individuals suffering from certain illnesses are reluctant and embarrassed to seek medical treatment.</p>	<p>Underexploited marine resources.</p> <p>The Caribbean Single Market and Economy gives the right to establish businesses and work in member countries.</p> <p>Economic Partnership Agreements can be used to take advantage of the European market.</p> <p>Petrocaribe and Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas agreements provide much-needed economic and technical assistance, and the potential for new markets.</p> <p>There is much potential for national economic and social advancement through investing more in such areas as education and sports tourism.</p> <p>There is a lot of room for improving human resources and capacities.</p> <p>Tapping into international resources and assistance is relatively easy.</p> <p>The export of locally produced agricultural products has potential (e.g. onions, carrots, cabbages, sea-island cotton, and high quality peanuts), as does agri-processing and other forms of secondary production.</p> <p>Because the country is ranked as an upper-middle income country while its population is relatively small, it should not be too difficult to raise the standard of living for those classified as poor or destitute.</p> <p>Additional community recreational areas can help reduce crime, serve as safe havens during disasters, and improve the quality of life for residents.</p> <p>Re-establishment of the local government system could significantly increase the efficiency with which things are done for the community.</p> <p>Communities can become safer and crime-free if the police force increases its community patrols.</p> <p>Local investment and marketing opportunities may result from the large recent inflow of immigrants.</p> <p>Alternative employment could be generated by establishing more manufacturing industries that could sell to the local market, which is internationally classified as upper-middle income.</p>	<p>Increasing import prices, mainly those of oil.</p> <p>Continuing emigration – the so-called brain drain – of the country's smartest and most educated and experienced workers to the developed countries of North America and Europe; not only are these human resources lost, but also the financial resources spent to educate and train them.</p> <p>Antigua and Barbuda is vulnerable to a number of potentially devastating natural disasters (hurricanes, strong earthquakes, droughts, bush fires).</p> <p>The local economy is very vulnerable to external economic threats such as the current global economic crisis.</p> <p>Some cultural attitudes are anti-progressive: some people are resistant to positive change; many Antiguans are xenophobic towards all recent immigrants; some locals lack national pride and engage in activities that are detrimental to the country.</p> <p>Political immaturity, where politicians may engage in political squabbles rather than join forces for development.</p> <p>A heavy reliance on tourism, which is a fickle industry easily affected by terrorism, negative events, or economic downturns.</p> <p>There is a certain disconnection between private and government agencies, leading to some inefficiency and missed opportunities.</p> <p>There is duplication among some government agencies that leads to a waste of resources; for example, there is no need for the Antigua Public Utilities Authority, the Development Control Authority, and the Lands Division to have their own separate geographic information systems.</p> <p>There is an outdated approach to general management and enforcement.</p>

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