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Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

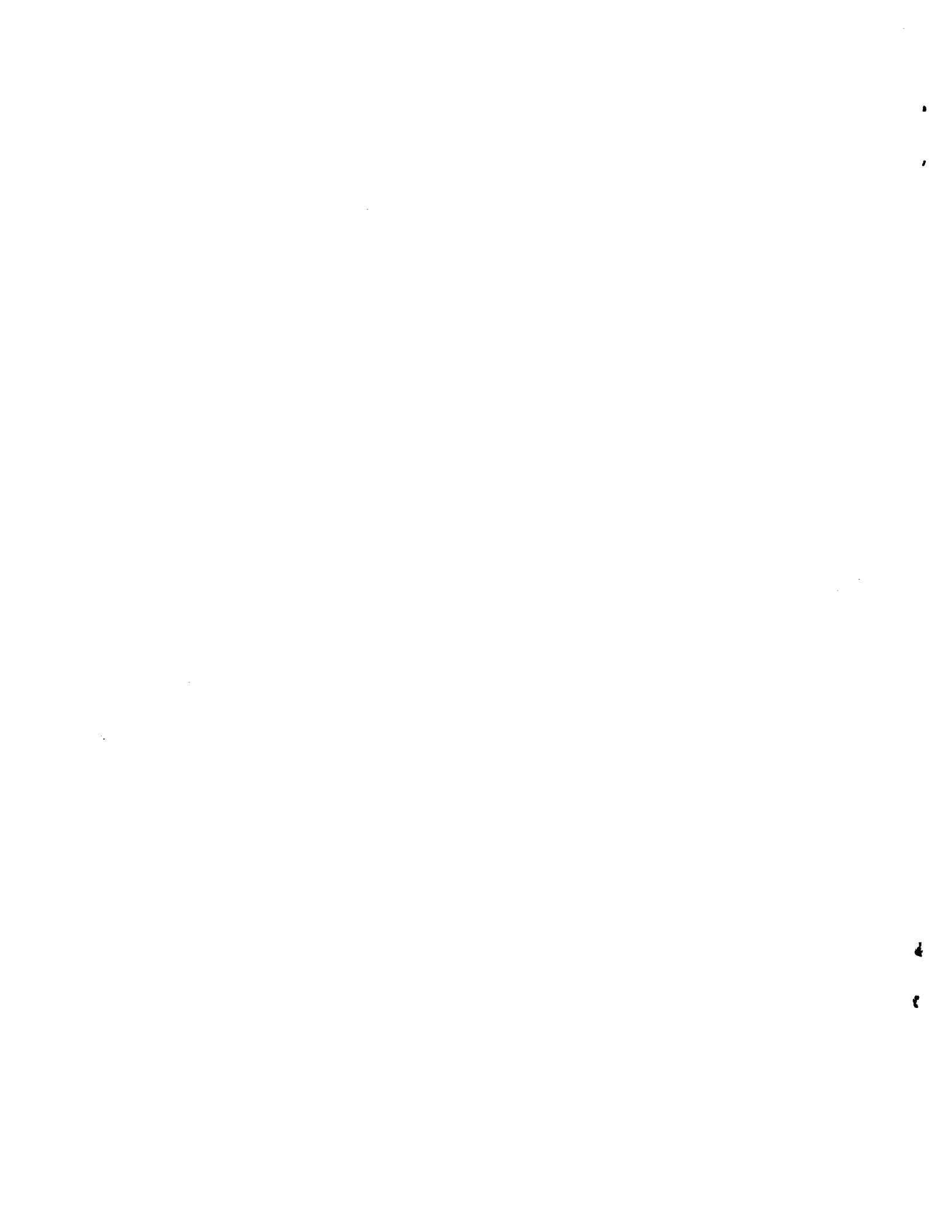


ACTION TAKEN ON CDCC RESOLUTIONS AND REVIEW OF  
RESOLUTIONS OF ECLAC AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES  
WHICH MAY HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR CDCC



**UNITED NATIONS**

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN  
Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean



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**ACTION TAKEN ON CDCC RESOLUTIONS AND REVIEW OF  
RESOLUTIONS OF ECLAC AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES  
WHICH MAY HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR CDCC**

**INTRODUCTION**

In this document, the secretariat brings to the attention of member countries a selective listing of resolutions/decisions which were adopted at recent sessions of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the United Nations General Assembly and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The resolutions included are those which may be of particular interest to the member countries of the CDCC or may be of particular relevance to the work programme or mandate of the CDCC. Inevitably, given the spatial confines of this document, there has been a rather selective inclusion of resolutions and, in some cases, a rather abbreviated summary of them.

Representatives of member countries and associate member countries may nevertheless find the document to be a useful basis for informing themselves of action taken on CDCC resolutions and for discussing possible follow-up work on resolutions of other United Nations bodies.

Resolutions are taken from the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the CDCC, the twenty-third session of ECLAC and the forty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly. Decisions of the thirty-seventh session of the UNDP Governing Council are also included.

## PART I

## CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE (CDCC)

Summary of resolutions of the  
eleventh and twelfth sessions of CDCC

At the most recent sessions of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), the eleventh and twelfth sessions (November 1988 and December 1989) respectively, nine resolutions were adopted:

Resolutions adopted at the eleventh session of CDCC

- Resolution 22 (XI): Support for Haiti and the Dominican Republic
- Resolution 23 (XI): Policies on harmful wastes in the environment
- Resolution 24 (XI): Programme of assistance to small island developing countries
- Resolution 25 (XI): Admission of Aruba as an Associate Member of CDCC
- Resolution 26 (XI): Role and functioning of CDCC

Resolutions adopted at the twelfth session of CDCC

- Resolution 27 (XII): Working group on access of non-independent Caribbean countries to programmes and activities of the United Nations system
- Resolution 28 (XII): Removal of language barriers
- Resolution 29 (XII): Role and functioning of CDCC: co-operation and co-ordination between CDCC and regional and international organizations and specialized agencies
- Resolution 30 (XII): Co-ordination between the CDCC and the CARICOM Secretariat in relation with non-CARICOM CDCC member countries

Summary of resolutions and action taken by the CDCC secretariat

**Resolution 22 (XI): Support for Haiti and the Dominican Republic**

This resolution required the CDCC secretariat to give particular attention to initiating and strengthening technical co-operation between the other CDCC member countries and Haiti and the Dominican Republic, and to the co-ordination of their activities with relevant bodies with a view to supporting certain priority socio-economic projects in those countries.

The member governments were asked to consider to what extent they were able to give support to the joint application of Haiti and the Dominican Republic for membership of the African Caribbean Pacific (ACP) Group of countries under the Lomé Convention.

Haiti and the Dominican Republic have since been admitted to the ACP Group and the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat has initiated technical co-operation projects in Haiti in demography, population policy and women in development.

The ECLAC/CDCC secretariat is collaborating with the ECLAC Subregional Office in Mexico in the formulation of a technical co-operation programme for Haiti to be executed by ECLAC.

**Resolution 23 (XI): Policies on harmful waste in the environment**

By resolution 23 (XI), the Committee requested the secretariat to prepare, in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), a report on damage caused by the disposal of polluting substances and the use of toxic substances by enterprises of some developed countries in several CDCC member States.

In response, the secretariat sought the co-operation of UNEP, the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) and the CARICOM Secretariat. However they were faced with information constraints and a questionnaire was sent to all Caribbean governments in order to elicit the relevant information. Completed questionnaires were received from Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands. When all the completed questionnaires are received a report will be prepared which will focus on damage caused by international trade in hazardous wastes in the region and on measures for sound waste-handling and treatment.

**Resolution 24 (XI): Programme of assistance to small island developing countries**

Pursuant to resolution 21 (X) the CDCC secretariat had prepared a plan of action for small island developing countries. The plan of action was accepted by the Committee as stated in resolution 24(XI). The secretariat was directed to implement same and to report annually on the progress of implementation as well as on efforts made to sensitize the international community to the special problems of small island developing countries.

On the special case of the non-independent countries, the CDCC secretariat was directed to continue to examine the access of the non-independent Caribbean countries to programmes and activities of the United Nations system.

Some progress was made on the development of a programme for small island developing countries in the Caribbean subregion, in response to mandates of the Committee during its last four sessions. The secretariat reports on this progress under another item on the agenda for the thirteenth session of CDCC.

**Resolution 25 (XI): Admission of Aruba as an Associate Member of CDCC**

Aruba was admitted as an associate member of CDCC during the eleventh session of the Committee in November 1988.

**Resolution 26 (XI): Role and functioning of the CDCC**

The "role and functioning of CDCC" received the attention of a number of sessions of the CDCC. Related resolutions adopted at previous sessions of CDCC include: 9 (VI), 10 (VI), 12(VII), 13(VII), 20(IX) and implicitly 21 (X) and 24 (XI) followed by recommendations emanating from meetings of the Monitoring Committee. These resolutions and recommendations relate to the strengthening of the CDCC secretariat organizationally, substantively and financially and emphasize the secretariat's potential role of facilitator of relations between the Caribbean and the United Nations system.

Action taken in response to these resolutions is reported on in the report of the twelfth session of CDCC and in the reports of the meetings of the Monitoring Committee of the CDCC.



**Resolution 27 (XII): Working group on access of non-independent Caribbean countries to programmes and activities of the United Nations system**

By resolution 27 (XII), the Committee requested the establishment of a working group of the CDCC to examine the access of non-independent Caribbean countries to programmes and activities of the United Nations system, with the aim of promoting from within the system technical and other assistance to these countries in the furtherance of their development processes. The working group was established and produced a report which is to be further considered by the group before presentation to the CDCC.

**Resolution 28 (XII): Removal of language barriers**

This resolution requested member States to promote the teaching of languages in the region, interchange of students, regular radio and television programmes, the support of all concrete efforts towards enhanced communication in Caribbean trade and promotion of the highest sensitivity to multilingualism.

The onus is on member States to implement this resolution, facilitated by the secretariat.

Knowledge of the language situation in the subregion suggests that activity supportive of this resolution is being pursued in an ad hoc manner in CDCC member countries. The proposal to establish national chapters of the Caribbean Language Institute in CDCC member countries will facilitate the formulation and adoption of such policies.

**Resolution 29 (XII): Role and functioning of CDCC: Co-operation and co-ordination between CDCC and regional and international organizations and specialized agencies**

This resolution requested the secretariat to convene each year one inter-organizational meeting immediately before and shortly after the sessions of CDCC in order to ascertain and improve the functional co-operation between CDCC and regional and international organizations and other donor agencies. The secretariat was also requested to include the item "inter-organizational co-operation" on the agenda of each meeting of the CDCC.

The secretariat convened an inter-organizational meeting in February 1991, the report of which is to be considered by the CDCC at its thirteenth session.

**Resolution 30 (XII): Co-ordination between the CDCC and the CARICOM Secretariat in relation with non-CARICOM CDCC member countries**

The secretariat was requested to support the work of the West Indian Commission and to facilitate contact between the Commission and the non-CARICOM CDCC member countries in order to assist the Commission in its work. The secretariat was also requested to submit a report to the thirteenth session of CDCC on the implementation of this resolution.

A number of initiatives were taken as a result of this resolution, but specifically two staff members of the secretariat were involved in the preparatory activities for the Caribbean Economic Conference, the results of which will be a major input into the deliberations and the final report of the Commission.

Arrangements were made for a visit to the Commission by the Chairman of the Monitoring Committee and the Director of the secretariat. The Director and another staff member had previously visited the Office of the Commission and agreed on areas of collaboration.

## PART II

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE  
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (ECLAC)

The following resolutions of the twenty-third session of ECLAC are being brought to the attention of member countries:

- Resolution 503 (XXIII) Support for Haiti
- Resolution 505 (XXIII) Admission of Puerto Rico as an associate member
- Resolution 506 (XXIII) Economic co-operation between the Caribbean nations and the other countries of the region
- Resolution 507 (XXIII) Changing production patterns, social equity and the International Development Strategy
- Resolution 508 (XXIII) Co-operation among developing countries and regions
- Resolution 511 (XXIII) Guidelines for the work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) vis-à-vis the new situation facing the region
- Resolution 513 (XXIII) The role of women in economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Resolution 515 (XXIII) Activities of ECLAC in the fight against drug abuse
- Resolution 516 (XXIII) Activities of ECLAC in the field of the environment

**Resolution 503 (XXIII) Support for Haiti**

By this resolution ECLAC supported actions of the Government of Haiti in the context of the second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and outside of it since Haiti was the only country in Latin America and the Caribbean which was a hard core least developed country. All official bilateral sources as well as intergovernmental and multilateral institutions, the

governments of Latin America, Caribbean member States and all specialized programmes and agencies were implored to intensify their co-operation activities with Haiti.

The secretariat of the Commission and other relevant agencies were asked to disseminate the contents of the resolution and to intensify their efforts to provide information aimed at promoting greater public awareness of the actions taken by Haiti in the field of international co-operation.

**Resolution 505 (XXIII) Admission of Puerto Rico as an associate member of ECLAC**

By this resolution, ECLAC admitted Puerto Rico as an associate member of the organization.

**Resolution 506 (XXIII) Economic co-operation between the Caribbean nations and other countries of the region**

The resolution made reference to the interest of Caribbean countries and those of Latin America in developing and intensifying relations between the two groups of countries. The role and efforts of CARICOM, CDCC and the Latin American support group of Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil and Mexico were also cited.

The resolution:

1. Urged the Latin American and Caribbean member countries of the Commission and the secretariats of the relevant groupings of the countries of the region to identify concrete possibilities for co-operation between the Caribbean and Latin American countries;
2. Invited the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) to evaluate the possibilities for co-operation between these groups of countries and to make such recommendations as it considered appropriate;
3. Recommended that the agenda of the regular sessions of ECLAC should include an item entitled "Strengthening of the relations of the Caribbean countries with other subregions and other countries of Latin America", with special attention to the recommendations which the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee might make in this respect;
4. Requested specific action of the Executive Secretary of ECLAC in order to, inter alia, intensify co-operation between the Subregional Headquarters of ECLAC in the Caribbean and in Mexico, and between them and ECLAC Headquarters in Santiago, in order to promote greater technical co-operation with the Caribbean subregion; work closely with the secretariat of the Caribbean

Development and Co-operation Committee, SELA and other relevant bodies or secretariats of groupings in the region to the benefit of Caribbean countries and in accordance with objectives as stated in this resolution; and support the actions to benefit the Caribbean countries which were approved by the Latin American Council and are now underway within the framework of SELA.

**Resolution 507 (XXIII)      Changing production patterns, social equity  
and the international development strategy**

This resolution emanated from the discussions on the document "Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity: The Prime Task of Latin American and Caribbean Development in the 1990s" which was prepared by the ECLAC secretariat and discussed at the twenty-third session. Reference was also made to another document "International Development Strategy: Some Considerations from the Standpoint of Latin America and the Caribbean."

The resolution noted the severe economic and social setbacks and imbalances of the last decade, and conversely the political advances and the sweeping changes occurring in the international arena. In addition, the new resolve of the international community as enshrined in the "Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries" adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 1 May 1990 was cited. There was also a re-affirmation of the important role of regional and subregional integration schemes for the Caribbean and Latin America in supporting the process of changing production patterns.

Within this context, specific recommendations supported increased co-operation and mutual trade between countries of the region and Eastern European countries; and the formulation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade to be used as a guiding instrument for future consultations on international economic co-operation. The resolution also recommended that the member States take account of the objectives and commitments contained in the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation within the context of the priority concerns of the Latin America and Caribbean region.

The ECLAC secretariat was requested to disseminate the main conclusions of the session and promote the broadest possible debate on the issues raised in the document on changing production patterns with social equity.

**Resolution 508 (XXIII) Co-operation among developing countries and regions**

In the operative paragraphs of this resolution, the ECLAC secretariat was required to strengthen the procedure for and the process of technical co-operation among developing countries and regions by all available means at the national, regional and international levels.

**Resolution 511 (XXIII) Guidelines for the work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) vis-à-vis the new situations facing the region**

In this resolution, the actual and potential contribution of ILPES in the field of development planning and policies was recognized. Concern was expressed for the Institute's financial difficulties; negligent governments were urged to correct the situation; and the Institute was asked to explore other sources of funding.

**Resolution 513 (XXIII) The role of women in economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean**

This resolution endorsed the assessment and recommendations made by the Fourth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean and by the ninth meeting of Presiding Officers of that conference. In addition, the Executive Secretary was urged to provide as much support as possible for the regional activities on women and development geared especially for the forthcoming regional conferences and for the world conference scheduled for 1995.

**Resolution 515 (XXIII) Activities of ECLAC in the fight against drug abuse**

The preambular paragraphs recognized the breadth and gravity of the problem of illicit narcotic drugs and the action taken in recent years by the international community.

Action proposed included strengthening co-operation at the regional level to combat problems of illicit drugs; studying regional forms of implementation of the Global Programme of Action and of the United Nations Decade Against Drug Abuse covering the period 1991 to 2000. It was recommended that the Executive Secretary of ECLAC intensify ECLAC's activities in this field and

obtain additional supplementary resources from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) or from extrabudgetary contributions. It was also requested that funds be allocated in the 1992-1993 biennium resources for research and technical co-operation activities related to the concerns expressed above.

**Resolution 516 (XXIII) Activities of ECLAC in the field of the environment**

The resolution endorsed support for ECLAC's initiatives in the field of the environment and encourages close co-operation among all countries of the Commission. It was recommended that ECLAC's support to the countries be provided within the context of policies aimed at enhancing environmentally sustainable production patterns with ever-increasing equity. Participation of all countries in the preparatory regional meeting to be held in Mexico City in April 1991 was encouraged.

Other agenda items of special interest to the Caribbean

Apart from the resolutions indicated above, there were two agenda items discussed in Caracas which may be of special interest to the Caribbean:

1. The international development strategy for the 1990s: Some considerations from the standpoint of Latin America and the Caribbean

ECLAC has been assisting in the formulation of the international development strategy. This strategy had been considered by the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) in March 1989 and basic guidelines were adopted for the preparation of the strategy and the agreement reached by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session. The preparation of the strategy was linked to the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international co-operation, April/May 1990, in which was adopted, by consensus, the Declaration on International Co-operation.

In a status report on the IDS at the twenty-third session, the secretariat presented background material on three of the subjects included in the outline of the IDS which it had addressed: international trade relations, human resources and poverty and an environmentally sustainable form of development.

It was emphasized that the subregion should assume an important role in the formulation of the new strategy, to ensure that the subregion's vision for the future was integrated into the IDS.

## 2. Subregional activities in the Caribbean

Under this agenda item, the twenty-third ECLAC session discussed subregional activities in the Caribbean as part of the draft work programme of the ECLAC system. Excerpts from the report of the discussion under this item are reproduced below:

### Subprogramme 14: Subregional activities in the Caribbean

In introducing this subprogramme, the representative of the secretariat noted that its presentation as a separate subprogramme at the same level of importance as the Commission's traditional thematic subprogramme was in response to a long-standing desire on the part of the Caribbean countries to provide the activities of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters with their own identity in the programme of work. The list of programme elements included an economic survey of the countries of the subregion, economic and social planning, science and technology, social development - including the integration of women into development -, population, natural resources and environmental management, economic and social information and documentation, and international trade and development financing.

The subprogramme also included support to the countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), general information services and the organization and provision of substantive services to the intergovernmental meetings of the subregion, especially those of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC).

One representative drew attention to the desire of the member countries of CDCC to find ways of strengthening integration processes between Latin America and the Caribbean, to which he felt that a recent Mexican initiative had contributed in a very positive way. He stressed the urgent need to analyze and strengthen activities that might lead to that result, and expressed the Caribbean countries' concern about the risk of growing isolation of the subregion if that course of action were not taken.

The representative added that the countries of the Caribbean were generally satisfied with the work of the Subregional Headquarters. They were concerned, however, that the draft programme of work had not included agricultural and transport activities. Also, significant advances could not be made in international trade and development financing unless those issues were approached within the context of the desired integration between the Caribbean and Latin America. There was a need for ECLAC, from its Headquarters in Santiago, to supplement the work contained in the subprogramme and to initiate or increase assistance to the Caribbean countries in the aforementioned areas. There was also a need to expand TCDC activities with ECLAC support in such areas as the removal of linguistic barriers.



The representative of the secretariat said that steps would be taken to ensure that the regional activities to be undertaken by ECLAC Headquarters in the areas mentioned would duly take the Caribbean countries into account.

Another representative expressed the need to programme the activities of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean more flexibly, so that they could be adapted to any changes that might be made at CDCC meetings. On this point, the representative of the secretariat said that it would consider adjustments in the subprogramme, where required, subject to the constraints imposed by the United Nations regulations and rules governing programme and budget planning.

The representative of the secretariat clarified that although they were not included in the document, joint activities were being carried out by the Subregional Headquarters with intergovernmental organizations and United Nations specialized agencies working in the subregion in the areas of transport, agriculture and international trade. He also confirmed that the concept of TCDC was present in all the activities carried out by the secretariat for the subregion.

The Committee adopted subprogramme 14.

## PART III

SELECTED RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY  
THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
AT ITS FORTY-FIFTH SESSIONSeptember-December 1990A. Resolutions relating to matters considered directly by the  
General Assembly without reference to a main committee

1. Special emergency assistance to Haiti  
(Resolution 45/257)
2. Thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of  
Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples  
(Resolution 45/33)
3. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of  
Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples  
(Resolution 45/34)
4. Right to development  
(Resolution 45/97)
5. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the  
economic and social fields  
(Resolution 45/177)

B. Resolutions relating to economic and financial (Second  
Committee) matters

6. Special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council  
with ministerial participation  
(Resolution 45/182)
7. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction  
(Resolution 45/185)
8. Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome  
(AIDS)  
(Resolution 45/187)
9. Entrepreneurship  
(Resolution 45/188)
10. Developing human resources for development  
(Resolution 45/191)

11. Net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries  
(Resolution 45/192)
12. Economic stabilization programmes in developing countries  
(Resolution 45/194)
13. Report of the South Commission  
(Resolution 45/195)
14. International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade  
(Resolution 45/199)
15. Specific measures in favour of island developing countries  
(Resolution 45/202)
16. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s  
(Resolution 45/206)
17. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development  
(Resolution 45/211)
18. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind  
(Resolution 45/212)
19. Strengthening of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator  
(Resolution 45/221)
20. Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries  
(Resolution 45/234).

**Resolution 45/257: Special emergency assistance to Haiti**

The General Assembly: (1) appealed to member countries, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies, and organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to respond generously and urgently to the needs of Haiti in overcoming its severe economic and social problems; (2) decided to keep the question on assistance to Haiti under review and requested the Secretary-General to consult the Government of Haiti concerning appropriate initiatives for the launching of a special programme of emergency assistance to Haiti.

**Resolution 45/33: Thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**

The preambular paragraphs recognized the commendable role of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and noted the emergence of colonial countries into sovereign existence. The inalienable right of all peoples under colonial rule to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration is reaffirmed and member States and specialized agencies and organizations are called upon to ensure speedy implementation of the Declaration and to render assistance to the peoples of colonial territories.

**Resolution 45/34: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**

This resolution approved the report of the Special Committee on the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and restated the roles of the Special Committee, administering powers, member States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in accelerating the implementation of the Declaration in newly-independent and emerging States. Resolutions 45/23 through to 45/28 and 45/31 make direct reference to the countries of Anguilla, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands.

**Resolution 45/97: Right to development**

This resolution made reference to the Declaration on the Right to Development and the subsequent Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development organized in pursuance of resolution 44/62 of December 1989. Specific action towards implementation was requested of the United Nations system; specifically regional commissions and intergovernmental organizations were asked to convene meetings of governmental experts and representatives of non-governmental and grass-roots organizations for the purpose of seeking agreement on arrangements for the implementation of the Declaration through international co-operation.

**Resolution 45/177:        Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields**

The need for more effective and efficient functioning of the intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields in order to be more responsive to the needs of enhancing international economic co-operation and promoting the development of the developing countries was re-emphasized in the resolution.

**Resolution 45/182:        Special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with ministerial participation**

Consequent upon decisions and resolutions of 1988, 1989 and 1990 this resolution reconfirmed the decision of the General Assembly to convene a special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council on 4 and 5 July 1991 to discuss the impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular, on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic co-operation.

All member States and observer States were invited to be represented at the ministerial level.

**Resolution 45/185:        International Decade for National Disaster Reduction**

As a follow up to resolution 44/236 which proclaimed the Decade, this resolution urged the international community to implement fully the International Framework of Action for the International Decade and, in particular, the establishment of national committees or suitable focal points. The Secretary-General is requested to expedite efforts to complete organizational and financial arrangements in accordance with the International Framework of Action and appeal was made to the International Community for financial contributions to the Trust Fund for the Decade.

**Resolution 45/187:        Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)**

The resolution promoted an intensification of efforts on the part of all the relevant United Nations organizations and member States in combatting the AIDS epidemic. It emphasized preventive strategies and the importance of programmes focusing on women, youth and children.

**Resolution 45/188: Entrepreneurship**

Recognition was given to the role of entrepreneurship as a key element of growth and development, especially in countries seeking to develop or revitalize their economies through free enterprise, decentralized decision-making, market opportunities, structural adjustment and market-oriented reform. Operative paragraphs 6 and 7 of this resolution request the incorporation of these issues in the World Economic Survey and in the annual report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on operational activities for development.

**Resolution 45/189: World Decade for Cultural Development**

This resolution reiterated the support of the General Assembly for a mid-term review to assess the progress made in implementing the Plan of Action for the Decade and advises on the roles of the regional commissions and the wider United Nations system.

**Resolution 45/191: Developing human resources for development**

The importance and centrality of human resources development in the development process was reiterated in this resolution which, in addition, called for developing countries to integrate human resources development into comprehensive strategies for human development and on the international community to support national efforts and regional programmes developed to achieve these objectives.

(Special mention was made of the reference to this subject in the communique of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held in Grenada in 1989).

**Resolution 45/192: Net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries**

This resolution noted the report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources from developing countries (A/45/487) and requested that an update of the section concerning causes of and factors related to the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries be included in the World Economic Survey, 1991.

In addition, it requested that a comprehensive and analytical report on this issue (with a view to halting and reversing this phenomenon) be submitted to the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

**Resolution 45/194: Economic stabilization programmes in developing countries**

Recognition was given to the significant efforts being undertaken by developing countries to achieve the revitalization of their economic growth and development and the resolution calls upon all the relevant international actors to take appropriate measures which would be supportive of the stabilization and structural adjustment measures taken by these countries. Particular reference was made to the need for social compensatory programmes.

**Resolution 45/195: Report of the South Commission**

This resolution requested a meeting, devoted to an informal exchange of views on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the Report of the South Commission, to take place during the second regular session of the Economic and Social Council (1991). Governments and the various organizations of the United Nations system were asked to submit their views for consideration at the meeting.

**Resolution 45/199: International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade**

This resolution proclaimed the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, which began on 1 January 1991 and adopted the International Development Strategy for the Decade.

The areas involved in the strategy were:

1. The reactivation of development:

(a) Economic policy framework, external debt, external development commodities, finance, international trade; and

(b) Science and technology, industrial policies and measures, agriculture;

2. Priority aspects of development:

(a) Eradication of poverty and hunger;

(b) Human resource and institutional development;

(c) Population;

(d) Environment.

3. Special situations, including those of the least developed countries.

4. The role of the United Nations.

**Resolution 45/202: Specific measures in favour of island developing countries**

The resolution reiterated the concern of member States for the socio-economic vulnerability and dependence of island developing countries and emphasized the need for developments to be pursued to address the problems of such countries.

A strong appeal was made to the United Nations system to respond to the needs of IDCs, in particular, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was urged to strengthen its role as the focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of IDCs. A specific request was made of UNCTAD for technical advisory services in the areas of: (a) reviews of socio-economic performance; (b) assessment and exploitation of the marine potential; (c) development of inter-island transport services; and (d) development of the statistical socio-economic data base.

In addition, a request was made for the convening of periodic meetings of governmental experts and donor countries and organizations in order to facilitate a review of developments in respect of IDCs.

**Resolution 45/206: Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s**

The resolution focused on the need for full implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s which was adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the LDCs held in Paris in September 1990.

All development partners were strongly urged to implement fully and exceptionally their commitments in all areas as set out in the Programme of Action. Regular review and monitoring of the progress of implementation was decided on, including:

(a) A mid-term review to be carried out in 1995 by the Intergovernmental Group on the LDCs of the UNCTAD;

(b) Reviews by the Trade and Development Board during its annual spring sessions;

(c) A comprehensive appraisal of the programme which was proposed for the end of the 1990s in a Third UN Conference on the LDCs.



**Resolution 45/211: United Nations Conference on Environment and Development**

The decision to convene the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from 1 to 12 June 1992 was stated in this resolution. In addition, it urged that representations at the Conference be at the level of head of state or governments. Information on invitations, co-operation and general preparatory activities for the Conference were also included in the resolution.

**Resolution 45/212: Protection of Global Climate for Present and Future generations of mankind**

This resolution informed of the decision of the General Assembly to establish a single intergovernmental negotiating process under the auspices of the General Assembly, supported by the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization, for the preparation by an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee of an effective framework convention on climate change. It was also decided that the Committee should be open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and that the first negotiating session be held in Washington, D.C. in February 1991 and further meetings at Geneva and at Nairobi, in May/June 1991, September and November/December 1991 and as appropriate between January and June 1992.

Assistance to ensure that developing countries, in particular LDCs and small island developing countries, participate fully and effectively in the negotiating process would be provided from a special voluntary fund.

**Resolution 45/221: Strengthening of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator**

This resolution gave recognition to the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and requested the Secretary-General to make proposals to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1991, for the strengthening of the capacity of the office to fulfil its mandate. Pending an analysis of its role and a review of its procedures, grants to disaster-stricken countries were limited to \$50,000 out of the reserve of \$360,000 for the biennium 1990-1991.

**SUMMARY OF DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE  
GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.  
THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION, MAY/JUNE 1990.**

The thirty seventh session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was one of introspection with regard to the role of the organization in the past decade of the twentieth century. The agenda of the session and the content of the reports presented facilitated the process of review and evaluation which is an integral part of the organization's development. For the purposes of this paper summaries of following selected agenda items are provided:

1. Elements for a funding strategy for the UNDP. Agenda item 4 (b) (iii).
2. Non-governmental and grass-roots organizations. Agenda item 4 (b) (viii).
3. Reports on mid-term reviews of country, inter-country and global programmes. Agenda item 5 (b) (i).
4. Focal point for short-term advisory services. Agenda item 8(b).

Elements for a funding strategy for the UNDP

The report of the Administrator gave due recognition to the advantages and strengths of UNDP and its "overall objective of human development", and pointed out that the Programme was well poised to respond to government requests for technical co-operation in establishing requisite national capacity in three areas, which were identified as of highest developmental priority in the 1990s:

- (a) Strategies for poverty alleviation and investment in people;
- (b) Better economic management in a competitive environment; and,
- (c) Environmentally sound and sustainable growth.

Among the elements of UNDP's funding strategy as proposed by the Administrator were:

- (a) National technical co-operation needs assessments should form the starting point for the UNDP funding strategy. These needs assessments should be prepared preferably as an integral part of the governments' overall external assistance programme.

(b) UNDP proposed to follow the principle of integrated programming based on technical co-operation needs assessments, leading to an expanded country programme, parts of which will be financed from UNDP core funds, while donors would have the option to execute the balance themselves or make non-core financing available by means of the most appropriate medium.

(c) UNDP made a commitment to provide the Governing Council with recommendations on the types of needs to be supported respectively from core and non-core resources, and on how to manage the links between these two types of resources.

#### UNDP co-operation with non-governmental organizations and grass-roots organizations

The report of the Administrator on this programme informed that the UNDP mounted new efforts in 1989 to promote community-based participatory development, by working with non-governmental agencies of the United Nations development system. These included efforts: (a) to promote communications and co-operation among governments of developing countries, local NGOs and multilateral and bilateral aid agencies; (b) to strengthen the developmental capacities of indigenous NGOs, NGO associations and grass-roots groups; and (c) to promote and support the informal sector (which is being increasingly recognized as a principal source of production, employment and income for the urban poor in developing countries).

The principal activities promoting UNDP/government/NGO co-operation in 1989 included the Partners in Development Programme, which enabled UNDP field offices in 62 countries to provide direct support for NGO activities (the Programme permits UNDP Resident Representatives to allocate up to US\$25,000 per country in direct support of NGO activities); the regional project to strengthen collaboration between NGOs, governments and the UNDP in Africa and programme support to the Asian and Pacific Development Centre; support for the establishment by more than 40 field offices of national computerized data bases on NGOs, and national government/NGO consultations in three countries in North Africa and the Far East.

New activities were proposed by UNDP to strengthen NGOs as the organization deepened its initiatives towards NGOs and grassroots organizations, as part of the response within the United Nations development system to the need for human-centred development.

#### Mid-term reviews of country and regional programmes

In a brief report on mid-term reviews of country and regional programmes, the Administrator responded to specific issues which the Council requested to be addressed.

Some of the findings and lessons emanating from the review were:

(a) Most UNDP country programmes were essentially project oriented but there was a trend in many of them towards increased concentration on fewer programme objectives and on larger projects, in an effort to enhance programme impact;

(b) The identification of technical co-operation requirements was a task best carried out by Governments. All such plans and programmes should have had a degree of flexibility;

(c) Country programmes did reflect the economic and social priorities of the countries concerned, and were responsive to these priorities. Greater specificity of programme objectives would in some cases have provided better guidance to field-level managers.

(d) In the context of the "programme approach" periodic review mechanisms continued to be used to verify overall progress, and to make minor adjustments which always kept in view the objectives established at the outset;

(e) The mid-term reviews provided UNDP with an excellent opportunity to introduce into its ongoing dialogue with Governments issues of global concern, such as environment and sustainable development, women and development and the role of the private sector.

Of a total of 35 reviews completed during the period 1 January to 30 June 1989, two were carried out on the country programmes of Caribbean countries - Barbados and St. Lucia.

#### Focal point for short-term advisory services

A note by the Administrator on the short-term advisory services (STAS) programme presented the methodology and findings of an evaluation and an internal review and recommended that STAS be made an operational part of UNDP from 1 July 1990.

The STAS programme was created by a Governing Council decision in 1985 in order to meet the increasing demand for short-term, highly specialized advisory services in the production, commercial and service sectors of developing countries. The programme served as a clearing-house, matching requests for specialized skills received from private firms and parastatal organizations in developing countries with expert volunteers from the private and parastatal sectors of both developed and developing countries. Its primary purpose was to diagnose and overcome technical and management-related problems.

In the Caribbean, Barbados and Jamaica have made extensive use of the programme.

Annex I

LIST OF RESOLUTIONS OF THE TWELVE SESSIONS OF THE  
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE (CDCC)

The following is the complete list of resolutions which have been adopted at the twelve sessions of the CDCC (1975-1989):

**First session of CDCC, Cuba, October/November 1975**

Resolution            1(I) Participation in meetings of the Caribbean  
Development and Co-operation Committee

**Second session of CDCC, Dominican Republic, March 1977**

Resolution            2 (II) Declaration of Santo Domingo

**Third session of CDCC, Belize, April 1978**

Resolution            3 (III), The Caribbean Development and Co-  
operation Committee

**Fourth session of CDCC, Suriname, March 1979**

Resolutions            4 (IV) CARIFESTA  
5 (IV) Third Development Decade

**Fifth session of CDCC, Jamaica, June 1980**

Resolutions            6 (V) Acquisition of computer facilities  
7 (V) Strengthening the CDCC secretariat

**Sixth session of CDCC, Grenada, November 1981**

- Resolutions
- 8 (VI) Welcome to Netherlands Antilles as associate member
- 9 (VI) Co-ordination and co-operation activities to further the implementation of the CDCC work programme
- 10 (VI) Measures for strengthening the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee secretariat
- 11 (VI) Increased CEPAL support to Eastern Caribbean countries

**Seventh session of CDCC, Trinidad and Tobago, January 1983**

- Resolutions
- 12 (VII) Technical and economic co-operation within the framework of the CDCC
- 13 (VII) Functioning of the CDCC secretariat

**Eighth session of CDCC, Haiti, June 1984**

- Resolutions
- 14 (VIII) Admission of the United States Virgin Islands as an associate member of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee
- 15 (VIII) Admission of the British Virgin Islands as an associate member of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee
- 16 (VIII) Population and development
- 17 (VIII) Impact of the current international economic crisis on CDCC member countries

**Ninth session of CDCC, Trinidad and Tobago, May/June 1985**

- Resolutions
- 18 (IX) Programme of support for small island developing countries
- 19 (IX) Establishment of CDCC Review Committee
- 20 (IX) Future action of the CDCC

**Tenth session of CDCC, Trinidad and Tobago, October 1987**

Resolution            21 (X) Programme of support for small island countries

**Eleventh session of CDCC, St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands, November 1988**

Resolution            22 (XI) Support for Haiti and the Dominican Republic re ACP

23 (XI) Policies on harmful wastes in the environment

24 (XI) Programme of assistance to small island developing countries

25 (XI) Admission of Aruba as an associate member of CDCC

26 (XI) Role and functioning of the CDCC

**Twelfth session of CDCC, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, December 1989**

Resolutions            27 (XII) Working group on access of Non-Independent Caribbean Countries (NICCs) to programmes and activities of the United Nations system

28 (XII) Removal of language barriers

29 (XII) Role and functioning of CDCC: Co-operation and co-ordination between CDCC and regional and international organizations and specialized agencies

30 (XII) Co-ordination between the CDCC and the CARICOM Secretariat in relation with non-CARICOM CDCC member countries

Annex II

PARTICIPATION OF CARIBBEAN MEMBER STATES IN THE  
COMMITTEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS  
DURING THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

September - December 1990

**1. Credentials Committee**

Jamaica: The Committee examines and reports on the credentials submitted to the sessions of the General Assembly.

**2. The Main Committees**

Barbados: Elected Chairman of the Fifth Committee - Administrative and Budgetary.

**3. Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly**

Saint Lucia: Elected as one of 21 member States Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly.

**4. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions**

Trinidad and Tobago: One representative of that member State replaced another who had resigned, Trinidad and Tobago's term of office in this Committee expires on 31 December 1991.

Cuba: Reappointed for a three-year term of office, 1991-1993.

**5. Membership of the Security Council**

Cuba: One of 15 member States of the Security Council. Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

**6. Membership of the International Court of Justice**

Guyana: Term of office expires 1997.

**7. Membership of the Economic and Social Council  
(54 member States)**

Bahamas: Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

Jamaica: Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.



Trinidad and Tobago: Term of office expires on 31 December 1993). Trinidad and Tobago was re-elected to a three-year term of office, 1991-1993, to Group C - Latin American and Caribbean States.

**8. Membership of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination**  
(34 member States)

Bahamas: Term of office expires 31 December 1991.

Trinidad and Tobago: Re-elected to a three-year term of office, 1991-1993.

**9. Membership of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization**  
(49 member States)

Barbados/Guyana

**10. Membership of the Special Committee on the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**  
(25 member States)

Cuba/Trinidad and Tobago

**11. Membership of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People**  
(23 member States)

Cuba/Guyana

**12. Membership of the Committee on Conferences**  
(21 member States)

Jamaica: Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

**13. Membership of the Committee on Information**  
(78 member States)

Jamaica: (Newly appointed)/Cuba/Guyana/Trinidad and Tobago

**14. Membership of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme**  
(58 member States)

Barbados: Term of office expires 31 December 1993.

Guyana: Term of office expires 31 December 1991.

