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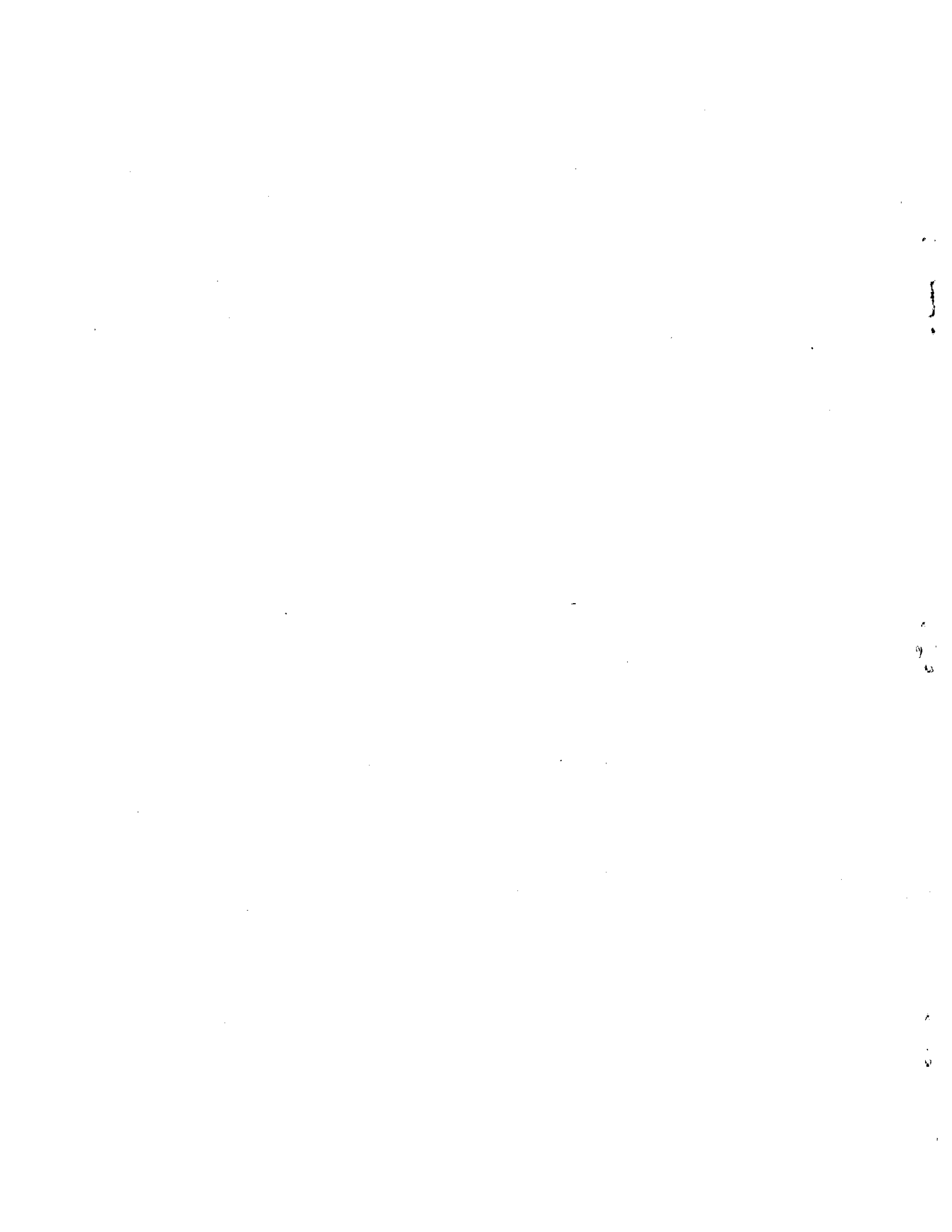
SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES PREPARED BY AGENCIES

- I - Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
- II - Ocean Economics and Technology Office
- III - United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)



UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA Office for the Caribbean



X - FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION

1. On-going Multi-country Projects:

a) Caribbean Fisheries Training and Development (RLA/72/050)

Project consultants have assisted --

- on a feasibility study for a harbour development project in Oistin Bay, Barbados.
- on the establishment of a bureau of standards and quality control programme for fish and other foods in Guyana.
- in the preparation of plant layout for the National Fisheries Company in Trinidad and Tobago.

b) Strengthening Field Advisory Services to the Pan American Foot and Mouth Diseases Centre (RLA/73/023). The Communications Officer is on duty and the services of the Epidemiologist are likely to be secured through the end of 1977.

2. Areas in which work is being undertaken by FAO:

a) Food storage and processing: the Forest Industries Division is investigating the suitability of wood-based materials such as plywood, cement bonded particle board etc., for agricultural structures including grain storage silos. The results could be made available to interested countries.

Some work was started in Barbados on a study on banana utilization for the fresh market, banana chips, starch, glucose, fibre, fermentation products and for direct animal feeding. This work has been discontinued, because of financial reasons.

b) Linkages between agriculture and forest-based industries:

- i) models for small-scale, labour intensive multi based on forest raw materials and suitable for rural areas in developing countries are being developed by FAO.

Some studies/designs are ready and could be made available immediately. Studies under preparation include a model of a panel mill designed to use, for part of the year, agricultural residues, and during the remainder of the year wood residues as raw materials.

- ii) FAO has a "Forest Industries Advisory Group" located in Santiago and covering South America. During part of this period this was a joint group with UNIDO. A year ago a sub-group was created to cover Central America and the Caribbean area. This group could provide a valuable means for cooperation with the Caribbean Development Committee in the field of forest based industries. The group also has experience in panel and pulp industries based on agricultural residues such as bagasse.

3. Areas suggested for action:

Marketing of agricultural products:

If financing could be obtained, FAO would be ready to undertake the following studies:

- i) two months' consultant mission to identify an action programme for cooperation in export development, including identification of commodities; a seminar to discuss the main findings of the consultant and to agree on an action programme.
- ii) twelve months' export marketing development consultancy to assist in the implementation of an export development project, including advice on commodities, marketing arrangements and, in particular, on transport coordination. Attention would also be given to processed products and the expert should cooperate closely with the assistance which is being given on agro-industries.

II - OCEAN ECONOMICS AND TECHNOLOGY OFFICE

Possible inputs from the Ocean Economics and Technology Office to CDCC Work programme in Coastal Area Development

1. Biophysical and socio-economic mapping in the coastal area

(a) The Ocean Economics and Technology Office is launching a programme on integrated mapping of information for marine environment and coastal management. The objectives are to develop a methodology and guidelines for the cartographic representation of critical information needed in planning, management and protection of the marine environment and the coastal area. The project is planned to be implemented in collaboration with relevant local agencies and institutions of the region by way of a pilot study of a selected area in the Caribbean. On a provisional basis we have selected Trinidad as a case for natural planning; the coastal area of the state of Cara Bobo (Venezuela) as a case for industrial development; the region of Puerto Limon (Costa Rica) and Sixada Chenguinola. The final selection of the pilot area or areas will be based on the intentions of the Governments and the availability of finance and, in this connection, indications from the CDCC of preferred areas will be appreciated.

(b) The IOC Regional Association for the Caribbean (IOCARIBE) created a working group on "Environmental Geology of the Coastal Zone". Their interests are in physiography, sedimentology, coastal processes and climatology; the working group is also interested in producing a folio of quadrangular maps which correlate these different types of data. The co-ordinator of IOCARIBE, Dr. Robert Lankford, will be acting as a Project Manager for this office, and it is possible that some of the working group's initial efforts could be directed to the CDCC region, if a clear indication of priority area is made.

2. National Programmes of Coastal Management and Development

With the substantive support of this office, Mr. Cruz A. Matos, Co-ordinator of the Marine Affairs Institute, Trinidad-and-Tobago, is in the process of initiating a national programme in coastal management which could, in many ways, serve as a model programme, developed in the Caribbean, for other member countries of CDCC, An identification of possible areas of action should be made.

3. Workshop, Seminars and Training Courses

(a) Workshop, seminars and training courses on specific themes or subjects related to coastal area development (e.g. methodology, coastal protection, natural hazards, inter-island transport problems, coastal planning etc.) could be designed specifically for CDCC. Provisions for substantive support for one such seminar/workshop are within the Office's budget. Such a seminar/workshop could also be organized on a general regional basis.

(b) One workshop is already being planned by the OETO for Central American Coastal Countries. The Marine Environment and Coastal Management Workshop in Central America will provide a forum for an interdisciplinary discussion by experts from the Central American States (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama) together with resources specialists providing specialized technical knowledge. This meeting will provide the opportunity to exchange information, to share experiences and to propose an action plan to deal with the needs, problems and issues regarding environmental management and coastal area resources development at the national and regional levels. The workshop will focus on the marine environment and coastal management aspects of the Pacific side.

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A limited amount of consultant funds is available in support of carefully selected programme activities. The views of the CDCC on how consultant expertise might be put to best use would be welcome.

III - UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE & DEVELOPMENT

The undermentioned proposals submitted by UNCTAD are subject to further confirmation as they are included in a programme proposed by the Secretary General of UNCTAD for consideration by the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries at its meeting on 2 - 6 May 1977.

1. THE EXTENSION OF INTER-CARIBBEAN TRADE INCLUDING ORGANIZATION OF
MARKETS AND IMPORT SUBSTITUTION AT THE CARIBBEAN LEVEL

A. Main fields of activity:

(a) Studies on:

- (i) Analysis of the product structure and geographical trends of foreign trade flows to the member countries of CDCC;
- (ii) Analysis of existing trade flows between the member countries of CDCC;
- (iii) Study of tariff and trade regimes in force;
- (iv) Study of the possibilities of harmonizing and extending the existing agreements for economic co-operation in respect of trade within CARICOM to other countries which, being members of CDCC, do not participate in the economic integration of the Caribbean.

(b) Formulation of recommendations, with particular reference to:

- (i) The possibility of diverting certain trade flows between the CDCC countries and external markets to trade between the CDCC member countries;
- (ii) Possibilities of import substitution with regard to third countries, especially imports that would make for the expansion of trade between the CDCC countries.

B. Direct and indirect resources that could be mobilized

- (i) The new programme of "Measures of support requested from UNCTAD" submitted to the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (TD/B/C.7/3) provides for a wide range of studies on a global scale. These will include the CDCC countries, free of cost to them;

- (ii) The UNCTAD Division for Trade Expansion and Economic Integration can provide the technical services of its regional and inter-regional experts at its own charge, as follows: 2 m/m in 1977; 2 m/m in 1978;
- (iii) If the CDCC has its own funds for this project, a third mode of co-operation for UNCTAD would be to allocate some man/months for other experts on the staff, whose salaries would continue to be paid through UNCTAD, but whose travel expenses and per diem would be chargeable to the CDCC.

C. Timetable of activities

- (i) The global schedule is contained in document TD/B/C.7/3 and is expected to be completed by the end of 1978;
- (ii) The acceleration of the basic timetable for the work programme of the CDCC area will be contingent on the funds available and the decisions of the CDCC countries.

2. IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM FACED BY CDCC COUNTRIES IN INTERNATIONAL
TRADE

A. Main aspects of interest:

A substantial part of the studies to be carried under the heading of the previous project ("The extension of the Inter-Caribbean trade..." etc.) will provide also useful information related to this one. On that basis, the following points of interest should be mentioned:

- (a) To identify the obstacles to the development of trade between the CDCC nations and third countries, the latter being grouped by regions and distinguished according to their economic and social characteristics as developing countries, developed market economy countries and socialist countries. To analyze in particular:
 - (i) The modernization of the institutional, governmental and managerial structures in the CDCC countries in the foreign trade sector;
 - (ii) The nature and substance of trade agreements and practices with third countries;
 - (iii) The product structure of the export and import trade of the CDCC countries; an analysis of the limited incidence supply and demand;
 - (iv) The characteristics of the international markets and marketing channels for the main export and import products;
 - (v) Analysis of transport problems.
- (b) To make recommendations in accordance with the conclusions of the studies identifying the obstacles to the expansion of trade between the CDCC and third countries.

B. Resources

Broadly as indicated in project 1.

C. Timetable of activities

Idem.

3. BRINGING TOGETHER ASSOCIATIONS OF PRODUCERS-EXPORTERS FOR
RECIPROCAL CO-OPERATION IN THE MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTS

A. Main aspects of interest:

- (a) Analysis of the basic export products of the CDCC countries and their marketing channels;
- (b) Analysis of the possible participation of those countries in existing producer-exporter associations;
- (c) Exploration of the possibilities for the participation of the CDCC countries in producer-exporter associations whose establishment is now being negotiated and identification of new forms of association, if there are none already in existence;
- (d) Identification of the forms of co-operation that could be instituted through the United Nations Action Programme for Economic Co-operation and the future Council of Producers' Associations (negotiations under way) and with the economic co-operation programmes of the Group of 77 and Non-Aligned countries.

B. Resources and C. Timetable

To be determined further on.

4. PREPARATION OF FEASIBILITY STUDIES FOR SETTING UP MULTI-
COUNTRY CARIBBEAN ENTERPRISES

A. Main aspects of interest:

Considering the relevant parts of the studies referred to in 1, 2 and 3 above an informative and analytical contribution to the subject:

- (a) Analysis of the possibilities for co-operation between the CDCC countries in the joint execution of import, export and transport operations, bearing in mind:
 - (i) The products that could be marketed and transported together;
 - (ii) The present managerial organization and marketing channels currently used.
- (b) A review of the legal and organic structure of possible multinational enterprises for marketing and transport purposes in the CDCC countries;
- (c) Examination of the economic feasibility of such enterprises.

B. Resources

(i), (ii) and (iii) as in project 1.

C. Timetable of activities

Completion by the end of 1978.

5. MACHINERY FOR CO-OPERATION IN THE TRANSFER AND ADAPTATION OF IMPROVED TECHNOLOGY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIGENOUS TECHNOLOGIES

A. Main fields of interest and activity

(a) Background material

- (i) "Policy issues: Technological dependence: Its nature, consequences and policy implications" (TD/190) and, "Action to strengthen the technological capacity of developing countries: Policies and institutions (TD/190/Supp.1);
- (ii) Formulation of policies, creation of institutional machinery and development of capabilities and skills for the transfer and development of technology: findings and recommendations of UNCTAD's Mission on Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries (UNCTAD/TT/3);
- (iii) Objectives, role, functions and linkages of institutional arrangements for the transfer and development of technology: report of a group of experts on the establishment of centres for the transfer and development of technology convened by UNCTAD (TD/B/595).

(b) Formulation of recommendations

UNCTAD's Advisory Service on the Transfer of Technology (ASTT) was established to assist developing countries, at their request, on matters relating to the transfer and development of technology and the strengthening of their technological capability of the developing countries.

B. Direct and indirect resources that could be mobilized

- (i) A wide range of studies of relevance to the CDCC are being undertaken;
- (ii) UNCTAD can provide technical assistance at the national, sub-regional and sectoral levels through its Advisory Service on Transfer of Technology, upon request.

C. Timetable of activities

- (i) A basic timetable for the work programme of the CDCC area will be contingent on the funds and the decisions of the CDCC countries.

6. CO-ORDINATING AND SIMPLIFYING TARIFF AND CUSTOMS PROCEDURES

A. Main fields of activity

- Collection of information on and analysis of present procedures in member countries of CDCC
- Identification and study of non-tariff barriers to trade between the CDCC countries
- Relating present procedures to relevant international agreements with a view to joining agreements
- Formulation of recommendations aiming at simplifying and harmonizing Customs procedures, preferably in the context of a more general programme for facilitation of all procedures affecting international trade
- Advise in implementation of recommendations.

B. Resources and method of implementation

During 1977 FALPRO's professional resources are limited to four posts, financed from UNCTAD's regular budget, by UNDP and from bilateral sources. As these four experts will have to cover the whole world, and as more than 50 developing countries have already requested assistance, FALPRO obviously will have to plan very carefully how these resources can be deployed. Experience has shown that the best method of work in this field is through a number of brief missions (one-two weeks) at intervals of one to three months depending on progress made. Normally national counterparts are designated to participate in the projects; the FALPRO programme provides for headquarters to supply of such counterparts.

Funds are available for this type of activity through 1977, including travel and a modest training budget. There are also certain possibilities for soliciting bilateral assistance in the form of specialist advisers for brief periods.

C. Timetable

FALPRO would be able to include missions CDCC countries during the second half of 1977 but would be able to establish a precise timetable only once the actual needs have been identified and a work programme prepared.

