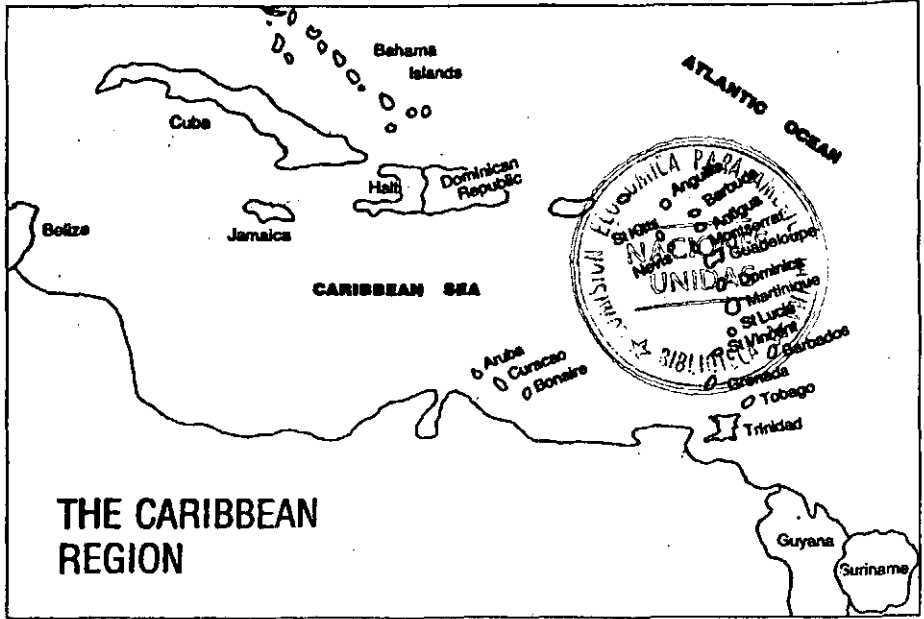
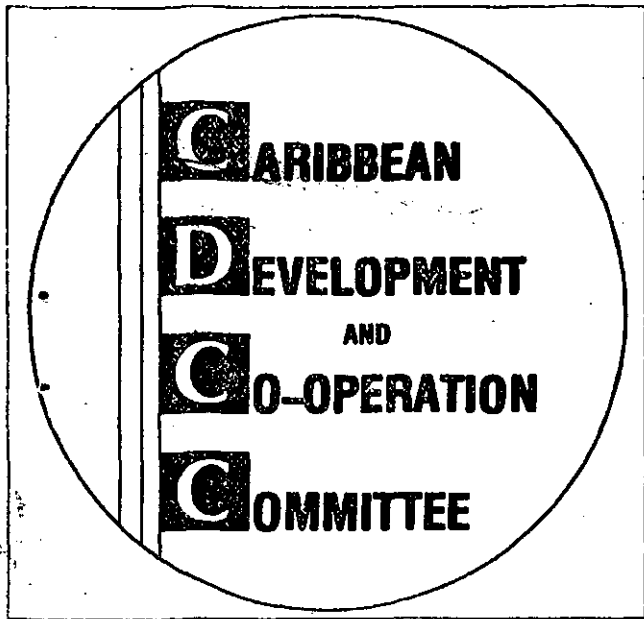


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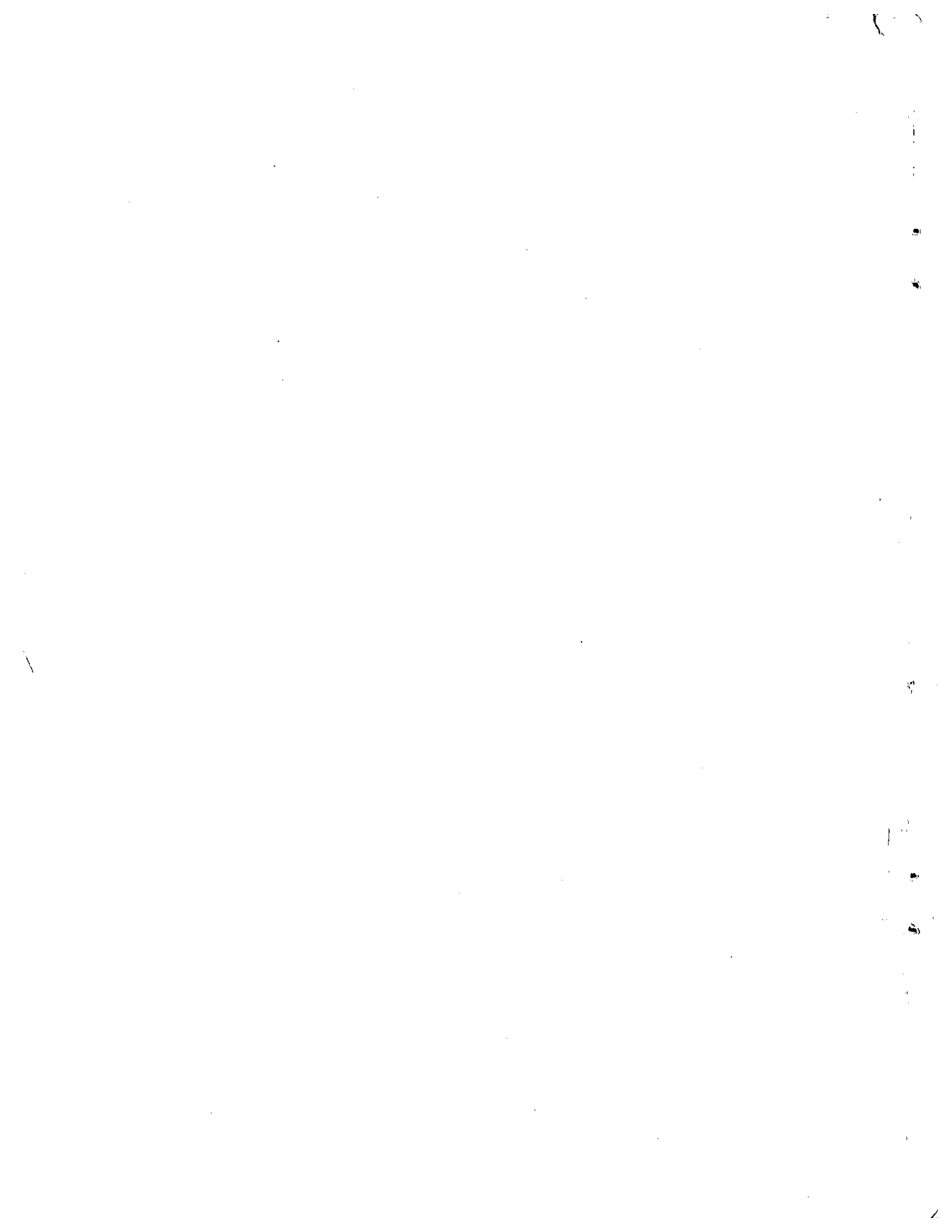
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
 Office for the Caribbean
 CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE
 LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND
 ECONOMIC PLANNING

REPORT OF THE SECOND MEETING
 OF PLANNING OFFICIALS IN THE CARIBBEAN
 (Kingston, Jamaica, 29 May - 2 June 1980)



UNITED NATIONS
 ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA Office for the Caribbean

1 1 JUL 1980



CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING

1. The Second Meeting of Planning Officials of member countries of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), was held in Kingston, Jamaica on 29 May to 2 June 1980. Mr. Sergio Plasencia, representative of the Republic of Cuba who was Chairman of the First Meeting held in Havana in January 1979 welcomed delegates to the meeting and presided over the election of officers.

Attendance ^{1/}

2. Representatives of the following member countries of the CDCC attended the Meeting: Antigua, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Montserrat, Jamaica, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Vincent and Suriname. The representative of Belize attended in the capacity of associate member and a representative of the Netherlands Antilles attended as observer.

3. Representatives of the following inter-governmental organizations attended the sessions: the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM), the Eastern Caribbean Common Market Secretariat (ECCM) and the Latin American Economic System (SELA).

4. Representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Development Advisory Services (UNDAS) also attended.

Election of Officers

5. The following officers were elected:

Chairman:	Norman Girvan	(Jamaica)
Vice-Chairmen:	Henk Goedschalk	(Suriname)
	Karl John	(St. Vincent)
Rapporteur:	Ralph Carvallo	(Barbados)

^{1/} The full list of participants appears in Annex I.

Agenda

6. The following Agenda was approved:
 1. Election of Officers
 2. Opening Addresses
 3. Conference Subjects
 - a) State of Planning in the Caribbean
 - b) Planning Techniques
 - c) Planning in the Agricultural Sector
 - d) The Energy Sector
 - e) Planning in the Transport Sector
 - f) Environmental Planning
 - g) Planning in the Social Sector
 - h) The Role of Information in Planning
 4. Other Matters
 5. Consideration and Approval of Report.

Opening Statements

7. The Chairman thanked the outgoing Chairman for his excellent conduct of the First Meeting and suggested that this Second Meeting should further advance the state of planning within the region within the framework of the CDCC. He then introduced Honourable Hugh Small, Minister of Finance and Planning in Jamaica who addressed the meeting before declaring it open; the full text of the Minister's statement is contained in Annex II. Mr. Hamid Mohammed, Deputy Director of the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean and Mr. Jorge Israel, representative of ILPES then addressed the meeting.

8. A special welcome was extended to the representatives of Dominica and St. Vincent who attended the meeting for the first time as full and independent members.

CHAPTER II

STATE OF PLANNING IN THE CARIBBEAN

9. The Chairman stated that CEPAL/ILPES had undertaken a series of surveys in Latin America and the Caribbean in order to assess the state of planning in the region for presentation to the next Conference of Ministers of Planning. The Caribbean Office of CEPAL, through a Consultant, conducted a survey in ten countries of the sub-region. The Consultant expressed that the report of the survey (CDCC/PO/WP/80/3) was a descriptive account of the state of planning in those countries. The findings of the survey were summarized as follows:

- all countries had some planning mechanism, although planning was usually limited to directing public sector expenditures;
- the planning activity did not include long-term plans but referred to short and in some cases medium-term goals;
- governments had expressed clearly that they wanted to use planning as a tool for achieving modernization and industrialization;
- when expressed, planning policies were stated in very broad terms and were concerned with restructuring the economies, but immediate domestic and international pressures made the political directorate more concerned with immediate projects than with long-term goals inherent in planning;
- with the exception of Trinidad and Tobago, no other country had a financial surplus to devote to long term development expenditures, therefore planning was closely linked to receiving and administering foreign funds;
- all countries were engaged in project preparation - for some, this was the total of their planning activity; data deficiencies and lack of trained personnel inhibit planning in many countries.

10. The Consultant indicated that these well-known characteristics were further compounded by structural and institutional constraints faced by the countries surveyed: feeling of powerlessness and inability to control because of size of countries and external dependency; unwillingness to plan, to be guided by goals and to live within the constraints imposed by one's own planning; avoidance of clear policy guidelines; lack of clear long-term macro-goals; weak and unclear institutional relationships (ministries, planning agencies).

11. The Consultant added that the technical problems faced in planning could be solved, but that the most important problems lay within the political and institutional sphere. She invited planning officials to consider ways and means of planning within these institutional constraints equally as they consider the technical constraints, since the solution of technical difficulties by no means guaranteed the success of planning activities.

12. Paper CDCC/PO/WP/80/3/A "National Planning - The Antiguan Experience" was introduced. It indicated a framework for considering the preparation of a national plan and the combination of the different types of planning. The paper emphasized that given the conditions of the island the present plan is a strictly realistic set of guidelines for future development. However, lack of reliable statistics remained a problem throughout the exercise and still needs improvement before a sound base is established.

13. Paper CDCC/PO/WP/80/3/B "Technical Aspects of Planning in Montserrat" showed the present state of planning, the relationship between physical, spatial and overall planning. The paper traced the main characteristics of the social sector, the transport sector and the agricultural sector. The paper also discussed the government's strategy for the next five years towards achieving full employment and improving the income distribution of the island. In order to achieve that goal, external assistance in the form of capital grants and soft loans will be crucial.

14. In introducing paper CDCC/PO/WP/80/3/C "Development Planning in St. Vincent, the representative highlighted the current concepts and scope of planning, the planning process and the outlook for planning during the period 1978-1980. The paper stressed the provision of training, particularly in national development planning and project administration, the establishment of a planning unit within the Ministry of Agriculture and finally, general support for the central planning unit.

15. The Barbados delegation referred to a paper presented to the First Meeting of Planning Officials, outlining the state and process of planning in Barbados. Since that meeting, Barbados has published another plan, its third since the country gained independence, covering the years 1979-1983. The major objectives were stated to be: maximising GDP growth and employment opportunities consistent with budgetary and balance of payments constraints, and greater economic diversification. A rate of growth of 4 percent per annum was set as a target and it was anticipated that agriculture, energy, manufacturing and tourism would be the sectors of major activity. It was pointed out that the Plan included a basic needs strategy for improving living standards of the poorest and that high priority was accorded to human resources development. Some problems and successes experienced during the first year of the Plan were also outlined.

16. The Cuban delegation, whose country had 19 years of experience in planning, indicated that in the beginning its problems were the same as in other Caribbean countries, e.g. unemployment, dependence on a single crop, etc. In the middle of the 60's the country started to establish some long-term planning in specific sectors such as: energy, sugar, health and education, as a mechanism for foreseeing the future and for satisfying the needs of the people. In order to do this it was necessary to have a central body which could take an integrated approach to planning. This planning body was created in 1961.

The representative of the Cuban delegation added that since the first half of the 1970's and relying upon a great deal of experience on annual planning, the elaboration of five-year plans was started. Those five-year plans were part of the coordinating mechanism established by the Consejo de Ayuda Mutua Económica (CAME), which relates to the national medium-term plans of member countries. The representative indicated that for the past two years the planning body has been working in the elaboration of a Development Strategy until the year 2000, which will serve as the basis for 10-15 year plans to be elaborated in the future, according to the general lines which will be approved at the end of 1980 for the next two decades. The representative concluded saying that the annual and medium-term planning was not sufficient, and it was necessary to have a longer-term perspective.

17. The representative of St. Kitts expressed that planning was a new concept in her country. Prior to 1976 the function of planning was to control the national budget. Late in 1976 a Planning Unit was established to carry out the following activities:

- to prepare annual economic analysis for consideration by Cabinet;
- collect and prepare social and economic data;
- monitor and analyse work in progress;
- prepare and appraise the economic situation of the islands;
- prepare specific guidelines for the development of each sector of the economy;
- prepare physical and economic development plans; and
- to act as a coordinating mechanism between the Government and funding agencies.

The representative added that planning in St. Kitts faces most of the constraints common to other countries in the Caribbean, such as: lack of skilled personnel; lack of technical and financial resources; very little coordination among Ministries; and, finally, very little control and prediction of national goals.

18. The Jamaican delegation outlined the Jamaican experience regarding:

1. The scope of planning;
2. The structure of organizations for planning; and
3. The major problems

He explained that economic and social planning enjoyed no legal status in Jamaica as in the case of physical planning. The appropriate institutions were: the Cabinet, the Economic Council of Ministers, and the National Planning Agency. The main instruments of planning included the 1978-1982 five-year Plan, the annual budget and a three-year rolling capital budget. The first problem of the planning system was that of control. Of the three components of the public sector investment budget the capital budget of the Central Government, the investment budget of the State Enterprise, and the lending programmes of the state Financial Enterprises, only the first was under the direct control of the central planners. The other two were: the budgets of state-owned enterprises and of the state-financed enterprises. The second problem was shortage of resources, especially human resources, since many skilled persons were being lost through emigration. There was the problem of serious balance of payments deficits over the last three years. This had also placed additional pressure on manpower resources through the need to be involved in crisis management. Finally, there was the lack of adequate monitoring on a day-to-day basis of implementation of those plans covered by a large portion of the Government budget.

19. The historical development of the planning system in the Dominican Republic was outlined; the planning system elaborated documents of a general nature and even in those areas where specific policies were elaborated they were not taken into account by decision-makers. The Agriculture Sector created a strong planning unit. Agriculture strategy was designed and annual operational plans were developed. However, these plans were not particularly successful

because of lack of coordination between the various institutions dealing with agriculture. A six-month emergency plan was designed and implemented after Hurricanes David and Frederick. A three-year plan had been re-formulated but there were major problems of execution because of lack of coordination, conflicts of interest among various pressure groups, especially in the private sector, and lack of a longer-term perspective. A 1981-1983 plan containing operational plans for a more productive sector in the economy has been developed within a framework and strategy for the 1980's.

20. These country presentations highlighted the institutional, administrative and technical constraints to planning, the relationship between physical/regional planning and the national planning system, the need to increase involvement of the people in the planning and decision-making exercise, and the advantages of decentralization of the planning and decision-making systems. The planning mechanism was not used effectively in many Caribbean countries. There was too much emphasis on objectives and not enough on cooperation and integration; there was also a human resource problem, a lack of directive or legal support to carry out development plans, and insufficient long-range planning caused perhaps by the urgency to attend to practical problems. There was need for cooperation and integration in the field of planning among Caribbean countries.

21. The representative of Suriname informed the meeting of recent political developments in his country and went on to indicate the main social, economic and political objectives of the new government; his statement was circulated for the information of delegations.

22. Paper CDCC/PO/WP/80/20 "Regional Planning from the Perspective of National Development in Suriname" was presented. The impact of external aid on the planning process in Suriname tended to result in concentration on national rather than regional priorities.

However, in the mid 1950's the concept of regional planning was developed in connection with the implementation of agricultural projects, and a Bureau of Rural Affairs was established as a department of regional planning. This Bureau was given specific tasks related to plan preparation, implementation and evaluation, but it had largely been a weak institution, partly because it had been a Government department in the Ministry of Development. It was not surprising therefore, that no mention had been made of regional planning in either the first or the second national plan.

23. With the attainment of independence in 1975, new life was given to national planning, greater attention was focussed on regional planning and three geographical areas were identified, namely north-eastern Suriname, western Suriname and central Suriname. At the same time a number of sub-regions were identified in terms of their level of development and growth potential. The Government of Suriname regarded regional planning as essential for successful national development, but the co-ordination required in sectoral, physical, regional and national planning had not yet been achieved, nor had the institutional framework for sound planning been perfected. The Ministry of Planning and Development Management, which was recently established was addressing itself to this problem and it was expected that significant progress would be made in the near future.

24. In the paper "Relationship between Physical, Regional and National Planning in Jamaica" CDCC/PO/WP/30/9 it was pointed out that in Jamaica, national planning had been primarily structured on a sectoral basis with little relevance to regional performances and while physical planning had received attention, it had not been interwoven with planning on a regional and national scale. There were several agencies and organizations with physical planning powers at the national level and also local councils and parish authorities with powers in this field. It was the only aspect of planning in the country which is

supported by legislation. At the national level the most important organization was the Town and Country Planning Authority but there was also an Urban Development Corporation which had undertaken integrated development projects in certain parts of the island. With respect to regional planning there were no universally accepted regional boundaries but both Town and Country Planning Authority and the Urban Development Corporation were again the main agencies involved in this aspect of planning. A very marked feature of national plans was the absence of linkages between physical, regional and national planning, though within the past year action had been taken to remedy this deficiency by the creation of a Regional and Social Planning Division in the National Planning Agency. The paper enumerated the following requirements in developing a strategy for improving linkages between different types of planning:

1. Improvement of the system of data collection by using the existing network of government personnel in all ministries who operate in the field;
 2. There should be more realistic linkages between regional plans, the capital budget and the public investment programme;
 3. Greater involvement of citizens at the local level in plan formulation and implementation;
 4. Greater collaboration and co-ordination with the bureaucratic structures within regions.
25. In summary it was pointed out that since the whole rationale for planning was to improve the human condition, citizens in other areas and regions of the country should be involved in decision-making processes which affected the quality and opportunities of their lives. There should therefore be a conscious attempt to decentralize planning and decision-making systems. While central planning decisions must undoubtedly provide a focal point in the scheme of things, their effectiveness and usefulness would be greatly improved by an institutional framework which permits participation on a broad basis.

26. The representative of ILPES referred to the present study of the state of planning in Latin America and the Caribbean which ILPES considered an important task in its Work Programme. This study was seen as an important input for policy makers in that it opened new perspectives and ideas for an efficient and positive implementation of planning. It was crucial to obtain political support for planning in order to attain objectives proposed in national planning. Another problem was the lack of correlation between economic and social goals which resulted in unequal distribution of income in most countries. A further problem was associated with regional disparity within each country. This unbalanced growth was one of the challenges for the 1980's.

27. The representative of ILPES suggested the need to establish convenient mechanisms in order to anticipate future problems and not place reliance on market forces alone. Long-run planning was necessary but there should be linkages between short and long-run planning. Other areas requiring attention of planners were science and technology, energy, environment, employment, problems of small countries and the relevance of regional planning, co-operation and information.

PLANNING IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

28. In presenting paper CDCC/PO/WP/80/11 "Planning of Crop and Livestock Production in the Republic of Cuba" the representative stated that revolution, agrarian reform and planning were the determining premises for solving the agricultural needs in Cuba. The importance of agriculture was stressed in that it promoted a harmonic and balanced development for the whole economy as well as providing the means of effecting structural changes: it influenced local consumption patterns, provided substitution of imports, supply of raw materials for industry and generated exportable commodities. Agricultural production could be distinguished from other productive activities and as a consequence determine specific features of the planning activity, e.g. type of ownership (state, co-operative or private), the factors of production utilization of land, employment, continuity of production.

29. The representative from Barbados presented the document "Scope, Objectives and Special Problems of Planning for Agricultural Development with Reference to Barbados" (CDCC/PO/WP/80/13) which gave a description of the Ministry of Agriculture, its services, objectives, plans, policies and current patterns of Agricultural Planning. The special problems of agricultural planning currently faced in the country were explained. These included the organization for planning, which depended on the traditions, the political structure and other special circumstances of the country. It was stressed that the National Agricultural Advisory Council should not only prepare policy suggestions for the Minister, but should also act as a forum for the discussion of contemplated policies.

30. Paper "A Framework for Developing a Regional Food and Nutrition Strategy" (CDCC/PO/WP/80/14) gave a general background to the Regional Food Plan and a description of the nutritional problems faced by the area. It stressed that solutions to the food and nutrition problems in the region should include measures to improve the social and economic conditions of the population. The present efforts to advance the implementation of the Regional Food Plan were characterized by the major emphasis being placed on the identification and implementation of agricultural production-oriented projects; these activities being carried on outside of any regional development framework. It was pointed out that 44% of the population in the sub-region had not attained the recommended levels of protein intake and 56% suffered from calorie deficiencies in their diet. The main problem appeared not to be one of availability of food supply but rather the inequality of its distribution. The necessity of hastening the implementation of the Regional Food Plan was emphasized.

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31. Concern was expressed by several delegations over the problem of diversification, and of reducing the pivotal position of sugar in the economy of several of the countries. It was pointed out that in the Barbados experience it was very difficult to diversify from a monoculture, since farmers were reluctant to change from growing a crop they understood well to growing new crops and utilising new techniques. There was also a problem of lack of training in agricultural development, particularly in non-sugar crops, and in some cases, lack of governmental control over land best suited to diversification. The need to maintain productivity and possibly also capital in agriculture was mentioned. Some concern was expressed over the fact that the Regional Food Plan had been approved in 1975, but that five years later it was still not implemented.

32. The problem of implementing a plan in a mixed economy was discussed. The Barbados experience was mentioned and it was noted that certain institutions had been charged with responsibility for implementing certain programmes and projects. Since it was important to involve the planners as well as implementers of the plan, a National Advisory Council on Agriculture had been established. The Government also used various policy measures to provide incentives or dis-incentives, and relied upon the cooperation of the private sector.

33. The Cuban delegation made some reference to the different methods adopted for increasing agricultural production and to develop specific products for consumption and export. This was done, taking into consideration the comparative advantage at the international level. It would be necessary to continue the actual levels of sugar production through modern techniques, to increase the cultivable area, to raise the agricultural and industrial returns, and at the same time to diversify the products for export. This implied that although the sugar production might be increased, its weight in the total foreign trade would diminish in relative terms.

34. The need for an examination of the agricultural strategies of Caribbean countries was expressed. It was also pointed out that there had been a trend to return to agriculture in several Latin American countries, including Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela.

PLANNING THE ENERGY SECTOR

35. Paper CDCC/PO/WP/80/7 "Planning the Energy Sector" stated that because of dramatic increase in oil prices since 1973 the energy question must be given a central place in economic policy formulation. The paper identified several pre-conditions in order to devise a rational and effective approach to the energy problem - a central effective organizational apparatus, a cadre of people with necessary specialist skills and knowledge, a degree of control over the energy sector, up to date and authentic data and information. It was necessary to assess the position with respect to energy, e.g. energy consumption and pattern, cost of energy and, in particular, foreign exchange costs, a breakdown of energy consumption by areas in the economy. In order to plan for the future, appropriate forecasting methodologies must be developed, evaluation of resources and calculation of balances and strategies for supply and demand be worked out.

36. It was underlined that rising energy prices might oblige the socio-economic weaker categories of the population to resort to forms of energy consumption with severe consequences on the environment. Charcoal was the case in point. Environmental considerations were considered as particularly important, even though the social costs involved in impairing the environment as opposed to social benefits of using one or another source of energy could not be determined on technical bases alone. Such decisions were a matter of value judgements. Rising energy prices also increased the inequalities in levels of living and as such it might be necessary to consider pricing policy not only from an economic point of view but also from a social point of view.

37. Indigenous research for new sources of energy lessens the dependence of Caribbean countries vis à vis the metropolitan ones. Details of a project of the Jamaican Scientific Research Council in the field of biomass and bio-energy (wood fuel, sugar cane alcohol, marine culture) were presented to the meeting as well as the perspectives opened by this area of research. Such efforts illustrated the importance of internally determined priorities in energy development compared to the possible dangers of accepting the preferences of external funding agencies.

38. The meeting agreed that a joint approach in the field of energy planning in the Caribbean was imperative. Problems of information on domestic situations, international markets, and of disseminating this information together with multilateral negotiations of oil imports, matters related to legal implications of alternative sources of energy (e.g. water rights), were given as examples of areas to be tackled at sub-regional levels. The need for strengthening regional cooperation in research and technological and productive energy ventures was stressed.

39. The importance of agriculture to the future development of the Caribbean was again underscored since agriculture had a low level of energy consumption and was also a generator of energy.

PLANNING IN THE TRANSPORT SECTOR

40. Paper "The Caribbean Shipping Sector: A Planning and Policy Perspective" CDCC/PO/WP/80/4 stated that shipping costs played an important part in the formation of international prices and the upward trend in these costs in recent years had had adverse effects on Caribbean economies. This situation was expected to worsen because of geo-economic factors and technological changes. An examination of the shipping market economy showed quite clearly that the Caribbean would have to focus attention on designing a shipping policy to meet its specific needs if it were to have any long-term control over national development possibilities. The main features which characterized shipping in the region were:

- (a) the heavy dependence on international ocean freight traffic for both incoming and outgoing cargo;
- (b) the smallness of the intra-regional transport network with absence of extra-regional linkages which made it difficult to establish a self-sustaining regional shipping network; intra-regional carriers performed more of a social than an economic function;
- (c) the three types of general cargo services - external liners, regional liners and small shipping vessels - did not have an equitable distribution of the trade among them. The first controlled nearly all external trade while regional lines functioned mainly within the region with marginal activities outside. The small vessel performed an important economic function in the Eastern Caribbean;
- (d) the major public institution was the "Standing Committee Responsible for Transportation". There was also a Caribbean Shipping Association but attempts to form shippers' councils had not been successful.
- (e) the dominant liner conference in the region was the Association of West Indian Transatlantic Steamship Liners (WITAS) which dominated the trade in the majority of ports in Europe, the Caribbean and Latin America;
- (f) there was no uniform legislation governing maritime affairs in the Caribbean, Jamaica being the only country which had recently passed a Jamaica Cargo Preference Act;
- (g) there were six state-owned shipping lines in the region;

(h) shipping owners had determined the shipping environment through local agents who were themselves importers and exporters. There had been vertical integration with large local plantation conglomerates and shipping owners and this had effectively prevented the growth of shippers' councils in the region. Public sector attempts to break through this monopolistic structure had not been successful.

41. The direction of shipping policy in the future should aim at:
1. Establishing a clear distinction between the short and the long-term, and recognising the limitations to effecting change in the former;
 2. Some consideration needed to be given to ways of effecting terms of trade. There might e.g. be a high trade-off between heavy capital investment in shipping and the removal of tariffs and other non-tariff barriers (higher export prices and lower import prices).
 3. Integration of shipping policy with the development of trade policy: failure of this in the past affected performance of NAMUCAR adversely;
 4. A clear identification of the endogenous factors from exogenous ones and development of mechanisms to maximize the net social benefit in the regional economy. The development of human skills was an obvious exogenous factor waiting to be endogenized.
 5. There should be a concerted drive for the development of national shipping to counter the monopolistic power of the existing conference systems.

6. Adoption of the Code of Conduct for liner shipping passed at the UNCTAD meeting in Manila which gave trading partners the right to carriage of 40% of their trade.

42. The Paper "Maritime Transport in Cuba - Its Links with Economic Planning" CDCC/PO/WP/80/16 set out performance indices for rail, sea, air and motor transport in Cuba. The plan was based on four fundamental elements:

1. Transport demand
2. Efficient use of existing facilities
3. The carrying capacity of the existing infrastructure and the available modes of transport
4. Determining capacity and the modes of transport and infrastructure needed to satisfy future demand.

43. With respect to maritime transport, growth of this sector was given priority status after 1959 so that at the current time there was a national fleet not only for coastal but also for international trade. The national freight transport plan guaranteed satisfaction of the demands resulting from foreign trade while aiming for the highest efficiency of external costs. Port services demands were determined by the volume of import/export trade and also by the levels of coastal cargo. The level of transportation for freight and passengers and the mode of transport required in order to meet those demands were carefully determined in the planning process. Coastal transport was handled by a merchant fleet which carried both dry and liquid cargo between Cuban ports and other ports within the Caribbean area.

44. The projected development for national traffic took into consideration the growth of sea transport within the national economy, and by the end of the existing 5-year plan it was expected that coastal transport would be totally dependent on domestic supplies of oil. The main movements of passengers between Cuban ports was that which took place between Batabanó and Gerona in the Isle of Youth. There was a programme for improvement of port facilities and it was expected that the main ports would become increasingly efficient as the objectives of the plan were achieved. As a member of NAMUCAR Cuba was concerned to see this shipping line become a main vehicle for improving trade within the Caribbean region.

45. The representative of Haiti described the main problems of planning in the transport sector of his country where transport was accorded the second highest priority after agriculture in the five-year plan. After presenting the general objectives of this plan, he outlined the organization of planning in the sector. The first institution he referred to was the autonomous service of transport (Service Autonomes de Transport - SAT) within the Department of Public Works, Transport and Communications. The SAT defined the national policy of transport (land, air and maritime transport) and decided on the feasibility studies to be carried out and on the designs of projects deriving therefrom. Mention was made of the role of the National Council of Transport (CNT) which should approve and formulate the national policy, supervise the activities of the different public and private services in the sector, approve the recurrent budgets and the cost of the projects. Unfortunately the CNT was not yet operational, and this created serious problems for planning in the sector. The delegate referred finally to the Programming Unit of the Department of Public Works, Transport and Communication which prepared the proposal for the five-year and annual plans, their regional disaggregation and their implementation. Reference was made to the obstacles encountered during the process of programming, project formulation, evaluation and implementation, and a brief summary of progress made in the data collection, recruitment of professionals and technicians, use of new methods of analysis and evaluation were presented.

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

46. A brief report on the status of the Caribbean Environment Project (CEP) carried out jointly by UNEP/CEPAL was given; an Action Plan had been prepared and revised at a meeting held in Caracas. This Action Plan had been circulated to governments and it was hoped to convene an inter-governmental meeting to approve it by the end of 1980. The constraints in formulating and evaluating sub-regional institutional plans and structures not only in environment planning, were given in

detail by one representative. The potential conflicts between the pursuits of economic development strategies and environmental management were stressed, e.g. erosion, the use of chemicals, removal of vegetation, crop diversification and soil conservation. Environmental problems were the result of economic and social development and should not be treated as isolated variables. There was need for an effective integration of environmental considerations in the planning process and this should include not only the technical aspects and financial implications but due attention should be given to human values and the role of popular participation. Consideration should be given to convening a meeting on environmental planning or making this subject matter a major element in a future meeting of planning officials.

47. In view of the importance of the marine environment to the CDCC member states, action should be taken to improve the management of this important national resource, which for some countries constituted the majority of their territorial coverage, and it was suggested that international action be taken to impose sanctions where necessary against offenders.

PLANNING IN THE SOCIAL SECTOR

48. The Paper "Population Policies in the Caribbean" (CDCC/PO/WP/80/5) presented briefly the background of such policies, describing them according to their main components in the former British colonies in the Caribbean. It was pointed out that policies restricting the immigration of foreign workers were adopted in all countries except in the case of Guyana and Belize; at the same time there was an absence of regulations affecting emigration of professionals or unskilled labourers. The rate of growth of the principal urban centres was counteracted by efforts towards rural development, while family planning programmes were in progress with the support of both official authority and private citizens to which foreign based institutions could be added (except Guyana). The report further

pointed out that it was the policy of all governments to reduce the high levels of unemployment and under-employment. The measures adopted included the operation of a defacto "unemployment levy" used to finance 'special works programmes'. The paper finally summarized the development of education, referring to the awareness of political issues among the population. It included the underlining of problems resulting from the fact that individuals and agencies undertaking relevant research were not usually directly involved in policy formulation.

49. The Paper "Some Aspects of Manpower Planning in Jamaica - Issues and Problems" (CDCC/PO/WP/80/17) dealt with Jamaica's experiences in manpower planning, the problems encountered in the process and the measures taken to correct the problems. It was shown that the demand for certain skills had not always been balanced by occupational supply. This was further manifested in the twin problem of skill shortages existing alongside high unemployment rates. Moreover, training institutions had been operating on reasoned guesses as to the country's needs. Previous attempts to solve these problems have been hampered by (i) an inadequate manpower statistical base; (ii) lack of systematic coordination of activities and (iii) meagre financial resources.

50. The Manpower Planning Training and Employment Project was an attempt to solve these problems through systematic coordination of all manpower related activities, improvement of the manpower information base, the development of projections aimed at improving the ability to match demand and supply, upgrading techniques and instruments of occupation skill training, as well as improving job counselling and placement services.

51. The Paper "Approaches to Manpower Planning in Guyana" (CDCC/PO/WP/80/18) examined the economic structure and the efforts made to diversify the economy and to reduce the heavy dependence on a few exports. Employment creation was designed to contribute to these changes. The paper reviewed the impact of early economic policies on employment of Guyana's manpower resources and concluded

that if substantial results were to be achieved from the manpower planning exercise within the Guyanese context, the manpower plan itself should aim at solving at least five basic socio-economic problems facing the economy. These were: (i) the achievement of a rapid and sustained growth of labour productivity; (ii) a continued increase in the real and money earnings of the labour force; (iii) rational distribution and re-distribution of labour resources between sectors and regions; (iv) the development and maintenance of a body of component people in accordance with national requirements, and (v) maximum utilization of the available labour resources.

52. It further indicated that greater initiative was required by employment institutions to generate vital information on future requirements, and that there should be a greater degree of coordination among the institutions on both the demand and supply side of the labour market.

53. The Paper CDCC/PO/WP/80/6 "University Planning and Development in the Caribbean" was introduced. The role of the universities within the framework of planning in the social sector - as an integral part of development planning - was stressed. The need for curriculum innovations by introducing courses on Policy and Planning, new methodologies in the field of decision-making and forecasting, and a more multi-disciplinary approach were emphasized in order to enable the universities to make the contribution required of them. In the light of university freedom it was also stressed that universities should not lose their principal tasks such as the innovative, critical and analytical ones.

54. In the discussion, one delegate suggested that a comprehensive statement on population policy should also address the issues of health policy as well as the spatial distribution of population, particularly as the spatial distribution related to questions of manpower planning and settlement strategies. Health policy remained

a matter of urgent concern for all Caribbean countries, despite the fact that most of the countries enjoyed relatively favourable mortality levels, since there was adequate evidence of differential mortality rates and low nutritional and health levels among particular sub-groups within these populations. There was a need to examine explicitly population distributions within the framework of population policies, in view of the problems of over-urbanization which had become evident within some of the larger Caribbean countries. It was also observed that although some countries had developed settlement strategies, these remained at the level of recommendations, because of the absence of regulatory or incentive systems for creating a more balanced distribution of job opportunities.

55. One area of great concern among delegates proved to be that of manpower planning, particularly, in regard to the agricultural sector. The view was expressed by the Jamaican delegate that the most serious neglect existed in regard to the provision of agricultural training at the non-professional level, for although some training was provided at this level for primary school graduates through the Agricultural Training Centres, there was no system of certification for these institutions nor were there any specific plans for absorption of these training centre graduates into agricultural employment. It was also suggested by another representative that one way to stimulate interest in agriculture in the Caribbean was to inculcate in children at a very early age a consciousness of biological factors and of environmental protection.

56. Whereas the Consultant's paper on population policies emphasized the lack of integration between university-based research and governmental policy-making, the discussion also pointed to the need to develop an indigenous research capability among Caribbean governments in order to ensure an adequate data base for policy development and programme evaluation. The view was expressed that the present reliance on international lending agencies to finance most of governmental research was not satisfactory since there were many areas where research was

urgently needed by governments but they were not currently regarded as high priorities by the funding agencies. It was argued that Caribbean Governments must direct some of their resources to research, and that this could be achieved by a sharing of research facilities between universities and Governments.

57. The Delegate of Cuba explained the functions of the universities in his country and how they maintained autonomy, although the Ministry of Education gave methodological orientation with respect to the plans of study. He explained how the state participation was determined by the structure of the Socialist system, the major features of which were social ownership of the means of production, and active participation of the whole population in economic, social and cultural activities. All of this was carried out through mass organizations for the realisation of collective efforts for the development of the society. The university students exercised their rights through the "Federación de Estudiantes Universitarios" (FEU).

58. Concern was expressed over the suitability of university training although some effort had been made within recent times in some faculties to provide training to meet current needs. The need for training of planners in the sub-region was stressed.

59. The Coordinator of the Programme for the Integration of Women into Development presented the report of the Meeting on Women in Development Planning (E/CEPAL/CDCC/63) held in Barbados, 12-14 May 1980. The overall framework of the report was presented: women in the Caribbean had always contributed to social and economic development but had done so without access to the technologies, information and services that would enhance their contribution and help them to be more productive. The Barbados Meeting held the view that most development plans and programmes dealt only with women's reproductive roles and household functions, which were generally defined as welfare concerns. Also, since women were part of the development process, and were no less central to major social and economic processes than men, the explanations for the exclusion of women from development should be found in the political and technical spheres. The meeting concluded that the integration of women should be made at the level of development planning, e.g., the political, technical and human process by which a political entity seeks the growth and distribution of resources.

60. A great emphasis was placed by the Meeting in Barbados on making recommendations in the long and short-term in the field of planning, giving particular attention to the need for consistency among the objectives of the Plan related to women and the measures set forth to attain the objectives; for systematic and sustained efforts to integrate women into national development planning and policies; for establishing quantitative and qualitative goals referred to women; to develop new analytical concepts and techniques which could assess adequately the social and economic participation of women; to abolish all discriminatory legislation; to design and implement training courses for planners and for experts on women in development, and finally, for cooperation and collaboration in this field among the countries of the region.

61. A representative of Jamaica pointed out that while her country held national machinery to deal with the recommendations in the report, she suggested that the recommendations should be reflected in the CDCC Work Programme, especially in the agricultural, employment and social sectors. She stressed however that the report did not identify funding for the programme and this lack would seriously affect the implementation of programmes for women.

62. The Secretariat presented a report on the objectives of the Social Work Programme of the CDCC (CDCC/PO/WP/80/E, E/CEPAL/CDCC/31/Add.1). This programme followed the Global Work Programme of the CDCC and covered only such actions susceptible to a sub-regional treatment. By requesting a detailed social work programme, the CDCC ministers implied the design and implementation of concrete actions of social engineering. The social work programme presented such measures necessary to implement each sector of the Global Work Programme. In most cases the documents submitted attempted to set bases for new institutions or for strengthening existing ones, by fostering the emergence of new social habits and norms, and arriving at higher levels of social cohesiveness. The document stressed the need for serious reform in the teaching of social sciences in the Caribbean and the urgency of enhancing the support granted to Social Sciences Research Institutes.

ROLE OF INFORMATION IN PLANNING

63. The design principles and strategies of the Caribbean Information System in Planning (CARISPLAN) and a report on the activities undertaken by the Caribbean Documentation Centre and the national participating centres were presented. With financial support from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the Secretariat initiated the System in May 1979, when a training workshop for information personnel in national planning agencies and departments was conducted in Port of Spain. Eleven CDECC countries participated. As a follow-up to this workshop, a Documentalist/Training Officer was providing training and advisory services at the national level in CDECC countries. Results of these activities were also communicated to the meeting.

64. Basically the system was designed to promote the collection, preservation and dissemination of all development planning information produced by or for CDECC states. Inputs from all sub-regional bodies and UN agencies with programmes in the Caribbean were included and links would be established with other Caribbean sectoral information systems as they developed since planning information was of a multi-disciplinary nature.

65. With regard to relevant information from other third world and industrialized countries, the Caribbean Documentation Centre had attempted to establish links with existing systems developed by the United Nations and other international agencies. This information was disseminated by means of a bi-monthly Current Awareness Bulletin.

66. The first issue of CARISPLAN Abstracts had recently been published. It contained abstracts of all documents produced by or for the ECLA Office for the Caribbean. Approximately 2,000 documents had been abstracted by the CDECC and the national centres. Future issues of CARISPLAN Abstracts would contain inputs from all participating centres.

67. It was pointed out that in order to provide in the short-term a rapid information service to planners and decision-makers, it was necessary to install computer facilities at the Caribbean Documentation Centre.

TRAINING

68. It was pointed out that the ILPES training programme in the context of the CEPAL/ILPES system involved not only training skills but participants were given the conceptual and methodological bases for using planning as an instrument for transformation and development. Training courses were given in Central Planning, Social Planning, the Environmental Dimension of Planning and Agricultural Planning. Both national, sub-regional and regional courses were offered, and ILPES was prepared to offer this training activity to the Caribbean.

69. Since late 1978 ILPES had been discussing with the Government of Jamaica the organization of a National Course on Planning in that country. This project had been endorsed at the First Meeting of Planning Officials, but due to administrative difficulties the course had been postponed from 1979 to sometime in late 1980. The meeting also approved the proposal that in view of the fact that the Third Meeting of Planning Officials would be held in Grenada, ILPES should organize a training course on planning in that country before that meeting, which would review the results of these courses.

70. The representative of ILPES offered the experience of almost two decades in the Organization of courses and seminars and suggested the formation of one working group for analysing the actual situation of training in planning in order to outline the basic orientation for the sub-regional and national courses. He also pointed out that it would be very important to establish a system of co-operation among universities and training centres in all matters relevant to training in planning.

CHAPTER III

OTHER MATTERS

71. The representative of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) pledged the continued support of SELA to the Caribbean countries and the CDCC. On matters that were studied during this meeting he referred to the parallel programmes which were being carried out by SELA relating to planning as the method of modern administration that would make effective proposals for international collaboration. In agriculture SELA had action committees established for collaboration in production of various agricultural products - fish, beef and related products, seeds, cereals, and vegetable oils and it had recently organized MULTIFERT, for joint marketing of fertilizers. It had also been acting in the defence of prices in other fora. In transport SELA had strong relations with the programme of NAMUCAR and recently initiated the establishment of an airline pool within the Tourism Action Committee established in San José, Costa Rica.

72. On energy, a Latin American energy policy was being worked out within the Latin American Energy Organisation (OLADE) and the Latin American members of the organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). SELA could also take action on the idea of establishing a multi-national corporation to deal with transport and marketing of oil for the benefit of the Caribbean region as expressed in this meeting. On social engineering and human resources there were various programmes of exchange of experience and specialists by member countries. There were also similarities between the objectives of SELA and the proposed work programme in the social sector of the CDCC. Furthermore, the Action Committee on Housing and Social Interest Buildings (CAVEIS) had worked out propositions to deal with emergencies arising from natural disasters, and proposals for the exchange of technological information would be implemented with the development of the Latin American Network for Technological Information (RITLA).

73. The representative of SELA also mentioned the existence of the Committee for the Reconstruction of Nicaragua and invited the Caribbean countries that had not done so to join the organization, especially in view of the fact that work groups for the marketing of beef and an international policy for marketing of bananas had been recently organised. He also proposed the importance of establishing operative links between the Secretariat of CDCC and the Permanent Secretariat of SELA and its various action groups.

74. The meeting received offers for hosting future meetings of planning officials from the governments of Grenada, Suriname, and the Dominican Republic. The Meeting in unanimously agreeing that the Third Session should be convened in Grenada during 1981, the Fourth Session in Suriname during 1982, and the Fifth Session in the Dominican Republic, requested the Secretariat to convey its appreciation to the respective governments for these offers.

75. The meeting unanimously expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the Government and people of Jamaica for providing the excellent arrangements, facilities and hospitality offered during the Second Session of Planning Officials.

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CHAPTER IV

RESOLUTION

Bearing in mind the present challenges facing the countries of the Caribbean sub-region with respect to their economic development and the need for closer cooperation among these countries;

Taking into account the fact that the majority of the countries of the sub-region, within the framework of the world economic crisis, at present experience serious economic difficulties: balance of payments problems, the worsening of unbalanced trade, the growth of foreign debt and high interest rates, the dangerous expansion of protectionist policies which restrict exports from countries of the region to their traditional markets;

Also taking into account the problem of unemployment, the rising cost of imported energy, the growing food deficit in the sub-region, the serious difficulties in the social and cultural sector and the urgent need of the management of the physical environment in the sub-region among other problems;

Acknowledging that undertaking short-term programmes of a deflationary nature do not treat the underlying causes of these problems and may hinder achievement of the objectives of development and structural change to which all the countries of the sub-region subscribe;

Recognising the need for careful and integrated planning as an indispensable instrument for the elaboration and implementation of medium and long-term development strategies;

Stressing that the main recommendations approved by the First Meeting of Planning Officials in Havana are still valid and should be re-inforced and reiterated;

Conscious of the need to establish adequate machinery to facilitate cooperation in planning among CDCC countries and to promote joint productive ventures;

Recommends:

1. That Working Groups should be established in priority areas of cooperation, including the following:
 - i. Agriculture, including livestock, fishing and forestry, taking into account the need for adequate food supply to guarantee a satisfactory level of nutrition, and also noting the relationship between agriculture and energy.
 - ii. Energy, including both traditional and non-traditional energy resources and the need for adequate procedures, information and documentation needed for planning in the energy sector.
 - iii. Physical and regional planning, including the relationship between planning for the environment and other aspects of planning, and taking into account the importance of the marine environment to CDCC Member States and also the importance of planning in coastal area development.
 - iv. The Transportation Sector, especially maritime transportation and building on recommendations made in numerous studies which have been undertaken.

- v. Manpower planning, taking special account of the problems of data availability both in the qualitative and the quantitative sense in labour market statistics; and, also noting the impact of intra-Caribbean labour migration on a number of countries.
 - vi. Training in the methodology and techniques of development planning in all its aspects, noting especially recommendations of the First Meeting of Planning Officials on this question.
2. Working Groups shall comprise:
 - a) Officials and experts drawn from the relevant government organizations in member countries;
 - b) Experts and consultants from the universities, regional and multilateral organizations or such other sources as may be required.
 3. The CDCC Secretariat shall be the Secretariat for the Working Groups and will seek such additional facilities and resources as may be required to support their work. In particular, the meeting gratefully accepted the offer of ILPES to support the work of the Working Groups through the CDCC Secretariat.
 4. An Executive Committee of the Meeting of Planning Officials, shall be constituted comprising: Barbados, Cuba, Jamaica, St. Vincent and Suriname. The Executive Committee shall have the responsibility, of organising and directing the work of the

Working Groups in between meetings of the Planning Officials in cooperation with the CDCC Secretariat, and of advising the Secretariat about the arrangement of the Meeting of the Planning Officials. Any three members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum and it will be expected to have its first meeting within 60 days to begin organizing the work of the Working Groups.

A full report of the work of the Working Groups and of the Executive Committee shall be made to the next meeting of Planning Officials.

5. That the recommendations made at the Meeting of Women in Development Planning (12-14 May 1980 - Barbados) be adopted; these recommendations are contained in an Annex to this Resolution. In the application of these recommendations the possibility of convening a follow-up of the meeting of Women in Development Planning should be considered.
6. That the Social Sector as an integral part of planning should be emphasised according to the approach taken in the background paper E/CEPAL/CDCC/31/Add.1, and that the above-mentioned paper be used as a general outline for CDCC member states.
7. That adequate funding be provided from regular budgets of Governments for financing the establishment of National Information Centres and that the Caribbean Information System for Planning be developed rapidly and that funding be sought from international sources for the rapid development of the Caribbean Information System for Planning.

8. To accept with appreciation the offer of the Government of Cuba to host a Seminar on Physical and Regional Planning for 20-25 specialists from CDCC member states at the National School of Economic Management, Havana, during the first half of 1981 and to accept the offer by the Cuban Government of the provision of lodging, meals, internal transport and any medical attention as may be necessary in Cuba.

9. That the CDCC Secretariat make efforts to obtain the necessary resources from member Governments, ILPES and the UN system in order to implement these recommendations and request for their strongest support in the development of cooperation activities in CDCC countries; and that CDCC member governments request financial support from UNDP and other international funding agencies to implement these recommendations.

10. That the Agenda for the Third Meeting of Planning Officials include the following priorities:
 - a) the examination of planning in CDCC countries be continued;
 - b) the results of the Working Groups and the report of the Executive Committee be taken into consideration and discussed;
 - c) recommendations be made for the following topics to be considered at the next meeting:
 - planning and social policies;
 - short-term planning as a tool for improving planning and meeting current situations;
 - strategies of development and long-term plan

11. That ILPES organize a national training course in planning for officials and experts from Grenada prior to the convening of the Third Meeting of Planning Officials and also the organization of a national training course previously discussed with Jamaica.

12. That adequate provisions be taken by the CDCC Secretariat and the Executive Committee of planning officials to promote the institutional collaboration of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), and its various Action Committees, for which the establishment of permanent operative links and exchange of information is fundamental.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF MEETING ON WOMEN IN
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, 12-14 May 1980, BARBADOS

1. The Meeting, before adopting recommendations, expressed that if national development plans are to promote and enhance the contribution which women make to the development of their countries, the following general considerations and issues should be given due attention:

- a) The reality of women's lives should be the base of the National Plan, and not simply assumptions or ideals about women:
- b) The Plan should recognise that women do not constitute a homogeneous group on the basis of their sex, but rather, than women have different strengths and needs depending on income, class, residence (rural, urban), education, etc.
- c) National plans, policies and programmes should be designed to meet the needs women have in all their multiple roles and functions - reproduction, household maintenance, social and economic production, political and civic.

2. The following recommendations were adopted:

National Development Plan and Women: Long Term Objectives

- a) The general objectives of the Plan should be complemented by objectives/goals specifically related to women. These objectives/goals should be incorporated into every sector of the Plan, rather than be limited to a special section "on women".
- b) Qualitative and quantitative targets should be established in the Plan as well as a schedule for reviewing its progress.
- c) There should be consistency among the goals related to women and the measures set forth in the plan, i.e., if the goal is to increase employment opportunities, then training and education should be given due consideration.

- d) There should be systematic and sustained linking of efforts to integrate women into national development planning and policies. Particular attention should be given to the sectors of employment (agricultural and non-agricultural sector employment: industry: manufacturing and tourism), education, training and health. It is also necessary to allocate adequate material, technical and personnel resources within each sector of national development.
- e) In the Plan and the programmes and projects that are used to carry it out, there should be provisions for the development and improvement of infrastructure technology, basic services and incentives, particularly for the rural sectors of the population and the urban poor; women should be given greater rights to land ownership, increased access to credit and financing and to health and day-care facilities, basic sanitation, safe water, and energy resources, and the skills to maintain and build community self-reliance.
- f) There should be incentives and concrete programmes for increasing the participation of women in decision-making processes at all levels and in all spheres of national development.
- g) With regard to the Plan, programmes and projects, care should be taken to ensure that women are actively engaged in: defining objectives, targets and goals; planning and conducting programmes and projects: and planning and conducting educational, evaluative criteria for the programmes and projects in which they are involved.
- h) In the appraisal and evaluation of the Plan, programmes and policies, critical questions should be raised which would help to ensure that their impact on women is adequately measured and ascertained.

- i) existing development plans and programmes should be reviewed in order to adjust the roles, functions and relationships of women as agents and as beneficiaries of the process of development.

Short-Term Objectives

- j) Special transitional strategies should be designed and special mechanisms and programmes established with the purpose of correcting imbalances and discrimination and overcoming existing inequalities in employment, educational systems, health services and the like.
- k) National machinery should be established in those countries where it does not exist to ensure the integration of women in development.
- l) The national machinery should have the adequate technical, financial and personnel resources in order to, inter alia:
 - i) upgrade its role in national development plans;
 - ii) be able to conceptualize women's problems in an integrated manner within each sector of development;
 - iii) develop effective methodologies and policies for affirmative action to ensure an integrated approach to development vis-à-vis women;
 - iv) advise on new approaches and methodologies to accelerate the full participation of women in every sector of the development process, according to national priorities; to deepen awareness and understanding of specific groups of women; identify gaps and shortcomings in services and programmes; to educate and influence programme managers and policy-makers;

- v) work collaboratively so as to increase the participation of grass-roots organizations (trade unions, community organizations, religious groups and neighbourhood associations) both in decision-making and in the implementation of projects. It is also important that the national machinery helps women's groups and organizations to obtain financial and technical assistance from national, bilateral and international funding sources;
- vi) provide data on the socio-economic and political participation of women to governmental and non-governmental organizations not only for the purpose of diagnosing, monitoring and evaluating programmes for the integration of women in development, but also to sensitize society to the importance of the contribution women make to development and to inform the public of the obstacles to equality of opportunity.

Data, Information and Monitoring System

- m) Planners and experts on women in development should identify new analytical concepts and techniques which could assess more adequately the social and economic participation of women. Among others, there is
 - i) need for data disaggregated by sex;
 - ii) need to make adjustments to and improve the current definitions and classifications of socio-economic statistics to rectify the under-reporting and under-estimation of social and economic parameters relating to the female population in regular national statistics;
 - iii) need to obtain data and information which have important policy implications for the female population, such as, inter alia:
 - work as performed by women;
 - sources of income for women not included in the official definition of the labour force;
 - distribution of income and consumption within male and female members of the family unit;
 - the potential skills and knowledge of "illiterate" females;

- marital status, number of children, occupation, income, etc., of female heads of households.

- n) Develop the necessary mechanisms for the incorporation of these assessments in programme and regional sectoral analysis and projections.
- o) Design special training programmes for planners with the objectives of:
 - i) developing skills for gathering, analyzing and utilizing new types of data;
 - ii) developing strategies for project and programme planning to put the new data into use;
 - iii) developing monitoring systems that could assess the effectiveness of the above.

Legislation Needs for Planning

Recognizing that legislation is a tool for planning and recognizing also that the legal situation of women has social and economic implications on their lives, it is recommended that:

- p) All discriminatory legislative provisions in the social, economic and political spheres and in penal codes be repealed.
- q) Where customary law governs large sections of the population, an assessment of the degree of protection or oppression and equality or discrimination accorded to women under such a law, should be made in order to incorporate or reject such practices in the statutory legislation.
- r) New laws must be made, and institutional arrangements established, which will help to ensure that women are both aware of their rights and of the means to enforce them.
- s) All international instruments of the United Nations and its specialized agencies that deal with women's rights should be ratified and adhered to, especially those affecting the poor rural and agricultural women workers.

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Training Needs for Women in Development Planning

- t) Training programmes for planners and consultants on women in development should be established and aimed at:
- i) designing planning methodologies which incorporate the needs and strengths of women into national development;
 - ii) providing the necessary skills for plan, programme, project identification, formulation funding and evaluation;
 - iii) developing new analytical concepts, techniques and data related to women's role in development;
 - iv) improving channels of communication among planners and experts on women in development;
 - v) producing technical guides and materials on women in development planning.

Cooperation and Collaboration

Recognizing that some countries in the Caribbean have acquired experience in the inclusion of women in development planning and in the establishment of national machinery; and also recognizing the technical assistance which could be provided by regional planning institutions (e.g. ILPES), it is recommended that:

- u) Intra-regional assistance be provided to the national planning agency of those countries which requires it in order to accelerate the incorporation of women into development planning, fostering economic and technical cooperation among developing countries, and consequently, enhancing the social and economic well-being of the entire population.
- w) ILPES continues and increases its commitment to women in development planning, by:
 - i) incorporating the roles and functions women play in the development process into its regular courses on economic and social planning.

- ii) designing and implementing specific courses on women in development planning;
- iii) providing technical and financial assistance at meetings;
- iv) collaborating in the development of new analytical concepts and techniques for the adequate clarification and assessment of women's roles and functions;
- v) disseminating information on women and development planning.

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SPEECH MADE BY THE HON. HUGH SMALL,
MINISTER OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

Mr. Chairman:

Distinguished delegates to the Second Conference of Planning
Officials of the Member Countries of the Caribbean Development and
Co-operation Committee,

Distinguished representatives from the sponsoring organisations:

The Economic Commission for the Latin American Office
for the Caribbean, and the

Latin American Institute for Social and Economic Planning

Distinguished representatives from other Regional and Multilateral
Organisations,

Friends,

Jamaica is honoured by your presence at this meeting and on
behalf of its Government and people, I extend a sincere welcome to
our shores.

In January 1979, the first ever meeting of Planning Officials
of the member countries of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation
Committee was held in Havana, Cuba, and its host was the Cuban
Ministry of Planning - JUCEPLAN. Jamaica salutes our Cuban friends for
having the vision to play the host for this meeting, which took
important steps towards building a system of Caribbean co-operation
in the field of planning.

At that first meeting six member countries and one observer
country was represented. At the meeting which commences today,
these numbers have grown to 13 member countries and 1 observer. We
take this increase as a concrete sign of the growing awareness within
the Caribbean of the importance of planning and of the need to exchange
experiences and develop our cooperation in this field. Jamaica is
pleased to be the host for the second meeting, and this should be
interpreted as a sign of our strong commitment to the objectives of
these meetings.

We are particularly happy to note the very substantial representation at this meeting from the less developed countries of the Eastern Caribbean, a number of whom have recently attained their independence while others (are about to achieve) the status of nationhood. We also note with pleasure the presence of representatives from the Dominican Republic, which has brought the representation from the Spanish-speaking members of the Caribbean Development Co-operation Committee up to its full strength of two.

We say a special word of welcome to those countries who were not represented at last year's meeting as well as, of course, to those who were. We would like to hope that next year's meeting will achieve full participation from all member countries as well as observers.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished representatives, it is no secret to any of us here that we live in times of great difficulty and acute instability in the world economy, which impacts so heavily on the economy of the Caribbean sub-region and the individual countries in it. It is only two months since I assumed the portfolio of Finance and Planning but in that short space of time, I have been struck by the fact that nowhere can one encounter any great degree of confidence or optimism about the immediate prospects for that part of the world with which we are closely associated. This is equally so in the meetings in which I have participated in New York, Washington, Rio de Janeiro, Nassau, or right here in Kingston.

If we look back ten years to the beginning of the decade of the 1970s, I would imagine that meetings of this kind would have been marked by totally different assumptions. We would have expected continued buoyant growth of world trade and foreign investment, modest price inflation, and reasonable stability in international monetary arrangements. Today, meetings of this kind are attended by acute anxieties about the problem of balance of payments deficits of inadequate external financing flows of rising energy prices, and of mounting external debt servicing costs. There is concern about inflation and increasing degree of protectionism among the developed countries of the world. Overall, a general atmosphere of crisis pervades these deliberations.

As most of you are aware my country presents a striking example of these problems presently affecting the developing oil-importing countries of the world. Only last week, in presenting this year's Budget to our Parliament, I had occasion to observe that in 1980 the cost of servicing Jamaica's external debt and of paying for imported oil will absorb more than the entire amount of our receipts of foreign exchange from export earnings and from tourism.

Countries in this position have no option but to seek external financial assistance to finance their deficits while they undertake the internal structural changes required to address the problem of acute dependence on imported energy, imported food, and imported raw materials for their productive sector. But the principal source of balance of payments assistance - the International Monetary Fund - is singularly ill-equipped to deal with the kind of external deficits presently affecting countries like Jamaica. The unduly heavy reliance of the IMF on stabilization programmes which use fiscal and monetary measures to deflate the economy and on an adjustment period of one to three years stands in peculiar contrast to the requirements of oil-importing developing countries in the circumstances at the beginning of the decade of the 1980s.

That is why my Government has decided to seek an alternative path in the solution of our balance of payments problems while addressing the crying need for economic and social development in the medium term. We are convinced that it is in the mutual interest of all members of the international community for new and more relevant methods of financing these deficits to be established methods which take account of the needs for development and structural change and the extended period of time that such a process requires.

Mr. Chairman, it is a sad fact, but one that this meeting should consider, that planning is often the first casualty of crisis. This is especially so in small, open economies like ours, where the crisis is usually of external origin and brings home forcibly to us the limited degree of control that we exercise over our economic life. In our experience in recent times the economic problems which we have

experienced have forced us into a process of crisis management as opposed to the systematic and orderly planning of the development of our society, and I venture to suggest that the very opposite should be the case; that it is precisely the urgency and the immediacy of these problems that underlines the necessity for planning. Because if there is one thing that the present crisis teaches us, it is that these problems cannot be solved by short-term, ad hoc solutions. They can only be addressed by programmes for development and structural change in the medium-term, and in fact in the long-term. And such programmes are impossible to develop, and to implement, without proper planning.

I will give only two examples drawn from our own experience. One relates to the question of energy, and the other relates to the question of food.

In Jamaica we have seen the cost of our imported energy climb from US\$55 million in 1972 to a projected US\$460 million this year. By 1985, even with modest growth in demand and an annual increase of 10 per cent per annum in oil prices, this cost could reach nearly US\$1,000 million per year, and by 1990, nearly US\$2,000 million.

We are taking active steps for energy conservation. We are striving to develop our non-conventional, renewable energy resources, such as wind, solar, and bio-gas. We are about to initiate an oil exploration programme. But even with the best of success, these are not expected to displace more than a relatively small proportion of our imported energy by the year 1990 (except in the fortuitious event of the discovery of oil). We are therefore going to have to plan our economic development along a course that makes far less use of energy than the kind of development that we followed in the past. This requires new and different technologies, and different kinds of investment. And this involves very careful planning.

As regards food, we have estimated that to guarantee adequate nutrition to our growing population by the year 1990, we will need to increase national food availability by between 75 and 100 per cent

by that year. But we are being advised by international organizations that there is a growing shortage of food-grains in the world, and that this will result in a rise in the relative prices of such food-grains - principally wheat, maize, rice, and soya.

So we will have to strive for maximum national self-sufficiency in food. This requires the most careful and intensive use of our limited land resources. And this will be impossible to achieve without comprehensive planning - both economic and physical. We will have to develop programmes of integrated development which speaks to the economic, social and physical development of a given area and which recognises the real limitations that exist both in terms of personnel and resources. We must be prepared to explore all possibilities that there are for the systematic development of our people and our resources.

The countries of the Caribbean region taken as a whole contain ample resources of agricultural land and water; and considerable resources of energy. On the face of it, there should be ample opportunities for the implementation of programmes to develop these resources within a regional framework to assist in the solution of the problems of food and of energy over the next ten to twenty years. What is needed is not grandiose schemes but specific projects for such regional co-operation projects which receive adequate and thorough technical preparation. The identification of these projects may then become the basis for challenging the collective political will of Caribbean Governments to address at least some of our problems within a framework of co-operation. Our countries are in that part of the world where there is an abundant and constant supply of solar energy throughout the year, yet most of the experimentation in the harnessing of solar energy takes place in temperate climates where the sun does not shine as abundantly as it does here. The countries of our region must work together for the development of projects for the harnessing of solar energy in our region. Similarly, we must work together for the production of new varieties of grains which will enable us to provide food for ourselves and animal feeds for the production of protein.

I am very interested to see that both the question of agriculture, food and nutrition; and the issue of energy, is receiving attention at your meeting. I dare to hope that flowing from your technical discussions there will be specific proposals to put to the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the CDCC countries which follows your own meeting during the course of next week.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished representatives, a short while after assuming this portfolio, my attention was drawn to the Planning Bulletin published by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning - ILPES, whose issue of June 1979 was devoted to the Caribbean. I noted with interest the report on the First Meeting of Planning Officials of the Caribbean held last year and the attention which the officials paid to Agriculture and the Rural sector, Transport, Energy, Technology, the Environment, and Communication.

I was particularly struck by the provocative and stimulating paper entitled "Six Problems of Development Planning in the Caribbean" which I read with great interest. I would like to comment on the first problem identified - 'Failure to Control' - and the third problem - 'The Lack of Appropriate Organisational Structures and the Failure to Involve the People'.

Incidentally you will have noted that I skipped problem No. 2 'The Nature and Orientation of the Political Directorates in the Region'. As a member of the political directorate, I could easily take the view that discretion should be the better part of self-criticism, but I wish to say that members of the political directorate of our region must become more conscious of the need to orient our thinking towards the systematic planning of our economy and new technicians have a special role to undertake a constant process of informing the political leaders of the importance of understanding planning as an essential element in economic development.

Here in Jamaica we are painfully aware of the problem of failure to control in the implementation of plans. At this stage although we will always be concerned about the preservation of our sovereignty

and the control over the economy by external interests, we are equally concerned that even for those segments of the economy falling within the public sector, our mechanisms of control and co-ordination are in need of considerable improvement. We have found, for example, that whereas a large number of planning units exist within the Ministries, Statutory Organisations and Public Enterprises, these do not have a formal structured relationship with the National Planning Agency, which is the central technical planning organ of the Government.

Again, we have found that whereas the investment expenditures of Government organisations are considerable, the mechanism for integrating these investment flows into the planning process is much too weak. In the last financial year, for example, the investment expenditures of the Ministries of Central Government, the Public Enterprises and the lending programmes of the financial institutions under Government ownership, probably amounted to about J\$822 million. We believe that the contribution of the public sector to the development effort could be much improved if effective planning and control were established over this area of the economy.

We are also struck by the disjuncture which presently exists between planning for a particular sector of the economy and planning for a particular region or community, within the country. It is not just that from the technical point of view, development requires a proper balance of investments between different regions, and a proper coordination between economic and social infrastructure on the one hand and productive investments on the other. Even more important is the fact that the people of a country must feel involved in the preparation of plans which affect their own livelihood and their own environment, and in the actual carrying out of such plans. Without this involvement, the most sophisticated planning techniques will be absolutely useless; for such techniques can never fully take into account the physical conditions, the preferences and the perceptions of the local population, which vary from place to place and from community to community.

This issue is also down for discussion in your meeting and the Jamaican delegation will be particularly interested in exchanging experiences with the rest of you in this area. We have an obligation to inform the public of what is possible and what is not possible, because very often people do not realize what are the real limitations on our economies and their ability to provide for our material needs. We also have an obligation to call upon the people to undertake special tasks so as to ensure that the plans which we make are fulfilled. People must be aware of their specific role in the implementation of plans.

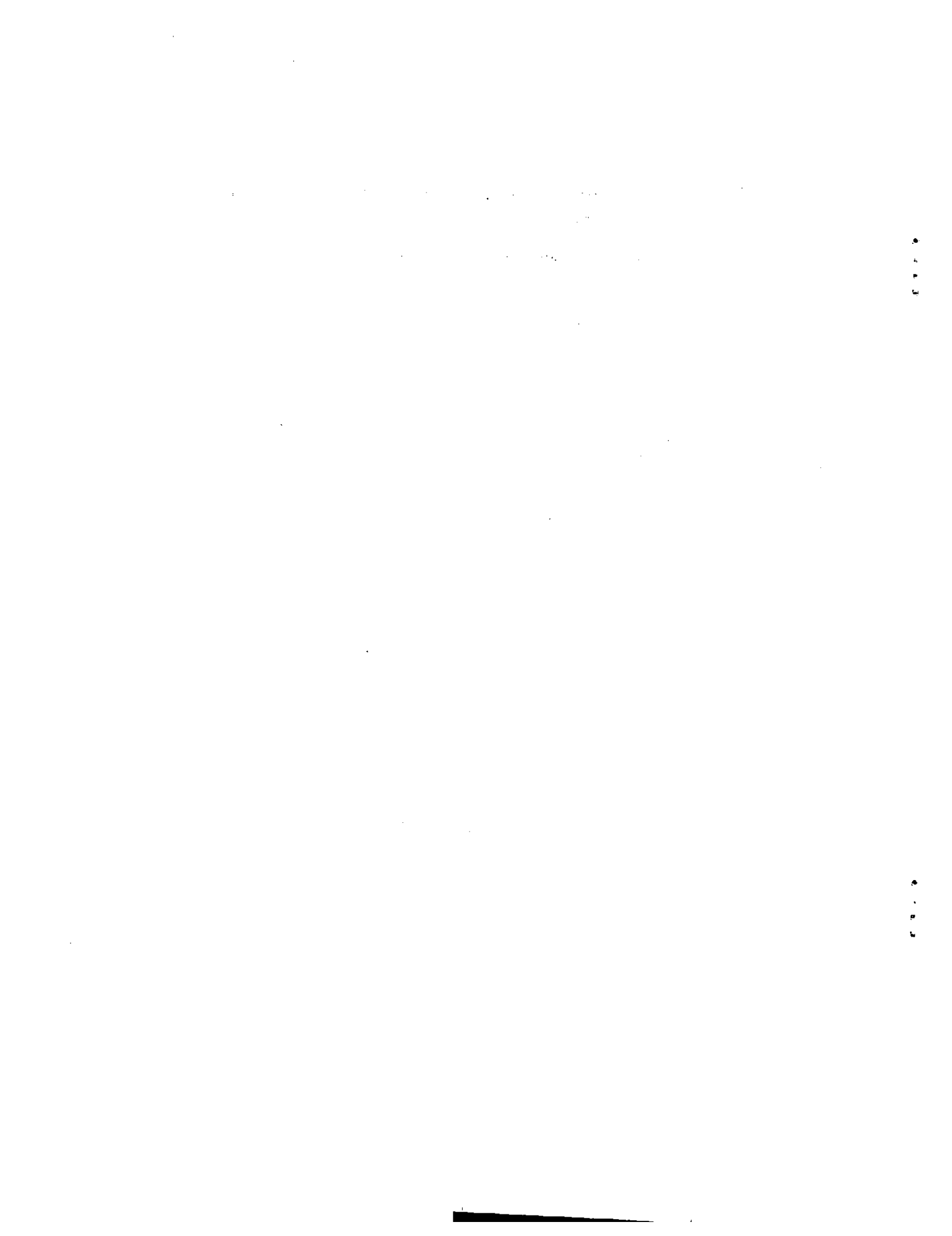
Mr. Chairman, distinguished representatives, before I close, I would like to pay a special tribute to the sponsoring organisations for this meeting - the Caribbean Office of the Economic Commission for Latin America, and the Latin American Institute for Social and Economic Planning. Their pioneering role in the development of a system of Caribbean cooperation in the field of planning is acknowledged with warm gratitude by my Government. It is for you - the officials and the technicians - to take advantage of the framework which has been provided, by the quality of your work and the depth of the discussions and exchanges which you are going to have at this meeting and in the work that follows. It will be for us, the politicians, to respond to your proposals, conscious of our responsibilities to the people of the Caribbean. We must not merely respond to proposals, but we must begin to accept the absolute necessity of planning. Political leaders must recognise that in pursuing plans we have to -

- (a) make conscious choices between different alternatives;
- (b) make sure our choices are informed by investigation and not intuition; and
- (c) be determined that as our priorities have been established, we stick to them and resist the temptation to be deviated unless the deviation is undertaken after careful assessment and as a conscious and deliberate act and not an impulsive response to popular pressure.

May your meeting be a highly fruitful and productive one.

Once again I extend to you the warmest welcome and hospitality from the people of Jamaica.

I take pleasure in declaring the Meeting open.



LIST OF DOCUMENTSSECOND MEETING OF PLANNING OFFICIALS29 May - 2 June 1980

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
CDCC/PO/WP/80/3	Survey of National Planning Systems in Latin America and the Caribbean - N. Boissiere
CDCC/PO/WP/80/3A /3B /3C	National Planning - The Antiguan Experience Technical Aspects of Planning in Montserrat Development Planning in St. Vincent
CDCC/PO/WP/80/4	The Caribbean Shipping Sector: A. Planning and Policy Perspective - W. Dookeran
CDCC/PO/WP/80/5	Population Policies in the Caribbean - J. Harewood
CDCC/PO/WP/80/6	University Planning and Regional Development - B. Sedoc-Dahlberg
CDCC/PO/WP/80/7	Planning the Energy Sector - T. Farrell
CDCC/PO/WP/80/8	Social Work Programme
CDCC/PO/WP/80/9	The Relationship between Physical, Regional and National Planning: The Jamaican Situation - O. Davies
CDCC/PO/WP/80/10	The Suriname-Dutch Relationship within the Framework of Policy-making and Planning - B. Sedoc-Dahlberg
CDCC/PO/WP/80/11	Planning of Agricultural Production in the Republic of Cuba - Cuban Government
CDCC/PO/WP/80/12	The Caribbean Information System Planning - Designs, Principles, Activities, Perspectives - W. Primus
CDCC/PO/WP/80/13	Scope, Objectives and Special Problems of Planning for Agricultural Development with Reference to Barbados - Ministry of Agriculture Barbados
CDCC/PO/WP/80/14	A Framework for Developing a Regional Food and Nutrition Strategy - W.J. Phillips - CARICOM

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
CDCC/PO/WP/15	Environmental Planning in the Wider Caribbean and Latin America - Everill McKae, Rep Guyana
CDCC/PO/WP/80/16	Maritime Transport in Cuba - Cuban Government
CDCC/PO/WP/80/17	Some Aspects of Manpower Planning in Jamaica - Issues and Problems - M. G. Ssemanda
CDCC/PO/WP/80/18	Approaches to Manpower Planning in Guyana - Clarence Blue
CDCC/PO/WP/80/20	Regional Planning from the Perspective of National Development in Suriname - J.H. Heezen/A.J. Zunder
CDCC/PO/WP/80/21	Institutionalization of Training in Agricultural Planning and Project Analysis in the Caribbean - Problems and Experiences - A.H. Brathwaite
E/CEPAL/CDCC/63	Final Report on Women and Development Planning - Vivian Mota

CDCC/PO/G/80/1/Rev.1	Revised Aide Memoire
CDCC/PO/G/80/2	Agenda
CDCC/PO/G/80/3	Programme
CDCC/PO/G/80/4	Statement by Dr. Henk O. Geodschalk - Suriname
CDCC/PO/G/80/5	Proposal by the Cuban Delegation
CDCC/PO/G/80/6	List of participants
CDCC/PO/G/80/6/Rev.1	List of participants
CDCC/PO/G/80/7	Announcement by Anthony Boatswain - Grenada Delegation
CDCC/PO/G/80/8	Statement by Mr. Karl John (St. Vincent Delegation on Environmental Management Issues in the Context of Development: St. Vincent)
CDCC/PO/G/80/9	Statement by Dr. T.E. Aldridge on Dimensions and Status of Environmental Planning in the Caribbean-Latin American Region
CDCC/PO/G/80/10	Proposals by the Cuban Delegation
CDCC/PO/G/80/11	Intervention by the Cuban Delegation
CDCC/PO/G/80/12	Proposals by ILPES
CDCC/PO/G/80/13	Proposal by Isidora Santana - Delegate of the Dominican Republic
CDCC/PO/G/80/14	Proposal by Suriname
CDCC/PO/G/80/15	Planning of Transport in Haiti: Organization and Principal Problems

