



**TWELFTH MEETING OF THE MONITORING COMMITTEE  
OF THE CDCC**

*12 May 2005, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago*

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**REPORT ON ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF  
EXTRABUDGETARY PROJECTS**

**2004 - 2005 biennium**

[As at 31 March 2005]

## PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN BY ECLAC

### 1 PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN WITH SUPPORT THROUGH THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS AND ECLAC

#### 1.1 Development of Social Statistical Data Bases and a Methodological Approach for a Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) for Small Island Developing States, NET/00/035

##### a. *Summary*

Project number NET/00/35, entitled Development of Social Statistical Databases and a Methodological Approach for a Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) for Small Island Developing States, ended on 30 June 2004. Improving the availability and quality of statistics in the field of social development was the overarching objective of the project. The project has established a fully searchable database of social statistics at the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; social planners and statisticians from the subregion had also been trained (49 persons) in evidence-based social policy formulation.<sup>1</sup> During the last stages of the project, the Secretariat elaborated the methodological approach for the development of the SVI for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and conducted a pilot test of the methodology.

In this regard, the project has secured the support of the following countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. These countries have released data to the subregional databases project. Regional institutions and organizations such as: the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat, the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Caribbean Epidemiology Centre (CAREC) and the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), and the University of the West Indies (UWI) via its *Derek Gordon Data Bank* have agreed to contribute to the continued functioning of the database.

The database currently holds the following data sets: Survey of Living Conditions (SLC) – nine countries; 1990 and 2000 Round of Household Censuses – 14 countries; and Labour Force Survey (LFS) – three countries. Another key achievement of the project was the preparation of a paper outlining the methodological approach for the construction of the SVI. Two research publications have been generated from the database and have been widely disseminated. The electronic database was presented to Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) member countries during the twentieth session of the CDCC in St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands in April 2004 and formally launched in Port of Spain at a special meeting of technical personnel on 24-25 June 2004.

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<sup>1</sup> See: "Caribbean Social Statistical Databases Project: Training Component Begins," FOCUS Newsletter, July – September 2002, 9-10.

The databases have been identified by governments as a good repository for census and other social statistics and will go a long way in increasing the capacity of policy makers to formulate, implement and evaluate social policies. It is envisaged that the social statistical databases will become the engine for enhanced social policy capacity in the subregion and a vehicle for analyzing the social components of the development challenge, and monitoring the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

***b. Achievement of outputs and implementation of activities***

***i. A fully searchable database of socio-demographic statistics for all ECLAC member countries, housed/linked through the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean;***

- The Caribbean Social Statistical Database (CSSD) is accessible on the Internet at the following site: <http://cssdbs.eclacpos.org>
- The database was launched at a special meeting in Port of Spain on 23-24 June 2004
- Composition of the database (See page 9, number 5. Content of the Database)

The CSSD contains three functional databases:

- (a) Population census;
  - (b) Survey of living conditions; and
  - (c) Labour force survey data.
- The outputs of the database include:
    - (a) Harmonized data sets for 1990 Census data for 14 Caribbean countries and for five Caribbean Countries which had completed their 2001 census; and
    - (b) A Meta Data Dictionary for the harmonized data sets.

A user's guide is on the website to assist in navigating of the database.

***ii. Creation of socio-demographic data sets at the national level, stored electronically***

- Technical support missions were carried out in an effort to secure the release of the social statistical data for the establishment of the subregional databases and to ensure that the social statistical data were reliable, accessible, and comparable and support social analysis. These missions also sought to ascertain that the widest support was provided from among key intergovernmental agencies in pursuit of the goals of the project.
- Missions were undertaken to the following member countries of ECLAC to facilitate their participation in the project. Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Barbados, Bahamas, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint

Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

iii. Trained personnel at country level capable of monitoring and evaluating social indices as a tool for policy formulation

- Four training workshops were convened during the course of the project. The objectives were twofold: to enhance the skills of senior technocrats in evidence-based social policy formulation, using a hands-on approach, with Caribbean social statistics in a technology-based environment; and to familiarize participants with the workings of the Caribbean Social Statistical Databases. Participants for the training workshops were senior technocrats who work in the field of social development.
  - (a) Subregional seminar on the CSSD, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 28 - 30 October 2002. Participating were 28 senior technocrats from 13 countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. Report of workshop: LC/CAR/G.720;
  - (b) Subregional seminar on the CSSD Kingston, Jamaica, 26 - 28 November 2002. Participating in this workshop were 18 senior technocrats from seven countries: Anguilla, Bahamas, Barbados, the British Virgin Islands, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis and the United States Virgin Islands. Report of workshop: LC/CAR/G.722
  - (c) An in-house training workshop in Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS +) for social statistical analysis, 5-7 February 2001
  - (d) ECLAC seminar: Reporting on the results of the Social Vulnerability Index, 23-24 June 2004
- The overwhelming view of participants was that there would be follow-up training workshops, especially in the use of SPSS to exploit the range of information in the databases.
- Two documents were produced in relation to this output:
  - (a) A brochure on the Caribbean Subregional Social Statistical Databases; and
  - (b) Establishing Social Statistical Databases for evidenced -based social policy formulation in the Caribbean [LC/CAR/G.661]. The paper presents the challenges and lessons learnt from the Project NET/00/035.

iv. An integrated data collection protocol on violence against women

- Domestic violence has affected the social fabric of societies on a global scale. This situation is considered to persist in the Caribbean. As a consequence, it was necessary to attempt a process for developing a reliable data collection system for consideration by governments in the Caribbean subregion. It became a reality following a Working Group Meeting on Data Collection Systems: Domestic Violence, held in Port of Spain, 9-10 December 2002.
- To support this measure, the Secretariat prepared the paper: *Data collection system for domestic violence. [LC/CAR/G.691]*. The paper reviews the various options at developing a reliable data collection system for consideration by governments in the Caribbean subregion.

v. Publication of a Compendium of Social Statistics:

- *Quality of Life: A compendium of selected social statistics for five selected Caribbean countries - 1995-2001. [LC/CAR/G.680]*. The publication is the second in a series on social statistics to be published by the ECLAC/CDCC Secretariat. It demonstrates that even with the limited data sets, which exists in the subregion, a significant amount of information can be gleaned about the quality of life in the Caribbean.

vi. Publication of the Second Digest of Social Statistics.

- Challenges in meeting the monitoring requirements of the MDGs: An examination of selected social statistics for four Caribbean SIDS [LC/CAR/G.776]

vii. Methodology for construction of a social vulnerability index

- The project focused on two objectives: determining the readiness of the 23 CDCC member and associate member countries to participate in the project, and testing the methodology in those countries that had reasonably developed systems of official statistics. These initiatives would yield insights that could be used when replicating and testing SVI measurement models in regions beyond the Caribbean.
- In this regard seven small expert group meetings were held to arrive at a consensus on the methodology for the construction of the SVI.
- A pilot test was conducted among five selected countries, the results were presented at an expert group meeting and the methodology for the construction of the SVI was distributed at the meeting.

viii Manual for use in the construction and review of the SVI.

This output was not completed.

c. ***List of publications***Substantive

- i. Development of Social Statistical Databases and a Methodological Approach for a Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) for Small Island Developing States (MONCOM 10/WP.8, 20 February 2001);
- ii. Establishing social statistical databases for evidence-based social policy formulation in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/G.661);
- iii. Quality of Life: A Compendium of Selected Social Statistics of five Caribbean Countries (1995-2001) (LC/CAR/G.680);
- iv. Data collection system for domestic violence (LC/CAR/G.691, 23 April 2002);
- v. Towards a Social Vulnerability Index in the Caribbean (WP/2003/1);
- vi. Social Policy in the Caribbean (WP/2003.9)

Meeting reports

- i. Report of the working group meeting on Data Collection Systems on Domestic Violence (LC/CAR/G.642);
- ii. Report of the ad hoc expert group meeting on the development of social statistical databases and a methodological approach for social vulnerability index for small island developing states (LC/CAR/G.646);
- iii. Report of the inter-agency meeting on the development of social statistical databases and a methodological approach for social vulnerability index for Small Island developing states (LC/CAR/G.647);
- iv. Report on the meeting for the establishment of an ad hoc advisory panel for the social statistical databases (LC/CAR/G.654);
- v. Report of the second meeting of the ad hoc advisory panel on the construction of the social statistical databases project (LC/CAR/G.665);

- vi. ECLAC ad hoc expert group meeting on strategies to end violence against women: data collections systems for domestic violence in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/G.674, 10 December 2001);
- vii. Report of the ad hoc expert panel for the development of a methodological approach for the construction of the social vulnerability index (SVI) (LC/CAR/G.684);
- viii. Report of the ad hoc expert group meeting on the development of social statistical databases and a methodological approach for social vulnerability index for small island developing States project (LC/CAR/G.702);
- ix. Report of the ECLAC training workshop in evidence-based social policy formulation for the Caribbean (LC/CAR/G.720);
- x. Report of the ECLAC training workshop in evidence-based social policy formulation for the Caribbean (LC/CAR/G.722);
- xi. Challenges in meeting the monitoring requirements of the MDGs: An examination of selected social statistics for four Caribbean Small Island Developing States (LC/CAR/G.776);
- xii. Report of the ECLAC seminar: Reporting on the results of the Social Vulnerability Index (LC/CAR/L.35)

***d. Meetings***

- i. An Ad hoc Expert Group Meeting on the Development of Social Statistical Databases and a methodological approach for a Social Vulnerability Index for Small Island Developing States, 12-13 February 2001;
- ii. An Interagency Meeting on the Development of Social Statistical Databases and a methodological approach for a Social Vulnerability Index for Small Island Developing States, 14 February 2001;
- iii. Meeting for the definition of protocols for the collection of data on domestic violence, 20 February 2001;
- iv. A meeting to establish an Ad Hoc Advisory Panel on the Construction of Social Statistical Databases Project, 6 July 2001;
- v. Second Meeting of the Ad hoc Advisory Panel for the Social Statistical Databases, 1 October 2001, Port of Spain;
- vi. ECLAC Working Group Meeting on Data Collection Systems: Domestic Violence Protocol, 8-9 November 2001, Port of Spain;

- vii. ECLAC Meeting of the Ad Hoc Expert Panel for the Development of a Methodological approach for the construction of Social Vulnerability Index, 3 December 2001, Port of Spain;
- viii. ECLAC Meeting of the Ad Hoc Expert Group on the SVI Project, 23 September 2002, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago; and
- ix. ECLAC Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on a Methodological Approach for a Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) for Small Island Developing States (SIDS), 24 July 2003, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.

*e. Impact of the project*

Few institutions in the subregion undertake social surveys or re-visit social research because of cost and time constraints, on the one hand, and because of insufficient or inadequate social data sets, on the other. As a consequence, ECLAC member countries have severe limitations in adequately addressing specific social issues of concern. This project will provide Caribbean governments with the appropriate social data sets and social indicators, through a fully established database, which would assist in completing sound social research and analysis needed to formulate policy in the field of social development.

At the end of the project member governments and policy makers were able to:

- i. Access an up-to-date, harmonized set of social statistics for the Caribbean subregion;
- ii. Have improved capacity in the use of social vulnerability indices in strategic planning in the area of poverty eradication, social equity and gender equity;
- iii. Improve social statistical databases at the national and subregional levels; enhance national level skills in the collection and manipulation of social data for policy formulation; and
- iv. Have greater appreciation for the value of social data as an integral tool in strategic development planning.

*f. Recommendations*

- i. That continued support be provided to expand and update the database;
- ii. That support be provided for a programme of social research resulting in periodic publications which utilise the data sets housed in the database;



- iii. That countries be encouraged to house their data sets with the CSSDB for safety and security in light of their vulnerability to natural disasters in the subregion and thus gain the benefits of redundancy; and
- iv. Continued testing of the methodology for the construction of the SVI among additional countries.

## **1.2 Support to the Development of Trade in the Caribbean [Development of a Trade Database], NET/00/81**

### ***a. Summary***

Project number **NET/00/81, entitled Support to the Development of Trade in the Caribbean** ended on 30 June 2004. The project was an outstanding success from the standpoint of its achievement in putting in place a measure of rigour and quality in the presentation of a database on international trade for the Caribbean countries. The design of the project sought to provide a web-based platform for querying the database without compromising the concerns for confidentiality as raised by some of the very small countries in the group.

The web-based solution to the problem of access to the database was well received by the countries, especially in light of their relatively small staff size and the need to devote much of the human resources and time to answering queries. Queries of the database up to the third digit of the SITC Rev. 3 and the second digit of the Harmonized System (HS) are available on the web to the remote researcher through the Public Access area of the site. The facility allows the researcher to build a query and, therefore, an output table exactly matching the data need.

Of particular benefit to the project were the consultative meetings that were held early in the life of the project. Discussions with persons knowledgeable in trade statistics and an ad hoc expert group meeting contributed to the refinement of the ECLAC approach to the design of the database. Three seminars and three data quality missions, at which the draft database was demonstrated, provided valuable observations and suggestions for improvement from participants. The result has been an elegant solution to the problem of analysis of trade statistics for Caribbean countries.

The solution to the problem of the staff time involved in answering queries on the trade database at national level is a welcome one. A report produced by CARTAC drew reference to the time taken to process and administer trade data at the national level in the OECS countries. The database resides on ECLAC's Website and is accessible by the general public up to the third digit of the SITC Rev. 3 and up to the second digit of the HS. Data at a lower level of disaggregation constitute value-added data and must be accessed through a direct request to the Chief Statistician in the country whose data are being sought.

Governments and other researchers now have a facility that can enhance their analysis of developments in international trade and assist them to formulate strategies to position their economies suitably.

The CARIBTRADE Database is accessible on the Internet at the following site:

<http://stnt01.eclac.cl/redatam/RpHelp/CARIBTRADE/index.html>

***b. Achievement of outputs and implementation of activities***

- i. A report presenting an assessment of the current capabilities of the trade units of selected statistical offices, types of data available, the periodicity of publication of such data and the comparability of data across the Caribbean:
  - Report on the production of trade statistics in the Caribbean region. (LC/CAR/G.678). This document was the base that gave rise to the final determination of the structure of the database.
- ii. Report of three training seminar(s):
  - Subregional seminar on the Trade Statistics Database, 14 - 15 October 2002, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. Sixteen participants from Aruba, Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, Netherlands Antilles, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago received training in the use of the database. Report of Seminar: LC/CAR/G.705
  - Subregional seminar on the Trade Statistics Database, 28 - 29 October 2002, St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda. Sixteen participants from Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis and Saint Lucia received training in the use of the database. Report of Seminar: LC/CAR/G.712
  - Subregional seminar on the Trade Statistics Database, 2 and 3 December 2002, Kingston, Jamaica. Nineteen participants from Belize, the British Virgin Islands and Jamaica were trained in the use of the database. Report of seminar: LC/CAR/G.713.
- iii. Report on technical assistance missions:
  - Missions were undertaken to the following countries to facilitate their participation in the project: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Barbados, Bahamas, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, United States Virgin Islands and Trinidad and Tobago. Discussions were focused on the continuous supply of trade data and on the security of the data provided by member countries

iv. A fully searchable database at ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean in Port of Spain.

- The CARIBTRADE Database is accessible on the Internet at the following site:

<http://stnt01.eclac.cl/redatam/RpHelp/CARIBTRADE/index.html>

- Composition of the database:
  - Reference Tables Sub-System
  - Database Creation System
  - Refined databases, by country by year.
  - User Manual for navigating the database: CARIBTRADE: Trade statistics database (LC/CAR/G.758, 12/11/03)
- The outputs of the database include:
  - Time series by country, of data at HS and SITC 3-digit level
  - Across country analysis by year
  - Analysis by trading blocs
  - Exports and imports to trading blocs by commodity generally screened to show the top 10 exports in terms of value and the top 100 imports by the same criterion. A more exhaustive list by less "important" items in terms of value is always possible through the modification of the query script.
  - Intra-CARICOM trade with a table builder for the number of years and countries
  - CARICOM trade by trading blocs, by year

v. Preparation of three studies:

- a) Trade expansion between CARICOM and the Netherlands Antilles
  - *Report on the Netherlands Antilles: Trade and Negotiation with CARICOM* [Document LC/CAR/681]
  - *The Netherlands Antilles: Trade and Integration with CARICOM - Revisited* [Document LC/CAR/763]
- b) Trade expansion between CARICOM and Aruba:

This study was not carried out due to similarities with the study on the Netherlands Antilles

- c) Implications of the FTAA for selected NICCs (and CARICOM countries)
- Reports on workshops on trade liberalisation issues of relevance to the Caribbean
  - Analysis of trade flows between Puerto Rico and CARICOM and prospects for integration (LC/CAR/G.731, 31/3/2002)
  - The production of statistical data and information in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/G.70130/9/02)
  - Issues, effects and implications of the FTAA for CARICOM countries (LC/CAR/R.74 13/11/03)

#### Outputs of the project

- i. A report presenting an assessment of the current capabilities of selected statistical offices' trade units, types of data available, the periodicity of publication of such data and the comparability of data across the Caribbean.
- ii. Report on training seminar(s)
- iii. Report on technical assistance missions
- iv. A fully searchable database at ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean in Port of Spain.
- v. Preparation of three studies:
- vi. Trade expansion between CARICOM and the Netherlands Antilles
- vii. Trade expansion between CARICOM and Aruba
- viii. Implications of the FTAA for selected NICCs
- ix. Reports on workshops on trade liberalisation issues of relevance to the Caribbean

#### ***c. Impact of the project***

Given the recurrent and growing demand for up-to-date and detailed trade data, which could be accessed by governments, international organizations and individuals, the project has developed a fully searchable trade database at the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean. This has meant some strengthening of the trade units of statistical offices in the subregion to the extent that they can save much research time to answer requests for trade data. The data quality seminars have promised higher quality data in the third round of data submission to ECLAC to continue the series established by the project. This will ultimately result in better and more effective use of the data and an increased understanding of trade issues. It will allow for the formulation of appropriate policies to benefit from trade agreements and

encourage more effective participation of Caribbean countries in the negotiation of trade agreements

**d. Recommendations**

- i. Relevant ISO Codes should be used throughout the region.
- ii. A standardized nomenclature of codes should be adopted by countries of the subregion supplying data to the CARIBTRADE Database
- iii. Include Terms of Payment and Package Codes in transaction data
- iv. ECLAC should continue efforts aimed at widening the scope of the database; improving the Quality of Input Data; and improving the Content of the CARIBTRADE Database System
- v. Encourage National Statistical Offices to provide a full complement of data.
- vi. Assure that the confidentiality/privacy of the data is not compromised
- vii. Seminars should be held with the business community and Customs and Statistics officials with a view to improving the quality of data that form the input to the national trade statistics

**1.3 Development of a Regional Marine-Based Tourism Strategy, NET/00/79**

**a. Summary**

The project “Development of a regional marine-based tourism strategy”, project number NET/00/79, was completed in April 2004. . The project was successful in gaining recognition of marine-based tourism throughout the Eastern Caribbean by governments and regional institutions and, even during the life of the project, recommendations have been accepted and acted upon by governments as well as private sector institutions. National yachting studies were prepared for Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Maarten and Trinidad and Tobago). Also, a draft Regional Strategy and Action Plan on Marine-based Tourism in Eastern Caribbean has been prepared.

The most significant outcomes of the project are networking activities from the discussion around the studies, national consultations and meetings.

***b. Achievement of outputs and implementation of activities***

Output 1: National reports on issues pertinent to marine-based tourism.

The activities of the project were focused on the yachting sector, as a significant area of the marine-based tourism scenario in the Caribbean subregion. As a consequence, the Secretariat prepared the following National Yachting Sector Reports for selected countries in the Eastern Caribbean.

<b>Title of Report</b>	<b>Identifier</b>	<b>Date of publication</b>
Antigua and Barbuda: The Yachting Sector:	LC/CAR/G.704	Nov 2002
Dominica: The Yachting Sector	LC/CAR/G.762	December 2003
Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique: The Yachting Sector	LC/CAR/G.738	April 2003
Martinique: The Yachting Sector	LC/CAR/G.710	Nov 2002
St Vincent and the Grenadines: The Yachting Sector	LC/CAR/G.707	Nov 2002
St. Maarten: The Yachting Sector	LC/CAR/G.708	Nov 2002
St. Lucia: The Yachting Sector	LC/CAR/G.706	Nov 2002
Trinidad and Tobago: The Yachting Sector	LC/CAR/G.711	December 2002

Prior to undertaking the national studies, public–private sector consultations were carried out in all countries to focus, within a regional framework, on country specific issues and to adjust the terms of reference.

Output 2: Draft national marine-based tourism strategies

The core of the project was the preparation and adoption of draft national strategies, which included the findings of national consultations conducted in the participating countries. In all countries, but Martinique, the national studies were followed by national private public sector consultations to review the conclusions and recommendations of the national reports and to propose follow-up activities to implement the recommendations. The national consultations outlined those actions, which governments and private sector institutions could take to achieve sustained growth in the marine-based tourism sector.

National consultations were conducted in the following countries:

- Antigua and Barbuda, 11 April 2002.
- Saint Lucia, 16 May 2002.
- St Vincent and the Grenadines, 10 October 2002.
- Saint Maarten, 18 October 2002.

- Grenada, 26 March 2003. The Report of the Grenada National Consultation, LC/CAR/G. 735, was prepared by ECLAC, April 2003
- Dominica, August 16 2003.
- Trinidad and Tobago, 21 October 2003

Output 3: A regional assessment on economic and on environmental impacts of marine-based tourism

Prior to the start of the preparation of the national reports, the Secretariat prepared the paper *“Perceptions of Issues and Problems in the Caribbean Yachting Sector,”* WP/2001/1, September 2001. This paper offered an overview of the situation in the subregion and was completed following discussions with private sector and public sector entities in the participating countries. This paper was used as an excellent guide in completing the national reports.

The national yachting reports were reviewed at the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean when it convened the Regional Seminar on the Contribution of the Yachting Sector to the Development of the Eastern Caribbean, in Port of Spain, 12 and 13 December 2002. Representatives from the following member States attended: Antigua and Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Grenada, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago. The following organizations were represented: The Boca & Boaters' Directory of Trinidad and Tobago, Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO), The Tourism and Development Company of Trinidad and Tobago (YIDCO), and the Yacht Services Association of Trinidad and Tobago (YSATT). The report of the meeting, document LC/CAR/G.737 was published in April 2003.

Output 4: Draft regional strategy and action plan on marine-based tourism

Yachting in the Eastern Caribbean – a regional overview: LC/CAR/G. 775, was published in January 2004. This paper focused on issues and problems that are shared among the countries of the region. Issues included a lack of knowledge and awareness of the economic contribution of marine-based tourism as well as level of employment; limited training facilities at all levels; environmental issues, national and regional institutional weaknesses and safety and security. Some of the key strategies would focus on addressing the problems and issues.

In an effort to ensure that member States and other users have full access to the various reports and studies, the Secretariat has prepared a “Compilation CD on Yachting in Eastern Caribbean Development”, LC/CAR/R.75 published in April 2004

**c. *Evaluation of the work plan***

The project’s activities have been fully completed and have been widely acknowledged by the various participants in the yachting sector in both the subregion as well as in the wider Caribbean. This is evidenced by the many references to the work in marine and boating magazines. There is also active discussion on a related website, stimulated as a consequence of the project’s outcomes.

A number of governments and institutions have already begun implementing aspects of the national reports and regional strategic plan.

*d. Conclusions*

- Within the framework of the objectives of the ECLAC Caribbean programme, the expected accomplishments of this project were threefold: to provide data and information on marine-based tourism, a tourism niche that is least understood and known in the region; to use the collected information to increase awareness of the costs and benefits of the subsector; and to articulate national policies.
- Some of the more significant findings of the project were that marine-based tourism contributes more to the economy in terms of revenues, employment and quality of employment than cruise ship tourism, although the latter was in receipt of large public sector investment and incentives. Another finding was that the sub-sector was characterized by an almost complete lack of understanding by the public sector often resulting in or from an unintended bias against yachting.
- The final accomplishment was to identify issues for regional cooperation. The activity was carried out in the eastern Caribbean from St. Maarten in the north to Trinidad and Tobago in the south. Other countries directly affected by the activity were Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada and a minor activity in Martinique.

*e. Impact of the Project*

ECLAC focused its activities on national tourism authorities in the aforementioned countries, other public sector officials directly involved in tourism (e.g. from customs, immigration, environment, port and fisheries) and private sector associations, with senior tourism officials acting as focal point for national activities. Other intermediaries included the CTO and Caribbean Compass, a regional yachting magazine.

The project has resulted in 16 publications, of which governments prepared two. This has led to wide national, regional and global media coverage. Of the seven participating CDCC members, at least five have incorporated institutional changes as evidenced the appointment of staff, changes in legislation or by administrative records and information received from the focal points. There was no information from two countries. Sources would be the ministries of tourism, and review of publications on file.

In Saint Lucia, Grenada and Antigua and Barbuda, governments have appointed dedicated yachting officers who serve as liaison between the private and public sector. In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, the government is reviewing a draft marine-based tourism policy which was prepared with technical assistance from ECLAC and has appointed a marine tourism committee. Particularly in Saint Lucia and in Antigua and Barbuda governments have begun to make legislative changes as well as to focus on counterproductive bureaucratic procedures



In Trinidad and Tobago, the government has followed up with three separate activities. The Ministry of Tourism is reviewing training aspects, TIDCO is carrying out an in-depth economic study and the Prime Minister has appointed a committee to promote development of yachting as part of its export diversification programme. ECLAC is providing technical assistance to TIDCO and the Prime Minister's committee.

Of importance, also, is the growing recognition by regional organizations, e.g. the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Secretariat has now initiated a yachting programme and the CTO featured yachting during its recently held sustainable tourism conference.

A recent development has been the support by the European Union to establish a regional private sector marine trade association. To this end PROINVEST made a contribution of Euro 47,000 while ECLAC is providing technical support.

*f. Recommendations*

The main recommendations of the regional report are to address the regional issues. In brief these can be summarized as:

- Address data and information issues;
- Establish a regional marina trade association and national trade associations where these do not exist;
- Carry out national and regional awareness programmes;
- Address definitional issues;
- Establish a code of practice for marina and charter boat operators.

## **2 UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)-FUNDED PROJECTS**

### **2.1 The Elaboration of a National Human Development Agenda for Belize, (BZE/01/001)**

#### ***a. Summary***

- (a) In January 2001, the ECLAC/CDCC Secretariat, supported by the UNDP Belize office, embarked on a programme of technical assistance to the Government of Belize for the elaboration of a National Human Development Agenda (NHDA). This project, an initiative of UNDP, evolved out of the partnership between UNDP and the Government of Belize in developing the National Human Development Reports.
- (b) This project is of particular importance to the ECLAC Secretariat, since it represents a useful approach for consideration by other governments in the region that wish to clarify their human development goals and to define more rigorously the most effective strategies.
- (c) A series of national consultations have been undertaken and draft reports presented to the Government for its consideration.
- (d) The final draft of the National Human Development agenda for Belize was presented to the Government in February 2004. (LC/CAR/R.75, 14 November 2004)
- (e) Also presented to the Government of Belize was the report of the expert group meeting on integrated planning in the Caribbean: a perspective from the social sector. (LC/CAR/G.768)

### **3 UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)-FUNDED PROJECTS**

#### **3.1 CAR/03/P07: Newsletter on Caribbean Action on Population and Development, 2005 - 2006**

##### *a. Summary*

The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo in 1994 was a milestone in the area of population and development. The 20 year forward looking Programme of Action (POA) on population, gender and reproductive health and reproductive rights has been strongly endorsed by all governments in the Caribbean. One of the key factors identified in the Programme of Action to ensure sustained commitment to the implementation of the Programme of Action is the availability of timely, adequate and relevant information to all stakeholders in the process. 'Greater knowledge, understanding and commitment at all levels, from the individual to the international, are vital to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the present Programme of Action' (ICPD Programme of Action, para 11.11).

The present lack of an adequate and coordinated strategy in the Caribbean requires that efforts continue to be made to establish such an instrument. This is important to revitalize and maintain the momentum generated from the ICPD-related experience in Cairo and the various follow-up activities conducted in the subregion. The proposed project seeks financial assistance to enhance and improve strategies in the region and to provide the necessary information for informed policy making and project formulation for all partners concerned, such as governments, NGOs, the public sector as well as academia and the media.

It should be noted that the ECLAC/CDCC Secretariat produced a newsletter on Caribbean Action on Population and Development in response to a mandate received from participants to the Caribbean ICPD Follow-up Meeting (Bahamas, May 1995) and reiterated at the Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on the ICPD+5 Process for the Caribbean subregion (Trinidad and Tobago, March 2000). The newsletter was produced with the aim of keeping member States abreast on population and development related issues as well as information on the implementation of the ICPD Action Plan in the subregion. However, the publication of the newsletter was discontinued at the end of 2000 due to lack of funding.

Taking into account the decision to convene a technical review and appraisal exercise at the global level to evaluate the implementation of the ICPD process, officials from both the UNFPA and ECLAC considered it worthwhile to reintroduce the newsletter, which informs on the ICPD process in the Caribbean subregion, in particular to countries that are members of CDCC. The newsletter is seen an important vehicle to promote awareness among Caribbean member States in their preparations for ICPD + 10. The newsletter will provide useful updates on country action in follow-up to the ICPD; outline current population and development research conducted in the region or of regional interest and activities of the United Nations family relevant to ICPD follow-up. Given the time-frame set for the ICPD +10 process, it was suggested that the Secretariat only prepare five issues of the newsletter.

As a consequence, the project targets all social planners and researchers in all countries that are members or associate members ECLAC and CDCC, including parliamentarians and parliamentarians' organizations, NGOs and other individuals involved in the follow-up process to the ICPD.

**b. *Development Objective***

The production of five quarterly newsletters would facilitate the promotion of ICPD follow-up action and related exchange of knowledge and experience among governments, regional organizations, NGOs, academia, the media and the broader public in the Caribbean.

**c. *Immediate Objective***

To increase knowledge and awareness on population and development related issues for informed decision-making and policy formulation by the above listed stakeholders concerned.

**d. *Activities***

In an effort to promote continuity in follow-up to ICPD and to encourage exchange and sharing of knowledge and experience among Caribbean countries, the production of an eight page quarterly newsletter entitled '*Population Action and Development in the Caribbean*' is suggested. The newsletter will serve as a catalyst to promote the preparations for the upcoming ICPD+ 10 review process and will support the further implementation of the Programme of Action in the subregion. It will report on issues related to the implementation of the ICPD Plan of Action.

The publication will also be available on the ECLAC and UNFPA web sites.

### **3.2 RLA/03/P13: Preparatory Activities Related to the ICPD+10 Review Process**

**a. *Summary***

The main goal of the project was the convening of an *Intergovernmental meeting to evaluate progress in implementing the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development as part of the activities in follow-up to the Conference*. The meeting was held in Trinidad and Tobago on 11 and 12 November 2003. Project activities ended in December 2004.

The meeting was attended by 80 persons representing: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, British Virgin Islands, Barbados, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago and United States Virgin Islands. There were also representatives from various regional and subregional institutions, other United Nations agencies and NGOs. A number of background papers were presented to the meeting.

***b. Project objectives***

Long-term objectives

To contribute to the socio-economic development in the Caribbean subregion through assisting the government machineries in their efforts to assess progress in the implementation of the ICPD POA and to identify gaps and obstacles experienced.

Immediate objectives

By the end of the project to have prepared the Caribbean Subregional Review and Appraisal.

***c. Outputs***

- i. Report on the Implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action;
- ii. Convened a CDCC intergovernmental meeting organized by ECLAC to endorse the Subregional Review and Appraisal Report;
- iii. Ensured active involvement and inclusion of the Caribbean subregion in the regional and global assessment process,
- iv. Prepared of a Plan of Action for future work in the Caribbean,

***d. Publications***

- ii. LC/CAR/G.767      Background document – Review of the implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action in the Caribbean (1994-2004): Achievements and constraints (12/11/03)
- iii. LC/CAR/G.761      Report of the Caribbean Subregional Meeting to assess the implementation of the Programme of Action of the ICPD 10 years after its adoption (28/11/03)

#### 4 CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (CIDA)-FUNDED PROJECTS

##### 4.1 CAN/04/004: Accelerating Gender Equality: Fourth Ministerial Conference on Women

###### a. Objective

The overarching objective of Project Number CAN/04/004 was to increase awareness of the capacity and capability needs of member States for the development of national gender policies and plans to further gender mainstreaming within public policy processes.

###### b. Outputs

###### i. Meetings

- An ECLAC/CDCC/CIDA Technical Meeting of Heads of National Gender/ Women's Bureaux convened on 11 February, 2004, in St Vincent and the Grenadines. The meeting was attended by Heads of National Gender/ Women's Bureaux from 18 ECLAC member countries. One observer country, the Turks and Caicos, was also represented. The immediate objectives of the meeting were: (i) to facilitate dialogue on the gender mainstreaming process in member countries and to make recommendations for accelerating gender equality in the subregion and (ii) to build capacity in gender analysis.
- The Fourth Caribbean Ministerial Conference On Women: Review and Appraisal of the Beijing Platform for Action, 12-13 February, 2004, St Vincent and the Grenadines, convened by ECLAC in collaboration with CIDA, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and CARICOM. The goal of the meeting was to evaluate the progress made by member countries in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women as part of a global ten year review and to make recommendations to guide policy and programme development with a view to full implementation of the Beijing Platform. The meeting focused on three areas which were seen as overarching: Poverty, Economic Autonomy and Gender Equity; Empowerment and Institutional *Building from a Gender Perspective*; and *Reproductive Health and Rights of Women with a focus on HIV/AIDS*.

The meeting was attended by nine ministers with responsibility for Gender/Women's Affairs and by Heads of National Gender/ Women's Bureaux or their representatives from 18 ECLAC member countries. The Heads of the Gender/Women's Bureaux provided technical support to their ministers and in some cases represented their governments at the meeting. The meeting's conclusions and recommendations are contained in the document *The Kingstown Way Forward: Recommendations and Conclusions*, appended to the Report of the Meeting. .

ii. Publications

1. Report of the Technical Meeting of the National Machineries for Women (LC/ CAR/L.29).
2. Report of the Fourth Caribbean Ministerial Conference on Women: Review and Appraisal of the Beijing Platform for Action (LC/CAR/L.1)and (LC/CAR/L.1/REV.1).

iii. Papers presented by ECLAC, other United Nations agencies and delegates

1. *Changing Gender Relations: Public Policy Challenges and Opportunities for the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action.* This study was commissioned and funded by the ECLAC Secretariat.
2. *Dismantling Patriarchy: Public Policy and Gender Transformation in the Caribbean.* (Dr Linden Lewis).
3. *Achieving Social Justice in the Caribbean: The Promise of Gender Analysis.* (UNDP).
4. *Poverty in the Caribbean: A Gender Analysis.* (ECLAC).
5. *Reproductive Health and Rights: HIV/AIDS and Gender Equality.* (ECLAC).

c. ***Impact of the project***

The Technical Heads of the National Machineries for Women in the subregion have the responsibility for implementing the mandate of gender mainstreaming which underpins the Beijing Platform for Action, the Regional Platform for Action and the CARICOM Plan of Action to 2005: Framework for Mainstreaming Gender into Key CARICOM Programmes and as such have a major role in policy development in relation to gender. However, given the different levels of development and the different development priorities which exist in the subregion, countries are at different levels and stages of the mainstreaming process and few mechanisms exist for facilitating the sharing of these experiences and of lessons learnt in order to accelerate the mainstreaming process. In addition, there has been an identified need for building capacity among technical heads evidence- based policy development.

The project enabled the Heads of the National Machineries for Women to:

1. Get a grounded understanding of where countries had reached in the gender mainstreaming process and the different approaches and strategies adopted towards achieving their goals.

2. Critique the economic and social challenges to gender mainstreaming faced by countries and make recommendations for accelerating gender equality across the subregion.
3. Build capacity in evidence-based policy development through the workshop conducted as part of the technical meeting by the ECLAC Secretariat in collaboration with UNIFEM.
4. Have an input into the programming and policy priorities identified at the Fourth Ministerial Conference on Women.

#### **4.2 CAN/04/002: Caribbean Gender Equality Program: Integrating Gender into Macroeconomic Policy**

##### ***a. Objective***

The overarching objective of Project Number CAN/04/002 was to catalyse and strengthen the understanding of gender differentials in the formulation and implementation of macroeconomic policies so as to improve gender equity outcomes in Caribbean countries.

##### ***b. Outputs***

The two activities envisaged by the project have been successfully completed:

1. A Needs Assessment of Economic Planning Units in Gender Analysis in Selected Caribbean Countries. The study was carried out in four Caribbean countries, namely, Belize, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. The overall findings of the study point to a systematic absence of gender analysis in macroeconomic policy formulation and to some extent the lack of clearly defined planning machinery which would support the integration of social and economic planning processes.
2. The second output was the conduct of a two-day meeting of regional experts which took place in Port of Spain, 6-7 December 2004. The meeting was convened in collaboration with the UNIFEM Regional Office for the Caribbean and its purpose was to discuss the findings of the needs assessment study with a view to developing a framework for capacity building for economic planners in gender analysis and to develop a training agenda. The experts represented a wide cross-section of agencies and groupings working in the area and mapped out a programme of work which would culminate in institutionalized training for economic planners.



### Publications

1. The Draft Needs Assessment Report will be finalized during the second quarter of 2005.
2. The report of the Expert Group Meeting is being edited for publication.

### *c. Impact of the Project*

The project has served to deepen the understanding of policy makers and economic planners of the need to integrate gender into the broad economic policy framework and hence its integration. It has also generated significant interest in the countries where the assessment was carried out as well as at the meeting to discuss the findings of the assessment. One of the outcomes of the expert group meeting was the formation of an Ad Hoc Advisory Group to oversee future activities related to the next phase of the project.

Another benefit of the has been the strengthening of partnerships with the Department of Economics, UWI, St Augustine, the Centre for Gender and Development Studies, UWI, St Augustine, and the Sir Arthur Lewis Institute for Social and Economic Studies (SALISES), Barbados. Critical relationships were forged with the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and with NGOs working in the area.

### **Activities and expected results for the next period**

#### ***Research***

(a) A stock-taking activity/literature review of all the work that has been carried out in area of gender and economic policy in the Caribbean to enable gaps to be identified and case studies to be developed to support the formal training.

(b) The conduct of a training workshop for economic researchers from economic planning and research agencies such as the central banks, regional institutions such as CDB and CARICOM to facilitate the development of the case studies.

#### ***Training***

(a) The development of an institutionalized course in gender and economics to be mounted by SALISES, Barbados, in collaboration with the Centre for Gender and Development Studies at the University of the West Indies

(b) The conduct of awareness-building seminars/roundtables targeted at policy makers, then private sector and civil society.

ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean would coordinate these future activities.

***Lessons learnt***

(a) The value of building and sustaining partnerships across a range of institutions and non-governmental organizations and the need to maintain the goodwill and commitment of experts in the area; and

(b) The challenge of integrating gender into an area where there is still need for an enormous amount of buy-in by traditional economists and planners.