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CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

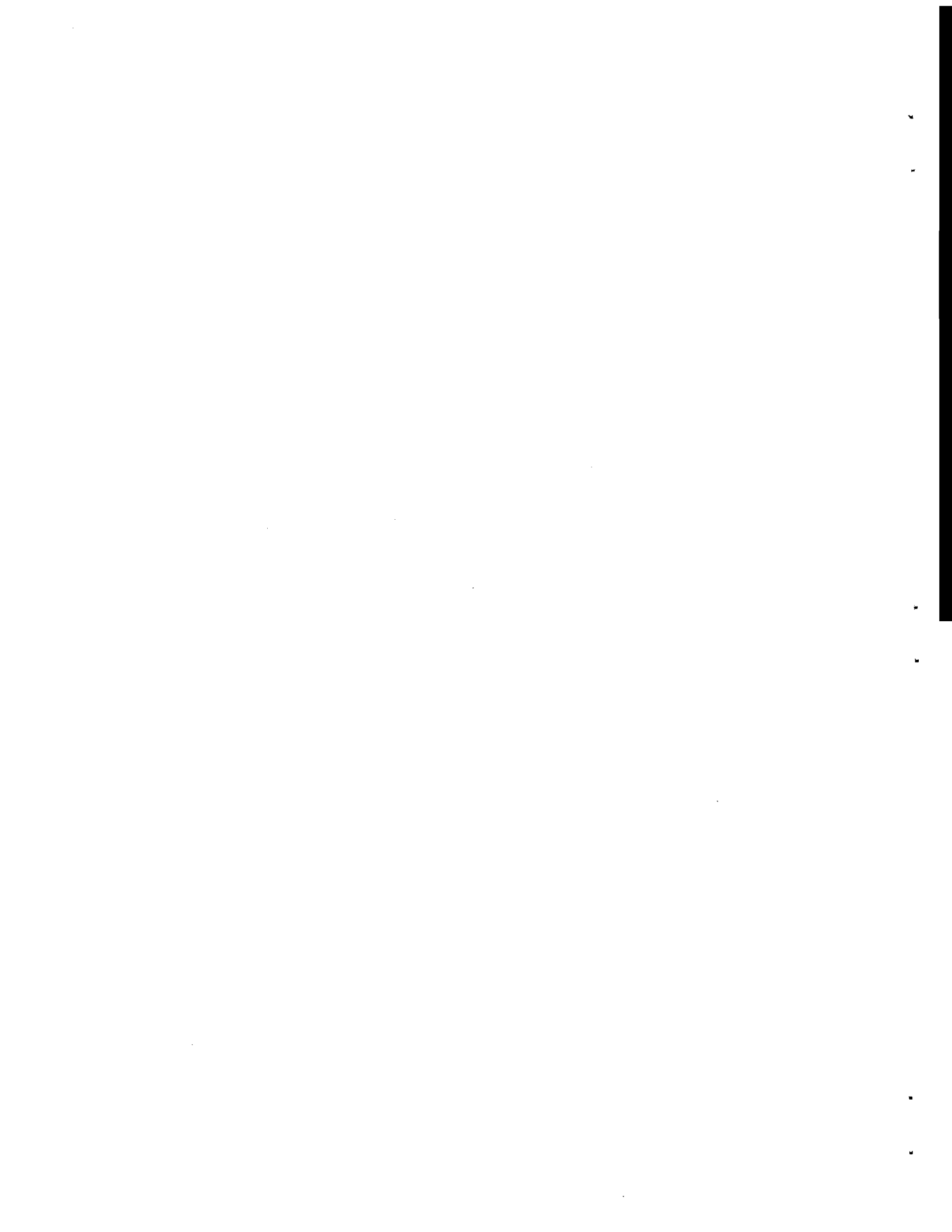
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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE  
 CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE  
 1988-1989



**UNITED NATIONS**

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN  
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## INTRODUCTION

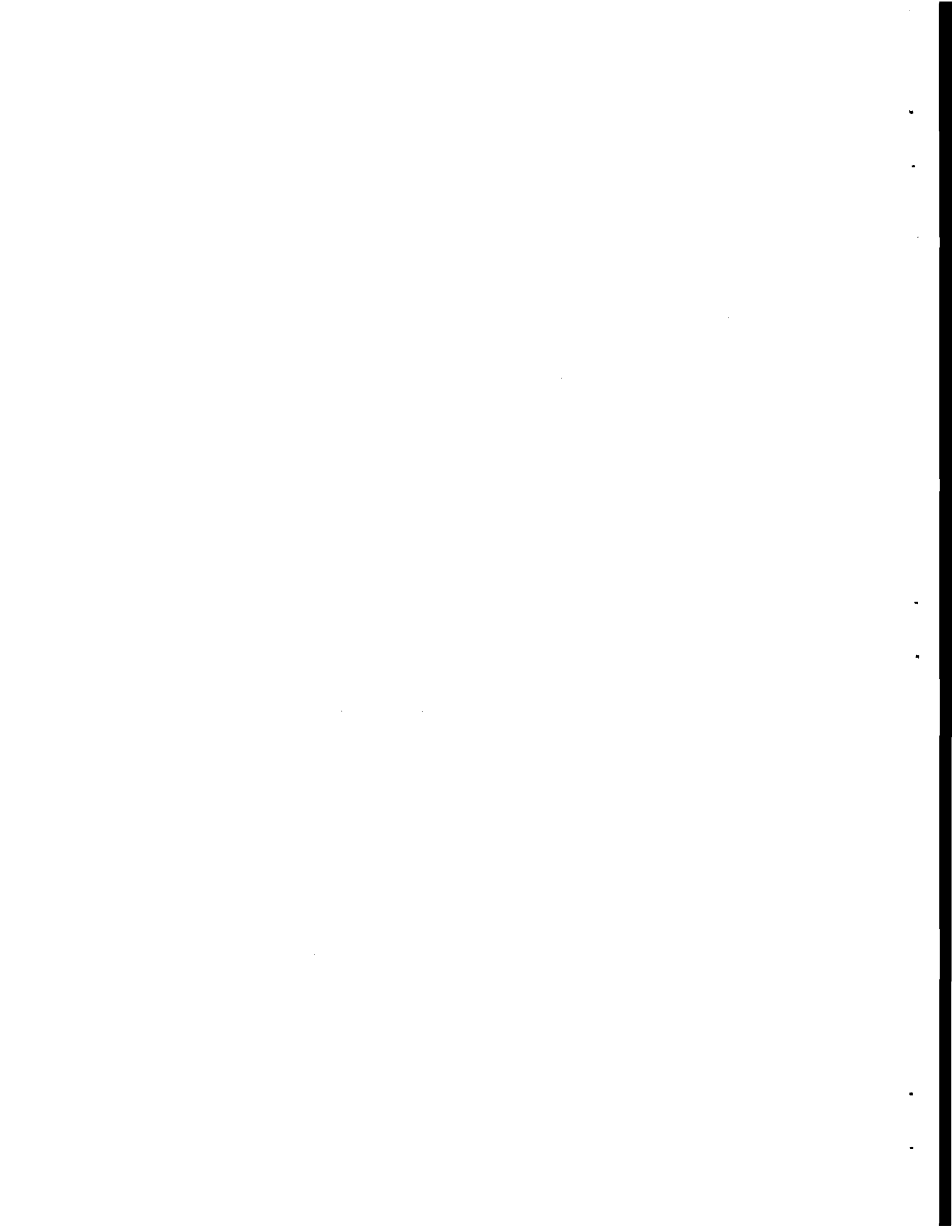
The following is a report on the implementation of activities of the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat during the intersessional period November 1988 to November 1989.

Details of activities by sector, carried out since the eleventh session held in November 1988, are presented along with a brief description of activities not accomplished, postponed or discontinued.

While in the past, activities proposed for the coming year had been included in the document on implementation, they appear only in the work programme to allow for more details to be provided herein on completed activities and their relationship to other programmes, in keeping with suggestions of delegates at the last Monitoring Committee meeting.

In all its activities, the secretariat continues to highlight the concept and employ the modality of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC), whenever possible, in the implementation of its work programme.

Efforts are continuing to develop and intensify linkages between ECLAC/CDCC and other agencies and organizations in the region as well as outside the region, in order to make the fullest use possible of resources and foster an integrated and interdisciplinary approach to the developmental efforts of Member States.



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INFORMATION

1. Activities of the secretariat concentrated on promoting the use of existing information resources and services and on strengthening the regional capacity to use such information.

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

Technical assistance and training

2. The secretariat, at the request of the CARICOM and OECS Secretariats, conducted at its Port-of-Spain Headquarters three one-week workshops on Indexing and Abstracting techniques and the Use of Micro CDS/ISIS for 24 participants in the Caribbean Trade Information System (CARTIS) and OECS INFONET. The use of common tools and methodologies by the various information networks will facilitate the exchange of information in the region and enable easier access.

3. Three similar workshops were held in response to a request from the national co-ordinating centre of the Trinidad and Tobago Socio-Economic Information Network.

4. One-week training courses on the Use of Micro CDS/ISIS for the storage and retrieval of information were conducted by the secretariat at the Anton de Kom University of Suriname, the Caribbean Examinations Council in Barbados and at the Ministry of Agriculture in Belize.

Promotion of the use of information resources and services

5. The secretariat held discussions with the staff of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) in an effort to determine an appropriate programme to promote and encourage the utilization of the information resources held by both institutions. As a result, a joint on-line demonstration on Information for Competitiveness was organized at the 19th Annual Meeting of CDB's Board of Governors with a view to sensitizing participants to the wealth of information contained in the databases of both institutions and how that information can be accessed. Packages listing sample searches from the combined holdings of both institutions on such topics as structural adjustment; diversification and competitiveness; and new approaches to economic management were distributed. Participants were further encouraged to indicate their specific areas of interest and the databases searched to provide rapid responses to their needs. Brochures outlining the services of both institutions were distributed.

6. Other promotional activities undertaken by the secretariat were in the form of presentations at meetings and conferences, and through publication of articles in journals.

Selected Dissemination of Information (SDI)

7. The collaboration of several agencies was sought in the development of a pilot SDI programme in six areas of common interest to Member States: human resources development, tourism, environment, small-scale industrial development especially agro-industry, public sector-administrative reforms and export promotion. ILO, UNIDO, UNEP, World Tourism Organization, Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau, UN/DIESA and IDRC were asked to assist by providing ECLAC with an initial search in these areas and subsequently with quarterly updates.

8. Specific work programme activities completed include:

(a) Computerized production of the monthly Current Awareness Bulletin, Vol. 11, Nos. 10-12 and CARISPLAN Abstracts, No. 16/17.

(b) Microfilming of documents listed in the CARISPLAN database and dissemination of fiches to national focal points.

(c) In-house searches of databases held at ECLAC and external database searching for clients on demand.

(b) Caribbean Information System for Agricultural Sciences (CAGRIS)

9. The development of CAGRIS has enabled agricultural researchers and planners to locate easily references to published literature on Caribbean agriculture and to identify what research and development projects are being undertaken. Through CAGRIS they have also been able to request and receive, free of cost, approximately 100 computerized bibliographic searches of literature produced outside of the region. During the period under review, the University of the West Indies Library, as regional co-ordinator of CAGRIS, provided photocopies of 220 papers and articles in response to requests received. Document delivery has been a major problem in the provision of service and the University Library recently purchased a facsimilie machine with a view to providing speedier delivery.

10. The CAGRIS database contains over 10,000 records and is available for remote on-line access through ECLAC's host computer facilities. The CAGRIS regional co-ordinator also maintains an in-house database of selected references to the literature on post-harvest and cropping systems, mangoes and passion fruit.

11. During the next year emphasis will be placed on user education programmes with a view to sensitizing agricultural personnel, through CAGRIS to the available resources and services.

(c) Patent Information and Documentation Network

12. The main objective of the Patent Information and Documentation Unit (PIDU) based at the Caribbean Documentation Centre (CDC) has been to promote the use and understanding of technological information from patent documents. It has also sought to provide to the subregion, over the long term, a base through which industrial property matters can be co-ordinated with a view to co-operation among member countries on the formulation of regional systems.

13. With financial support from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and technical co-operation from the Canadian Patent Office (CPO) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), it carried out a series of activities including the formation of a Caribbean Patent Network (CARPIN), the maintenance of a Caribbean Patent database (CARPAT) and a series of surveys, seminars and patent state-of-the-art information searches. It also provided an on-going consultancy service on intellectual property.

14. A survey mission was carried out to Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Antigua and Barbuda during March-April 1989. This completed the planned survey activity of the project which started in 1988 and included Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Barbados, Saint Lucia and Jamaica. The survey was part of an outreach activity to identify information needs in the area of industrial property, as well as to identify possible co-ordination mechanisms for the follow-up of one-day seminars on Patents and Transfer of Technology.

15. One-day seminars/meetings on Patents and Transfer of Technology took place in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Barbados, Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Jamaica in June and July 1989. These represented a continued project activity, the first set of one-day seminars having taken place in Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada and Saint Lucia in June and July 1988. These seminars provided data on industrial property and patent documentation and information also serving to introduce PIDU and its services to the region.

16. Efforts are being made on an on-going basis to obtain outstanding documents for a database on Caribbean patents and to facilitate regular transmission of data on state-of-the-art services and technological information from patent documents to users.

17. Additional work to be undertaken in this phase of the project includes the publication of a newsletter and a Caribbean Patent Index.

#### STATISTICAL DATA BANK AND RELATED SERVICES

##### Agricultural statistics

18. The document entitled "Agricultural Statistics of Caribbean Countries", Vol. VIII, 1988 (LC/CAR/G.272) was completed and circulated to member countries. It differs from the previous issues in that it excludes tables that bore very little information content and includes series of particular interest to the researcher. Major areas covered in the document include:

- (a) Population and rainfall;
  - (b) Gross Domestic Product by sector;
  - (c) Land tenure, land utilization and land distribution;
  - (d) Major crops;
  - (e) Livestock and livestock products;
  - (f) Fisheries;
  - (g) Production inputs, such as farm machinery and fertilizer;
- and
- (h) International trade in agricultural products.

19. The document now has a significant component in graphic form and is organized for greater ease of use; in addition, diskette versions of the document have been prepared. While in the past the tables were prepared using LOTUS 1-2-3 and users of the diskette version therefore had to have a copy of LOTUS to use the diskettes, the present diskette version runs independently of LOTUS so that anyone with a computer that runs IBM or MS DOS may have easy access to the data.

20. Work on the maintenance of the database was continued and preparation of the successor document is underway.

##### Selected statistical indicators

21. The document on "Selected Statistical Indicators" is being updated. Its scope and coverage are being widened to reflect more data sets of interest to users and for incorporation as a Caribbean



component in ECLAC's overall regional statistical documentation. The next edition of the document will contain tables on the following:

- (a) Gross Domestic Product;
- (b) Balance of payments;
- (c) Domestic exports by SITC section;
- (d) Trade balance;
- (e) Retail price index;
- (f) Loans and advances;
- (g) Commercial banks' liabilities and assets;
- (h) Production of major agricultural crops;
- (i) Rates of exchange; and
- (j) Other useful economic indicators

#### REDATAM

22. REDATAM is a computer package developed by the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) for the retrieval of small-area, census-type data by microcomputer. It transfers the census data from the large mainframe computer tapes to diskettes or to the hard disk of a microcomputer and affords analysis in quicker time than a mainframe computer. The package was piloted in three countries, one of which was Saint Lucia and the other two in Latin America. The usefulness of the package has been established over the last four years. It is being modified to include maps in a geographical interface system and re-written to be able to accommodate databases other than those related to population.

23. The ECLAC/CDCC secretariat, through its Statistics and Demography Units, continued to foster the use of the REDATAM package as a desirable means of analysing population census data. An officer visited CELADE in Santiago and familiarized himself with the work being done on phase two of the package. The secretariat has co-ordinated the mission to Port-of-Spain of a CELADE staff member to create the 1980 population census database for Trinidad and Tobago while at the same time training staff in this area.

24. Recent follow-up activities include a visit by an officer of the Barbados Statistical Service to Port-of-Spain to learn to create a similar database for that country. The statisticians of

the English-speaking Caribbean are committed to the use of REDATAM in the analysis of the 1990 round of population and housing censuses.

#### Support in statistics to Eastern Caribbean countries

25. The ECLAC/CDCC secretariat, through its Statistics and Demography Units, supported the move towards computer operations of the Statistical Office of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with the conduct of a five-day orientation and training course in the use of computers in statistics. Statistical officers and secretarial staff were trained in the computer disk operating system, WordPerfect and LOTUS 1-2-3.

#### Economic and social planning in the Caribbean

26. Collaboration between the secretariat, through its Statistics Unit, and the Latin American Economic and Social Planning Institute (ILPES) continued with a mission of three officials of the Trinidad and Tobago Government along with an ECLAC/CDCC staff member to Santiago, Chile. The mission was to observe the working of the Integrated Projects Bank in order to be better informed in the planning of a similar facility in Trinidad and Tobago. There followed a mission to Port-of-Spain by staff of ILPES to explore the possibility of extending its advisory services to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. The objective is to establish an integrated Projects Data Bank that would assist the public sector in determining areas of greatest importance for investment.

#### Colloquium on Statistics and the New Technologies

27. The secretariat, in collaboration and co-sponsorship with the International Development Research Corporation of Canada, convened a Colloquium on Statistics and the New Technologies in Port-of-Spain in October 1989. The meeting drew together some 45 professionals from the fields of statistics, planning and documentation and library services to discuss modernization of the region's statistical offices so that they may utilize more fully the new technologies of data processing and information transfer. Following an extremely useful three-day discussion, the secretariat was asked to monitor efforts to rationalize statistical offices in the region and to assist in identifying areas that would require support from funding agencies.

28. The Colloquium recommended, inter alia, that:

(a) national statistical policies should be established by governments, as a component of the national development and information policies, to take account of the activities of all departments currently providing statistical data; and

(b) governments should support the recommendations emanating from the Colloquium and discuss their implementation with ECLAC, Port-of-Spain. ECLAC should be empowered to seek funds for implementing the aspects of the programme that would require external funding and support, with a view to establishing and encouraging closer regional collaboration.

29. The activities reported on above will be sustained in the next biennium. Greater effort will be put into data collection and monitoring of economic and social developments in the CDCC countries. Assistance will be provided on request, in collaboration with the ECLAC/CELADE Demography Unit, for the 1990 Census.

30. In addition, the implementation of some of the recommendations of the Colloquium will be pursued.

#### ECONOMIC SURVEY OF CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

31. The document entitled "Co-operation between CARICOM and non-CARICOM Countries" (LC/CAR/G.269) was published to advance the conceptual framework for co-operation among CDCC member countries by identifying some of the links between them, tracing the evolution of such links and exploring the preconditions and prospects for their continued development;

32. In response to a request by the eleventh session of the CDCC for a review of the impact of recent trends in international trade and of the possibilities which exist for expanding it, as well as the impact of the external crisis on Caribbean social and economic development, the secretariat published the following documents:

(a) "Impact of the External Sector on Caribbean Economic Performance, 1983-1988" (LC/CAR/G.278) which focuses on a review of the external trade; and

(b) "Overview of Economic Performance of Caribbean Countries for 1988" (LC/CAR/G.279).

33. Another document, "Export Trends and Performance for Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, 1980-1987" (LC/CAR/G.289), reported upon in the section on international trade and development finance, also forms part of the secretariat's work on economic performance.

34. A document entitled "Caribbean Economic Performance, 1983-1988 - with special emphasis on the external trade sector" was prepared and presented at the Second General Meeting of the Association of Caribbean Economists, Barbados, 28-30 May 1989. In light of

comments from the meeting and more current data, the document was updated for presentation at CDCC XII. Other papers on a number of topical issues discussed at the meeting will be disseminated throughout the region.

35. The secretariat also provided substantive servicing of technical working group meetings of Caribbean economists dealing with the external debt and regional co-operation.

#### SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

36. A meeting of Caribbean representatives was convened on 6 May 1989 in Montevideo, Uruguay, prior to the Seventh Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning, to discuss the main theme of the Conference, "External insertion, competitiveness and fiscal crisis", as well as "Conceptual and methodological bases for the development of a support system for the management of technical cooperation."

37. Advisory services were provided to the Government of Belize relating to the preparation of its national Development Plan. This entailed the preparation of an input relating to the development of the external sector.

38. The secretariat participated in preparatory meetings for the proposed Regional Tripartite Conference on Economic Development to deal with the theme, "Preparing Caribbean Countries for the Twenty-first Century".

39. A chapter dealing with the integration of sectoral and macro-economic planning was prepared for inclusion in a compendium of readings for the Faculty of Economics at the University of the West Indies.

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

40. The following documents were published:

(a) "Report of the Countertrade Consultative Meeting", Georgetown, Guyana, 14-15 March 1989 (LC/CAR/G.270); and

(b) ECLAC/INTAL study on "Export Trends and Performance for Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, 1980-1987".

41. Data survey sheets on transnational corporations in the Caribbean were co-ordinated and distributed, for the Joint ECLAC/CTC Unit in Santiago.

## TRANSPORT

42. The transport element of the work programme has not been implemented during the present biennium due to the lack of an incumbent in the relevant post. However, the Transportation Unit in Santiago has assisted in overseeing the transport sector in the Caribbean by continuing to provide support through the preparation of documents on maritime transport in the region. One such document was prepared on the trans-shipment possibilities for Saint Lucia.

43. The secretariat was represented on the Steering Committee of the Trainmar Project for the Caribbean, initiated in Guadeloupe in November 1988 with funds provided by the French Government. This project is part of the wider Trainmar Programme implemented by UNCTAD and financed by UNDP, which covers all areas of training in maritime transport. The Caribbean component places particular emphasis on assisting local training institutions in the development and delivery of training. It is expected that this project would establish a Trainmar network in the Caribbean for maritime and port training, providing training material to train course developers and a model course on port planning.

44. Within the Trainmar work programme, a course developers' workshop was held in February/March 1989.. A port pricing training programme is scheduled for November 1989.

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

45. The secretariat continued to service the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST).

46. It convened the Eighth Plenary Session, Trinidad and Tobago, 2-3 December 1988. The report on the work of CCST for 1988 was presented to Member States and the proposed work programme for 1989 was submitted for consideration.

47. An in-depth discussion on the role and future of CCST centred on the establishment of a permanent secretariat to enable the Council to carry out its work programme effectively. The decision was taken to request member governments to submit proposals to the CDCC Monitoring Committee on the structure and staffing needs of CCST in an effort to secure the necessary posts for the proposed CCST secretariat.

48. The importance of science fairs, strategic tools for implementation of science fairs and country experiences in organizing science fairs were discussed since and it was agreed that science fairs should be one of the four priority items on the agenda for the next meeting of CCST and be part of its future work programme for the 1990s.

49. A decision was taken by the Council that a priority item on the agenda for the Ninth Plenary Session of CCST should be "The Organization of Science and Technology Consultations and Follow-up". Such discussion should provide member countries with a summary of the experiences of those which had undertaken national science consultations under the Council's science popularization programme.

50. The report of the Eighth Plenary Session and the work programme of the Council for 1989 can be found in documents CCST/88/6 Rev. 1 and CCST/88/5 respectively.

51. The CCST work programme for 1990 will be discussed at the Council's next Plenary Session, postponed to allow for preparation of in-depth discussion on the establishment of a permanent secretariat which would assist in formulating and implementing such a work programme.

52. The secretariat continued to publish the CCST newsletter. Vol. 4, No. 6 and Vol. 5, Nos. 1-4 were circulated.

53. In keeping with its decision to assist Member States in examining the role of science and technology in their development efforts, the secretariat provided assistance to the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in holding its National Science and Technology Consultation from 13-15 September 1989.

54. The secretariat continued to collaborate with other agencies and organizations in furthering science and technology awareness in the region and strengthening ties among agencies in science and technology, primarily through participation in:

(a) the CSC/COMMANSAT/RANDEVAL meeting on issues of science and technology management for strategic integration into national development planning in small States, Grenada, 30 January to 3 February 1989. This meeting addressed a number of questions relating to science and technology and the planning process and suggested a mechanism by which science and technology personnel in Grenada could have their concerns included on the national planning agenda for action;

(b) a regional meeting on the progress of science and technology for development in Latin America and the Caribbean, Costa Rica, 10-12 April 1989. This meeting was part of the preparation for the review of the implementation of the 1979 Vienna Plan of Action (VPA) on science and technology for development. Since most of the smaller Caribbean States were not party to the resolutions of VPA, it provided the first opportunity for them to make inputs to and analysis of VPA; and

(c) a workshop convened by CARICOM on technological needs and opportunities for small enterprise development in the Caribbean, Trinidad and Tobago, 15-17 August 1989. This workshop addressed issues surrounding the utilization of technology by the small business sector in the Caribbean.

#### AGRICULTURE

55. Except for the preparation of the agricultural statistics document (LC/CAR/G.272) by the Statistics Unit, no specific activities within the agricultural sector were programmed. However, coverage was provided through inputs by virtually all other sectors. The secretariat also worked in close collaboration with international and regional organizations and at the national level in a wide range of activities related to agricultural development.

56. The request from the delegation of the Netherlands Antilles at the eleventh session for assistance to St Eustatius was not met since the specific assistance required has not yet been formulated.

57. Additionally, due to the devastation of hurricane Hugo on St Croix, the proposed Agricultural Extension seminar which was to have been held in the last quarter of the year will now have to be held in 1990.

#### DEMOGRAPHY

58. The first half of the period was devoted to the process of establishing the ECLAC/CELADE Demography Unit, developing its work programme, strengthening working relations with CDCC member governments and increasing linkages with relevant subregional, regional and international organizations. Closer working relations were also developed between individual governments and the Unit on the several needs-assessment missions conducted.

59. In the second half of the period, emphasis was on the implementation of programmes aimed at developing and strengthening national and regional capacities for integration of population considerations in development planning and for population policy formulation and implementation. This was accomplished through the adoption of a multi-pronged approach initiating activities, at governments' request, in the following areas: research; data generation and evaluation; training; population policy formulation and implementation; and information, education and communication activities.

60. Most of the activities under this programme were implemented with the assistance of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), under the regional project "Integration of Population in Development Planning for the Caribbean". Some assistance was also provided by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

### Research

61. With the main objective of identifying the relevance of population-development interrelations to development planning, the following activities were pursued:

(a) A Population-development interrelations regional research project concerned with a survey evaluation of the state of knowledge of population-development relationships in the Caribbean, with special reference to fertility, mortality and migration. The aim is to provide relevant recommendations, based on the findings, which will be useful for population-development planning, as well as to identify additional research needed for improved planning;

(b) A Regional research study on mortality patterns in the Caribbean, the objectives of which are to: (i) analyse and evaluate the quality of demographic data (census and vital statistics) of nine countries (Bahamas, Dominica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, British Virgin Islands, Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago) and to make any necessary adjustments; (ii) analyse the mortality pattern for the Caribbean; and (iii) evaluate the quality of mortality data for the countries and determine a model structure for the Caribbean. Results of these studies will be incorporated into the data bank currently being developed for the region and individual member countries will have access to it. The results will also assist in providing reliable data for improved health planning;

(c) Population projections for the period 1980-2015 for nine English-speaking Caribbean countries (Bahamas, Dominica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, British Virgin Islands, Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago). The results will provide planners and policy makers with data for use in future economic and social development planning. The projections for three of these countries - British Virgin Islands, Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines - have already been completed. An analysis of the results incorporating the implications for future social and economic programming is nearing completion;

(d) Preparatory activities to assist the Government of Dominica in the development of a migration study for long-term social and economic sector planning. The study will provide information on return migration of qualified and potential investors and develop a package of incentives for attracting this type of migrants. The first stage of the project comprises a study



of the scope of the migration problem through careful assessment of the data sources on migration.

#### Data generation and evaluation

62. The building of a central store of data and evaluation of its quality constitute an essential component of the population-development integration process, as planners and policy-makers need to have confidence in the data being utilized. A number of programmes have therefore been developed with the aim of improving the quality and quantity of socio-demographic data - one of the basic inputs in development plans. The ECLAC/CELADE Demography Unit is currently assisting in a review of the systems for collection of data on vital statistics and migration. It has also been contributing to the building of the central store of data, both at the regional and national levels, through the following projects:

(a) Establishment of a socio-demographic data bank and population information system under a UNFPA-funded project for upgrading the vital statistics of the region. New data, required as basic inputs in the planning process, have recently become available through the census and other surveys (for example, on contraceptive prevalence, adolescent fertility and demographic health surveys). A series of population projections for which vital and migration statistics have been collected are being evaluated and will shortly be available. The ECLAC/CELADE Demography Unit therefore perceived the need for the development of a socio-demographic data bank through which the management and utilization of data for policy-making could be accomplished. Governments will have access to the data on microcomputer via the on-line facilities of the Caribbean Documentation Centre;

(b) Intercensal and post-censal population estimates. These are considered invaluable in the calculation of several forms of demographic information, as well as the development of social indicators required by planners and policy-makers. A series of intercensal estimates for the period 1960-1980 has been prepared for Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago. Results are being reviewed for publication;

(c) A Regional Digest of Demographic and Social Statistics in Caribbean countries. This project is being developed with a view to strengthening the fund of socio-demographic statistics for the region. To be published on an annual basis, the Digest will contain a comparative analysis of trends with a view to discovering peculiarities and common features amongst them.

63. The process of data collection has been slow because the data does not exist in the required form. Moreover, assistance from governments has been inadequate due to shortages of staff. Consequently, steps have been taken to provide financial assistance to governments for the employment of nationals to assist in the collection and collation of the required data. Funding has so far been provided to the Governments of Grenada, Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

#### Training

64. The main aim of the training undertaken has been to develop skills in understanding population-development interrelationships; projecting population changes and evaluating their consequences and feedback in relation to various social and economic sectors; formulating social and economic programmes which have demographic considerations incorporated into them; and communicating the results to planners and policy-makers.

65. Training was conducted as follows:

(a) A one-week national training programme on microcomputer applications was conducted from 12-16 June 1989 in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The objective was to assist in strengthening the skills of government officials in the use of microcomputers and the applications of specific software to demographic analysis;

(b) An eight-day regional training workshop entitled "Health and Education Sectoral Models for Population and Development Planning", 10-18 August 1989, Saint Lucia. Participants from six countries (Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago) attended. The objective was to introduce the use of microcomputer-based planning models as a practical tool for population sectoral planning and policy analysis and to facilitate population integration into development planning. Applications of the System for Tracking Educational Progress (STEP) software package for use in educational planning, a health planning model and a family planning target-setting model (TARGET) for use in health programming were demonstrated;

(c) In the context of a project on which ECLAC/CELADE is collaborating with CARICOM/PAHO and which is aimed at the development of a system for the registration, collection, processing and analysis of vital statistics. This programme would result in improvements in the completeness, quality and timeliness of data on births, deaths and causes of death - useful for the construction of social indicators required for monitoring and evaluating the impact of social and economic programmes. ECLAC has responsibility for conducting a survey evaluation of the current level of analysis, utilization and publication of vital statistics and for devising training programmes for middle-level officials in the analysis and utilization of data.

(d) At the request of the Government of Suriname, ECLAC/CELADE collaborated in the development of a project proposal for the conduct of a training workshop on theory and methods of demography. This project represents the preparatory phase to the wider 1990 Population Census Programme and is aimed at strengthening the capabilities for collection, analysis and evaluation of census and other demographic data. The project proposal was submitted to UNFPA for funding. The needs-assessment mission to finalize the document and assess census needs was, however, postponed. The document is now being finalized and activities should begin early in 1990.

#### Integration of population considerations in development planning

66. Assistance is being provided to governments in the formulation and implementation of their population policies. Population policy implementation forms an important part of the economic and social planning process since it has the same goal of improvement in economic conditions. Population policies comprise statements of governments' perception of the population problem, the establishment of desirable targets to be attained within a given time-frame and identification of social and economic measures and programmes of action needed to achieve these targets. Appropriate institutional mechanisms to implement the policy and programmes are also determined.

67. Governments are being assisted in population policy formulation and implementation through activities under two UNFPA-funded projects: the three-year regional project, Integration of Population in Development Planning for the Caribbean, and the four-year project, Support for National Population Council (CONAPO), approved in March 1989 for the Government of Haiti.

#### Support to the National Population Council (CONAPO) - Haiti national project

68. Implementation of programmes within the Haiti project titled: "Support for the National Population Council (CONAPO)", funded by UNFPA, commenced in March 1989. The major goal is to strengthen the capability of the Technical Secretariat of the National Population Council (CONAPO) for: (a) the development and adoption of a population policy; (b) the elaboration of sectoral (such as health and nutrition) programmes to implement the policy; and (c) the establishment of systems for the collection of data needed for the continued assessment of the population policy and for the consideration of population in development planning.

69. Project activities, on schedule according to the work plan, include:

(a) Assistance to the government in: (i) revision of the project document, budget, and work plan; (ii) strengthening of the

National Population Council (CONAPO); and (iii) setting up of offices and purchase of office furniture, equipment and microcomputers;

(b) Assistance in the development of a national population policy document. An Intersectoral Committee was established to coordinate related activities. Two missions were conducted to provide guidelines on population policy formulation, review existing research materials and data inputs and establish a plan of action for development of the policy. The preparation of research papers required as inputs into the policy document is in progress. The compilation of materials for the development of the first draft of the policy has begun; and

(c) Two national training seminars were conducted to re-establish the National Population Council (CONAPO) and to sensitize government officials to population-development problems and the need to integrate population considerations into the sectoral planning process. Training of CONAPO staff through observation tours and international meetings was also arranged.

#### Assistance in population policy formulation - government requests

70. Requests have been received from the Governments of the Bahamas, British Virgin Islands and Turks and Caicos, through the UNFPA Caribbean Office, for assistance in the formulation of national population policies as well as the conduct of the 1990 Census Programme. Needs-assessment missions have been conducted to these countries. Follow-up activities, based on the recommendations from these missions, will be initiated.

#### Institution-building

71. In recognition of the fact that the successful integration of population-development into the planning process depends largely on the existence of an effective institutional linking mechanism, the ECLAC/CELADE Demography Unit has been providing assistance to governments under the UNFPA regional project for developing and strengthening institutional mechanisms for population policy implementation. This is being accomplished through the provision of technical advice, conduct of research, collection and evaluation of data inputs, conduct of training seminars, provision of microcomputer equipment, as well as the establishment of institutional mechanisms (especially Population Units) in the planning ministries. These units will be responsible for the implementation of the respective countries' population policy and integration of population considerations in development planning. Countries receiving special assistance in this regard are Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

### National population councils

72. Assistance is being provided for the establishment of National Population Councils responsible for the overall direction and monitoring of population-development integration activities. National Population Councils have been established in Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Assistance is being provided for the revival of the Council in Saint Lucia.

### National population co-ordinator - Population Planning Unit

73. One of the major obstacles identified as contributing to the inadequate incorporation of population considerations in the social and economic planning process has been the lack of a Population Planning Unit, especially a national population co-ordinator to direct and co-ordinate population-development integration and population policy implementation. Against this background and in view of staff shortages in some countries, ECLAC/CELADE collaborated with the governments in the development of proposals for funding from UNFPA for the recruitment of a National Population Policy Co-ordinator. Documents were prepared and submitted by the Governments of Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Approval for funding was granted by UNFPA. The governments are now preparing to advertise the post, interview candidates and recruit their co-ordinator.

### Information, Education and Communication (IEC programmes)

74. To date, much of the work in population information, education and communication in the Caribbean area has been related to family planning issues. Though successful, these programmes are limited in their ability to create awareness of the linkages between population and development and draw governments' attention to the need for integration of population considerations in their social and economic planning exercises.

75. The ECLAC/CELADE Unit has therefore recognized the need to initiate an information, education and communication programme that would assist in expanding upon the present view of population problems and issues, and focus more upon the links between demographic behaviour and the outcome of national development planning efforts, as well as upon the impact of population phenomena on the quality of life. A project proposal was developed and submitted to UNFPA, requesting funding for the implementation of a regional Population Information/Education/Communication Programme.

76. A regional workshop on Information Dissemination and Awareness Creation for Population Policy Formulation and Implementation Programmes was conducted in Trinidad and Tobago, 5-6 December 1988, as a brain-storming session to develop a system of information, education and communication which would support population-

development activities. The prime objective was to explore innovative measures for fostering active involvement of planners and the public in population policy formulation and implementation. Participants came from Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago. Recommendations for the development of a regional IEC programme were presented in the final report.

Publication of "In Search of a Population Policy for Trinidad and Tobago"

77. In an attempt to promote interest in population policy formulation, the secretariat assisted the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in reprinting "In Search of a Population Policy for Trinidad and Tobago" for launching the country's National Population Council. The purpose of the book was to assist governments in clarifying their perception of the population problem and create awareness of population-development linkages.

Population reference library

78. A Population Reference Library with special emphasis on population-development and information, education and communication materials is being developed under a UNFPA-sponsored project (RLA/88/P61) by ECLAC's Documentation Centre. It will form part of the Centre's CARISPLAN activity as well as that of the Latin American DOCPAL.

## NATURAL RESOURCES

Regional Sewerage Disposal and Coastal Conservation Studies

79. With financial assistance from the Caribbean Development Bank and PAHO, the secretariat convened a conference on the Organization and Financing of Sewerage Sector Development in the Caribbean, Trinidad and Tobago, 13-15 June 1989.

80. Participants included representatives of Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago and Turks and Caicos Islands, as well as of CIDA, EEC, IDB, FRG, OAS and UNDP.

81. The main objective of the conference was to examine the organization, financing and technology for accelerated sewerage sector development in the Caribbean. Emphasis was on the identification of technical and other guidelines, assistance in easing the mechanics of sewerage project development and a review of donor policies and requirements for funding sewerage projects.

82. The conclusions, recommendations and a proposed plan of action focused at both national and regional levels, are elaborated in the report of the meeting. A significant recommendation, supported by most government and donor representatives, was for a clearly enunciated sewerage sector policy within the framework of the national developmental plans and policies.

83. With respect to future activities of the secretariat, the meeting recommended that the planning committee, comprising CDB, CARICOM, the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI), PAHO and ECLAC, should continue to exist and focus its attention on co-operating with Caribbean governments in:

(a) Evaluating their existing sewerage sector situation (with emphasis on institutional capacity, legislation and standards, public awareness and funding possibilities);

(b) Developing national sector plans; and

(c) Mobilizing external resources for sewerage sector development projects.

The Committee may wish to endorse this recommendation.

84. The secretariat has received limited reaction to the proposals emanating from the Regional Survey of Coastal Conservation and contained in the Coastal Conservation Proposals for the Eastern Caribbean. Given that certain aspects of coastal conservation are being addressed by national governments and by some regional organizations such as the UNEP Regional Co-ordinating Unit of the Caribbean Environment Programme, CEHI, the Commonwealth Science Council and the Caribbean Conservation Association, the secretariat will continue to collaborate closely with member governments and relevant regional and extraregional organizations in its activities on economic and development aspects of coastal conservation.

#### The Incorporation of Socio-Cultural and Environmental Management

##### Issues in Caribbean Tourism

85. The Social Affairs Unit is assisting the Environment and Tourism Unit in the implementation of the sub-project Socio-cultural Issues in Caribbean Tourism. The project has as its main objective, the study of the positive and negative impacts of tourism in four countries of the subregion - Trinidad and Tobago, Aruba, St. Maarten and Barbados. The Dominican Republic is also being considered.

86. Contracts have been awarded for the implementation of 12 tourism sector surveys in four countries. These pertain to the perceptions of residents and of employers and employees in the

sector. Commencement has been somewhat delayed due to the tardiness of some governments in responding to requests for their support and participation.

87. The Caribbean Conservation Association has undertaken a study on linkages of tourism with the development of natural and cultural attractions and has submitted the report, "Study and Plan of Action - Natural and Cultural Resources and Tourism Linkages", in which major issues pertinent to the development and management of heritage resources, existing gaps and overall weaknesses have been identified. Six regional initiatives are proposed in the report with respect to:

- (a) land use planning;
- (b) heritage development and promotion strategies;
- (c) enhancement of the maritime heritage;
- (d) cultural development
- (e) improvement in data-gathering and usage; and
- (f) further explanation of funding mechanisms.

#### Hazardous Wastes

88. Progress on this aspect of the work programme will be reported on in the document, Action on CDCC Resolutions.

#### Collaboration with other agencies

##### UNEP

89. Within the context of the Memorandum of Understanding between the secretariat and the United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, the report "An Assessment of Options for Environmental Management in Trinidad and Tobago", was submitted to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. This report identified some existing problems with respect to environmental planning and management and presented alternative institutional options that might be pursued.

90. The secretariat forwarded a request by the Government of Guyana on disposal methods for certain chemicals to the UNEP International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals.

91. A copy of INFOTERRA database was obtained and is now operational at the secretariat.



CIDA

92. The secretariat participated in a review meeting on the Caribbean Environmental Programming Strategy Report which was prepared by CIDA following a CGCED mandate (Barbados, 21-22 March 1989). The meeting aimed at reaching agreement on the proposed strategy and methods of implementing it. Participants recognized that parallel paths were being pursued by CARICOM and CGCED in the development of an environmental strategy for the region and that the recommendations contained in the report should be discussed at the CARICOM Meeting of Ministers concerned with the environment.

CARICOM

93. The secretariat was represented at the First CARICOM Ministerial Conference on the Environment (Trinidad and Tobago, 31 May - 2 June 1989).

94. Prior to this conference, the secretariat submitted comments on the CIDA strategy report and prepared an outline of its own environment-related activities. During the conference, the secretariat provided an on-line demonstration of its environmental data sources. The conference issued the Port-of-Spain Accord on the Management and Conservation of the Caribbean Environment. The Port-of-Spain Accord identifies priority issues, strategic approaches and institutional arrangements for consultation and co-ordination. The Port-of-Spain Accord mandated the CARICOM Secretariat to convene a consultative forum of agencies to pursue the identification and allocation of responsibility for action on programmes, projects and studies relating to the priority problems and strategic approaches set out above.

95. The secretariat participated in the First Meeting of the Consultative Forum (Barbados, 4-5 September 1989) and a subsequent meeting with donor agencies (Barbados, 6-7 September 1989).

**SOCIAL SECTOR**

96. The work of the social sector was expanded and diversified.

Removal of language barriers

97. The secretariat has continued to co-ordinate this programme jointly with the Ministries of Education and Foreign Affairs, respectively, of the Netherlands Antilles. The programme activities during the period under review focused on networking, institution-building and training at the subregional and national levels.

National Workshops (Modern approaches to foreign language training)

98. A national workshop was convened in Cuba during the last month of 1988. This was as a result of intense efforts on the part of the programme co-ordinators to increase the participation of that CDCC member country. The workshop was co-ordinated by the University of Havana and attended by five (5) participants from the Faculties of Arts and General Studies and Education of the three campuses of the University of the West Indies. Their participation facilitated a sharing of experiences and knowledge between personnel in the field of language training in Cuba and the Anglophone Caribbean. During the workshop, Cuba made a commitment to launch a National Chapter of the Caribbean Language Institute.

99. The Jamaican National Chapter of the Caribbean Language Institute convened a second National Workshop, 28-31 March 1989, specifically for foreign language teachers from rural areas in Jamaica. Regional participation was achieved by providing resource persons from the St Augustine campus of the University of the West Indies and the University of Guyana.

Training Workshops (Interpreting techniques)

100. Further specialist training was provided within the programme as the co-ordinators continued and expanded the programme for the training of interpreters in the subregion. This programme was made possible through the collaboration of the Cuban Centre for Translation and Interpreting/Empresa de Servicio de Traductores e Interpretes (ESTI).

101. The following three workshops were convened to train persons who work as interpreters in their countries on an ad hoc basis, but lack the necessary training:

(a) Workshop on Simultaneous Interpretation Techniques (Spanish/English) which was held in Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, 3-21 July 1989. It was co-ordinated jointly by the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat and the Instituto Lingwistiko Antiano (ILA), Netherlands Antilles. The workshop initiated the training of 15 persons.

(b) Workshop in Consecutive Interpretation Techniques (Spanish/English) which was held at the Cave Hill Campus of the University of the West Indies, Barbados, 24 July - 9 August 1989. This was jointly organized by the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat and the Department of French and Spanish of the University of the West Indies. The training of 15 participants drawn from a range of spheres of activity, including journalism, foreign affairs, business and teaching, was initiated in this first phase. Countries represented at the workshop were Barbados (9), four OECS-

member countries: Grenada (1), Antigua (1), St. Kitts and Nevis (2) and Dominica (1); and Trinidad and Tobago (1). Funding for the regional participation was provided by the UNDP office in Barbados and the UNESCO/CARNEID Office.

(c) Second Workshop in Simultaneous Interpretation Techniques, which was jointly convened in Trinidad and Tobago by the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat and the School of Languages (SOL) of the National Institute for Higher Education Research, Science and Technology (NIHERST). This workshop continued the training of the (trainee) interpreters who participated in the introductory course last year.

102. The above-mentioned workshops served as the beginning of a training programme designed to impart the skills of interpreting to Caribbean nationals in order to strengthen that capability in all the member countries of the CDCC to cater for the needs of governments and specific target groups in this area.

#### Work of the Advisory Group

103. The report of an advisory group meeting, convened to discuss the project document and prepare guidelines for the National Chapters, was disseminated to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Education of all CDCC member countries during January/February 1989. The Ministries of Education were encouraged to launch and/or facilitate the creation of a National Chapter of the Caribbean Language Institute.

#### National Chapters of the Caribbean Language Institute (CLI)

104. Commitments to the creation of National Chapters of CLI have already been made by Grenada, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Cuba, Guyana, Jamaica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the most active chapter being that of Trinidad and Tobago which is already advanced in its research into the foreign (and local) language needs in that country. Dominica has expressed keen interest, but there is need for follow-up by the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat and the Ministry of Education, Netherlands Antilles to provide the necessary technical assistance.

105. The creation of National Chapters of CLI in other CDCC member countries has been delayed due to lack of funding available for the programme. Funding will facilitate increased contacts between the programme co-ordinators and the member countries and also provide financial support for the work of the National Chapters. The Chapters are expected to research national needs for foreign languages in the areas of trade, tourism, other economic, social and cultural activities and to prepare language plans to cater for those needs.

Social impact of structural adjustment

106. A research paper was prepared to provide a preliminary overview of the social aspects of structural adjustments in the Caribbean, in part-fulfilment of the request by CDCC at its last session. However, the secretariat still faces the constraint of availability of social data in order to provide an in-depth analysis of those impacts or to establish casual links. The paper focuses on trends in employment, the social services of health and education and the informal sector in selected Caribbean countries. Some of the recommendations arising out of the research paper have re-emphasized the need for fieldwork in order to remedy the data deficiencies.

107. Activity was initiated in the area of illicit drug abuse, through collaboration with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC). The secretariat has undertaken the role of executing agency for a UNFDAC-financed Illicit Drugs Demand Reduction Project, to be implemented by the Ministry of Education and Social Services and the National Drug Avoidance Committee of Grenada.

108. The Social Affairs Unit has collaborated with the Caribbean Network for Rural Development of the University of the West Indies in the advancement of its subregional programme. The secretariat has added the component of rural development to its programme by active participation of the Social Affairs Unit, during the past eight months, in the work of the Trinidad and Tobago National Committee of CNIRD - Trinidad and Tobago Network for Rural Development which incorporates the relevant Ministries, local government bodies and statutory bodies involved in rural development, as well as non-governmental organizations (farmers and women's groups).

109. The secretariat pursued its co-ordination of a multi-disciplinary research programme on rural development issues in Trinidad and Tobago.

110. The secretariat assisted the UNESCO/UNDP Cultural Heritage project based in Lima, Peru with a survey of training needs for museum personnel.

111. During the third quarter of this year, the secretariat initiated discussions with the United Nations Latin American Institute for Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD), in order to seek its collaboration in the fulfilment of the mandate to develop and implement programmes for the Caribbean.

112. The secretariat participated in the advisory group meeting of ILANUD which was held in September 1989 in Costa Rica.

## SUPPORT TO OECS MEMBER COUNTRIES

113. Specific activities are undertaken in response to directives and decisions of the OECS Authority of the Heads of Government.

### Review of OECS Directorate of Civil Aviation

114. Conduct of the review of the OECS Directorate of Civil Aviation was the main activity during the reporting period. This commenced with preparation in December 1988 of draft terms of reference; assisting with negotiations for fielding the team (partly financed by CIDA); then providing leadership to the team, organizing its work and preparing the reports.

115. The fieldwork was conducted over the period February to April 1989; the Inception Report was submitted March 1989, and the final report, including Executive Summary and Recommendations, was submitted to the 15th Meeting of the OECS Authority at the end of May 1989. The recommendations, including adoption of uniform legislation for Civil Aviation and restructuring of the Directorate, were adopted by the Authority and follow-up mandated at the level of Minister Responsible for Civil Aviation. The texts for a Uniform Civil Aviation Act and the accompanying regulations were submitted November 1989 by the OECS Legal Unit to the Attorneys General of the OECS Member States.

### The OECS Customs Union

116. The texts of the customs legislation to be enacted in each of the OECS countries was finalized. The objective is to put in place a common body of trade laws for ensuring uniform treatment of goods across the customs boundaries of the OECS countries. The instruments comprise Customs (Control and Management) Act; the accompanying Statutory Regulations to the Customs (Control and Management) Act; and a Customs (Import Duties) Act, which incorporates the Eastern Caribbean Common Market common external tariff. In addition, standardized Comptroller of Customs Administration Instructions have been prepared by an independent OECS consultant after close collaboration on the preparatory work.

### Review of projects and proposals

117. During the period, review of projects and proposals depending on financial and technical assistance from donors focused on:

(a) Lomé III - OECS/EEC Human Resources Development Project - "Pre-university Training and First Year University Training (OECS)". Assistance was required with drafting a supplementary OECS/DHV agreement for the EEC and preparing the section on Education, Training and National Development Policies of the Project Dossier and Financing Proposal;

(b) Examination of the proposal for EIB Equity Financing for Private Sector in the OECS countries, in particular the proposed channel for financing in terms of its adequacy to EEC requirements and its operations relationship to individual OECS countries;

(c) Evaluation of the mid-term review of the OECS/USAID Eastern Caribbean Drug Service project, with emphasis on financial projections to determine viability of the operation beyond the termination of the project financing period;

(d) Review of the draft text and recommending on the Agreement establishing the East Caribbean Drug Service as a subsidiary of the OECS;

(e) Making inputs to the CIDA-assisted OECS Information Network (INFONET) as required by the Project Manager;

(f) Examination of the situations relating to the proposed negotiations for OECS acquisition and privatization of Antilles Radio Corporation, Ltd, including analysis of the financial reports and reporting thereon.

#### Other activities

118. As in previous periods, assistance was given, on request of the OECS Director-General, on a variety of matters of internal executive/administrative nature, entailing the formulation of recommendations for specific actions within OECS subsidiary bodies or governments departments. In all such matters recommendations are communicated directly to the Director-General of the OECS or to the governments, as appropriate.

119. Generally, the consultant serves from time to time as Economic Resource Person at the OECS Central Secretariat.

120. This OECS support arrangement continues to be executed through the part-time services of a consultant within the wider terms of the formal agreement between ECLAC and the OECS regarding the provision of assistance to the OECS Secretariat and Member States.



