

E/CEPAL/CDCC/26

16 March 1978

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA  
Office for the Caribbean

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

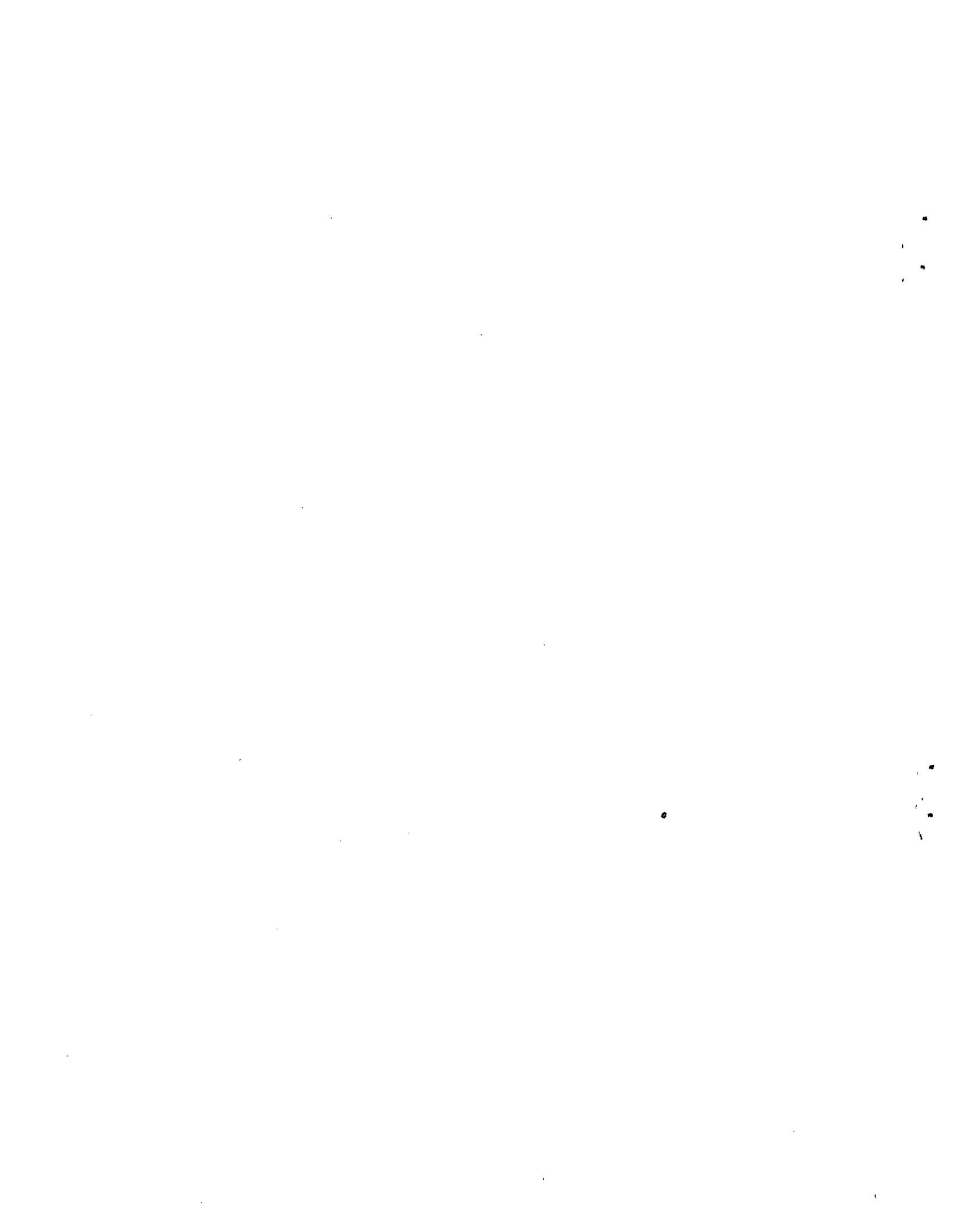
Third Session  
Belize City, Belize  
12-18 April 1978

SUMMARY OF WORK PROGRAMME OF THE CDCC  
INCLUDING MEETINGS PROPOSED BETWEEN CDCC III AND CDCC IV



UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA Office for the Caribbean



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INTRODUCTION

It will be recalled that, in addition to substantive papers on the various sectors covered by the CDCC Work Programme, the Committee had before it, at its Second Session, three sets of programme documents: a paper reviewing activities carried out since the First Session of the Committee (E/CEPAL/CDCC/12); a programme of activities proposed up to the Third Session of CDCC (E/CEPAL/CDCC/18); and progress reports and programme proposals emanating from inter-agency consultations, including the report of an Inter-Agency Meeting held in New York in June 1976 (E/CEPAL/CDCC/11) and a proposed ECLA/UNESCO Joint Programme (E/CEPAL/CDCC/19).

A different format for programme reporting has been attempted this year in the present paper, which endeavours to consolidate in a single document information on work done since CDCC III and proposals on future activities (Items 4(a) and (b) of the Provisional Agenda), and to present work being carried out at the inter-agency level as an integral part of the implementation of the work programme.

It is suggested that discussions on the work programme continue to be organized, and programme decisions taken, on a sector-by-sector basis. In order to facilitate this, the programme headings used in Part II of this paper are the same as those appearing in the Committee's basic work programme. Under each heading, actions taken and proposed are outlined, and reference is made to the various specialized papers before the Committee. Part III of this paper contains a list of proposed meetings between CDCC III and CDCC IV.

While a sector-by-sector approach results in more orderly and systematic programme discussions, effective programming also requires that the inter-relationships among actions in various sectors should be fully considered and that the broader framework within which these actions are being developed should be taken into full account. Accordingly, Part I of this paper endeavours to highlight linkages among activities in various sectors and whenever possible, to place these activities within the context of broader development taking place in the Economic Commission

for Latin America, the United Nations General Assembly and Economic and Social Council, and the various agencies and institutions associated with the United Nations. Part I of the paper also deals with issues - such inter-agency relations and co-ordination of technical assistance in the sub-region - which cut across the various sectors covered by the CDCC work programme.

It is hoped that this new format will provide the Committee with a more comprehensive picture of the overall scope of the work being undertaken, and of problems and issues involved in the implementation of the work programme and will facilitate the tasks of the Committee in programme formulation and priority setting, both within and among the various sectors covered by the work programme.

### I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### 1. Programme Review Functions of the CDCC

The Third Session of CDCC takes place at an important stage in the development of the Committee's work and can mark a new phase of the implementation of its work programme. It also takes place at the aftermath of a number of important developments in the evolution of the economic and social work of the United Nations, and on the eve of several others which are bound to be affected by, and in turn directly affect, CDCC's work as well as its programming in specific sectors. The "developments" referred to here include the General Assembly's decisions on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system; the forthcoming World Conferences on technical co-operation among Developing Countries and on Science and Technology; and several United Nations actions concerned with support for the process of economic co-operation among developing countries. More is said on these subjects later in this paper.

In the implementation of the Committee's work programme, progress has been greater in some areas than in others. This differing degree of progress achieved in the various sectors is not always the result of deliberate choices made by the Secretariat. Quite often, it is the result of a number of factors, such as recruitment problems, inputs from the various specialized agencies and in some cases responses from Member Governments. This does not mean, however, that any of these problems cannot be solved by deliberate actions by Member Governments.

It is for the Committee to decide the extent to which the directions which the Secretariat's work has been taking correspond to the wishes and requirements of its members; and, on that basis, to further define the priorities which should guide its work and set directives which can promote the necessary orientations or re-orientations of such activities. The progressive articulation of priorities in respect of a work programme as vast as the one adopted by CDCC is, of course, a necessary requirement to enable the programme to enter its operational phase and to begin to produce tangible and concrete results.

At the same time, given the overall aims of the programme, the promotion of a process of progressively closer economic co-operation and integration in the sub-region, priority setting can only be a continuing activity emerging from a continuing exploration of complementarities and common interests of the countries of the sub-region and can only be accomplished as a result of a continuing dialogue among Member States and between them and the Secretariat.

A new, although necessarily limited instrument for such a dialogue is the bi-monthly newsletter (CDCC Report) which was issued for the first time in February 1978. In mandating the issuance of the newsletter, the Santo Domingo Session urged that "Governments should be kept more closely informed of developments in the work programme on an on-going basis, including a visiting mission just prior to sessions of the Committee". Views and comments from users on how its usefulness for this purpose can be enhanced would of course be extremely useful.

## 2. The Committee's Co-ordination and Advisory Functions

A related but distinct concern to the Committee's programme review functions is the enhancement of the Committee's effectiveness in respect of its overall co-ordination and advisory functions. These functions go beyond the confines of the various sectors covered by the work programme as such, and apply generally to sub-regional development actions and, in the words of the Committee's rules of procedure, "Caribbean issues and circumstances".

The Committee has not as yet given detailed consideration to the manner in which this aspect of its mandate can best be implemented. The overall scope of the mandate and the Committee's concerns and policy orientations in this respect emerge however quite clearly from the Committee's terms of reference and basic work programme and from the Committee's report on its Second Session.

The main concerns of CDCC in this sphere as they arise from the Committee's discussions at its Second Session appear to be:

- (a) Greater use of local expertise and experience in technical assistance programmes, particularly regional programmes and a re-orientation of such assistance to promote and facilitate horizontal co-operation and bi-lateral exchanges between the countries of the sub-region;
- (b) A more concerted and effective planning of the utilization of such assistance, through, inter-alia, a systematic identification of "all sources of funding from Member Governments, UNDP, UNEP, FAO and the other agencies and financial sources" and greater flexibility in the channelling of resources;
- (c) The avoidance of duplication, particularly institutional duplication and a greater harmonization of the structure of the United Nations system at the sub-regional level.

The provision to the Committee, on a periodic basis, of comprehensive information on on-going activities and projects being carried out in the sub-region by all United Nations organizations seems to be a necessary first step to enhance its effectiveness in the performance of its co-ordinating and advisory functions. It would also assist it in the review and monitoring of its own work programme, particularly in areas such as health, natural disasters, communications, etc. where activities at the level of CDCC can only supplement on-going technical work being carried out in the sub-region and where the objectives of the work programme can be best met through a re-orientation of existing activities rather than the undertaking of new initiatives and projects.

This information might be provided in the first instance on an organization-by-organization basis, and later analysed in terms of the various sectors identified in the Committee's work programme or any other functional classifications that the Committee may find it appropriate for this purpose.

Information regarding technical assistance projects might also be further analysed according to a set criteria which would enable the Committee to monitor progress in their re-orientation along the lines recommended under (a) above.

The first system-wide programme report referred to above might also be accompanied by a factual description of the structures of the United Nations system in the Caribbean sub-region and by an account of the steps being taken at the international level to bring about a greater harmonization of such structures. It will be recalled in this connection that the question of sub-regional structure was the subject of specific recommendations by the Committee at its Second Session.

In order to enable the Committee to play a progressively active role in bringing about the necessary re-orientations of activities, the provision of information on on-going work along the lines suggested above should be followed in a second stage by measures to ensure that the Committee is progressively involved in the planning, monitoring and evaluation of such activities.

### 3. The Committee's Institutional Framework

The decisions taken by the Committee at its Second Session on the establishment of two Councils dealing respectively with science and technology and with economic and social development and the Committee's resolution on the convening of meetings of planning officials, go a long way in shaping the Committee's subsidiary machinery and institutional framework. Other proposals such as the report of the meetings of Librarians and Documentalists before the Committee at its present session also involve the convening of period or ad hoc meetings in various fields.

The effectiveness of the Committee in policy elaboration and co-ordination clearly requires that its deliberations on key aspects of the work programme should be prepared by specialized meetings and councils. Another important contribution of these bodies is to provide a forum for specialists in various fields in Member States to become acquainted with each other's activities and programmes, and for periodic exchanges of views and experiences among practitioners in various sectors. The composition of many of these bodies is being conceived in such a way as to encourage greater collaboration and cross fertilization of ideas between policy-makers on the one hand and researchers and academicians on the other.

At the same time excessive proliferation of meetings and bodies should be avoided and permanent machinery established only on essential aspects of the work programme.

4. Role and Functions of the CDCC Secretariat including relations with Other Organizations

The main role of the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean, since its inception, has been the preparation of studies and research and the provision of ad hoc technical assistance in support of the economic and social development of the countries of the Caribbean. With the establishment of CDCC in 1975, the concerns of the office have considerably expanded both substantively and in terms of geographical coverage. Over the past two years, considerable efforts have been made to equip the office to deal effectively with the additional responsibilities developing upon it from the CDCC work programme and ensuring that expertise in most of the sectors covered by the programme are available to it.

The office staff includes at present a professional official for each of the following sectors: Statistics; Social Sector (including education and culture); Industry; International Trade and Regional Co-operation; Agriculture; Transport and Communications; Natural Resources; Documentation; and Inter-Agency relations.

The vastness and complexity of the CDCC work programme has also dictated a progressive shift of emphasis in the Office's methods of work and approach to its own role. While substantive activities and direct implementation of studies and projects continue to occupy a considerable proportion of staff time, increasing emphasis is being placed on the Secretariat's role as a catalyst and co-ordinating agent in promoting the implementation of the work programme and assisting Member States in strengthening of the coherence of the activities of the United Nations system in support of its objectives.

Secretariat actions in support of the CDCC work programme are increasingly being regarded as a system-wide effort, involving practically all organizations of the United Nations family. Within this context, increasing attention is being devoted by the Office to substantive consultations with other organizations at the initial stages of programme formulations. The aim is to ensure that duplication is avoided and that full use is made of available facilities and expertise.



In those sectors where new activities pursuant to the work programme are called for, the Office is endeavouring to place the financing and support for such activities on a firmer base than heretofore, by ensuring that appropriate provision for such activities is made not only in United Nations programme planning documents but also in the agencies' programme budgets and medium-term plans.

It is also hoped that as a part of the increased effort which the United Nations system have been called upon by the General Assembly to make in support of programmes of technical co-operation among developing countries, the contribution of both the United Nations and the specialized agencies to the CDCC work programme will be further expanded and strengthened in the future.

#### 5. Review of relevant developments in the United Nations System

A series of important decisions were taken at the last session of the General Assembly which can have an important impact on the work of the Committee and on the support that this work is receiving from the United Nations system. A separate paper is being circulated to the Committee listing all relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly and providing the text of those having a direct bearing on the Committee's work programme.

The purpose of this section is to highlight the relationships between some of these decisions and the Committee's work programme.

Reference should be made at the outset to General Assembly Resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system. The overall aim of the restructuring measures adopted by the Assembly is, in the words of the resolution, "to make the system more fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic co-operation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner" and to make it "more responsive to the provisions of the Declaration of and the Programme of Action on the establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties".

Many of the decisions adopted by the Assembly on the structures for regional and inter-regional co-operation; operational activities; inter-agency co-ordination; and Secretariat support services reflect largely the same concerns and policy directions as have been expressed by CDCC at its past two sessions within its sphere of competence, and should therefore contribute to the effective implementation of the Committee directives.

As regards regional structures, the General Assembly inter-alia called for "early steps to achieve a common definition of regions and sub-regions and the identical location of regional and sub-regional offices"; a strengthening of relations between regional commissions and the organizations of the United Nations system, including close co-operation with UNDP and appropriate arrangements to enable the commissions to participate actively in operational activities and function as executing agencies for, among others, sub-regional projects in appropriate fields; intensified efforts by the regional commissions to strengthen and enlarge economic co-operation among developing countries at the sub-regional level, regional and inter-regional levels; and delegation of the necessary authority to the commissions, including adequate budgetary and financial provisions for their actions.

The General Assembly's recommendations regarding operational activities likewise reflect the same overall concerns as have been expressed in the past by CDCC for a more effective integration of such activities to make them more responsive to the requirements of recipient developing countries.<sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> In a related action the General Assembly in its Resolution 32/114 invited UNDP and the agencies "to increase substantially the number of experts from developing countries to be included in the list of experts submitted to Governments for the execution of projects financed by the programme including nationals from their own countries, regional and sub-regional groupings ....."

As regards inter-agency co-ordination, the Assembly has emphasised the need to "integrate into a coherent whole the relevant expertise and inputs of the United Nations system"; and noted that inter-agency co-ordination at the inter-secretariat level should be pursued with full respect for the competence of the commissions and be "supportive of local co-ordination arrangements".

Finally, in respect of Secretariat support services, the General Assembly provided inter-alia for the deployment to the regional commissions of "appropriate elements" of the functions presently being carried out at the central level concerned with research and analyses in specific sectors.

In substantive fields, the two "areas of emphasis" - information exchange and science and technology - which are progressively emerging in the implementation of the CDCC programme also figured prominently in the agenda of the General Assembly.

The Assembly actions in the field of science and technology concentrated on the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development to be held in Vienna in 1979. The aim of the Conference is the "development, through enhanced international co-operation in science and technology including the transfer of technology, of the independent scientific and technological capacity of developing countries, in particular through technological innovation". Regional and sub-regional inputs are expected to play an important part of the preparatory process for the Conference. A meeting of CDCC members for this purpose was held in Kingston, Jamaica on 14-17 February and a further seminar has been tentatively scheduled in June 1978.

As regards information exchange, the Assembly adopted Resolution 32/178 entitled "Network for the exchange of Technological Information and the Industrial and Technological Data Bank". In this resolution the Assembly "reaffirmed the importance of wider dissemination of scientific and technological information for the purpose of allowing developing countries access to research findings that they considered to be of interest as well as project experience of other developing countries,

thus permitting the selection of technologies essential for their industrial growth and promoting the development of their own technological capacity" and called for further studies on the matter on the basis of detailed studies of "regional and national capacities in technological information".

The Secretariat intends to follow this work closely in order to ensure that CDCC's activities and requirements in this area are fully taken into account and that Member States benefit from the proposed activities.

Another major focus of the General Assembly's session was the strengthening of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries.

CDCC has been a fore-runner of many of the concepts and programmes being advocated by the General Assembly in this area. The experience of CDCC should therefore prove useful to other groups of countries in Latin America as well as other regions. In turn CDCC should, as noted above, benefit from the increased support which the United Nations system has been called upon to lend to these types of programmes.

CDCC should likewise benefit from measures being mandated by the Assembly for the improvement of inter-agency co-ordination in this area. UNCTAD has been invited by ACC to act as focal point for such measures and this is providing the framework for a further expansion of consultations and collaborations between the CDCC Secretariat and that organization.

A meeting of the secretariats working on economic co-operation among developing countries at the sub-regional, regional and inter-regional level (referred to as Working Party on Trade Expansion and Regional Economic Integration among Developing Countries) is being convened by the UNCTAD Secretariat at the request of the Trade and Development Board from 10 to 18 April 1978.

As regards Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries the CDCC Secretariat intends to collaborate closely with UNDP which is acting as focal point for these activities. The Administrator of UNDP also acts as Secretary General of the forthcoming Conference on TCDC, to be held in Buenos Aires from 30 August to 12 September 1978.

Another development within the United Nations system relevant to CDCC's work is the decision of the Conference on Economic Development in the Caribbean held at the World Bank Headquarters in Washington on 14-15 December to establish

a new Group for Co-operation and Economic Development in the Caribbean under the aegis of the World Bank.

The report of the Conference is being circulated to the Committee and the question of the implications for CDCC of this initiative is before the Committee under a separate item on this agenda. The Committee may wish to bear in mind the characterization of CDCC as the overall programme of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries in the Caribbean region, its mandate in the field of co-ordination and the directives at its Second Session concerning agency inputs into the Programme and the need to avoid duplication particularly in the policy-making and institutional sphere.

## II. WORK PROGRAMME OF THE CDCC

This section summarizes the work programme of the CDCC on a sector-by-sector basis and refers to the specific documents under each sector which are submitted for the consideration of the Committee. New proposals tabled during CDCC II are also incorporated under the relevant sectors of the work programme.

### A. Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries

#### 1. Caribbean Documentation Centre

In accordance with the mandate at CDCC II a meeting of Librarians and Documentalists was convened in Port of Spain from 29 November to 2 December 1977 to consider the orientation and scope of the Centre. The report of this meeting is contained in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/24. The main recommendations included creation of a Caribbean information system, formulation of national information policies, strategy for exchanging material, training, political and economic support.

#### 2. Science and Technology

Document E/CEPAL/CDCC/27 contains information on the status of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology, sub-regional preparations for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology and staffing requirements for the CDCC Secretariat to deal with science and technology.

A feasibility study and draft statutes for the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) have been prepared jointly by UNESCO and CEPAL and was circulated to two meetings convened in the Caribbean on science and technology. These meetings recommended that further studies on the proposed Caribbean Council for Science and Technology be undertaken.

A seminar was convened in Kingston, Jamaica on 14 to 17 February 1978 to review progress on the preparation of national papers and to consider sub-regional aspects. The report of this seminar is contained in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/27/Add.1. A further sub-regional seminar has been proposed for 1 to 3 June 1978.

CDCC II had agreed to the establishment of the unit in the CDCC Secretariat to deal with science and technology. New posts were not agreed by the United Nations and the Committee may wish to endorse the establishment of the unit and the consequent staffing requirements.

3. Council for Social and Economic Development

With the assistance of UNESCO a consultant completed a feasibility study and prepared draft statutes for the Council. Arrangements are now being made to convene a small group of Caribbean experts to consider these statutes. The final version of the statutes for the Council will be submitted to CDCC IV.

4. In accordance with the mandate to overcome language barriers, a meeting was convened in Belize on 4 to 7 April 1978. The report of this meeting together with its recommendations will be circulated as document E/CEPAL/CDCC/28. On this question of the teaching of languages a new proposal was tabled during CDCC II; this proposal is contained in document CDCC/WP/78/1.

B. Agricultural Sector

1. An up-dated and expanded version of the Directory of Associations of Producers and Exporters of Agricultural and Livestock Products of the Caribbean Countries has been completed and issued in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/29. It is hoped that this would be a first step towards the promotion of the production and industrial processing of crops on a sub-regional basis and for the expansion of intra-Caribbean trade of these products.

A proposed programme for the further development of these associations and for strengthening their contacts and the co-ordination of their activities has been prepared in conjunction with UNAPEC and UNCTAD and is contained in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/29/Add.1. A supporting document containing a report by UNAPEC on producers' associations in Africa, Asia and Latin America is also tabled for information.

2. Demand Projections of Selected Food Crops

An oral report will be presented highlighting the problems encountered in carrying out this mandate and pointing out the need for closer involvement of relevant United Nations bodies.

3. An oral report will be given on an Agricultural Sector Plan prepared for Grenada at that Government's request.

4. Three new proposals tabled at CDCC II - Regional Centre for Improved Genetic Material for Agriculture, Institute for Research in the use of Sugar-Cane and its By-Products, Study of Sugar-Cane Gummosis - are submitted in documents CDCC/WP/78/3, 4 and 11 respectively.

C. Industrial Sector

1. A progress report on the Directory of Skills in the region is contained in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/30; the report suggests that there is a need for re-orientation of this project giving priority to creation of national systems susceptible to sub-regional retrieval.

2. A new proposal tabled at CDCC II on Co-operation in Applied Research and Technical Assistance for the Industrial Sector is contained in document CDCC/WP/78/10.

D. Social Sector

1. A Social work programme including the main elements mandated by CDCC III and presented on a sectoral basis is contained in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/31.

2. In carrying out the mandate of CDCC I that special attention be given in the field of demographic and social statistics systems a joint UNESCO/CDCC project on Socio-Economic Analysis and Development Planning is being carried out. A workshop to consider the draft project is scheduled to take place at the end of May 1978. An oral report on this subject matter will be presented.

E. Public Health

1. Consultations have been carried out between UNICEF and CEPAL on joint activities in the Caribbean. An oral report will be made.

2. Proposals are under consideration for the establishment of a network of health information units; an oral presentation will be made.

F. Education and Culture

1. A project for a Caribbean Enterprise for the production and distribution of printed and audio-visual materials is being considered jointly by CEPAL and UNESCO. UNESCO has approved the sum of \$40,000 for carrying out a pre-feasibility study and the CDCC Secretariat is now in the process of organising the study and commissioning the necessary papers. This project is described in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/32.

2. In accordance with mandate at CDCC I a study on education and development in the English-speaking countries has been undertaken; an oral report will be given.

3. An oral report will be given on the progress made on setting up centres for cultural retrieval and animation.

4. Document E/CEPAL/CDCC/33 gives details on proposals for a Caribbean network for educational innovations and development.

5. A new proposal at CDCC II on the Caribbean Biennial of Arts is contained in document CDCC/WP/78/7.

G. Tourism

1. In accordance with mandates at CDCC I and II it is proposed to initiate studies on tourism in the Caribbean jointly with the World Tourism Organization. Document E/CEPAL/CDCC/34 details this project. Member Governments will be requested to make available experts to assist in these studies. A meeting of tourism experts is also proposed.

2. A new proposal tabled at CDCC II aimed at strengthening regional tourism and more particularly creating a Caribbean Tourism Organization is contained in document CDCC/WP/78/5.



H. Transport and Communications

1. The Shipping Survey of the Eastern Caribbean mandated at CDCC II has been completed and issued as document ECLA/CARIB 77/1. This survey carried out jointly by CDCC/CARICOM/CDB/CIDA contains comprehensive information on the size of the trade market, its seasonality, the potential for containerisation and the share of trade carried by small vessels, foreign lines and regional lines.

2. A joint IMCO/UNCTAD/CDCC proposal on shipping in the Caribbean is contained in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/35. This proposal includes extension of the shipping survey to all CDCC countries, maritime training, small vessel design and building, oil pollution combat centre, a comprehensive project for the development of shipping services, port facilities and maritime legislation.

3. A progress report on the joint ICAO/CDCC study on air transport is contained in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/36. This document details the papers prepared so far, the problems in completing some analyses, and the convening of the first meeting of regional experts.

4. A joint UPU/CDCC proposal on postal services is contained in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/37. This document suggests the creation of post office users' councils at the national and regional levels.

J. Coastal Area Development

A new proposal tabled at CDCC II on the establishment of a personnel training centre for the development of coastal resources is contained in document CDCC/WP/78/2.

K. Regional Co-operation

A programme aimed at studying the linkages between CDCC and other integration movements in Latin America and the Economic System of Latin America (SELA) is contained in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/38. This would involve a comparison of the various integration agreements, details and problems of transportation, an evaluation of the systems and structures of external tariffs and possibilities of fruitful co-operation with SELA.

L. International Trade

An outline for a CDCC programme on international trade is contained in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/39; it includes identification of projects with possibilities of increasing intra-Caribbean trade as well as external growth sectors; a proposal for a forecast model is also included.

M. Natural Resources

1. Some preliminary work has been started on assembling and assessing data on mineral resources and on a sub-regional energy programme. Oral reports will be presented.

2. A new proposal on a Caribbean Institute for Mineral and Hydro-Carbon Resources is contained in document CDCC/WP/78/9.

The Participation of Caribbean Women in Development:  
Training and Income Generating Programmes

At a meeting in Kingston, Jamaica, 14 to 15 February 1978 of the Bureau of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Latin American Economic and Social Development it was agreed that an integrated development project for women's participation in the Caribbean sub-region should be prepared and submitted for the consideration of the Committee. If this project is approved by the Committee it will be presented for approval and financing by the Voluntary Fund for the Decade For Women.

This project is contained in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/40 and proposes, inter alia, the need for re-animation and rationalisation of voluntary self-service activities in order to release the capacity of women enabling them to undertake income generating activities, training activities, the identification of productive activities, information on market conditions, credit facilities, direct Governmental support and intervention. The appointment of a co-ordinator is also proposed.

Economic Survey of Caribbean Countries

An oral report will be presented on the status of these surveys, its use, problems encountered and suggestions for extension.

Statistical Services and Proposal for a Data Bank

An oral report will be presented on statistical services undertaken by the CDCC Secretariat. Document E/CEPAL/CDCC/41 proposes the establishment of a statistical data bank in the CDCC Secretariat; it gives a profile of the material for inclusion in the data bank, its organisation and structure and proposals for either a manual or mechanised system.

Joint UNEP/CEPAL Project for Environmental Management

Document E/CEPAL/CDCC/42 gives a progress report on the status of this project as it affects CDCC countries.

III. MEETINGS PROPOSED BETWEEN CDCC III AND IV

1. Workshop on Transnational Corporations

A workshop on transnational corporations was held in Guyana in August 1977 for CARICOM countries but it was not possible to extend this to other CDCC countries. Discussions have been held with the Centre for Transnational Corporations and agreement has been reached to convene a workshop some time during August/September 1978 for CDCC member countries. It will be necessary for a member country to offer to host this workshop.

2. Co-ordination on Planning

CDCC II agreed inter alia, as follows:

"To establish machinery within the CDCC to bring together planning officials in the Caribbean countries, with the following responsibilities:

- (a) To analyse on a continuous basis the planning problems and outlook of the CDCC countries;
- (b) To exchange experience on substantive and technical aspects of development planning;
- (c) To identify common action which may lead to economic and social development plans, programmes and projects for the benefit of the CDCC region as a whole or groups of countries."

(Para. 70 of the Report of the Second Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee).

As a first step in carrying out this mandate, the CDCC Secretariat in conjunction with ILPES suggests the convening of a meeting of planning officials and experts. Consultations have been carried out by the CDCC Secretariat with planning officials in some member countries and there is some consensus for such a meeting. Possible agenda items were also discussed during these consultations and the following themes have been suggested:

1. Exchange experience on substantive and technical aspects of development planning;
2. Recent trends in planning - sectoral planning, project planning;
3. Planning on a sub-regional basis;
  - a) Energy;
  - b) Natural Resources;
  - c) Industrial Development;
  - d) Role of Women.
4. Role of the United Nations System in development planning in individual countries and on a sub-regional basis.

If member governments agree to the need for such a meeting, it can be scheduled around September 1978, provided a member government offers to host it.

3. A Meeting of Tourism Experts was mandated at CDCC I. Member Governments may wish to consider the convening of this meeting after the studies outlined in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/34 have been completed. It will be necessary for a Member Government to offer to host this meeting.

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