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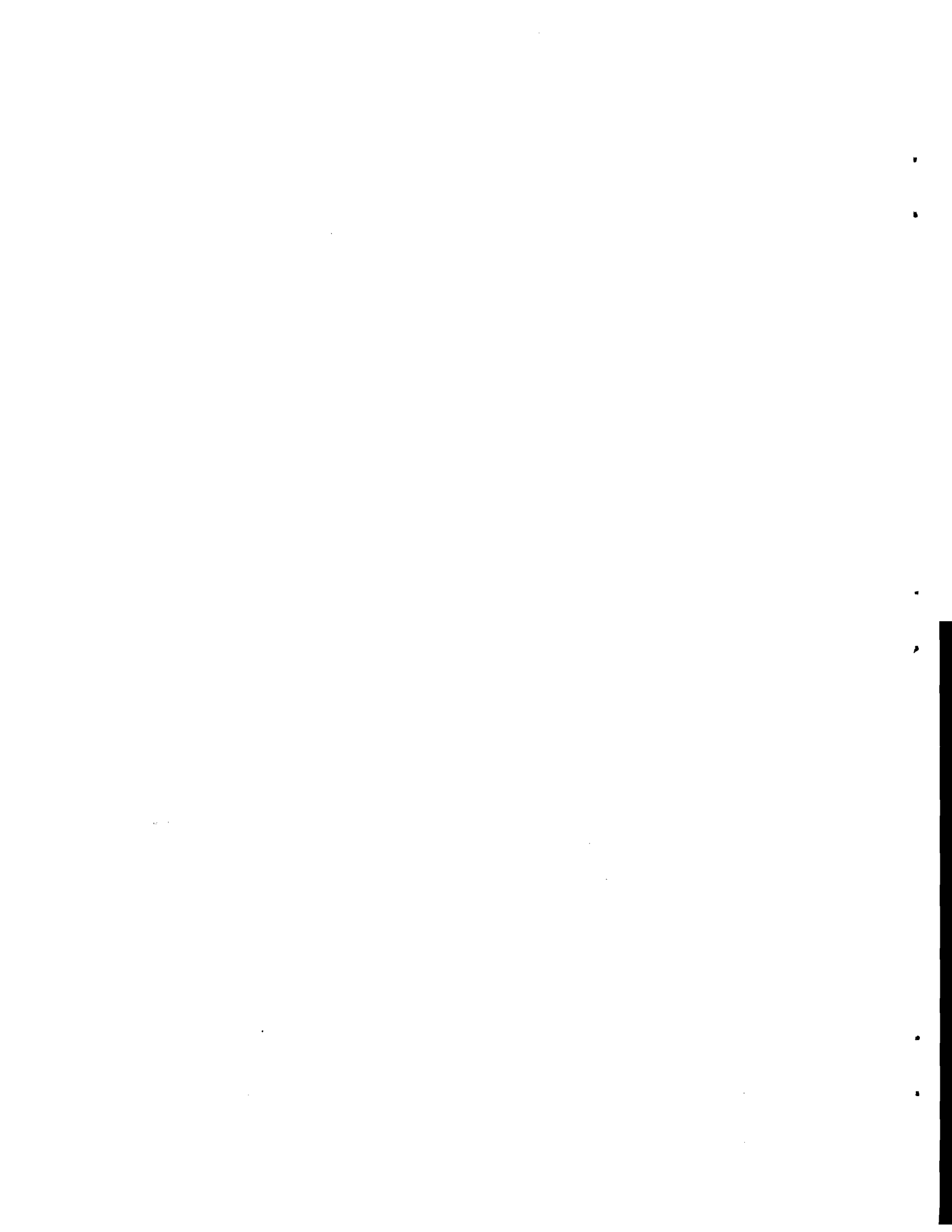


IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME
OF THE
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE (CDCC)



UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
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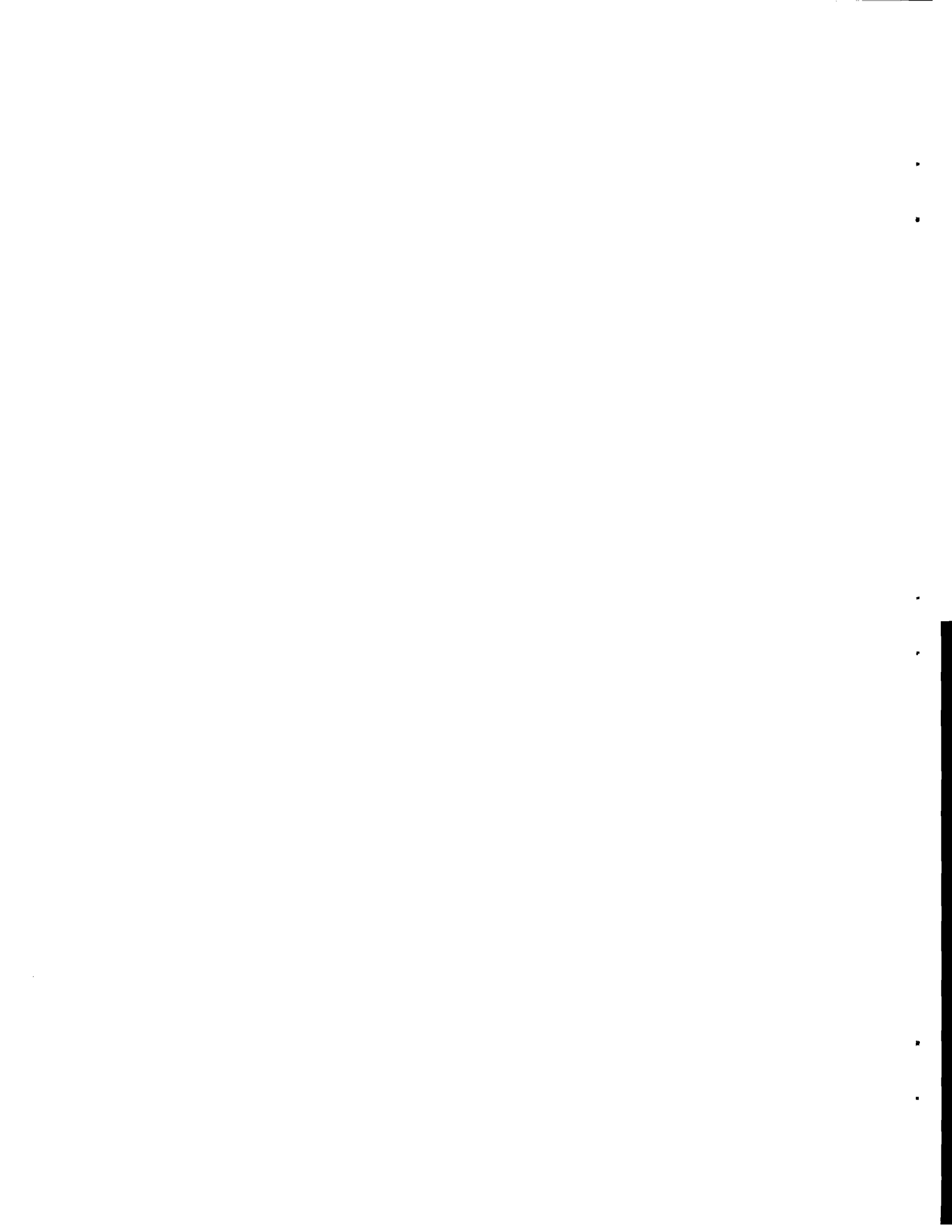
INTRODUCTION

1. The following is a report on the implementation activities of the ECLAC/CDCC Secretariat during the intersessional period June 1985 to September 1987.

2. Part I covers the detailed activities, by sector, carried out since the ninth session held in May-June 1985 and includes a brief description of activities not accomplished, postponed or discontinued. It also records activities proposed for the next period. Part II summarizes, for ease of reference, specific matters for which the authority, endorsement or support of the Committee is requested.

3. Consequent upon decisions and recommendations made at the ninth session of CDCC, it will be observed that activities under certain programme areas have increased. These activities follow from the establishment of the joint ECLAC/CELADE Demography Unit at the secretariat and the development of several projects, many involving the concept of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC).

4. Additionally, increased attention is being devoted to developing and intensifying intersectoral linkages within the secretariat's own work programme. Greater attention is also being paid to increasing linkages among countries in the subregion, and between Caribbean and Latin American countries and organizations, so as to enhance the promotion of Caribbean social and economic development.



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE CDCC

INFORMATION

5. The ECLAC/CDCC Secretariat has continued to provide information support to Caribbean development and co-operation activities by developing and strengthening sectoral information networks which enable individual countries to draw on the combined information resources of all member states as well as on other subregional, regional and international data bases. During the period under review, the secretariat has worked also towards the preparation of guidelines for a regional information system strategy to the year 2000.

Activities accomplished

(a) Development of the Caribbean Information System for Economic and Social Planning (CARISPLAN)

6. The ECLAC/CDCC/IDRC-funded project to strengthen the Caribbean System advanced with the installation of a Hewlett-Packard minicomputer, its peripherals and the provision of MINISIS software at the ECLAC/CDCC Secretariat. Training in the operation and use of the new system was provided by IDRC personnel to the staff at the Caribbean Documentation Centre and to the Librarian of the CARISPLAN focal point in Trinidad and Tobago. The CARISPLAN data base was transferred in June 1985 from ECLAC Headquarters in Santiago to the ECLAC/CDCC Secretariat's Caribbean Documentation Centre in Port of Spain.

7. Since this transfer, the multi-lingual data base has doubled and currently covers bibliographic summaries of over 15,000 documents relating primarily to the economic and social development of the Caribbean. It has been on-line to the public since September 1986. At present there are 75 external users, 25% of whom are institutional users; access is through voice-grade line and the normal telephone charges apply. Installations of the minicomputer and the MINISIS software not only enhanced production of CDC's outputs and services but also gave the Centre the capability to respond to the demands of member states and institutions for advice, guidance and training in the use of appropriate technology. The system is available 24 hours per day.

8. In order to test the feasibility of external access to the data base, a microcomputer and modem were installed at the CARISPLAN focal point in Trinidad and Tobago and technical support provided to enable direct access. The focal point is now in a position to search the data base and provide the Trinidad & Tobago input online and to develop and maintain on its microcomputer the national socio-economic data base.

Training workshops

9. The training executed so far has been conducted through workshops at the subregional and national levels and through in-house sessions of varying periods both at ECLAC and at individual institutions. Both

UNESCO and IDRC have provided financial support for these activities. The following training activities were undertaken:

- (i) Regional Workshop on Microcomputers in Library and Information Management, Port of Spain, 8-19 September 1986. The 24 participants came from Aruba, Barbados, Belize, Curacao, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago and from five subregional institutions - CARNEID, ECCB, OECS, CARICOM, and UWI;
- (ii) Two-week training course for four staff members of the University of the West Indies and the Scientific Research Council of Jamaica, UWI, Mona, 12-26 January 1987;
- (iii) One-week training course at the Caribbean Documentation Centre, 2-6 February 1987 for five participants from Aruba, Dominica, Saint Christopher and Nevis, and Saint Lucia;
- (iv) National Workshop in Trinidad and Tobago, 30 March - 3 April 1987 for 15 participants who were experienced in using Micro CDS/ISIS in their libraries, with a resource person from the Latin American Centre on Health Science Information (BIREME), Brazil;
- (v) Bibliographic Data Management Workshop, Kingston, Jamaica, 1-12 June 1987 with 15 participants; and
- (vi) Eastern Caribbean Workshop on Micro CDS/ISIS, Cave Hill, Barbados, 15-26 June 1987 with 16 participants.

10. These training programmes have focused generally on the following areas:

- (i) General concepts relating to the design of data bases, and the capabilities and applications of microcomputers in library and information management systems;
- (ii) Identification of criteria appropriate to the evaluation of microcomputer hardware and software; and
- (iii) Practical experience in the use of the UNESCO software package Micro CDS/ISIS.

11. While these activities have enabled participants to initiate their computerization programmes, there is an urgent need for the CDC to strengthen training in this area and to concentrate on the development of microcomputer-based informatics, i.e., the application of microcomputers to meet the information processing and telecommunications needs of library and information units in the Caribbean region - with special reference to Micro CDS/ISIS.

Promotional activities

12. With the co-operation of six member states, two documentary videos on CARISPLAN were produced. The first relating to CARISPLAN operations is for library and information personnel. The second is intended for viewing by the general public.

13. Other promotional activities include the preparation of a brochure with fact sheets on the Caribbean Documentation Centre, the Caribbean Information System, the CARISPLAN data base, a User Guide to the data base and a list of CARISPLAN national focal points.

14. Specific work programme activities completed include:

- (i) Computerized production of the monthly Current Awareness Bulletin and CARISPLAN Abstracts, Nos. 11-15;
 - (ii) State-of-the-art reviews on Children in the Caribbean, 1970-86 (for publication by UNICEF) and on Information Science and the New Information Technologies;
 - (iii) Microfilming of the documents listed in the CARISPLAN data base is ongoing;
 - (iv) Searches of external data bases for clients; and
 - (v) Several in-house training sessions on indexing and abstracting.
- (b) Caribbean Information System for Agricultural Sciences (CAGRIS)

15. The ECLAC/CDCC Secretariat as Co-ordinator of the Caribbean Information System has been supporting and monitoring the development of this network. The University of the West Indies Library at St. Augustine, Trinidad, as the institution responsible for the development of CAGRIS, has undertaken a number of specific activities to implement the system. Project activities began in the second half of 1985 and will be phased over a three-year period covering the English-speaking member countries in the first year and the others in the second and third years.

16. The CAGRIS Project Co-ordinator visited nearly all English-speaking Caribbean countries and held discussions with relevant officials. Individual reports with recommendations were submitted to each government and a collection of core agricultural reference books was given to each national focal point.

17. A training workshop on the techniques of abstracting was conducted by two staff members of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau from 3-15 March 1986. Seventeen participants came from nine Member States of CDCC.

18. A three-day workshop on the Management of Agricultural Information Centres was held in September 1986 to sensitize the participants to the dynamic nature of an effective information service. The information needs of planners, research workers, extension personnel and farmers were outlined. Thirteen participants attended.

19. National user education seminars were mounted in Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to introduce CAGRIS and its services to the agricultural community.

20. The University of the West Indies Library at St. Augustine is in the process of building the CAGRIS data base using Micro GDS/ISIS.

(c) Caribbean Patent Information Network (CARPIN)

21. Progress in the development of the Patent Information and Documentation Unit (PIDU) during the period under review was accelerated by the appointment of a patent information specialist (financed by IDRC) and the assignment of a research assistant, part-time, and with the provision of significant technical assistance from the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

22. In accordance with the priorities identified at the ECLAC/WIPO/CARICOM Regional Meeting on Industrial Property in the English-speaking Caribbean countries, Haiti and Suriname, held in Barbados in March 1985, the following activities were undertaken:

- (i) Member countries were urged to designate a national focal point, in accordance with the recommendations of the meeting, and to provide the PIDU with a hard copy of all patents granted since 1962. Follow-up visits were made by the head of PIDU to sensitize countries to the aims and objectives of PIDU and to pursue the reproduction of the documents. Patent documents were received from Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago;
- (ii) Technical assistance was received from WIPO in the form of three one-month consultancies. The first, in July, prepared guidelines for the operation of the PIDU, determined the volume and organization of patent documentation to be held by PIDU, outlined activities to be undertaken and the type of services to be provided. The second consultant classified some of the patent documents received, trained PIDU staff in the use of international patent classification as a tool for search and examination, recommended procedures for the setting up of search files and identified patent "families". Third consultant continued work on the classification of the documents. Assistance was also provided by WIPO to enable the Project Co-ordinator of the Caribbean Information System to participate in a three-week training seminar on patent information at the European Patent Office, and the Patent Information Specialist to attend a course on patent examination procedures at the US Patent Office;

- (iii) The patent information system has been established at the ECLAC/CDCC Secretariat and a computerized data base of patents granted in the Caribbean has been created and will continue to be updated to include records for patent documents as they are received; the data base contains 1,500 records and will be placed on-line for external access;
- (iv) PIDU has also collected and organized a core collection of non-patent scientific and reference documents; and
- (v) With the co-operation of the World Intellectual Property Organization and the Caribbean Community Secretariat, a series of national seminars were held in the following countries during 1986: Antigua and Barbuda, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago. The use of patent documents for technology transfer was highlighted. Several information queries resulted and these were handled by the Unit through WIPO's state-of-the-art searches.

(d) Regional Information System Strategy

23. At the ninth session of the CDCC, the secretariat expressed concern over the increasing number of proposed subregional information systems and the absence of a framework within which they could operate for the optimal benefit of the subregion.

24. The ECLAC/CDCC and CARICOM Secretariats jointly sought and received extrabudgetary resources from IDRC to enable funding of a consultant mission to prepare a working document which could provide the basis for a subregional information system strategy and to convene an experts meeting to review the document. The very comprehensive report of the Consultant mission, entitled "A Regional Information System Strategy for the Caribbean to the Year 2000" (WP/RIS/L.87/1) was submitted to governments for their consideration and an experts meeting convened jointly by ECLAC/CDCC and the CARICOM Secretariats. (See document LC/CAR/G.228).

25. The secretariat wishes to bring to the attention of the Committee some of the issues raised in the strategy document and further discussed at the experts meeting, including the need for a mechanism to be put in place to ensure the rational development of regional information systems.

26. The following issues have already been brought to the attention of the CARICOM Heads of Government and agreement given to the establishment of the Consultative Committee on Regional Information Systems.

- (i) A growing number of subregional information systems are being set up in response to identified information needs and to mandates given to subregional integration bodies by their various inter-governmental authorities in different sectors of development activity. As there is no mechanism to co-

ordinate or advise on the ongoing activities, avoidance of wasteful duplication and overlap is not assured;

- (ii) There is an increase in the involvement of external agencies in the establishment of these information systems and this reinforces the need for a coordinating mechanism and an agreed framework to provide guidance for donors and other external agencies seeking to be involved in the establishment of information systems in the subregion. Such a framework would further ensure the optimal use of resources available to the subregion for establishing the systems and guarantee intersectoral access to regional databases;
- (iii) The rationale for the establishment of regional information systems with national linkages for the solving of common information problems has met with the acceptance of member states and there is evidence that there is no conflict between national policy and subregional activity. The methodology for the establishment of the systems also guarantees benefits to national focal points;
- (iv) An important recommendation is to establish a Consultative Committee on Regional Information Systems which would perform advisory, monitoring and consultative roles in regard to the planning, implementation and operation of such systems; and
- (v) The membership of the Committee will be drawn from the managers of the regional information systems, representatives from the national focal points for regional systems, representatives of national coordinating bodies of national information systems as well as from related interest groups.

27. These issues and functions of the Committee are expanded in a CDCC document entitled "Caribbean Network of Regional Information Systems." (Document LC/CAR/G.238).

Activities proposed for the next period

28. The following activities are proposed for the intersessional period:

- (a) CARISPLAN
 - (i) Preparation of documentation on systems and procedures;
 - (ii) Provision of a Selective Dissemination Information (SDI) service to CARISPLAN and CARSTIN national focal points in six priority areas;
 - (iii) Continuation of preparation and distribution of bibliographic tools, e.g., authority files, CARISPLAN Abstracts;

(iv) Integration of records of United Nations documents and journal literature into the data base; and

(v) Assistance to national participating centres including training in Micro CDS/ISIS.

(b) CAGRIS

29. Project activities will be extended to the non-English-speaking CDCC member states shortly. Haiti and Suriname have already named their national focal points and other countries have been asked to do so. A document delivery service will be offered, and on-site training and the provision of technical assistance will be strengthened.

(c) CARPIN

30. A new project - Strengthening of the Patent Information and Documentation Network as a Regional Service to support Industrial Development and the Transfer of Technology in the Caribbean - has been funded by the International Development Research Centre. In addition, WIPO, under its regional project for Latin America and the Caribbean (RLA/87/005) will provide technical assistance to strengthen and develop intellectual property activities in the Caribbean.

31. The following activities will be undertaken by the PIDU:

(i) Technical meeting to be convened in conjunction with WIPO to discuss draft options for the formation of a regional industrial property office;

(ii) Survey of patent/registrars offices to identify training needs; this will be followed by training seminars in industrial property administration for the staff of these offices;

(iii) Users' seminars to be held in 1988-89;

(iv) Continued maintenance of the computerized patent data base and production of the Caribbean Patent Index and an industrial property newsletter;

(v) Maintenance of a technological information service based on information contained in patent documents, and preparation of information packages to support the development of specific priority needs of member countries; and

(vi) Within the framework of WIPO's regional project RLA/87/005, the PIDU will receive technical assistance, documentation and equipment for its own development, and will facilitate expert missions and consultancies aimed at strengthening the overall development of intellectual property in the Caribbean.

32. With respect to CARPIN, although some patent documents have been received, some countries have not officially identified their focal

points and financial constraints have hindered others in providing the secretariat with a copy of their patents registered since 1962. The PIDU therefore does not have a full complement of patents registered in the subregion.

Specific authority, endorsement, support, etc., requested from CDCC

33. The Committee is asked to note the issues involved in the development of regional information systems and to support the recommendation of the experts meeting that a Consultative Committee on Regional Information Systems be established to monitor and co-ordinate the existing regional information systems and advise on the development of new systems in the context of a regional network of information systems.

STATISTICAL DATA BANK AND RELATED SERVICES

34. The Statistical Data Bank continued its activities in the collection, storage and dissemination of statistical time series of the main economic variables in the CDCC member countries, as well as the encouragement of the establishment of national statistical data base. The time series as captured in the data base commences in 1970. Ongoing operations of the Statistical Data Bank continued to be constrained by other activities demanding the time of the staff. The time series were revised and draft document prepared. During this period also the secretariat assisted in the establishment of national data bases in CDCC member countries in the area of project monitoring.

Activities accomplished

35. The main activities accomplished were:

(a) Maintenance of the Statistical Data Bank. The time series have been revised, refined and re-entered onto an IBM microcomputer;

(b) Supplied data inputs to several secretariat activities and to government departments and organizations upon request; and

(c) The secretariat has continued to give advice on the establishment of national statistical data bases and has been active in promoting the acquisition of compatible hardware throughout the CDCC member countries. The secretariat has worked in collaboration with ILPES on the establishment of a Project data base in Belize and is about to address a similar need in Guyana. Discussions on this subject have been held also with the Government of the Trinidad and Tobago and the Government of the Netherlands Antilles.

36. The secretariat has advised the two main fora of statisticians of the English-speaking Caribbean on the possibilities of information interchange. Approaches have been made to the non-English-speaking countries to furnish statistical data to the secretariat.

(d) Meetings

- (i) The secretariat convened a meeting of statisticians of international, regional and subregional agencies operating in the Caribbean to consider ways and means of reducing the burden of response by countries to numerous requests for data from them. The usefulness of data bases was considered and the sharing of information was recognized as being of the utmost importance;
- (ii) The secretariat also presented three lectures at a course on Information Systems for Economic Development conducted in Antigua and Barbuda in mid-1985 under the auspices of the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank, the Economic Affairs Secretariat of the OECS and the Inter-Agency Resident Mission;
- (iii) The secretariat collaborated with UNDP in an evaluation mission to the Eastern Caribbean countries in connection with a statistical project. Subsequently the secretariat has also participated in the preparation of a project proposal for the further development of statistics in the OECS countries; and
- (iv) At a Statisticians' Conference in July 1987, the secretariat presented a paper on the possibilities for statistical offices in the light of microcomputer technology. The Conference has asked the secretariat to look into the possibility of hosting a meeting to discuss the idea more thoroughly.

Activities proposed for the next period

37. The following activities are proposed:

- (a) Continuation and amplification of the data base. It is proposed to include data services of specialist agencies such as the Caribbean Tourism Research Centre (CTRC);
- (b) Servicing the needs of other substantive areas within the secretariat and supplying data to member governments and organizations;
- (c) Continuing efforts to install on-line capability in the statistical offices of OECS countries;
- (d) Technical co-operation in substantive activities on request;
and
- (e) Publication of Volume VIII of "Agricultural Statistics of Caribbean countries".

Specific authority, endorsement, support etc., requested from CDCC

38. Member countries are urged to accelerate the acquisition of compatible computer hardware and the establishment of computerized national statistical data bases in collaboration with the secretariat.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

39. The ECLAC/CDCC Secretariat continued to provide secretariat services for the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) during the period. The Council presently comprises the following participating countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago.

Activities accomplished

40. The main activities accomplished were:

(a) Convening and servicing the following CCST meetings;

(i) The Eighth Executive Committee Meeting, Trinidad and Tobago, 10 May 1986, which reviewed progress made since the previous plenary session. The report of this meeting is presented in document (CCST/86/3); and

(ii) The Sixth Plenary Session, Grenada, 10-12 December 1986. The proposed Work Programme for 1986/87 along with the implementation of the 1985/86 Work Programme were considered at this meeting. The topic "The Utilization of Natural Resources for Development in the Region with Special Reference to Natural Products (including agricultural products and Minerals)" was also discussed at the meeting. The report of the Sixth Plenary Session is contained in document (CCST/87/1), and the approved Work Programme for 1986/87 appears in document (CCST/86/6/Rev.1). Among decisions taken at this meeting were to:

- a. Increase the technical assistance component of the work programme;
- b. Provide assistance to national science and technology activities, particularly in the less developed states;
- c. Stimulate a greater exchange of information on science and technology activities within the subregion as a whole;
- d. Create greater awareness in the subregion of the role of science and technology in development efforts; and

- e. Provide an assessment of the science and technology capabilities and potential of the subregion with a view to providing assistance in realizing that potential.
- (b) Two workshops on the Production of Science materials for Television were held: one in Saint Lucia from 28 July to 1 August 1986 for the Windward Islands, and the other in Antigua from 8-13 August 1986 for the Leeward Islands;
- (c) The publication of the CCST Newsletter has continued bimonthly and twelve issues have so far been produced;
- (d) The project on the production of animal feed continues and is now in the second stage. The outcome of the project will be an improved feed for pigs utilizing the fish Tilapia and low protein food such as bananas and copra meal;
- (e) The CCST round of consultations as approved by the Council at its Fifth Plenary Session was successfully carried out. The report of this activity appears in document (CCST/86/5);
- (f) As instructed by the Council, the secretariat produced a document (CCST/86/1) outlining a suggested procedure for the establishment of national science councils, and submitted it to governments;
- (g) Following the directives of the Council, a graphic artist was hired to produce a logo for CCST. The logo has been produced and will be presented to the next plenary session of CCST for approval;
- (h) Outlines of project proposals were prepared for:
 - (i) A consultation of Primary Health Care;
 - (ii) A Seminar on Food and Agro-industry;
 - (iii) A series of national workshops on Science and Technology;
 - (iv) A proposal for a 15 minute documentary film on CCST; and
 - (v) A joint CCST/Agriculture/Trade Sector Information booklet;
- (i) Continued discussions took place on the question of the establishment of a permanent secretariat for CCST and a number of proposals were forwarded to member countries. These will be discussed further at the next plenary session;
- (j) Further action was taken on the proposed amendment to the CCST statutes which are intended to enable non-independent countries to be members of CCST;
- (k) Assistance was provided to the Government of Saint Lucia to organize its national workshop on science and technology. This workshop, originally scheduled for May was held from 21-25 September 1987;

(l) Information and articles from journals were routinely circulated to member countries and organizations on science and technology topics of particular relevance to their needs;

(m) The Council continues to assist member states within the TCDC framework in the exchange of technical skills among them primarily in the agro-industry sector; and

(n) Other activities

41. The secretariat continues to co-operate with national, subregional and regional agencies and organizations for the promotion of science and technology in the subregion. To this effect the secretariat participated in:

- (i) A seminar/workshop on the Implications of Newly Emerging Technologies for Caribbean Development, Trinidad and Tobago, 7-10 May 1986;
- (ii) The Caribbean Agricultural Research Management and Implementation Workshop, Saint Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands, 22-24 April 1986;
- (iii) The Caribbean Science and Technology Information Network (CARSTIN) Meeting, Saint Lucia, 20-22 October 1986;
- (iv) The Organization of American States (OAS) Meeting on Programming and Co-operation for the Caribbean subregion, Saint Christopher and Nevis, 29-30 April 1987;
- (v) The Commonwealth Science Council Meeting on Research Evaluation, Barbados, 20-30 May 1987;
- (vi) The meeting to evaluate Leucaena Projects in the Caribbean, Jamaica, 11-13 August 1987; and
- (vii) The Review Meeting on CARICOM Science and Technology Policy, Jamaica, 14-15 August 1987.

Activities not accomplished, postponed or discontinued

43. The following activities are in varying stages of implementation:

- (a) Co-operation between Windward Islands Banana Growers Association (WINBAN) and Brazil on alternative uses of bananas, organized by the secretariat (postponed);
- (b) Assessment of National Science and Technology Capabilities;
- (c) Convening of a workshop on Food and Nutrition;
- (d) Production of a Caribbean Science Film Magazine;

- (e) Convening of a meeting of Science and Technology agencies;
- (f) Compilation of market profiles on the Agro-industry sector; and
- (g) Proposal for a 15-minute documentary on CCST.

44. Outlines of these activities are given in document CDCC/CCST/80/6/Rev.1.

Activities proposed for the next period

45. Most of the activities listed in paragraphs 42 and 43 are of a continuing nature and work will proceed on these during the upcoming period.

46. In addition the following activities are planned:

(a) Convening meetings of the Executive Committee and the Plenary Session of CCST scheduled to be held in Jamaica in December 1987, at which the programme of work for 1987/88 will be considered. (A report will be tabled at the next session of the CDCC); and

(b) Dissemination of science and technology information for sectoral development as a multisectoral activity.

REMOVAL OF LANGUAGE BARRIERS

Activities accomplished

47. During the period under review, the secretariat in conjunction with the Ministry of Education of the Netherlands Antilles, has been responsible for the co-ordination of five national workshops in Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago to disseminate methodologies and techniques of language training;

48. A mission was undertaken in August 1986 in order to encourage the participation of the larger member countries in the programme. Jamaica, Haiti and the Dominican Republic were visited. Attempts to convene the national workshops in the latter two countries have not been successful so far but will continue. Discussions were held with the Cuban government in order to incorporate that country more fully into the programme.

49. The future orientations of the programme have been redefined in a recent project document produced by the Ministry of Education in the Netherlands Antilles after in-depth discussions with the secretariat. The draft document places emphasis upon institutional development at the national level in CDCC member countries as inputs to the creation of a network of language groupings and institutions in the field of language training.

50. The project document proposes the establishment of a national committee/chapter in each CDCC member country, comprising representatives of all institutions and organizations involved in language training, and those which have need for the services of language training institutions. The network of national chapters will consist of the Caribbean Language Institute.

51. The activities of the national chapters will focus on language planning, research and the improvement of translation and interpreting services in CDCC member countries, all of which will be co-ordinated at the subregional level.

52. Preliminary discussions have taken place in Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada and Jamaica on the formation of national chapters.

53. During the past eight months, the secretariat has facilitated increased communication between language training institutions in the subregion particularly between Cuba, Jamaica, the Netherlands Antilles and Trinidad and Tobago in furtherance of the networking concept.

54. The funds provided to the Netherlands Antilles through the UNESCO Participation Fund are now exhausted and sources of funding are being actively sought for a continuation of the activities as outlined in the project document.

Activities proposed for the next period

55. An advisory group meeting will be convened early to assist in planning all aspects of the co-ordination of the national chapters.

56. The secretariat will continue its efforts to secure funding for the proposed project in order to accelerate progress on the elimination of language barriers in the subregion.

Specific authority, endorsement, support etc., requested from CDCC

57. The Committee may wish to support the proposal put forward by the Government of the Netherlands Antilles, for the establishment of a national chapter of the Caribbean Language Institute, in each member country of CDCC, as a means of removing language barriers in the subregion.

CO-ORDINATION IN PLANNING

58. The Joint ECLAC/ILPES Planning Unit for the Caribbean was established at the ECLAC/CDCC Secretariat, Port of Spain, in September 1985, and a staff member was transferred from ILPES, Santiago, to ECLAC, Port of Spain, to complement the resources of the Unit. The Unit's work programme includes assisting CDCC member countries in the execution of their programmes in advisory services, technical co-operation, and in the management of national economies and policy

analysis, within the limits of its capabilities. Effective August 1987, the assignment of the Co-ordinator of the Unit was completed and he returned to ILPES, Santiago, Chile.

Activities accomplished

59. The main activities accomplished were:

(a) Publications/documents

- (i) A draft paper "Towards a New Planning Approach in Small Economies" has been circulated for comments. This paper was prepared in the context of CDCC 's initiative in support of small island developing countries;
- (ii) The secretariat has initiated work on a Caribbean Directory of Planners. This will include information on planning officials, national and regional institutions involved in economic and social development planning at the macro and sectoral levels. Among the purposes of the directory are to facilitate contact, dialogue and communication and provide a medium for the exchange of ideas and experience in socio-economic matters and facilitate the dissemination of relevant information on economic and social development; and
- (iii) The secretariat prepared a report on the Joint ECLAC/ILPES/UNESCO/OAS Seminar/Workshop entitled "Science and Technology Planning in the Caribbean: Methods and Options" (LC/CAR/G.232) which was held in Barbados, from 13-17 July 1987;

(b) Meetings/Seminars/Workshops

- (i) The secretariat collaborated with the ECLAC/FAO Agricultural Division and FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean in convening a "Workshop on Agricultural Planning Systems and Activities in English Speaking Caribbean Countries" in Trinidad and Tobago, from 3-6 February 1987. Participants in the workshop reviewed reports on national planning systems and needs, contained in two working papers, namely: "A Survey of Agricultural Planning" which reported on Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago, and "Survey of Agricultural Planning and Training needs in the Caribbean" which covered Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica and Saint Lucia;

Among the recommendations were the following:

- a. Improvement was needed in the areas of data systems and management, development of technical resource bases as well as broadening participatory process in planning, investment, project and programme management;

- b. There was need for training at the professional and intermediate technical levels;
 - c. Agricultural planning should be seen as an integral part of the total planning process; and
 - d. Participants also urged the strengthening of international co-operation mechanisms, particularly technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC).
- (ii) The secretariat participated in the organization of, and co-ordinated the Joint ECLAC/ILPES/UNESCO/OAS "Seminar/Workshop on Science and Technology Planning in the Caribbean: Methods and Options" held in Barbados from 13-17 July 1987. There was consensus on the following suggestions emerging from the seminar:
- a. The need to focus on pro-active technology, technology policy, and technology utilization for the furtherance of socio-economic development of the Caribbean;
 - b. Promotion of better integration of science and technology planning at the sectoral level with macro-economic planning;
 - c. Planners, technologists and scientists should become more familiar with the organizational structure within which they operated;
 - d. Presently the areas for emphasis in science and technology would seem to be food, transportation, housing and health; and
 - e. There is need for the development of well structured institutions to ensure proper training of planners, technologists and scientists.
- (iii) The Sixth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean, convened by ILPES in Havana, Cuba, 23-26 March 1987;
- (iv) An international seminar on "Island Economies: North-South and South-South Relations and Transfer of Technology", sponsored by the University of the Antilles, Guyana, and the University of Toulouse, with the co-operation of UNCTAD, in Martinique, 27-28 October 1986. A paper entitled "Practical Aspects of International Investment in the Industry of Small Countries" was presented;
- (v) A UNDP/ECLAC Special Collective Consultative meeting, held to determine priorities for the [Regional Programme] Fourth UNDP Programme Cycle (1987-1991), in Mexico;

- (vi) The Eighth Meeting of the Technical Sub-Committee of ILPES, held in Bogota, Colombia, from 20-21 January 1986 which approved the preliminary work programme for the ECLAC/ILPES Planning Unit for the Caribbean; and
 - (vii) A training course on economic analysis for middle-level planning officials, sponsored jointly by CDB/EDI/ILPES in Barbados, from 30 September - 18 October 1985.
- (c) Technical co-operation activities/advisory services
- (i) The Unit co-ordinated and participated in a fact-finding mission on Economic and Social Development Planning in nine Caribbean countries during June-July 1986. The major objectives of the mission were to identify priorities, agree upon mechanisms for participation and co-operation, define activities, and to receive suggestions and recommendations on the development of the Joint ECLAC/ILPES work programme in the Caribbean. The mission prepared a project document on Economic and Social Management for Caribbean countries, having as its main objectives the improvement of public management capacity and strengthening public policy. Preliminary discussions have been held with a possible donor, and with Caribbean organizations;
 - (ii) Following on the above initiative, the secretariat, in response to an official request from the Government of Guyana, visited that country to clarify priorities and to draft a project document for technical assistance. The project document is receiving consideration for funding. Arising also from this mission the secretariat, in response to a request from the Agricultural Planning Unit, prepared a project proposal "In-Service Training on Agricultural Planning Methodologies, Policy Formulation and Direct Advisory Services in Guyana". Official comments on the proposal are awaited. In the meantime, tentative approaches on funding are being made to donors;
 - (iii) Discussions were held with senior officials of the Planning Unit of Barbados on possible ways of assisting that country in monitoring and evaluating its economic performance. The secretariat has also been exploring ways to assist Barbados in re-evaluating the "Development Plan of Barbados, 1983-1988";
 - (iv) Support in the form of advisory services was given to the Government of Belize in the preparation of its "Five Year Macro-Economic Plan, 1985-1989", the "Agricultural Sector Plan", the "Tourism Sector Plan" and the projects data bank. In addition, the secretariat facilitated the exchange of experience on projects bank development between Belize/Chile, and Belize/Mexico under the technical co-operation framework; and

- (v) In response to a request from the British Virgin Islands, the secretariat provided a consultant to advise on the structure, institutional framework and organizational aspects of the country's planning process and its adequacy to accommodate the preparation and execution of a meaningful Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP).

(d) Other activities

60. The secretariat has done preliminary work in connection with publishing the proposed "ECLAC/ILPES Planning Review". However, financial and manpower constraints have limited the Secretariat's ability to publish the Review. Consultations were held with local planners, regional institutions and UNDP representatives in Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados for the purpose of establishing institutional links which would facilitate collaboration and horizontal co-operation.

Activities proposed for the next period

61. The following activities are proposed:

(a) The secretariat will continue to explore possibilities for technical co-operation activities under the TCDC framework, offer and facilitate advisory services at the request of member governments, and initiate and support training activities so that the economic and planning process in member countries of CDCC may be strengthened;

(b) The secretariat plans to co-sponsor a national workshop entitled "The Planning Process in Trinidad and Tobago: Obstacles and Options" as a replacement for one of the four planning working group meetings that was scheduled previously;

(c) The secretariat intends to publish the Caribbean Directory of Heads of Planning and Planning Officials during the fourth quarter of 1987, and will also continue to disseminate economic and social planning information relating to CDCC countries; and

(d) Ongoing collaboration activities, including the preparation of project proposals, and co-operation with planning officials, will also continue.

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Activities accomplished

62. The main activities accomplished were:

(a) Expansion and updating of the Agricultural Data Base and publication of "Agricultural Statistics of the Caribbean Countries" Vol. VII, 1986

(b) Project proposal for the establishment of a Caribbean Co-operative Agricultural Research Network

63. The major objective is to strengthen the capability of participating countries in the areas of agricultural research and the transfer of technology. The proposal recommended that the network activities should be carried out in line with the principles of "Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries" and in collaboration with national, regional and international research institutions. The proposal has been submitted for the consideration of donors with the Inter-American Institute for Co-operation in Agriculture (IICA) assuming the leading role.

(c) The Development of Rural Agro-based Industries in the Caribbean LDCs

64. The preparatory phase of this project has been completed in accordance with the objectives which include:

- (i) A survey and evaluation of existing small-scale agro-processing activities including the availability of local raw materials in member countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS);
- (ii) Pre-feasibility studies to identify an island with a comparative advantage for early development of agro-processing activities; and
- (iii) A feasibility study for a pilot commercial, multiproduct processing unit.

65. These studies have led to the recommendation that a unit should be established in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on a commercial basis to serve as a model to develop management and operational procedures applicable to a limited volume plant using local raw materials and changing product lines. The experience gained with this unit will also serve to guide the development of small-scale commercial agro-processing in other islands of the Eastern Caribbean. Additionally, it is envisaged, as a result of the study, that a small-scale processing unit will be set up in Montserrat where the government has financed the implementation of the recommendations of the study which has enabled a range of products to be produced for the local market and for limited export sales.

(d) Workshop on Food Systems and Food Policy Analysis in the English-speaking Countries of the Caribbean

66. This workshop was convened in co-operation with the joint ECLAC/FAO Agricultural Division and the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, 16-18 December 1985, Port of Spain, Trinidad. The objectives of the workshop were:

- (i) To identify crucial issues and important factors which must be considered in food policy analysis; and

- (ii) To identify necessary follow-up activities and to provide inputs into the formulation of programmes of the countries involved.

67. Case studies were prepared for Guyana, Jamaica, Barbados, the member countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States and the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago as well as a brief on Belize. Two papers relating to the concepts and methodology of food policy analysis, the evaluation of national food systems and food policy in relation to food security and nutritional considerations in the formulation of food policy were also presented.

68. The two most important aspects of the food problem were indentified as aggregate availability at the national level and access to available supplies by specific socio-economic groups with the latter being the more crucial and intractable problem.

69. There was full agreement that urgent follow-up actions should be taken to obtain additional information and to carry out detailed analysis of the national food systems. This should be followed by the formulation of specific action programmes to increase food production taking into consideration the national capability of each country and also the potential for regional linkages.

(e) Training courses in planning and programming for agricultural projects

70. The Regional Project for training in Planning and Programming of Agricultural Projects and Rural Development (PROCADES), with the joint sponsorship of ECLAC, UNDP, FAO and the Agricultural Development Bank and the Ministry of Agriculture of Trinidad and Tobago, held two training courses from 27 October - 12 December 1986, Port of Spain, in Trinidad. The two courses, "Agricultural and Rural Development Planning and Projects" and "Agri-business Investment Development and Project Analysis" attracted 52 participants from various Government ministries and from the Agricultural Development Bank. The aim was to assist countries of the subregion by supporting specific training activities and collaborating in the elaboration of studies and projects which seek to promote the qualitative improvement of human resources.

SOCIAL SECTOR

Activities accomplished

(a) Creole discourse and social development

71. The preliminary phase of the project on Creole Discourse and Social Development was initiated in September 1985, and completed in March 1987. The report provides a comprehensive survey of government policies relating to the integration of Creole into the economic and social developmental processes in five Caribbean countries: Dominica,

Guadeloupe, Haiti, Martinique and Saint Lucia. The pivot for the overall project is the development of a capability to disseminate information through the medium of Creole.

72. The report concludes that the instrumentalization of Creole can best be achieved in the countries surveyed in the following areas: news and information; agricultural information; health education; and adult literacy. Subprojects have been developed in those areas.

73. The consultant has also produced a detailed bibliography of materials published in, and on Antillean French-lexicon Creole.

74. A dictionary of Saint Lucian Creole which was drafted by a Saint Lucian, and came to the attention of the consultant during the course of the project, is being published as an output of the project under the auspices of the IDRC.

75. A subregional meeting will be convened during the last quarter of 1987 to discuss and evaluate the findings and proposals of the preparatory survey. The consultant has submitted a proposal for the meeting, and IDRC has taken the responsibility for convening it, tentatively, in December 1987.

(b) Impact of structural adjustment on the social services

76. Further to discussions at the ninth session of the CDCC, work has started to identify some of the impacts of structural adjustment policies on the delivery of social services. Delays in this activity have been partly due to difficulties experienced in collecting a comprehensive set of social data for all CDCC member countries.

77. In an attempt to circumvent this constraint, a joint project has been developed with PAHO, ISER, and CARICOM to collect information on the impact of recent economic policies on the delivery of health services for some Caribbean countries. Approval for the release of the funding by PAHO is now being awaited.

78. It would seem that due to the scarcity of social data in other areas such as education, nutrition, etc. means will have to be found to do some field work to remedy these data deficiencies, an exercise not now possible with existing resources.

79. Work nevertheless continues on the upgrading of the social data which can be gathered from secondary sources, and a clearer picture of the delivery of health services should be possible in the next time period, once the project is approved.

(c) The Caribbean Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-visual Materials (CEPPAM)

80. In fulfilment of the mandate to review ongoing activities in the area of production of educational materials in the Caribbean the secretariat carried out a Survey of the Preparation, Publishing and Printing of Educational Materials for the Caribbean Region 1985, as

preparation for a meeting to discuss mechanisms for co-operation of CDCC member governments in this area.

81. It was decided to place emphasis on the setting up of a co-ordinating system or network of publishers which would utilize existing facilities in the subregion.

82. A meeting was convened by the CARICOM Secretariat in co-operation with ECLAC to discuss the prefeasibility study for CEPPAM and on-going initiatives. This meeting was held in the last week of April, 1986. Subsequently, CARICOM has taken the responsibility to establish a regional mechanism for the publication of materials.

83. ECLAC's present role will be to ensure that linkages are established between CARICOM and non-CARICOM/CDCC countries on the principle of networking of publishing and printing activities.

(d) Cultural exchange programmes

84. In accordance with the mandate to develop mechanisms for promoting greater cultural collaboration among Caribbean countries, the secretariat intends to begin work in the area of oral history/oral traditions as a major subregional activity for the UNESCO Decade for Culture. A focal point for the development of this activity will be sought among CDCC member countries which already have institutions involved in the retrieval of oral traditions.

85. In addition, the secretariat has sought to obtain observer status within the recently formed CARICOM Regional Cultural Committee, to ensure complementarity of activities, and to provide the linkage between the activities for CARICOM and non-CARICOM/CDCC member countries.

Activities proposed for the next period

86. The following activities are proposed:

(a) Network of Centres for Cultural Retrieval and Animation. The secretariat has agreed to co-operate with the Peru-Based UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project for Cultural Heritage and development and the CARICOM Secretariat, to develop a programme for museum development;

(b) Impact of structural adjustment on the delivery of social services. Work will be continued on this subject; and

(c) The secretariat will participate in the joint CARICOM/UNESCO seminar on Economic Adjustment and Social Planning scheduled to be held in Barbados from 5-7 October, and will present a paper entitled "Issues and Strategies for Planning in the Caribbean in the Context of the Current Regional Environment and with Particular Reference to Planning in Communications, Education and Culture, and Science and Technology".

Specific authority, endorsement, support etc., requested from CDCC

87. The Committee may wish to support the proposal put forward by the Government of the Netherlands Antilles, for the establishment of a national chapter of the Caribbean Language Institute, in each member country of CDC, as one means of removing language barriers in the subregion.

88. The Committee may also wish to express its gratitude to UNESCO for its funding for the past activities of the programme Removal of Language Barriers, and request the support of its members for the Government of the Netherlands Antilles new request for funding from the UNESCO participation Fund.

89. The Committee may wish to express its gratitude to the IDRC for its generous funding, and the keen interest it has shown in the project - Creole Discourse and Social Development.

INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Activities accomplished

(a) Women in Development Planning (RLA/84/W02)

90. Studies have been done for Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Dominica, Dominican Republic and Jamaica in execution of this project. The purpose of the studies is to provide instruments to assist governments in monitoring efforts to meet the demands of the female population. The studies have been widely used by both government and non-governmental organizations for policy formulation, and to develop projects and programmes consistent with the needs of women in CDCC member states.

91. A workshop was convened in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in collaboration with the Women and Development Unit of the University of the West Indies (WAND) and the Ministry of Women's Affairs in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as a follow-up to the study "Women as Recipients of Services from Resources Allocated in the National Budget of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines" (LC/CAR/G.150). The report has been circulated to governments.

92. At the level of policy formulation, two important national meetings were held with the active participation of the secretariat. A Consultative Meeting on Women in Development Planning was held in Roseau, Dominica, on 27 March 1987; and an Expert Group Meeting was held on Women in Development Planning, in Trinidad and Tobago, on 12 June 1987 (LC/CAR/R.223). The purpose of both meetings was to facilitate consultation between sectoral planners, with a view to better integrating women's programmes into the national development process.

(b) Women and Trade (RLA/84/W03)

93. A pilot study entitled "Women Traders in Trinidad and Tobago" (LC/CAR/G.151) was completed. During the period under review the secretariat undertook consultations with government institutions and departments and reviewed proposals to extend the project to other countries on the basis of the recommendations of the pilot study. As a result, studies on the situation of women traders in the subregion have been conducted in Guyana, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica.

94. Studies with a special focus on women in the inter-island trade in agricultural produce included research in Dominica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia and Grenada. Two documents have been produced, and circulated, Women Traders in Trinidad and Tobago (LC/CAR/G.151); and Women Traders in Guyana (LC/CAR/R.200). In response to the need to investigate and assess the social and economic impact of this informal sector, follow-up consultations have been held with other subregional organizations engaged in similar or related activities such as CARDATS, CARDI, IICA, WAND, CARIRI. The CARICOM Secretariat's Women's Desk, the national machineries on WID, Ministries of Agriculture, Ministries of Trade, marketing boards and statistical departments of the countries are consulted on an ongoing basis.

(c) The Development of a Database on Selected Areas of Women's Participation in Social and Economic Change

95. While this project has been conceived by the secretariat in order to facilitate in-house activities, the data will be made available to CDCC member countries. The objective is to contribute to the promotion of women's effective participation in the process of social and economic development through systematic assessment of their skills, resources and potential. Research and data collection have been conducted in Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. In addition, special consultations have been convened with the Dominica Hucksters Association and the Grenadian traders.

96. The secretariat gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the Dutch Government who provided an Expert-on-Mission for two years to assist in this activity.

97. The FAO Round-table on Women in Agriculture and Rural Development in the Caribbean, held in Saint Lucia, from 6-10 July 1987, presented an opportunity for the secretariat to share and discuss the research data and follow-up activities with delegates representing governments and major organizations and institutions engaged in the agricultural sector in the Caribbean. The document "Women Traders in Agricultural Products: Aspects of the Women in Development Programme of UNECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean" (LC/CAR/R.234) was presented to the meeting.

(d) Video Production on the Dominica Hucksters Association

98. This project has as its main objective the production of visual training material which will be used to stimulate the formation of

associations of hucksters in the subregion. It is intended to sensitize traders to the possibilities that an association may present to improve their situation, to increase their access to external assistance, and to demonstrate the benefits of collective action.

(e) Production of video film "Ten Years is not Enough - The Caribbean and its Women, 1975-1985"

99. The production of this film was co-funded by the Women and Development Unit (WAND) of the Extra-Mural Department at the University of the West Indies (UWI) and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). The film presents an assessment of the achievements during the decade in the Caribbean by women of the subregion. It provides education/training materials which seek to enhance the understanding of women's issues by the general public, government and non-governmental institutions engaged in women's initiatives within the subregion. The film was shown to a large international audience at the Kenyatta Conference Centre in Nairobi, during the End of Decade Conference on Women. The secretariat has collaborated with UNIFEM in facilitating the production of Beta and VHS 1/2-inch copies for dissemination to all CDCC member countries.

(f) Collaboration and co-operation with United Nations agencies

100. The main collaborative activities undertaken include:

- (i) During the intersessional period, the secretariat gave support to UNICEF, UNIFEM and ILO in the implementation of their WID programmes in the subregion. This included an appraisal of project documents submitted to these agencies by governmental and non-governmental organizations in the subregion, and the of contacts and communications for implementation of their activities. Assistance was given also in the development of networks both with government and non-governmental WID organizations in CDCC member countries;
- (ii) ECLAC/WID assisted UNIFEM with preparatory activities related to the Participatory Action Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PAPLAC). The PAPLAC project defines activities to be supported by UNIFEM during the next five years;
- (iii) Assistance was also provided to a selected group of senior representatives of national bodies for women's affairs in CDCC member countries on a UNICEF-sponsored study-tour to Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The study-tour explored forms of collaboration, and the establishment of networks through umbrella organizations in African and Caribbean countries;
- (iv) ECLAC participated as ex-officio member of the Board of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) at the seventh session of the Board of Trustees of INSTRAW, held at INSTRAW Headquarters in February 1987;

- (v) As a result of participation in the INSTRAW meetings and the Women in Development and Planning Course held at ECLAC Santiago in 1986, a proposal was prepared for replication of the course especially adapted for Caribbean participants;
 - (vi) Assistance has also been provided to the Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action (CAFRA) through training sessions in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in January 1987 on research methodologies, for its research project on Women in Caribbean Agriculture. This project is funded by UNIFEM and is being implemented in Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines;
 - (vii) Training sessions have also been held as part of ongoing advisory services to the Programme of the Trinidad and Tobago Rape Crisis Centre;
 - (viii) Inputs have been made to the WID Studies Programme of the University of the West Indies, through lectures at seminars held in 1986 and 1987, in Trinidad and Tobago, acting as facilitator for seminar group work in Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados, and through the provision of relevant material from the international community for dissemination and use by participants; and
 - (ix) Professional contributions from the Caribbean perspective of WID have been made to the following events:
 - a. First Conference on Research and Teaching, Women Studies Programme, Cayey College, University of Puerto Rico, Key-note address, September 1986;
 - b. EEC Regional Seminar on the Participation of Women in the Development Process, Key-note address, Port of Spain, October 1986; and
 - c. Course-Workshop on Women, Planning and Development. Joint session with Regional Co-ordinators and ECLAC/WID on inter-sectoral and inter-agency collaboration, ECLAC, Santiago, November 1986.
 - (g) Other activities
101. The following other activities were also accomplished:
- (i) During the period under review, the secretariat gave assistance to the preparatory activities of the United Nations End of Decade World Conference on Women's Affairs held in Nairobi, Kenya, 15-16 July 1985. Assistance was also given to the Conference secretariat with the servicing of the meeting and the briefing of delegates from CDCC member countries. Various conference follow-up activities have also been undertaken such as facilitation of Caribbean participation in training programmes, seminars and meetings

at international level, and communication with potential donors for Caribbean projects and programmes;

- (ii) Advisory assistance has been provided to various national institutions and groups, upon their request, for the preparation of project documents, identification of sources for funding, substantive guidance in the implementation of their programmes and by sharing of information. In response to a request from the Minister of Local Government, Social Affairs and Community Development of Belize, the secretariat assisted with review and comments on the new plans for decentralized structures for community development in Belize; and
- (iii) Assistance has been provided to the Women's Bureau of Dominica by way of training and advice on conducting research on the issue of violence against women. The document "Report on a Training Seminar for Research on Violence Against Women" (LC/CAR/L.218) has been distributed.

Activities not accomplished

102. The following activities were not accomplished:

(a) Women in Export Processing Industries: data collection on this subproject has not started owing to absence of adequate resources and a very crowded schedule;

(b) Women's Subsistence Activities: This issue has not been addressed owing to a lack of resources, and decreased level of priority; and

(c) Teenage Pregnancy: The proposed meeting on Teenage Pregnancy in Caribbean Schools and its Implications for Family Life Education Programmes has not been held, as other programmes and agencies in the region had advanced plans for similar activities. As these latter plans have not been realized the secretariat proposes to revive this activity in the intersessional period.

Activities proposed for the next period

- (a) Women in Development Planning (RIA/84/W02)

103. This project will be concluded in 1987. Final stages which take place during the next period include the preparation of a monograph on Participatory Processes of Women in Development. The monograph will provide a regional perspective, and a comparative analysis of women's access to social services, and participation in planning at national levels.

104. Efforts have been made to extend the budget studies to other CDCC member countries; to further elaborate the parameters used for the

previously completed studies, and to convene a technical meeting. To this effect, the Secretariat has prepared a project document which has been submitted to UNIFEM, and will continue to explore the possibility of financial and other inputs from other organizations in the United Nations system.

(b) Women in Development and Trade II

105. A project document has been prepared for a second project which takes off from the achievements of the first project on women traders. It focuses on ECLAC assistance in the implementation of activities designed on the basis of recommendations of the first project. These include skills-training, market knowledge improvement, study workshops and an expert group meeting. The project proposes to complete regional and national studies on women traders in the Caribbean.

(c) Bibliography on women

106. This project proposes to produce a comprehensive bibliography of published material on issues concerning women, available in the UNECLAC Caribbean Documentation Centre database. A project document has been prepared and submitted for funding. Implementation is scheduled to occur in the next period.

Specific authority, endorsement, support, etc., requested from CDCC

107. The Committee may wish to acknowledge the continued support provided to the secretariat by UNIFEM.

108. The Committee may also wish to express its appreciation to the Government of the Netherlands for agreeing to provide an Expert-on-Mission for a period of two years to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on Women in Development activities, particularly the project on the Establishment of a Database in ECLAC.

DEMOGRAPHY

Activities accomplished

109. The ECLAC/CELADE Demography Unit, Port of Spain, will be completing its third year of operation by the end of this year. During the first half of the period, most of the activities were geared to establishing the Unit, developing its work programme, strengthening working relations with CDCC member governments and increasing linkages with relevant subregional, regional and international organizations.

110. Several needs-assessment missions were conducted resulting in closer working relations between the governments and the Unit, especially in the area of improving the Vital Statistics System,

formulating population policies and integrating population in national economic and social planning. The second half of the period was devoted to the implementation of projects in the latter areas on governments' request.

(a) Training in Population Policy Formulation

111. The secretariat has been providing assistance to nine countries in the formulation of their national population policies in collaboration with CARICOM. In this regard, two regional two-week training seminars on population policy formulation, funded and organized by CARICOM/USAID, were designed and conducted by the CDCC Secretariat.

112. The main objective was to create awareness of population development interrelations and to strengthen the capabilities of the governments to formulate population policies. The first course, held in Saint Christopher and Nevis, was attended by 15 persons from four countries (Dominica, Montserrat, Saint Christopher and Nevis and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines). The second was conducted in Barbados for twenty participants from five countries (Barbados, Belize, Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada and Saint Lucia). The final output from these training seminars has been the preparation of the first draft of a national population policy for each of the nine participating countries as well as a plan of action for achieving legal and political acceptance of the policies. The process of refining the drafts is currently being accomplished through the assistance of CARICOM with technical advice provided by the CDCC Secretariat.

113. In addition, the secretariat has also provided technical assistance to the government of the Trinidad and Tobago in the conduct of two one-day national seminars concerned with the creation of awareness on the need for a national population policy.

(b) Population Policy Implementation - Training and Research

114. In addition to the work on policy formulation, a number of research and training programmes in the area of policy implementation were conducted. Technical assistance was provided to the Government of Jamaica in mounting a national training seminar on policy implementation in which a multisectoral 'Population Policy Implementation Working Committee' was established and an Implementation Plan of Action drafted. In addition, two research papers on the institutional aspects of policy implementation were completed.

(c) Population Projections - Training and Research

115. A regional training seminar on 'Population Projections' was conducted by the CDCC Secretariat in Trinidad for 20 participants from ten countries (Bahamas, Belize, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and the Trinidad and Tobago). The main objective was to strengthen the capabilities of government statisticians and planners for carrying out population projections.

Major activities accomplished include preliminary analyses of past population trends, review of data and development of demographic analytical tools. The final output from the seminar was the first draft of national population projections for the period 1980-2010 prepared by participants of each country.

116. As a follow-up to this seminar further research was carried out on the development of population projections for nine countries which included the additional census data evaluation, adjustments of data, development of alternative scenarios and refinement of assumptions.

117. A draft report and preliminary analysis of the results of this exercise were submitted to Directors of National Statistical Offices, the University of the West Indies and other subregional organizations for review, in order to achieve concurrence on the final official results.

(d) Regional Population and Development Seminar for Family Planners

118. Assistance was provided to the Trinidad and Tobago Family Planning Association for the conduct of a three-day subregional training seminar on population and development in collaboration with UNFPA/CARICOM/USAID and PAHO. The objective of the seminar, attended by 40 persons from family planning associations of the Caribbean, was to increase the understanding among family planners of ways in which population should be considered in the development planning process. A number of recommendations concerning mechanisms for strengthening links between family planning issues and national development plans emerged from the seminar.

(e) Upgrading vital statistics

119. The UNFPA funded project for upgrading the vital statistics of the subregion was formally completed in December 1985. The project, which was intended to form part of a wider programme for improving the quality, quantity and timeliness of population statistics, dealt specifically with the provision of in-service training in the collection, collation, evaluation and processing of vital and migration statistics. In line with the objectives of the project, assistance was provided to eight countries: Bahamas, Belize, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The final report with recommendations for improving the system of vital registration was presented to individual countries. The secretariat has initiated follow-up activities in selected areas.

(f) Census analysis

120. A preliminary analysis of 1980 census data for ten countries was completed (Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Montserrat, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands). The results were published by the Jamaica Government Printery. The project was funded by UNFPA, with

country contributions channelled through CARICOM and the British Overseas Development Agency.

(g) National Demographic Survey - Guyana - (GUYREDEM)

121. In collaboration with the CELADE Office, Santiago, Chile, and the Guyana Statistical Bureau, assistance was provided to the Government of Guyana in the conduct of a survey to obtain alternative estimates of fertility, mortality and migration. A series of preliminary survey activities were accomplished in early 1986 including questionnaire design, development of training manuals, training of field officers and conduct of a pilot survey. The actual field survey commenced in the latter part of the year accompanied by a number of parallel activities related to data processing. The final results were tabulated and presented in a report to the government at a two-day national seminar. In addition, the project has contributed microcomputers for the training and future use of the staff concerned with population activities. (WP/GUYREDEM/L.87/1 and WP/GUYREDEM/L.87/2). The funding for this project was provided through CELADE as part of the CIDA/CELADE demographic programme for the region.

(h) Retrieval of Census Data for Small Areas by Microcomputer (REDATAM)

122. This activity was implemented with the collaboration of CELADE, Santiago, Chile. The REDATAM project provides for a microcomputer based system for producing census tables for small areas, to be made available for use by national statistical offices and planning ministries. The installation of the system, including a five-month testing period as well as related training seminars, was conducted and completed during the latter part of the year in Saint Lucia. Plans are underway to expand the project and to provide the system to other CDCC country members on request.

(i) Basic training course in Demography

123. A two-week training course in basic demography was conducted in Saint Christopher and Nevis for approximately 15 government officials from a wide cross-section of Ministries. The objective was to motivate persons concerned with the collection and collation of population data to ensure that, by their co-operative effort, the country can be assured of having an efficient and up-to-date system for the collection of population data which is to be utilized in policy-making and administration.

(j) Fellowships

124. In recognition of the need for trained demographers in the subregion to help governments implement the activities initiated by the CDCC Secretariat, a number of post-graduate fellowships were offered at Canadian Universities by CELADE, Santiago, Chile. The CDCC Secretariat assisted in the exercise and two nominees (from the Governments of Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica) have been awarded fellowships and will begin their study programme during the 1987-88 academic year.

(k) Research publications

125. In addition to training, a number of research publications on various aspects of population policy formulation and population and development planning were produced; "International Conference on Mexico: Implications for Caribbean" 1985. (LC/CAR/G.147); "Guidelines for Population Policy formulation" 1985. (CDCC/PP/G/85/1); "Population, Human Resources, and Development Planning; need for multisectoral institutional network for population policy implementation" 1986 (LC/CAR/R.193); "Population and Development Considerations in the context of Family Planning" 1986 (LC/CAR/R.194); "Preliminary Report on Population Projections (1980-2015) for nine Caribbean Countries" 1986 (LC/CAR/R.213); "Operational and Implementation aspects of Population Policies", 1987 (M/WD/E/4).

(1) Technical assistance

126. In addition, ad hoc technical assistance has been provided to several governments for the implementation of programmes/projects in various aspects of demography. In an effort to strengthen the technical capabilities of governments in the region, the CDCC Secretariat also provided technical inputs into two training seminars for the Caribbean, the World Bank/OECS training seminar for OECS member countries on "Uses of Demographic Statistics in Planning", conducted in Antigua and the USAID/University of Chicago course on "Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes for Caribbean countries", conducted in Chicago, USA.

Activities not accomplished, postponed or discontinued

127. Delays were encountered in the implementation of the programme for collaborating with the Caribbean Documentation Centre in the establishment of a Caribbean Population Information System with links to Sistema de Documentación sobre Población en América Latina (DOCPAL). This was due mainly to the unavailability of funds. Nevertheless, the CDCC Secretariat continued to implement the first phase of the programme with the development of a bibliography in the areas of fertility, mortality and migration, with special reference to development in the Caribbean. In addition, the training course in microcomputers was postponed to late 1987 due to shortage of funds.

Activities proposed for the next period

128. During the earlier period, implementation of the work programme at the national level was confined to the English-speaking CDCC member countries. It is planned, to broaden the scope of the programme and to expand its activities to include other CDCC member countries.

(a) Population Policy Implementation: Institutional Mechanisms

129. The secretariat will be responsible for the implementation of a two and a half year, UNFPA funded project designed to assist governments in developing and strengthening institutional mechanisms

required for population policy implementation. This will be partly accomplished through the establishment of population units in the national Planning Ministries which will be responsible for the co-ordination of population policy implementation activities and the integration of population factors in the planning process. Programme activities will include the provision of technical advice, guidelines, research, data inputs, trained staff and equipment for the use of population units.

(b) Training in applications of microcomputers

130. A two-week regional training course on "The Application of Microcomputers to Analysis of Population-Development Interrelations for Planning", will be conducted with the aim of improving the capabilities of planners and statisticians in conducting socio-economic and demographic research for integration of population into the socio-economic planning process. Approximately 25 persons are expected to participate from twelve countries. An additional component of the project is the provision of microcomputers to participating countries intending to establish Population Units.

(c) Training in theory and methods of demographic analysis

131. A two-week regional training seminar on theory and methods of demographic analysis will be conducted for twenty persons from three countries in order to improve capacities in techniques of analysis for the provision of population inputs into the development plans.

(d) National training seminar on Population-Development Interrelations

132. Two five-day national training seminars will be mounted to assist in increasing knowledge and awareness of economic-demographic interrelations and strengthening skills of planners and policy makers in the translation of the national population policy strategies into specific socio-economic programmes. Approximately 25 persons from a wide cross-section of the community are expected to participate.

(e) Integrated research studies on population and development

133. Work on a research project concerned with the interrelations between fertility, mortality, migration and development will be initiated in collaboration with the University of the West Indies and other regional organizations. This will be conducted by way of a survey evaluation of the state of knowledge of population-development relationships, the identification of gaps and the provision of policy oriented recommendations.

(f) Establishment of socio-demographic data bank and population information system

134. The management and utilization of data for planning and policy-making will be accomplished through the establishment of a subregional socio-demographic data bank for which a large part of the data on

census, vital statistics and other population-related information have already been collected. In addition, work will begin on the initiation of a population information system which will form part of the Documentation Centre's CARISPLAN as well as the Latin American DOCPAL.

(g) Population projections

135. Work will continue on the finalizing of population projections (1980-2015) for nine Caribbean countries and the preparation of the final document for publication.

(h) Training workshop on vital statistics

136. As a follow-up to the recently completed project on vital statistics, a three-day regional workshop on vital statistics will be conducted under the joint sponsorship of PAHO and ECLAC. The overall objective will be to formulate a plan of action including necessary follow-up activities for the further development of the vital statistical system (registration, collection, processing and analysis) which would result in improvements in the completeness, quality and timeliness of data on births and deaths.

(i) Retrieval of census data for small areas by microcomputer - REDATAM

137. In collaboration with the secretariat's Statistical Unit, activities will continue on the expansion of the REDATAM project to include the introduction of the system to four more countries. This activity is aimed at assisting in strengthening the capabilities for economic-demographic analysis at the smallest geographical area thereby advancing the facilities for planning. Programme activities will include the development of software for transferring census data to diskettes, installation of the system in each country and conduct of support training seminars on the operation and application of the system.

(j) In-depth census analysis

138. Following on the preliminary census analysis programme, the secretariat will continue carrying out an in-depth analysis of census data and the preparation of monographs for three countries - Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and the British Virgin Islands, under a UNFPA-funded project in co-operation with CARICOM and ISER.

139. Missions will be sent to the participating countries to assist in establishing an advisory committee responsible for articulating the government's population-related needs and concerns, as well as to collaborate on the development of the monographs.

140. As a follow-up to the population projections and vital statistics projects, the Demography Unit will be carrying out a more in-depth evaluation and analysis of Census Data and vital statistics in the subregion. The expected programme output will be the publication of a report.

(j) Research study on mortality in the Caribbean

141. Work will be initiated on a study of mortality patterns in the Caribbean with the aim of improving knowledge of factors that have contributed to mortality change and providing recommendations for health programmes in the subregion. In addition, the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat will continue to collaborate with the Trinidad and Tobago Family Planning Association (FPA) and UWI in conducting a demographic and health survey of Trinidad and Tobago. The purpose of the survey is to provide updated information on the fertility and mortality situation of the country which is needed as an input into the planning process. Technical assistance will also be provided in the analysis of data. The survey is a USAID/Westinghouse funded project.

Specific authority, endorsement, support etc., requested from CDCC

142. In order to extend some of the activities on the programme to all CDCC member countries, additional funding is required. The secretariat is seeking the support of the Committee in its requests to relevant donor agencies for additional funding for the implementation of projects.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCIAL ISSUES

Activities accomplished

(a) Trade Finance

143. As part of the implementation of the work programme for the trade sector, a project was prepared on trade finance in May 1986. With funds provided by UNCTAD and UNDP a high level expert was recruited to review the various aspects of trade finance in the Caribbean and to propose measures for the establishment or improvement of trade mechanisms in the region. During the period October to December 1986, field missions were undertaken to Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, The Bahamas, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago, as well as to various international funding agencies. A draft report was submitted for comments and it is expected that the final report will be available in the fourth quarter of this year. This document will be discussed at a group of experts' meeting scheduled for later this year. Both CARICOM and CDB have been involved in this project.

(b) Trade in Services

144. In the last five years, there has been a general interest in the issue of trade in services in the GATT, UNCTAD, and other fora. In September 1986 in Punta del Este, Uruguay, a decision was taken to include services in the trade negotiations but to accord it different treatment to the protocol on goods.

145. As a consequence, a trade in services workshop was convened by the secretariat with funding from UNCTAD and UNDP. This workshop, which

considered transportation, insurance and financial services, was held from 10-12 March in Antigua and Barbuda. Fourteen papers were submitted for consideration, a selection which is now being considered for general publication. Consultations are presently underway on the scheduling of another workshop to cover real estate services, tourism and educational services.

146. A project document on trade in services for the OECS, using Saint Lucia as a model, has been prepared. The project will provide a detailed examination of the tradeable products of the services sector in the OECS and assess their contribution to Gross National Product (GNP).

(c) Study on countertrade

147. Initial research activities have started and data assembled by the ECLAC/CDCC Secretariat in connection with this subject. Field work has been done for Guyana and Jamaica and is continuing for Trinidad and Tobago. Unfortunately, work has not commenced on field work in Barbados, Saint Lucia and Suriname because of budgetary constraints. The report will examine countertrade policies and practices in selected Caribbean countries, focusing on various forms of countertrade and their applicability and viability to the external trade of the Caribbean region. Estimates will be given of selected products exchanged through countertrade, and proposals for the establishment of a regional countertrade facility will be critically assessed.

(d) Trade Procedures Guide

148. The Trade Procedures Guide presents information on conditions of national and regional trade requirements and the documentation needed for the delivery of goods to the buyer and of payment to the seller. As such, it reviews the number of measures relating to the import and export regimes of each country, including information on the customs duty policies, taxes, trade requirements, foreign exchange regulations and restrictive business practices.

149. Following receipt of comments and revisions on the draft Trade Procedures Guide from several governments, the secretariat distributed the document "Trade Procedures Guide" (ECLAC/CARIB/G.84/4) during the first half of 1985. Governments were requested to inform the secretariat of any changes in trade legislation, regulations and other relevant information on trade procedures in order to facilitate the updating of the guides but that information has, so far, only been received from a few governments.

150. The co-operation of the CARICOM and OECS Secretariats was obtained in connection with the common external trade regimes of the Commonwealth Caribbean Common Market, the Lomé Convention and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States.

151. Draft trade procedures guides were prepared for the British Virgin Islands and the U.S. Virgin Islands and sent to these governments for comments and/or approval.

152. The secretariat has submitted a proposal for the computerization of the Guide. It is expected that this measure will facilitate more rapid access by users and will enable this office to facilitate a better flow of trading information. The project will be executed in co-operation with the Caribbean Documentation Centre and will form part of ECLAC's work on trade information systems. The Guide could serve as a stimulus to regional trade and, once computerized, access to it could be worldwide.

(e) Mechanisms for trade promotion

153. A joint OECS/ECLAC/ITC "High-level Consultation on Export Development Strategies for OECS Countries" was held in Antigua and Barbuda from 4-6 December 1985. This meeting, which was funded by ITC and attended by technical participants from both the private and public sectors, dealt with the need for export development in the OECS subregion. Also discussed, was a study on "Export Strategy for the OECS Countries" prepared by a consultant attached to the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean.

154. The participants adopted a number of recommendations, notably the removal of tariff barriers within the OECS, the removal of barriers to trade within CARICOM and the resuscitation of the Caribbean Multilateral Clearing House Facility.

155. It was agreed that the follow-up activities should include continuing discussions on the removal of obstacles in obtaining export credit facilities. Participants suggested the establishment of a national export strategy task force in each OECS member country and recommended that export development be declared a national priority.

(f) Other activities

156. Other activities of this programme include:

(i) Revision of CARICOM Fiscal Incentives Regime

The secretariat is co-operating with the CARICOM Secretariat in the above exercise which includes conducting field surveys among various producers and trade organizations, reviewing and assessing available data, including comparable schemes existing elsewhere, and preparation of proposals for a new improved scheme of fiscal incentives to industry. The first phase of the exercise involving research and data collection is nearing completion, and some work has already started on the second phase which is concerned with analysis of the data and formulation of recommendations to be placed ultimately before the Caricom Council of Ministers;

(ii) Monitoring of the balance-of-payments situation

It has not been possible to monitor the balance-of-payments situation comprehensively. However, the data collected for the annual Economic Survey and for the paper on macro-

economic indicators (document LC/CAR/G.182) and the publication "Economic Activity in Caribbean Countries" partly accomplish this purpose;

(iii) Technical assistance

In order to assist countries in the region, a number of project profiles have been prepared and sources of funds are being sought to implement projects arising from them. These profiles are on:

- a. Regional Trade Adviser in Export Promotion;
- b. Assistance to State Trading Organizations;
- c. Follow-up work on Trade Finance; and
- d. Protectionism in Agricultural Trade.

In addition, a project on Trade and Transfer of Technology has been prepared and submitted for extrabudgetary funding. The project will be implemented in collaboration with regional and international organizations; and

(iv) Trade information

The secretariat attended a meeting of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) in Caracas, Venezuela, 27-29 May 1987 as observer on the establishment of the Latin American and Caribbean Trade Information and Foreign Trade Support Programme (PLACIEX). The meeting received the support of member states of SELA in addition to regional and international organizations, including ALADI, JUNAC, INTAL, ECLAC Port of Spain, and ITC (UNCTAD/GATT).

Activities proposed for the next period

157. The following are expected to be carried out in respect of the Trade Sector during the next time period:

(a) Services

- (i) The trade in services project for the OECS, using Saint Lucia as a model is expected to be implemented during 1988. Funds will be sought from extrabudgetary sources. Other national studies are expected to follow from the Saint lucian study; and

- (ii) A workshop on services will be conducted in 1988, to cover real estate, educational and tourism services.

- (b) Trade finance

158. A group of experts' meeting will be convened, to consider the document prepared on trade finance in the English-speaking Caribbean countries and make recommendations to the CDCC at its eleventh session;

- (c) Countertrade

159. Possibilities of holding a subregional meeting on countertrade will be examined. The usefulness of such a meeting will be determined by the results of research work currently being conducted on countertrade in the Caribbean;

- (d) Trade promotion

160. A joint activity with ITC on trade promotion is envisaged to further enhance the marketing capability of Caribbean exporters, especially manufacturers engaged in export trade. The involvement of the region's major trading partners in the project will be sought;

- (e) State trading organizations

161. Several regional studies on state trading organizations exist. These have mainly been done by UNCTAD although none exists for the Caribbean. To this end, a proposal has been made for a study, which will examine the role of state trading organizations in the subregion, and make recommendations as to possible areas of co-operation among them;

- (f) Trade facilitation

162. The computerization of the Trade Procedures Guide will hopefully be in place in 1988. If funding for the project is forthcoming, resources could be budgeted for full-time work on facilitation issues. This work will be carried out in co-operation with the Caribbean Documentation Centre; and

- (g) Trade and technology transfer

163. A project document has been prepared and submitted for extrabudgetary funding and is now awaiting a reply.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

164. Activities in this sector have been curtailed since the departure of the officer who formerly held the post. However, the secretariat has monitored developments in the area and has implemented some transport activities, for example, the seminar on trade in services included a component on maritime and air transport.

165. Certain liaison activities have also been conducted during the 1986/87 period between some member countries and UNCTAD concerning the UNCTAD/TRAINMAR Commercial Maritime Project. Contact has also been maintained with The Maritime International Co-operation Centre (MICC) of Japan and some Caribbean countries concerning participation in group training courses in shipping.

Activities accomplished

166. Set out below are activities accomplished during the 1985/86 period:

(a) Implementation of the recommendations of the Caribbean Airports Maintenance and Operations Study (CAMOS)

167. The secretariat continued to assist in efforts to identify additional funding resources. The Canadian aid programme which is providing assistance mainly to Jamaica, Barbados and the smaller states in the English-speaking Eastern Caribbean is being executed on a bilateral basis. Discussions were held in CGCED with representatives from the EEC to seek additional funding for those Caribbean countries excluded from the Canadian programme and for the technical areas not funded by Canada.

(b) Caribbean Postal Union (CPU)

168. Discussions had been held with several CDCC member governments in an attempt to find a postal administration prepared to host the CPU for the initial period. This matter was also to be discussed at a CPU-sponsored meeting of Caribbean Post Masters held in Antigua and Barbuda in March 1986. If a host administration could have been identified, it was anticipated that the CPU would be formally inaugurated during the latter half of 1986. A host administration was not identified and the situation remains essentially as it was in early 1986.

(c) Caribbean Satellite System

169. The efforts of the secretariat during 1985/86 to seek funds for this project proved unsuccessful despite intensive consultations and discussions with the Italian Government, the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), UNDP, and the CARICOM Secretariat. Recently a Caribbean Telecommunications Union has been established under the auspices of the CARICOM Secretariat.

(d) Commercial maritime project (UNCTAD/TRAINMAR)

170. The secretariat held discussions with UNCTAD/TRAINMAR and UNDP in an effort to mobilize funding so that the countries of the English-speaking Caribbean could benefit from this comprehensive programme which offers training courses in all aspects of maritime commercial activity.

171. The Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Transport (SCMT) approved the TRAINMAR programme in principle and requested that the CARICOM Secretariat, in collaboration with the ECLAC/CDCC Secretariat refine and finalize the project proposal for submission to the CARICOM Common Market Council for possible inclusion as a priority project for funding under the UNDP Fourth Cycle. It was anticipated that assistance could be given to the regional training courses currently being offered by the Caribbean Shipping Association. Subsequently, it is hoped that bilateral funding will be obtained to expand the training courses being offered, possibly with collaboration from an established maritime training centre in North America.

(e) Collaboration with IMO Regional Maritime Safety Adviser

172. An IMO Regional Maritime Safety Adviser assumed duties, based in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, in September 1985. A close working relationship was established with the adviser in all matters of maritime safety including search and rescue. Governments requesting assistance in the area of maritime safety can request the services of the regional adviser either through the secretariat or through the offices of the UNDP Resident Representative; and

(f) Assistance to regional institutions

173. Close working relationships have been maintained with CARICOM, CDB, OECS and WISCO. In particular, assistance was given to the CARICOM Secretariat in drafting the terms of reference for a sector study on Regional Maritime Transport Policy.

174. The secretariat will continue to monitor events in this area and collaborate in interdisciplinary and multisectoral activities within the limits of its resources.

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Activities accomplished

(a) Energy

175. In a follow-up to the ECLAC/CDB Seminar on the Basic Elements of Quantitative Energy Economic Analysis and Planning held at CDB in April 1985, the secretariat has obtained a copy of the software package used by the seminar participants. This package is available for use at the Caribbean Subregional Headquarters of ECLAC.

(b) Tourism and environment in Caribbean development

176. National workshops were convened jointly by ECLAC and the respective governments of Saint Christopher and Nevis, Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Lucia to discuss the recommendations of the national case studies commissioned by the secretariat (see documents:

WP/ETCD/L.85/3; WP/ETCD/L.85/4; WP/ETCD/L.85/6). Participation at the national workshops included representatives of both the private and public sectors.

177. The secretariat completed the monograph "Tourism and Environment in Caribbean Development with Emphasis on the Eastern Caribbean" (WP/ETCD/L.85.2) which was presented at the "Wider Caribbean Expert Meeting on Environment and Tourism in Caribbean Development".

178. The Meeting was co-sponsored by the Caribbean Trust Fund of the Environment and UNEP and was convened by the ECLAC/CDCC Secretariat, Trinidad and Tobago, 2-4 December 1985. Participants included representatives of the wider Caribbean, namely, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, the British Virgin Islands, Costa Rica, Dominica, France, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Montserrat, the Netherlands Antilles, Panama, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, U.S. Virgin Islands and Venezuela.

179. The objectives of the expert meeting were to develop guidelines and recommendations and to propose concrete follow-up actions to be considered by the countries in their efforts to enhance their natural and cultural resource base and environmental assets for the promotion of tourism development, in an attempt to achieve a more meaningful contribution from tourism to the overall economic and social development process. A complete set of conclusions and recommendations is contained in the report of the meeting. (See LC/CAR/G.180).

180. The report of the expert meeting has been used as the primary background input to the CCA/TRC/CARICOM/CIDA workshop "Environmentally Sound Tourism and Development", which was held in Barbados, from 6-9 April 1987. The secretariat participated in this workshop and presented a paper on issues of planning.

(c) Regional sewage disposal and coastal conservation studies (Preliminary Phase)

181. The secretariat prepared the outline of a project proposal on regional sewage disposal and coastal conservation studies. The proposal is a follow-up to the joint UNEP/ECLAC project "Tourism and Environment in the Wider Caribbean". The Government of Barbados, the CARICOM and OECS Secretariats, PAHO, CCA and CDB have collaborated with the secretariat in revising and expanding the project. The technical terms of reference have been prepared and parts of the proposal have been incorporated into the CARICOM project "Regional Sewage Disposal Studies" which has been submitted to UNDP while other parts have been included in the CARICOM/PAHO/CDB project "Integrated Project for Environmental Health Improvement in the Caribbean".

(d) The Promotion and Negotiation of Tourism Development Proposals with Hotel and Airline Corporations

182. The secretariat in collaboration with UNCTC and CTTC and the Government of Saint Christopher and Nevis convened the above-mentioned

seminar in Saint Christopher and Nevis, from 23-27 June 1986. The objectives of the seminar were to strengthen the capability of the governments to negotiate various forms of management contracts with international hotel chains and routing policies with airlines. Lectures were presented by representatives of private organizations as well as UNCTC, and CTRC. Participants attended from Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, the British Virgin Islands, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Suriname, regional and subregional organizations as well as representatives from the private sector of the region and the USA.

(e) Collaboration with other agencies

183. This programme element is engaged in collaborative activities with many agencies.

(i) UNEP/ROLAC

The secretariat and the United Nations Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNEP/ROLAC) agreed to closer collaboration between the two agencies in an 'aide-memoire' outlining concrete areas of collaboration. The objective of the collaboration is to link the activities of the secretariat in environment with those of UNEP, and at the same time to promote the participation of Caribbean governments in UNEP activities. Within this framework the following joint activities have been undertaken:

- a. Agreements were concluded with the governments of Barbados and Bermuda to participate in the UNEP/ROLAC project "Development of Environmental Legislation";
- b. Consultations with respect to the same project were also held with the governments of Dominica, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago and with the OECS Secretariat;
- c. Co-operation with the Government of Jamaica with respect to the reorganization of legal contracts on current and emerging environmental problems; and
- d. Assistance was given to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago with respect to the establishment of a department of the environment.

(ii) UNEP/RCU-CAP

The secretariat is collaborating with the Regional Coordinating Unit of the Caribbean Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme, in the implementation of this Action Plan. This collaboration includes analysis and development of projects submitted to the Trust Fund of the Caribbean Action Plan as well as collaboration with the preparation of policy papers;

(iii) CTRC/OAS

With respect to developing a multidisciplinary approach towards the nexus tourism-natural resources-environment development, the secretariat has consulted with the Caribbean Tourism Research Centre (CTRC) and the Organization of American States (OAS) on ways and means to co-operate and collaborate in line with their respective work programmes. Accordingly the secretariat has:

- a. secured the services of a CTRC staff member who has prepared a tourism development plan for Belize; and
- b. participated in an OAS workshop on "Improving Tourism-related Facilities in Downtown and Harbour-front Areas" held in Antigua from 16-20 September 1985.

184. The secretariat intends to continue the consultations with the hope that joint programmes will be developed before the next session of CDCC.

(f) Other activities

- (i) The "Trinidad and Tobago National Consultation on the Environment" and submitted a paper on "The Role of environmental Impact Assessment and Beyond";
- (ii) Consultations with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago on concepts of tourism planning;
- (iii) The Environmental Impact Assessment Training Course held in Trinidad, 16-20 February 1986, organized by the Caribbean Conservation Association and the University of the West Indies;
- (iv) Consultations with the Institute of Marine Affairs of Trinidad and Tobago on critical resource elements for tourism development in Tobago;
- (v) The annual Technical Advisory Committee and Inter-Agency Group meetings of the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI);
- (vi) Providing advisory assistance to several institutions in Trinidad and Tobago related to flood risk assessment, tourism-related handicraft production and the development of recreational facilities;
- (vii) The task force on the Implications of Climatic Changes in the Wider Caribbean Region, and will co-ordinate a review of socio-economic studies on the impacts of sea-level rise and climatic changes. The secretariat presented a paper on the impacts of sea-level rise on tourism at the CCAA Annual Meeting (9-12 September 1987);

- (viii) The 'Interoceanic Workshop on Sustainable Development and Environmental Management of Small Islands' (Puerto Rico, 3-7 November 1986) and presented a paper "Environment in Caribbean Development - A Regional View"; and
- (ix) Several training courses on natural resource management and presented lectures on the economic aspects of such management.

Activities not accomplished, postponed or discontinued

185. The implementation of the project on "Environmental Management and Development Planning in Caribbean Countries" was deferred pending approval by UNEP of the project document.

Activities proposed for the next period

(a) Regional sewage disposal and coastal conservation studies

186. With technical assistance from the Government of Barbados the secretariat will prepare a Phase I project document for carrying out the actual sewage and coastal conservation studies in each of the participating islands and prepare a review of existing sewage disposal and coastal conservation studies. These activities will be co-sponsored by the Governments of Barbados, Canada and the Netherlands.

(b) Tourism and the environment

- (i) As a follow-up to the tourism and the environment project, the secretariat also initiated a project "Environmental and Socio-cultural Management Issues in Caribbean Tourism". The emphasis will be on public awareness and on the prevention of possible resource and/or social conflicts. The project will be funded by the Dutch Government and implementation of the project is due to start in the first quarter of 1988. Close collaboration will be sought from regional institutions;
- (ii) A project proposal on "Multisectoral Planning and Effective Integration of Tourism and Environment" was submitted to UNEP for funding by the Caribbean Trust Fund for the Caribbean Environment Programme. This funding request will be considered at the Sixth Monitoring Committee Meeting in October; and
- (iii) A seminar on 'Managing Marine Protected Areas for Sustainable Development' is being considered. The objectives of the seminar are to facilitate proper management of marine protected areas and to create possibilities for either expansion of existing sites or designation of new sites by broadening funding opportunities. The seminar is scheduled for April 1988 and the Government of the British Virgin Islands has been approached to host the seminar.

Specific authority, endorsement, support etc., requested from CDCC

187. The Committee may wish to express its gratitude to the Caribbean Trust Fund (of the Environment Programme) and UNEP for their support of the project "Tourism and Environment in the Wider Caribbean" and to the Governments of Barbados, Canada and the Netherlands for their support of the project proposal, "Regional sewage disposal and Coastal Conservation Studies".

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE SECRETARIAT

(a) Economic survey of Caribbean countries

188. The secretariat continued during the 1986-1987 period to prepare the annual survey and notes on economic activity for the years 1985 and 1986 for ECLAC member or associate member countries within the responsibility of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean.

189. The secretariat has been able to obtain the collaboration of other agencies such as the Economic Affairs Secretariat of OECS and the CARICOM Secretariats, with a view to a more timely publication of the document.

190. The timing to initiate the survey is determined by the earliest date on which full year preliminary data for the countries become available. Mid-March seems to be the earliest date on which a data collection exercise would be fruitful. The delays in the preparation of national statistics prevent the prompt analyses and implementation of corrective policy measures. The secretariat continues to encourage the modernization of data preparation and processing. To this extent, the meeting of regional statisticians convened by the secretariat in November 1985 identified a mechanism to promote the capture, retrieval and early use of statistics.

191. Work has been initiated on the survey in 1987 with reference to economic activity in 1986. Discussions have been held with ECLAC, Santiago, and a new format for the survey has been agreed for essentially limiting the number of individual countries for which separate notes are written but including the full complement of comparative statistical tables. Increasingly, this activity is being linked with the Statistical Data Bank.

(b) Major macro-economic indicators

192. In accordance with a mandate given to the secretariat at CDCC IX, the document entitled "An evaluation of economic performance in CDCC countries (1974-1984)", (LC/CAR/G182) was prepared, and provides a ten-year analysis of macro-economic indicators for all CDCC Member countries;

193. The paper was a first attempt by the secretariat to take a long term perspective of economic developments in the Caribbean. As such it complements the annual economic surveys which have a strictly

national and short term focus. It is proposed to update the data series regularly based on inputs from the statistical data bank and to broaden the coverage to provide a longer term analysis of specific topical issues, for the future. In this regard work has already started to update the existing 33 tables, and ten new series have been included to expand the information on merchandise trade and the debt. Analysis of the growth and magnitude of the debt, and its impact upon development is in progress.

194. A paper entitled "The Caribbean in the context of the global economic crisis" (LC/CAR/G.225) has been prepared in conjunction with the ECLAC special conference on development which was held in Mexico in January 1987;

195. Initial inputs for the paper were prepared as a working document (WP/CDIP/L86.2) for an ad hoc expert working group meeting on "Caribbean Development Issues and Policies", which was convened in Port of Spain, Trinidad, on 14 November 1986. The comments of the meeting, together with inputs from the ECLAC special conference on development were incorporated in the final document which was presented as an ECLAC contribution to the First Conference of Caribbean Economists, held in Kingston, Jamaica from 2-6 July 1987.

(c) Special programme for small island developing countries

196. This programme originated at CDCC IX with resolution 18(IX) 1985, which, inter alia, requested the secretariat to develop a specific programme of action in favour of small island developing countries, members of CDCC. The secretariat embarked on preparatory activities culminating in a meeting of experts in Saint Lucia from 24-28 August 1987. The meeting report appears as document LC/CAR/G.176. This subject is earmarked for discussion under agenda item 6 - "A programme of activities in support of small island developing countries". See also the document "Action Taken on CDCC Resolutions and those of ECLAC and other UN bodies with implications for CDCC". (LC/CAR/G.176, LC/CAR/G.176/Add.1 and LC/CAR/G.176/Add.2).

(d) Caribbean/Latin American Relations

197. The secretariat's involvement in a specific programme of activity in this subject derives from ECLAC Resolution 440 (XIX) titled "Technical and Economic Co-operation between the Countries of the Caribbean and other Countries of the Region" passed at the nineteenth session of ECLAC in 1981.

198. Activities undertaken during the period involve research, collection of relevant social and economic data with drafting of internal notes and establishing and maintaining contacts with relevant governments at the national, subregional and Latin American regional level.

199. The secretariat continues to act as a catalyst to foster and intensify co-operation and collaboration both between the Caribbean subregion and other countries of Latin America and with Latin American

organizations. There was increased activity within the sectoral programme elements, as pointed out elsewhere in this document, and in the paper dealing with Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (in the Caribbean). In agriculture, information and documentation, development planning, demography, science and technology and environment/tourism, contacts and some specific initiatives are already underway.

200. In its efforts to foster closer trade relations between Latin America and the Caribbean, the secretariat has sought to strengthen its working relationship with the Institute for Latin American Integration (INTAL). This can add a vital dimension given the role of INTAL in facilitating contacts between business enterprises of various Latin American countries and in providing information services, especially in the area of trade.

201. Contacts have been intensified also with SELA, CIAT, OAS and IDB among others. Additionally, joint units involving ILPES and CELADE have been formed recently in the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean.

202. With respect to TCDC, approaches have been made to Latin American and Caribbean countries in the context of Latin American regional technical assistance, and individual Latin American and Caribbean country initiatives, as well as at the level of organizations. Some specific activities are underway and are discussed in the paper on technical co-operation among developing countries.

(e) Newsletter of the CDCC

203. The secretariat resumed publication of the newsletter "Focus" with the July issue in 1986. Since then the publication has appeared quarterly. The latest issue, Volume 10, No. 3, August 1987 was released during September 1987.

SPECIFIC AUTHORITY, ENDORSEMENT, SUPPORT AND OTHER ACTION REQUESTED
FROM CDCC IN CONNECTION WITH THE SECRETARIAT'S WORK PROGRAMME

204. The secretariat wishes to draw to the attention of the Committee the following requests relative to the various elements of the ECLAC/CDCC work programme.

Information (paras. 5-33)

205. The Committee is asked to note the issues involved in the development of regional information systems and to support the recommendation of the experts meeting that a Consultative Committee on Regional Information Systems be established to monitor and co-ordinate the existing regional information systems and advise on the development of new systems in the context of a regional network of information systems.

Statistical Data Bank (paras. 34-38)

206. Member countries are urged to accelerate the acquisition of compatible computer hardware and the establishment of national statistical data bases in collaboration with the secretariat.

Removal of Language Barriers (paras. 47-57)

207. The Committee may wish to support the proposal put forward by the Government of the Netherlands Antilles, for the establishment of a national chapter of the Caribbean Language Institute, in each member country of the CDCC, as a means of removing language barriers in the subregion.

208. The Committee may wish to express its gratitude to UNESCO for its funding for the past activities of the programme Removal of Language Barriers, and request the support of its members for the Government of the Netherlands Antilles new request for funding from the UNESCO participation Fund.

Social Sector (paras. 71-89)

209. The Committee may wish to express its gratitude to the IDRC for its generous funding, and keen interest it has shown in the project - Creole Discourse and Social Development.

Integration of women in development (paras. 90-108)

210. The Committee may wish to acknowledge the continued support provided to the secretariat by UNIFEM.

Demography (paras. 109-142)

211. In order to extend some of the activities on the programme to all CDCC member countries, additional funding is required. The secretariat is seeking the support of the Committee in its request to relevant donor agencies for additional funding for the implementation of projects.

Energy and Natural Resources (paras. 175-187)

212. The Committee may wish to express its gratitude to the Caribbean Trust Fund (of the Environment Programme) and UNEP for their support of the project "Tourism and Environment in the Wider Caribbean" and to the Governments of Barbados, Canada and the Netherlands Antilles for their support of the project proposal, "Regional sewage disposal and Coastal Conservation Studies".

