

### AN ANNUAL SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS, ACTIVITIES, AND PUBLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1993

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#### ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT

##### Two-Year "APC" Project Completed in USVI

For over two years, the Island Resources Foundation has worked with the Government of the Virgin Islands to draft management plans for sites selected as "areas of particular concern" (APCs) under the Territory's Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Legislation. The task was completed in September of this year with IRF's delivery to Government of planning reports for each of 18 APCs.

It was in 1991, over a decade after adoption of a Virgin Islands' Coastal Management Program, that the Government's Department of Planning and Natural Resources (DPNR) first approached IRF to undertake preparation of 18 APC management plans. The process for designating areas within the coastal zone which are of "particular concern" was initially established in 1979. Preliminary plans

(continued APC PLANS, page 2)

#### A MESSAGE FROM IRF's PRESIDENT

It is a pleasure to provide our readers with the 1993 edition of the Foundation's Annual Report. As always, the year was busy, diversified, and challenging. It marked the completion of important planning documents for critical development areas in the U.S. Virgin Islands, the launching of a biodiversity component to our ongoing Development Program for Eastern Caribbean Environmental NGOs, the preparation of two new *Environmental Profiles* (for Montserrat and Anguilla), and the start-up of a three-year cooperative resource management program for the Virgin Islands (funded by the MacArthur Foundation). We have even ventured afar from our Caribbean base to work with an emerging environmental NGO in the West African dual-island state of Sao Tome and Principe.

The coming year offers new promise for the small islands which are the focus of IRF's work, as they, in turn, become the center of a UN-sponsored, two-week *Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States* (to be convened in Barbados from April 25 - May 6, 1994). The meeting is the first worldwide assemblage of nations focusing on sustainable development since the "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. It is looked upon as a testing ground for implementing key aspects of the action plan approved at Rio, and IRF will be monitoring developments closely.

As Island Resources Foundation moves ahead in this its third decade of service to island environments and island communities, we thank all of our supporters who share our enthusiasm and optimism about insular places and the peoples who inhabit them. IRF would not be here 21 years after its launching in 1972 without your assistance.

Edward L. Towle, President

change, but we can expect the conceptual basis to guide our development for the foreseeable future. Within this context, biodiversity concerns have come to play an increasingly important role in IRF's 7-year-old Institutional

(continued BIODIVERSITY, page 4)

#### BUILDING A BIODIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY

##### NGO Partners Assume Leadership Role

Conserving the diversity of life found on our planet -- *biodiversity* -- has become the focus of global efforts to understand and protect the environment. The sense of immediacy brought on by the finality and irreversibility of species extinction has made biodiversity into a catchword that did not even exist a decade ago.

Contrary to criticism that it represents just the latest in a long line of short-lived fads, biodiversity conservation has evolved as a rationale and needed focus for the mandate to "save the environment." The terminology may

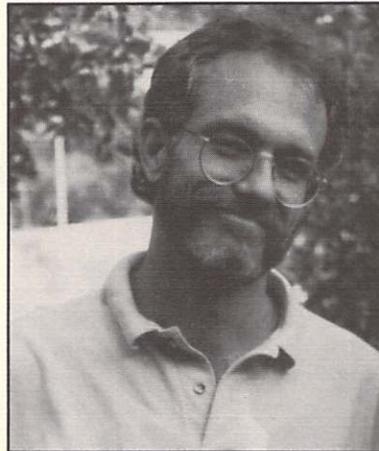
*APC PLANS (continued from page 1) ...*

for the majority of the APCs were prepared by Government's CZM staff in the early- to mid-1980s, but this initial effort was never finished, nor were the preliminary plans released for public review.

Under increasing pressure from the U.S. Government to complete the plans, DPNR initially asked IRF to prepare five "pilot" plans, a number which was later expanded to include the full 18 APC sites. Chief IRF planner for the pilot project was Adrian Schottroff, who left IRF in mid-1992 for a new post at DPNR. Richard Volk, a former coastal planner in American Samoa, joined IRF's staff in September of 1992 to assume leadership for preparation of the final 13 plans.

The time frame set for the project was extraordinary. After years of delay and postponement by Government, IRF was given a little more than 12 months to produce management plans for the 13 sites not included in the 1991-92 "pilot project". In this effort, Volk was assisted by a small staff at IRF, including IRF president Ed Towle, and environmental technicians Kathleen Strub and Christopher Biagioli. Additional support was provided by

**THE APC PROJECT IS A GOOD  
EXAMPLE OF GOVERNMENT  
PARTNERSHIP WITH A PRIVATE  
SECTOR NGO TO ACCOMPLISH A  
TASK IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST**



*Richard Volk, IRF senior resource planner who directed the APC project from 1992-93. Richard came to IRF after several years of coastal zone management experience in the South Pacific.*

DPNR's CZM staff under the leadership of Mrs. Joan Harrigan-Farrelly and the Marine Advisory Services Program at the University of the Virgin Islands' Eastern Caribbean Center.

Following a series of public hearings on each management plan, the draft documents were officially submitted by DPNR in October to the Virgin Islands CZM Commission, where they received unanimous approval. They will now be presented to the V.I. Legislature and the Territory's Governor for final review.

Preparation of the APC management plans is an important step forward in the evolution of Virgin Islands coastal management planning. While recognizing that the APC project was largely driven by an external deadline imposed by the U.S. Government and that, as a consequence, public involvement and interagency input were reduced, IRF believes that the process has served to refocus interest on coastal planning issues. Each APC plan synthesizes an abundance of useful information on a broad range of planning and management concerns relative to each site. Taken together, the APC plans provide a strong foundation for establishing more consistent, legally supported guidelines to direct future development of critical coastal areas in the Virgin Islands.

## TWO NEW ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILES COMPLETED

In late 1992, two Caribbean islands -- Montserrat and Anguilla -- were selected for preparation of *Environmental Profiles*. Both efforts, part of more comprehensive environmental management programs in each Territory, were funded by the United Nations Development Program.

As in the case of six earlier Environmental Profile Projects completed in 1991 by IRF and the Caribbean Conservation Association, Island Resources Foundation was asked to provide technical assistance and support for the projects in Montserrat and Anguilla. Memorandums of Understanding were signed by IRF and the Governments of each island, and an environmental NGO was selected for local project coordination -- the National Trust in Montserrat and the Archaeological and Historical Society in Anguilla.

The two *Profiles* (completed and distributed in pre-print form in 1993) focus less on detailed background information than did their six predecessors. Rather, the focus in Montserrat and Anguilla was on identifying critical environmental issues within key environment/development sectors and providing an action agenda for change in environmental policies and resource management programs.

At the present time, funding is not available to publish these *Profiles*. However, anticipating immediate interest in the documents, IRF can provide bound photocopies, at cost (US\$23. for Montserrat and US\$25. for Anguilla, plus postage and handling). Send pre-paid requests to IRF's Washington, D.C. Publications Office.

### THREE-YEAR GRANT APPROVED BY Mac ARTHUR FOUNDATION

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation has approved a three-year grant to Island Resources Foundation, in support of a collaborative public/private sector effort to develop integrated conservation and resource management programs in the U.S. Virgin Islands. The MacArthur grant focuses on further development of the **Virgin Islands Resource Management Cooperative (VIRMC)**, a unique institutional vehicle created in the mid-1980s with the assistance of the V.I. National Park and approximately a dozen public and private sector research and resource management institutions based in or carrying out programs in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Behind the effort to reestablish VIRMC lies the premise that building institutional capacity for teamwork and interdisciplinary cooperation in pursuit of common objectives is a difficult task. Even more difficult is identifying appropriate techniques that link or transfer skills and competence among and between institutions with related, generally compatible environmental program agendas. Nevertheless, it is an assumption of this new program that there is sufficient institutional capacity, interest and concern in the Virgin Islands for establishing a coordinated team approach aimed at addressing the difficult environment/development challenges now before the Territory.

When speaking recently about the three-year program to build the Virgin Islands Resource Management Cooperative, IRF president Ed Towle had this to say. "We are not going to build VIRMC like an architect designs a monumental building -- with great attention to detail and elaborate advanced plans and a fixed form. Rather, we are going to focus on an institutional framework for cooperative community service, education, research, and human resource development. Such a model implies sensitivity to local needs (which are dynamic and changing); it requires co-opting existing conventional wisdom, common sense and lessons learned; and it calls for using existing institutions as starting points while, at the same time, requiring creative responses to new opportunities and challenges from within the Territory and the region."

#### WHAT IS IRF ?

For more than two decades, **Island Resources Foundation (IRF)** has sought to promote and secure funding for programs that both protect and enhance the development options of small islands. Within its flexible organizational framework, the Foundation combines many disciplines, people, and institutional partners in an attempt to understand the peculiar constraints of insular environments, to define the special problems and concerns of those living within insular communities, and to identify workable solutions that remain sensitive to insular perspectives.

IRF is a non-profit, unendowed, operating foundation that funds its activities through a combination of grants, contracts and unrestricted donations. It undertakes donor-supported technical assistance programs, as well as resource planning and R & D contract work as a public service for governments and international agencies and for established non-governmental organizations.



**Kevel Lindsay of Antigua, 1993 recipient of IRF's Euan P. McFarlane Environmental Leadership Award.**

*The Euan McFarlane Award was established by IRF in 1987 to provide recognition of West Indians under the age of 35 who have demonstrated outstanding environmental leadership. The Award includes an unrestricted \$1,000 cash gift which is funded from an endowment provided by Laurance S. Rockefeller. Mr. Kevel Lindsay of Antigua, the 1993 McFarlane Award recipient, joins prior honorees from St. Lucia (Yves Renard and Mervin Williams), from Dominica (Ronald Charles and Arlington James), and from Barbados (Alissandra Cummins).*

*Mr. Lindsay, a Government forester in Antigua, has emerged as a leader within the country's most prominent environmental NGO, the Environmental Awareness Group (known as EAG). He has worked closely with that organization in designing and implementing agroforestry and biodiversity programs. Both efforts have been important in encouraging improved partnerships between public and private sector institutions in Antigua.*

*At the left, Kevel is pictured at Antigua's Wallings Reservoir, site of a new conservation and reforestation project sponsored by the Government of Antigua, EAG, IRF, and the International Institute of Tropical Forestry.*

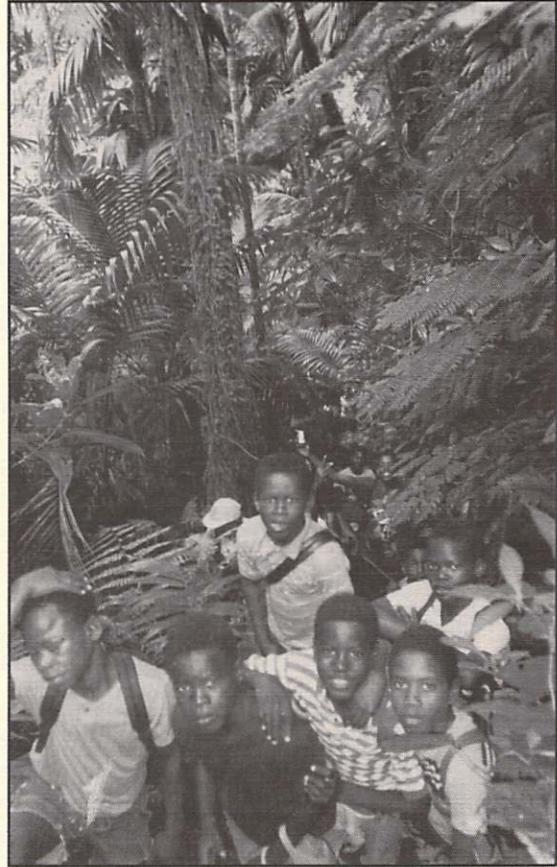
*BIODIVERSITY (continued from page 1) ...*

Development Program for Eastern Caribbean NGOs. During 1993, IRF and several of its NGO partners supported programs specifically designed to build local institutional capacity for maintaining and promoting the biological diversity of Caribbean islands. These efforts included:

- Nevis Historical and Conservation Society, two-year project funded by World Wildlife Fund-U.S.
- St. Christopher Heritage Society, one-year project funded by the Biodiversity Support Program
- Antigua Environmental Awareness Group, two-year project funded by the Moriah Fund with additional support from The Nature Conservancy
- Montserrat National Trust, two-year project funded by the Moriah Fund with additional support from The Nature Conservancy.

Each biodiversity project is designed to raise the technical "literacy" of environmental NGOs and to upgrade NGO research skills for inventorying, evaluating, and monitoring environmentally sensitive areas. Additionally, the projects focus on building a constituency for conserving the biological heritage of each participating island, through a variety of community outreach, educational, and public service activities.

In encouraging and identifying opportunities for its NGO partners to take a lead on biodiversity, IRF is promoting what it has long maintained is an essential role for non-governmental organizations, namely, to collect, store, monitor, assess, and publicize information about critical natural resources. To this end, in 1994 IRF will expand its NGO biodiversity program to additional Eastern Caribbean countries, and has already received second-year funding from the Moriah Fund/Nature Conservancy and the Biodiversity Support Program for this purpose. Further monies will be provided under a grant from the International Institute of Tropical Forestry in Puerto Rico.



*Primary school children from St. Kitts visit one of five biodiversity sites studied by the St. Christopher Heritage Society. Educating students about the biodiversity values of study areas was a primary objective of the Society's year-long biodiversity project.*

## BOARD, STAFF NOTES

**Dr. LaVerne Ragster**, director of the Eastern Caribbean Center at the University of the Virgin Islands, was elected to the IRF Board of Trustees at the Board's annual meeting in September.

**Mr. Richard Volk**, IRF senior resource planner, resigned from the Foundation in November to assume a position as director of a four-year planning project for Corpus Christi, Texas (USA).

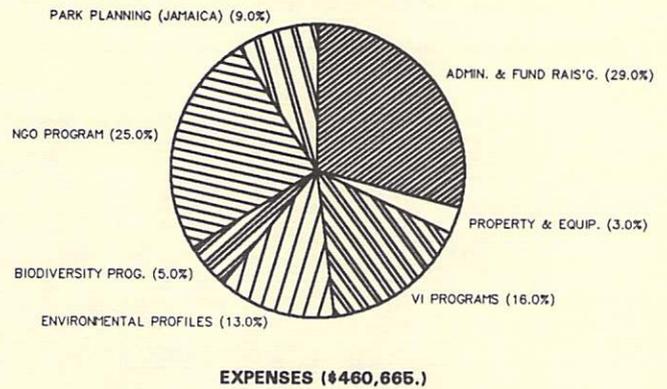
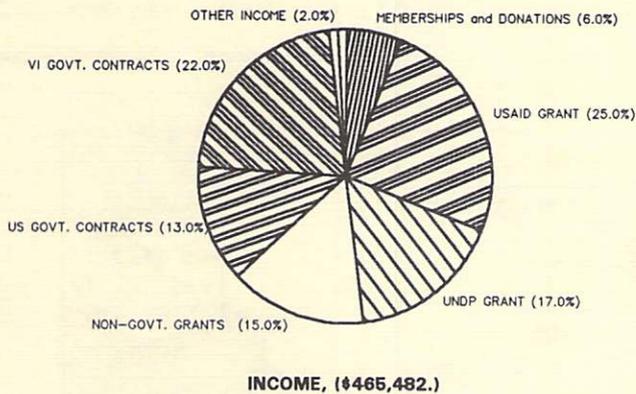
**Ms. Kathleen (Kammy) Strub**, research assistant for the Virgin Islands APC project, returned to graduate school in September at the University of Texas.

**Ms. Linda (Rikki) Grober**, IRF intern at the St. Christopher Heritage Society in St. Kitts, completed her Master's Degree in Environmental Management at Duke University and is now working with the Virgin Islands National Park in St. John.

## MEMBERSHIPS and CONTRIBUTIONS

Island Resources Foundation is a non-endowed, operating foundation. It is tax-exempt under the laws of the United States, and contributions -- including memberships -- are tax deductible in the U.S. Both individual and institutional memberships are available in categories ranging from \$25 - \$500 for individuals and from \$200 - \$2,000 for institutions.

The Foundation's headquarters office in the U.S. Virgin Islands would be happy to provide more information on ways you can support the work of the Foundation, either through cash gifts or through donations of real property or other assets.



THE 1993 FISCAL YEAR AT A GLANCE

IRF's PRESIDENT ON THE GO ...

The year found IRF's president Ed Towle representing the Foundation, its programs, and its mission at a variety of forums and locales. Some of these included:

- Speech on "Tourism and the Natural, Built and Cultural Environment," presented at the Second Annual **Caribbean Conference on Ecotourism** held in the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- Speaker at a Leadership Conference on the Socio-economic Development and Carrying Capacity of Bonaire, Netherlands Antilles, co-sponsored by the Government and the Washington-based **Partners for Livable Communities**.
- Panel participant for an environment session at the annual Miami Conference on the Caribbean, sponsored by **Caribbean/Latin American Action**.

- Presentation on "The Role of Non-governmental Organizations" at a conference on Environmental Health and Sustainable Tourism, held in the Bahamas and sponsored by the **Pan American Health Organization**.
- Member of the U.S. Delegation to **UN Preparatory Committee (PrepCom)** meeting held at UN Headquarters in New York in preparation for the 1994 Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island States.
- Participant at a planning meeting for Biosphere Reserves, held at Estes Park in the Rocky Mountains and sponsored by the U.S. **Man and the Biosphere Program**.

In June, under the auspices of the U.S. Information Agency, Dr. Towle spent two weeks in **Sao Tome and Principe**, an island state located 200 kilometers off the coast of Gabon in west-central Africa. His assignment was to provide assistance to emerging environmental organizations in Sao Tome and to forge linkages between these groups and the environmental community in the U.S. and Caribbean.

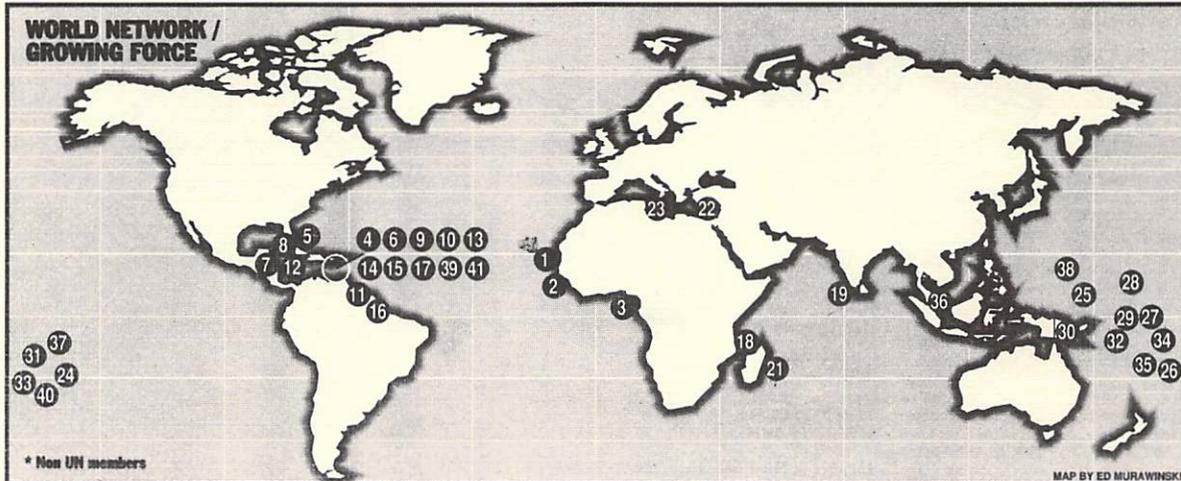
During the year, Towle also participated in several meetings of the board of the **Caribbean Environment and Development Institute (CEDI)**, of which he is a founding member. A coalition of public and private interests, CEDI was established in 1992 to promote environmentally sound development in the Wider Caribbean region. Based in Puerto Rico, CEDI's board members represent both conservation groups and industry. Board president is Manuel Del Valle, president of Bacardi Rum.



IRF's conference room "in the mangroves" at the Foundation's St. Thomas headquarters. Pictured at a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Board of Trustees are (l-r) Henry Wheatley, vice president of the Board; Charles Consolvo, secretary; Judith Towle, treasurer; and Ed Towle, president.

## SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES - FOCUS OF '94 UN GLOBAL CONFERENCE

Representatives from 41 small island states will meet in Barbados in 1994 to discuss sustainable development issues of particular concern to small islands. This will be the first UN meeting on sustainable development since the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro. The information below on the world community of small island states is taken from THE EARTH TIMES (August 30, 1993).



### ATLANTIC

#### 1. Cape Verde

Population 386,000; 247 per sq. mi.  
Area 1,557 sq. mi., a bit larger than Rhode Island.  
Birth rate 48 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy 59 m, 63 f.  
Literacy 37%

#### 2. Guinea-Bissau

Population 1,023,000; 73 per sq. mi.  
Area 13,948 sq. mi., about the size of Connecticut and New Hampshire combined.  
Birth rate 42 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy 45 m, 48 f.  
Literacy 36%

#### 3. Sao Tome and Principe

Population 128,000; 344 per sq. mi.  
Area 372 sq. mi., slightly larger than New York City.  
Birth rate 38 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy n/a.  
Literacy, 50%

### CARIBBEAN

#### 4. Antigua and Barbuda

Population 64,000; 374 per sq. mi.  
Area 171 sq. mi.  
Birth rate 11 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy n/a.  
Literacy 90%

#### 5. Bahamas

Population 251,000; 48 per sq. mi.  
Area 5,380 sq. mi., about the size of Connecticut.  
Birth rate 19 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy 69 m, 76 f.  
Literacy 95%

#### 6. Barbados

Population 254,000; 1,530 per sq. mi.  
Area 166 sq. mi.  
Birth rate 16 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy 73 m, 77 f.  
Literacy 99%

#### 7. Belize

Population 228,000; 111 per sq. mi.  
Area 8,867 sq. mi.  
Birth rate 25 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy 67 m, 72 f.  
Literacy 93%

#### 8. Cuba

Population 10,732,000; 242 per sq. mi.  
Area 44,218 sq. mi., nearly as large as Pennsylvania.

Birth rate 18 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy 73 m, 78 f.  
Literacy 98%

#### 9. Dominica

Population 86,000; 296 per sq. mi.  
Area 290 sq. mi., about one-fourth the size of Rhode Island.  
Birth rate 26 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy 73 m, 79 f.  
Literacy 90%

#### 10. Grenada

Population 84,000; 654 per sq. mi.  
Area 133 sq. mi., twice the size of Washington, D.C.  
Birth rate 35 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy 69 m, 74 f.  
Literacy 95%

#### 11. Guyana

Population 748,000; 9 per sq. mi.  
Area 83,000 sq. mi., the size of Idaho.  
Birth rate 23 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy 61 m, 64 f.  
Literacy 95%

#### 12. Jamaica

Population 2,489,000; 556 per sq. mi.  
Area 4,232 sq. mi., slightly smaller than Connecticut.  
Birth rate 24 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy 72 m, 76 f.  
Literacy 98%

#### 13. St. Kitts and Nevis

Population 40,293; 399 per sq. mi.  
Area 101 sq. mi.  
Birth rate 39 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy n/a.  
Literacy 98%

#### 14. St. Lucia

Population 153,075; 643 per sq. mi.  
Area 238 sq. mi., about one-fifth the size of Rhode Island.  
Birth rate 31 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy 69 m, 74 f.  
Literacy 78%

#### 15. St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Population 114,000; 760 per sq. mi.  
Area 150 sq. mi., about twice the size of Washington D.C.  
Birth rate 27 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy 69 m, 74 f.  
Literacy 85%

#### 16. Suriname

Population 402,000; 126 per sq. mi.  
Area 63,037 sq. mi., slightly larger than Georgia.  
Birth rate 27 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy 66 m, 71 f.  
Literacy 65%

#### 17. Trinidad and Tobago

Population, 1,285,000; 648 per sq. mi.  
Area, 1,980 sq. mi., the size of Delaware.  
Birth rates, 21 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy, 68 m, 72 f.  
Literacy, 97%

### INDIAN OCEAN

#### 18. Comoros

Population, 476,000; 568 per sq. mi.  
Area, 838 sq. mi., half the size of Delaware.  
Birth rate, 47 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy, 54 m, 58 f.  
Literacy, 15%

#### 19. Maldives

Population, 226,000; 1,965 per sq. mi.  
Area, 115 sq. mi., twice the size of Washington D.C.  
Birth rate, 47 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy, 61 m, 65 f.  
Literacy, 93%

#### 20. Mauritius

Population, 1,081,900; 1,368 per sq. mi.  
Area, 790 sq. mi., about the size of Rhode Island.  
Birth rate, 19 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy, 61 m, 65 f.  
Literacy, 93%

#### 21. Seychelles

Population, 68,000; 397 per sq. mi.  
Area, 171 sq. mi.  
Birth rate, 23 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy, 65 m, 71 f.  
Literacy, 80%

### MEDITERRANEAN

#### 22. Cyprus

Population, 708,000; 194 per sq. mi.  
Area, 3,572 sq. mi., smaller than Connecticut.  
Birth rate, 18 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy, 74 m, 80 f.  
Literacy, 95%

#### 23. Malta

Population, 354,000; 2,901 per sq. mi.  
Area, 122 sq. mi., twice the size of Washington.  
Birth rate, 14 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy, 74 m, 79 f.  
Literacy, 25%

### PACIFIC

#### 24. Cook Islands\*

Population, 17,185; 31 per sq. mi.  
Area, 93 sq. mi.  
Birth rate, 15 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy, 72 m, 78 f.  
Literacy, 99%

#### 25. Federated States of Micronesia

Population, 111,000; 411 per sq. mi.  
Area, 270 sq. mi.  
Birth rate, 34 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy, 68 m, 73 f.  
Literacy, 90%

#### 26. Fiji

Population, 744,000; 105 per sq. mi.  
Area, 7,056 sq. mi., the size of Massachusetts.  
Birth rate, 26 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy, 62 m, 67 f.  
Literacy, 85%

#### 27. Kiribati\*

Population, 71,000; 266 per sq. mi.  
Area, 266 sq. mi., slightly smaller than New York City.  
Birth rate, n/a.  
Life expectancy, n/a.  
Literacy, 90%

#### 28. Marshall Islands

Population, 49,000; 697 per sq. mi.  
Area, 70 sq. mi.  
Birth rate, 47 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy, 61 m, 64 f.  
Literacy, 86%

#### 29. Nauru\*

Population, 9,333; 1,166 per sq. mi.  
Area, 8 sq. mi.  
Birth rate, 19 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy, n/a.  
Literacy, 99%

#### 30. Papua New Guinea

Population, 3,913,000; 21 per sq. mi.  
Area, 178,260 sq. mi., slightly larger than California.  
Birth rate, 34 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy, 55 m, 56 f.  
Literacy, 52%

#### 31. Samoa

Population, 190,000; 167 per sq. mi.  
Area, 1,113 sq. mi., the size of Rhode Island.  
Birth rate, 34 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy, 64 m, 69 f.  
Literacy, 90%

#### 32. Solomon Islands

Population, 347,000; 32 per sq. mi.  
Area, 10,640 sq. mi., slightly larger than Maryland.  
Birth rate, 41 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy, 67 m, 72 f.  
Literacy, 60%

#### 33. Tonga\*

Population, 102,000; 377 per sq. mi.  
Area, 270 sq. mi., smaller than New York City.  
Birth rate, 27 per 1,000.

Life expectancy, 65 m, 70 f.  
Literacy, 99%

#### 34. Tuvalu\*

Population, 9,317; 931 per sq. mi.  
Area, 10 sq. mi., less than one-half the size of Manhattan.  
Birth rate, 29 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy, 60 m, 65 f.  
Literacy, 96%

#### 35. Vanuatu

Population, 170,000; 29 per sq. mi.  
Area, 5,700 sq. mi.  
Birth rate, 37 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy, 67 m, 72 f.  
Literacy, 90%

### SOUTH CHINA SEA

#### 36. Singapore

Population, 2,756,000; 12,303 per sq. mi.  
Area, 224 sq. mi., smaller than New York City.  
Birth rate, 18 per 1,000.  
Life expectancy, 72 m, 74 f.  
Literacy, 87%

### OBSERVERS\*

#### 37. American Samoa

Population, 46,773;  
Area, 77 sq. mi.  
Birth rate, n/a.  
Life expectancy, n/a.  
Literacy, n/a.

#### 38. Guam

Population, 133,152; 631.6 per sq. mi.  
Area, 209 sq. mi.  
Birth rate, n/a.  
Life expectancy, n/a.  
Literacy, n/a.

#### 39. Netherlands Antilles

Population, 187,000; 485.7 per sq. mi.  
Area, 385 sq. mi.  
Birth rate, n/a.  
Life expectancy, n/a.  
Literacy, n/a.

#### 40. Niue

Population, 2,500; 25 per sq. mi.  
Area, 100 sq. mi.  
Birth rate, n/a.  
Life expectancy, n/a.  
Literacy, n/a.

#### 41. US Virgin Islands

Population, 101,809; 748.6 per sq. mi.  
Area, 133 sq. mi.  
Birth rate, n/a.  
Life expectancy, n/a.  
Literacy, n/a.

-EDITED BY LISA YASUFUKU