Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee

E/CEPAL/CDCC/11

UN INTER-AGENCY MEETING ON CO-ORDINATION FOR
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

New York, 28-30 June 1976

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Office for the Caribbean

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Prepared by

S. St. A. Clarke

F O R E W O R D

The decision was taken during the course of the Inter-Agency
meeting that the report which would be prepared should be more
operational in nature than the normal descriptive type of report.
While this would be an innovation in itself, it was deem a desirable
step, because the report as a working paper would be of operational
use not just to the Secretariat of ECLA as the Secretariat of the
CDCC, but also to the participating Agencies and Inter-governmental
bodies in formulating their lines of action in support of the CDCC
programme. Accordingly, a presentation has been adopted which is
primarily analytical.

In Section I a résumé is made of the main parameters within
which CDCC activities need to be conducted, and the possibilities
for resources allocations that were identified during the discussions.
Section II presents in summary form the initial results of correlating
the global programmes of the Agencies with the CDCC Work Programme.
In this exercise the prime concern was to focus on the identification
of areas where action is feasible technically and in terms of exist-
ing financial availability. In addition, a comprehensive list of
country-oriented technical co-ordination projects is provided as an
Annex. The bulk of these projects are bilateral projects of the
Agencies and UNDP at national level.

C O N T E N T S

SCOPE OF DISCUSSIONS, CONCEPTS AND
IMMEDIATE ACTIVITIES

Background

The first session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation
Committee (CDCC), established in conformity with resolution 358(XVI)
of the Economic Commission for Latin America as a permanent subsidiary
body of the Commission, was held in Havana from 31 October to
4 November 1975. In its functions the Committee was defined as
(i) a co-ordinating body for whatever activities relating to development
co-operation may be agreed upon by the Governments, and (ii) an advisory
and consultative body to the Executive Secretary of ECLA in respect of
Caribbean issues and circumstances.

The Ministers of the Governments underlined the need for action
in three main spheres: assistance in the promotion of social and
economic development, stimulation of better co-ordination within the
Caribbean sub-region, and the promotion of co-operation between member
countries of the Committee and other members of ECLA as well as with
the integration groupings of Latin America. These were given full
endorsement in the Constituent Declaration and further elaborated in
a Work Programme that reflects the scope of activities agreed by the
Governments members of the CDCC. [1]

The programme for the CDCC stresses the need for a pragmatic
approach with emphasis on sub-regional co-operation aimed at solving
key problems in agriculture, health, education, transport and
communications, in addition to other areas of co-ordinated action.
The prime focus is centred on developing the possibilities for collective
efforts in the sub-region, and the adoption of strategies especially
suited to the needs and characteristics of the area. In addition to
actions by the Governments themselves, it was seen as very important

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[1] The Report on the session was issued as document E/CEPAL/1010
(E/CEPAL/CDCC/8/Rev.1). The functions of the CDCC are detailed in
Chapter II of Annex 2 of the document. The Constituent Declaration of
the CDCC is at Part III of the document, and the Work Programme is at
Annex 3.

to promote and achieve greater co-ordination of technical support not
only on the part of the ECLA system but from the United Nations family
of organizations as a whole. For this purpose it was agreed an inter-
agency meeting should be convened under the auspices of the CDCC to
work out practical ways to assist the Governments members to implement
the measures fixed in the Work Programme.

The International Agencies and Inter-governmental bodies represented
at that first session of the CDCC also endorsed the need to develop
procedures for co-ordinating their activities in the Caribbean, to
facilitate their support for the CDCC activities. For this purpose,
it was agreed that ECLA as Secretariat of the Committee should convene
the Inter-Agency Meeting.

Accordingly, the meeting of Agencies and Inter-governmental bodies
was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, 28-30 June 1976.

Scope of Discussions

The subjects that constituted the basis for the Inter-Agency
discussions were:

(a) Presentations by -

    i) ECLA on the Programme of Work approved by the
       Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee;

    ii) the CARICOM Secretariat and the Caribbean
        Development Bank on their activities and
        priorities, and on their possible relationship
        with the Work Programme of the Committee;

    iii) the Specialized Agencies and other bodies of the
         United Nations system on their activities and
         priorities in the Caribbean region, and on
         possibilities of co-ordinating them with the
         Work Programme of the CDCC.

(b) Identification of projects and resources that may be
     devoted to the implementation of the Programme of Work
     of the CDCC.

(c) Institutional machinery for co-ordinating the activities
     of the CDCC.

Regarding (a), in addition to verbal presentations, most partici-
pants presented papers summarising the range of their organizations'
activities in the Caribbean. Some of these summaries also included
descriptions of what they have already accomplished within the broad
fields of activity included in the CDCC programme, and some indications
of their plans of action for the near future. To facilitate the
discussion on item (b) a summary list of headings from the CDCC Work
Programme was provided against which individual Agencies could identify
subject areas of interest.

The Inter-Agency discussions were conducted against the background
of the current financial constraints within the UN system which severely
restrict the scope for traditional support to projects of technical
co-operation. In this respect however, the main parameters in the CDCC
programme offered an approach that guided the deliberations. In essence
the CDCC programme by its orientation insists on improving efficiencies
in the utilization of the resources available to the Caribbean. To this
end, in deciding the scope of activities for the CDCC, the Governments
themselves identified what in their experiences are the main problems
affecting the majority of Caribbean countries within the feasible areas
for collaboration, with the view of setting a framework by which ECLA
working along with the regional and international bodies could assist
in overcoming the identified problems. A further important aspect is
that, given the special features of the Caribbean countries and the
nature of their problems, the Governments considered it indispensable
that the approach should be pragmatic with concentration on short and
medium term activities in keeping with the dynamics of the Caribbean
situation, and also made suggestions about methods for approaching some
of the problems.

The emphasis placed by the Caribbean Governments on short and
medium term actions has implications for the utilization of resources.
On the one hand the budgetary situation, generally, does not hold out
significant hope for additional resources; and on the other the
normal budgetary processes which require the programming of resources
eighteen months to two years ahead, hardly lend themselves to the
pragmatic approach which is seen as required in the dynamic Caribbean

situation. The main scope for action therefore lay within the framework of adjusting existing resources allocations, and this demands a reorientation of such resources towards the programme the Governments have authorized. But this does not preclude tapping other sources, e.g. Government counterpart contributions, bilateral organizations.

Basic Concepts in the CDCC Programme 2/

Two elements stand out in the Constituent Declaration and the authorized Work Programme: first, the recognition that there are some programmes which by being approached in a more regional and collective manner can yield better results; secondly, the necessity for reconciling global policies and programmes with sub-regional priorities. Regarding the latter, the sub-regional priorities are in the CDCC programme; and the global policies and programmes are in the medium term plans and current activities of the United Nations system and Inter-governmental bodies.

Important too is the fact that concerted action is stressed for both sides - the Governments on the one side and the United Nations system on the other. This concerted approach is necessary as a means to overcome the loss in effectiveness of programmes that are dispersed over many small countries, resulting in inputs that are not meaningful either in terms of overcoming the problem or in terms of efficient utilization of specialist expertise.

A further guideline the Governments provided is that fuller utilization be made of indigenous expertise available in the region, not only in the interest of reducing financial cost, but also because local experts have the considerable advantage of familiarity with the problems and with the possibilities for adapting solutions found in other places to Caribbean circumstances. But perhaps the most important point is the edict by the Governments, that whatever strategies are selected they must come basically from the Caribbean

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2/ The authorized Work Programme of the CDCC should be taken together with the Constituent Declaration, essentially a political statement of the Governments.

itself, if the strategies are to stand any chance of success. And
finally, there is the guideline that CDCC actions should complement
and build up on the experience of the Inter-governmental bodies in
the Caribbean region which already have accumulated some experience
in co-operation and integration.

Using the above guidelines, attention was devoted to (a) identi-
fying activities on which it was possible for support to be given to
the CDCC programme within the scope of already budgeted programmes;
(b) indicating subject areas which need greater precision of definition
so that inputs and the ways in which they may be combined can be spelled
out more precisely; (c) isolating those areas of the CDCC programme for
which no clear support is evident and which may involve going back to
the Governments, perhaps for alignment of priorities between the CDCC
programme and national programmes.

The parameters that emerge from the frame of reference set by the
Governments, orient the discussions on availability of resources for
implementing the CDCC programme mainly in the context of using the CDCC
as a framework for rationalizing assistance within the Caribbean. Three
broad areas of considerations reinforce this approach: first, the
recognized commonality of problems deriving from broadly similar
historical factors, resource limitations, geographical constraints,
social problems, and relationships regarding third countries. Secondly,
the CDCC provides a framework in which the wastage of different
countries asking for the same input at widely separated intervals can
be substantially reduced by cutting down on movements to and from the
region of identical technical inputs. And thirdly, by providing a
wider framework, the CDCC offers possibilities for offsetting the
indivisibility factor which would make a project too ambitious for
some of the smaller countries, thus ruling them out. Aside from this,
efficiencies can be achieved not only by multilateral donors but also
by bilateral donors, to the extent that activities can be identified
collectively and the scrutiny conducted on a collective basis, rather
than on the basis of several competing similar projects among various
countries.

Reorientation of Resources

The specific recommendations that emerge from consideration of the CDCC concepts in the context of presently available resources and on-going activities, vary according to the extent that on-going activities are "more research oriented" or "more operations oriented". Measures that seem to offer possibilities for improving the efficiency in the use of resources in the research oriented activities centre around the adaptation of present activities and making them more relevant to the CDCC priorities.

The first area identified was where research at the global level could incorporate a sub-regional component of a nature to satisfy the needs of the CDCC programme. In many cases the adaptation can be achieved without the need for additional resources beyond what had been provided, and this would serve not only to assist the CDCC group of countries but also by increasing the impact of the activity through giving it this element of specific applicability. 3/

Somewhat similar in its effect is the related proposal for adjust-ing work being done on the research side to provide more specific inputs for the CDCC programme. In this case the activity was seen as one having geographical discretion where the CDCC grouping could be taken as a unit within the frame of on-going activity designed to cover the larger geographical entity. This applies particularly to studies being done for the Latin American region that permit demarcation of the CDCC area. In this context reference was made to the preparatory activity already underway by UNEP to assess the feasibility of undertaking an environmental programme for the countries in the Caribbean area, which would have as its goal the preparation of an integrated environmental action plan for this area. 4/

The review of on-going activities revealed that there were many global projects which did not contain a sub-regional content correspond-

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3/ Various studies conducted by ESA fall in this group.

4/ Other examples quoted included coastal area development studies being conducted by the Centre for Ocean Economics and Technology with UNEP support.

ing to the Caribbean area, and this stimulated a further proposal that the effort should be made to build up on on-going projects so that a CDCC component can be linked to an already on-going activity. Specific examples were that within the CDCC programme actions are required in respect of the level of living of rural population and also regarding the migration from rural areas to cities, which could be linked to Rural Development, a new activity in joint planning for the UN system for which new resources are already budgeted in several organizations.

Aside from the measures already mentioned, the consensus was that there is still room for each Agency to focus its attention on a specific or particular topic within its sphere of competence, comprising both utmost interest for the CDCC and greater impact as far as the co-ordination aspect is concerned. In this regard a distinct possibility was to expand on the assistance already being given to some Caribbean countries, so as to serve the same purpose for the CDCC group as a whole. Among this group of proposals there was also the suggestion of greater use of the "catalytic" approach where a small input (for example research focused on the Caribbean in a particular subject area) can yield a substantial volume of information and a package for action which multiplies in effectiveness when seen in relation to other activities, the results consequently being substantially greater in proportion than the inputs that were made.

As regards the mainly operationally oriented activities including the implementation of projects, there are a wider range of proposals most of which accord with the concept of greater utilization of local expertise available within the Caribbean sub-region. Perhaps the most significant in terms of effecting financial savings per unit of operation is the technique that can be employed of direct project implementation. Essentially this means elimination of the technical management functions that the Specialized Agencies or the international financial institutions could provide to a project under traditional programmes, and also the elimination of the administrative functions which Specialized Agencies have in the past supplied. In place of those traditional arrangements use would be made of the available

institutions in the region itself and the expertise available in the region. If, however, the specific expertise required is not available in the region, appropriate alternative arrangements would be made. By such measures the cost per unit of service of technical co-operation can be substantially reduced, and in addition to an effective means of getting greater impact for a given level of resources it satisfies the further objective that greater utilization of local expertise is precisely what the Governments demand.

Allied to the technique of direct project implementation is the further possibility of using the traditional long term outside expert more as short term consultants for very specific tasks for which the expertise is not yet available in the Caribbean region. This measure can be combined with specific efforts to ensure that these types of expertise are also built up in the region.

In a more general way there is scope for achieving greater efficiencies from the advisory services provided from regular budgetary resources of the Specialized Agencies by reducing the number of long term advisers located in the Caribbean region and increasing the availability of short term advisers relevant to the priorities determined by the Caribbean Governments.

Another important proposal is that the Agencies could increase the impact of their own activities by assigning medium term staff to the CDCC Secretariat by which means their contributions are directly integrated into other on-going activities, thus with a small input assisting to expand the work of the Agency in the Caribbean.

In the category of utilizing very specialized short term expertise to assist the CDCC there are the proposals that such technical personnel could with advantage be rerouted through the Caribbean so that the services in which they have specialist knowledge can be available for very specific programme activities. Similarly, greater use could be made in the Caribbean of inter-regional advisers who can only carry out assignments that consume a limited amount of time.

At the level of tapping the skills of project personnel who are already in the field, there are two proposals: first that arrangements

might be made with particular Agencies which perform highly specialized functions for use of their "generalist" personnel (e.g. planners, statisticians, administrators, veterinarians, etc.) in association with personnel of the CDCC Secretariat and/or other Agencies. Secondly, given the agreements of Governments and the administrations conducting country projects, there could be inputs from personnel assigned on national projects to assist with aspects of the CDCC programme which relate to their national project activity. Both these proposals are centred round the principle of putting together in one package small inputs from several Agencies to implement CDCC programme activities.

Initial Co-ordination

The majority of proposals for maximising the use of resources have direct implications for co-ordination, primarily of an operational nature. The Agencies strongly favour maximisation of co-ordination in the Caribbean region in general terms, and have indicated preparedness to render assistance to the CDCC in co-operation with ECLA, Inter-governmental bodies, and other Agencies as required. The emphasis is for a wide-ranging operational co-ordination, going beyond the current style of project co-ordination. This operational co-ordination would involve joint planning of actions of concrete benefit to the countries, with stress on complementarity to be achieved in joint implementation and higher levels of Inter-Agency co-ordination. The underlying principle was stated as recognition that the CDCC is not a new effort of technical assistance and of financial assistance; rather it is a redefinition within the on-going activities of the United Nations system and identification of some commonality where the collective approach is beneficial to the CDCC countries.

The essential ingredients for co-ordination stipulated were: (a) identification of the areas in which a start can be made; (b) retention of the overall view so that the initial actions are consistent with the total programme; (c) some loose structure within which operational activities can be developed; (d) development of activities not as projects in the traditional sense (i.e. experts, consultants, fellowships, etc.) but as specific actions for furthering the CDCC programme. These ingredients would in time need to be developed

by the Agencies in close co-operation, and be the basis for jointly decided plans or programmes in the Caribbean, with areas delineated to reduce over-lapping and assigning which Agency would deal with which problems. Even if loosely structured, a system could be devised in which the Agencies have "modular entities" within the system for each specific activity identified - each activity fitting into this modular system on a global approach so that each area being developed is seen in conjunction with other areas which would be developed at a later stage.

Examination of the current possibilities led to acceptance that co-ordination would need to be modest at this first stage, leaving it relatively unstructured but nevertheless with some evidence of formalization. The view emerged that the CDCC Secretariat would have a primary role in co-ordinating all UN activities in the region in a general sense as they relate to the CDCC programme; but that the Agencies would discharge their responsibilities for co-ordination in their specialized fields, thus improving their existing relationships with CDCC countries, the Caribbean Inter-governmental bodies, and other Agencies in the UN system.

Specific proposals regarding the desirable degree of formality in this initial stage included the supplying to Agencies of advance information of matters under consideration, the holding of a one day Inter-Agency meeting as follow-up after CDCC session, supplemented by a further meeting at Inter-Agency level (similar to the current meeting) some time during the course of 1977 when in the light of further developments it is possible to go in greater detail into what arrangements need to be made on a regular basis. Another interim measure proposed as useful for enhancing co-ordination is the possibility that representatives of UN bodies carrying out missions in Caribbean countries should co-ordinate in advance with the CDCC Secretariat, and if feasible the representatives of Agencies represented locally arrange a common meeting for briefing on both sides.

The initial framework for co-ordination proposed implicitly or explicitly, included -

a) exchange among all the concerned bodies (i.e. CDCC
Secretariat, Specialized Agencies and other UN bodies
and the inter-governmental bodies) of advance
information on meetings in the region that have a
bearing on the CDCC programme;

b) exchange of advance information on travelling of
Officials in or through the area so that stop-overs
can be arranged if there is the possibility of
technical inputs which can be utilized;

c) common meetings of experts with Agencies' Officials
where feasible;

d) exchange of information and correspondence among all
the concerned bodies on matters relating to the
Caribbean within the CDCC scope of action;

e) each Agency establishing a nucleus of people dealing
with the substance and the operations of subjects
being covered (i.e. a Caribbean working group
preferably at Agency headquarters that match the
CDCC field operations);

f) after CDCC sessions the holding of a one-day meeting
at Inter-Agency level to examine the conclusions and
to see what additional specific actions by the Agencies
are warranted;

g) ensure continuity at Agency level in dealing with
CDCC matters.

Immediate CDCC Activities

Four specific activities formulated within the framework of the
CDCC concepts have been identified as possible for implementation in
collaboration with UNESCO and circulated as a "discussion draft". 5/

5/ ECLA/POS 76/4. The proposed activities are: (i) Caribbean
Academy of Science and Technology; (ii) Communication for non-formal
Education; (iii) Caribbean Institute for the removal of Language
Barriers; (iv) Caribbean Centre for the Co-ordination and Dissemination
of Documentation.

Preliminary outlines of the four activities were used as examples of
the approach for identifying actual possibilities through comparing
budgeted global Agency programmes with the CDCC programme. Two of
the four activities would immediately begin to be implemented - those
relating to the language barrier and to documentation. In both cases
redeployment of resources was immediately possible; and even more
important, they are crucial to the rest of the CDCC Work Programme.
There is scarcely any activity in the programme which can be pursued
without some advance on the language problem and without some advance
on the documentation problem.

The technique that would be used in tackling the language barrier
problem is (a) UNESCO would immediately provide the input of an
adviser to formulate the frame for the field work to be done; (b) the
field work will be performed through the UNESCO National Commissions;
and (c) the results of their work will come back at a later stage to
the expert who will consolidate the results and formulate the specific
recommendations for Inter-governmental actions. Regarding the
Documentation Centre the outline for which was prepared on the basis
of a short term expert input, the activity will commence within the
CDCC Secretariat itself with the indexation and consolidation which
is the essential first step. This initial stage is to be the basis
for the joint UNESCO/ECLA activity for the co-ordination and
dissemination of documentation.

Several possibilities seemed to emerge for co-ordinating these
two activities with on-going projects. Both the UNDP and OTC repre-
sentatives considered there was scope for linkage of the language
barrier activity with the project to train personnel for the conference
and language services of the CARICOM Secretariat. The ILO representative
also thought there was an immediate area for collaboration with the
CINTERFOR translation unit now engaged in putting Spanish material
into English.

Similarly in respect of the Documentation Centre, the Centre for
Housing, Building and Planning representatives saw possibilities for
making inputs of documentation relating to the housing priorities
described in the Work Programme of the CDCC. Moreover, it has been

suggested that the Caribbean Documentation Centre should include a component for the information system that the HABITAT Conference recommended be established as part of the world-wide system of information exchange. Further, UNCTAD could effectively co-operate by making available from its cumulated expertise and experience on transfer of technology, material to support the Documentation Centre needs and priorities. Also of immediate relevance, is the survey of existing documentation capacity being conducted by UNDP for the International Referral System which is one of the first activities of the inter-regional project for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries. This world-wide survey should provide information about installed capacity and provide an initial data base on the technical capabilities of the countries in the region. ILO too suggested the possibility for immediately co-operating and co-ordinating the programme for materials and documents set up under the co-operative development project at Kuru Kuru College in Guyana.

More advanced than the activities already mentioned is the programme on Coastal Area Development which had been formulated in terms of a country grouping larger than the CDCC, but where demarcation of the CDCC component does not present too great difficulty. The Ocean Economics and Technology Office would direct either part or all of the Coastal Area Development Study through the CDCC Secretariat to the Governments to get their instructions or directives or priorities.

II

CORRELATION OF GLOBAL PROGRAMMES
WITH CDCC WORK PROGRAMME

Classification of Possibilities

The results of comparison of presently authorized and budgeted
programmes of the Agencies and UN bodies with the overall CDCC pro-
gramme, in the context of the conceptual guidelines provided by the
Governments and the identified measures for reallocation or reorientation
of resources, are presented in summarized form in the tables 1 to 4.
The preliminary information supplied to ECLA's Executive Secretary in
advance of the meeting together with papers circulated by the Agencies
during the meeting and specific points made in interventions, was the
basis for preparation of the summaries.

Broadly, the items in table 1 seem to require no specific
modification and can serve directly as inputs to the CDCC programme,
while those in table 2 require some minor modification whether by way
of orientation or by adjustment of geographical scope. The list at
table 3 reflects subject areas which were designated very broadly in
the CDCC Work Programme and embrace many aspects which cover fields
of interest of several agencies; for these the first requirement is
for more precise specification of the aspects in which each Agency is
interested. Also in table 3 is the second group of items which needs
further consideration at the level of the CDCC Ministers either because
there is no clear mechanism for proceeding with the item, or because
the area of activity is proposed by the Agencies for inclusion in the
CDCC programme.

The classification system adopted in tables 1 through 3 has been
applied to a range of subject areas brought to attention by the United
Nations Secretariat, and these are reflected in table 4. These listings
cannot be regarded as fully exhaustive either of the range of interests
of the organizations or of the CDCC programme. A case in point is the
conclusion from the HABITAT Conference that there be decentralization
of all activities on human settlements. Implementation in ECLA of the
specific recommendation that the Regional Economic Commissions consider

the establishment of Inter-governmental Regional Committees and explore
the possibilities for implementing regional and sub-regional programmes,
would have implications for CDCC activities since the CDCC already
provides a mechanism for inter-sectoral co-ordination as well as Inter-
Agency consultation at sub-regional level.

It would be noted that the ECLA is not specifically mentioned in
these lists since through its activity as the CDCC Secretariat it has
a greater or lesser involvement in all the subject matters. Similarly,
specific mention is not made in these tables of UNDP which finances a
considerable range of projects executed by other bodies. Some of the
UNDP financed activities are multi-country projects, though the majority
are at the national level. A comprehensive listing of presently
on-going country-oriented projects is presented at Annex 2, where the
considerable UNDP support is immediately apparent. A relevant
consideration here is the principle that the CDCC programme is meant to
complement the bilateral activities between the Agencies and the
Governments. Within this there is scope for rationalizing those
projects which the Governments identify as falling in areas where they
can take concerted action.

It would be noted too, that the tables do not incorporate a time-
frame for each of the identified subject areas, and that therefore
appropriate selection of the sequence of actions is still to be
determined. Suitable time-frames can be decided only after bilateral
consultations between the CDCC Secretariat and the Agencies and other
United Nations bodies, regarding the specific actions and the
combinations of inputs.

i) Items amenable to immediate action

Some programmes or projects have been designed or modified in order to meet the CDCC mandates. They constitute a special category of actions and are listed in table 1. Also included under the same heading are offers made by the Agencies to divert some of their human resources on a rather permanent basis to serve the CDCC Secretariat in cases when their statement seems <u>not</u> to be <u>ad referendum</u>. The table covers then items amenable to immediate action, within the present budgetary provisions of the Agencies.

Table 1

Activities specially designed or
modified to meet the CDCC priorities

PAHO	UNEP	UNESCO	UNICEF
- Availability of PAHO staff members in the Caribbean for support to CDCC Secretariat and other Agencies in order to implement CDCC Work Programme (planners, administrators, epidemiologists, statisticians, nutritionists, sanitarians, veterinarians)	- Caribbean Environment Programme: -Land Resources -Marine Resources -Coastal Area Management -Coastal Area Development -Pollution (of air, water and soil) -Human Health and Sanitation -Human Settle-ments -Industry -Tourism -Environmental Legislation -Human Resources and Institutions -Information Systems	- Study on Contem-porary Cultures in the Caribbean UNESCO Project 4.11.4. - Concerted pro-gramme to over-come language barriers, to be undertaken under provisions in para. 1138, 2065 and 3095 of 19C/5 - Preparatory action under Proj. 1.151.3 for the establishment of an educational network of innovative pro-jects and activities in the Caribbean Member States to facilitate economic and technical co-operation for development - Posting of UNESCO Regional Cultural Adviser for regular periods in the CDCC Secretariat	- Exchange of Caribbean experiences in the field of basic services for children (through CARICOM) - Participation of women in development in relation to CARICOM Food Plan - Posting a Programme Officer in CARICOM to help in the previously mentioned project

ii) Subject areas identified as related to the
CDCC programme

In table 2, the proposals made by the Agencies to implement the
CDCC Work Programme within present budgetary provisions are classified
into two sub-categories:

(a) Some activities that can be implemented immediately by
the Agencies providing minor changes in their previous
resource allocation and therefore clearance of the
proposals, by the respective headquarters.

This **ad referendum** action to meet the CDCC requirements
represent a valuable effort made by the delegates at
the Inter-Agency Meeting to take first steps within the
existing resources.

(b) Some on-going activities which correspond broadly to
the CDCC Work Programme and have been decided upon prior
to the creation of the CDCC. Activities listed here are
all multi-country projects. In some cases they cover a
group of countries within the CDCC membership and in
others they refer to the larger Caribbean Basin, to
Latin America or even to larger contexts.

Some Agencies mentioned in their statements projects
already terminated; they are not listed here. Similarly,
projects pending approval or simply under consideration
have been excluded.

Table 2

Ad Referendum Proposals and
On-going Activities
Related to the CDCC Priorities

Ad Referendum Action that can be undertaken to meet the CDCC Priorities	On-going Multi-country Activities related to the CDCC Priorities
	FAO
	- Strengthening field advisory services to the Pan American Foot and Mouth Diseases Centre (RLA/73/023)
	- Caribbean Fisheries Training and Development Institute (RLA/72/030)
	- * Strengthening Plant Quarantine and other Plant Protection Programmes in Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean Area (RLA/74/050)
	- Regional Project for Preparatory Assistance for Small-Scale Fisheries Development in South America (RLA/75/053)
	- * Assistance to the Less Developed Countries CARIFTA/ CARICOM in Agricultural and Rural Development Integration and Training (CAR/74/001)
	- * International Project for Development of Fisheries in the Western Central Atlantic (INT/74/016)
	- Support to the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute

Note: * Projects terminating
in 1976.

Ad Referendum Action that can be undertaken to meet the CDCC Priorities	On-going Multi-country Activities related to the CDCC Priorities

<div align="center">ICAO</div>

	- Caribbean Aviation Training Institute (CAR/74/002)
	- Aeronautical Telecommunications Engineering (RLA/74/025)
	- Co-ordination of intra-Caribbean air transport (continuing Activity of ICAO Office in Mexico)
	- Facilitation of Tourism Activities

<div align="center">ILO</div>

- Support in the organization of the Documentation Centre from the material production centre (refer to on-going projects)	- ILO/UNFPA Programme on Labour and Population
- Support from the translation unit of Spanish material into English (CINTERFOR) (refer to on-going projects)	- ILO/DANIDA Project on Workers' Education
	- ILO/DANIDA Co-operative Project: Material production centre
- Making available short-term advisers in order to suit CDCC priorities, instead of normal long-term advisers	- ILO/CINTERFOR Project for translation of basic collections of training material developed in Latin American countries into English for adaptation and use in the Caribbean
	- ILO/UNDP Handicrafts training, production and marketing centres (CAR/72/005)
	- ILO/UNDP Harmonization of Social Security Scheme (CAR/75/004)
	- ILO/UNDP Employment Development (CAR/75/011)

Ad Referendum Action that can be undertaken to meet the CDCC Priorities	On-going Multi-country Activities related to the CDCC Priorities

IMCO

- To make extensive to all CDCC countries presently available assistance in the field of Maritime Legislation

- Regional Maritime Adviser to assist CDCC countries in the larger Latin American frame
- Advise West Indies Shipping Corporation (WISCO) on Design and Construction of a New Vessel (RLA/75/035)

ITU

- Caribbean Regional Project: Telecommunication Administration and Management (CAR/75/002)
- Telecommunication Plan for Latin America (forming part of the World Plan)
- Telecommunications Technical Group for Latin America
- Radio Frequency Management Infrastructure and follow-up (RLA/74/028)
- Dissemination of Telecommunication Statistics

PAHO

- Training of Professionals
- Nutrition
- Maternal and Child Health
- Dental Health
- Diabetes
- Environmental Health
- Epidemiology
- Human resources development
- Health legislation
- Maintenance of Hospital facilities

Ad Referendum Action that can be undertaken to meet the CDCC Priorities	On-going Multi-country Activities related to the CDCC Priorities
	PAHO (Cont'd)
	- Prevention and control of epidemics in the Caribbean
	- Laboratory assessment in the Caribbean
	- Provision of specialized laboratory supplies
	- Grants for applied research, e.g. dengue fever
	- Caribbean Epidemiology Centre
	UPU
	- Organization and Development of Postal Services (RLA/75/051)
	UNCTAD
- Support in the organization of the Documentation Centre	- Advisory Services in Trade Expansion and Economic Integration (RLA/73/063)
	- Inter-regional Advisory Services in Trade Expansion and Economic Integration (INT/69/712)
	- Advisory Services for multilateral trade negotiations (INT/72/073)
	- Training and Advisory Services on General System of Preferences (INT/71/027)
	- Inter-regional Advisory Services on Trade Documentation (INT/69/711)
	- Advisory Services on Trade Facilitation (RLA/74/089)
	- * Joint Export of Agricultural Products (CAR/75/005)

* Limited to ECCM group
(2 Marketing Advisers)

Ad Referendum Action that can be undertaken to meet the CDCC Priorities	On-going Multi-country Activities related to the CDCC Priorities

<div align="center">UNCTAD (Cont'd)</div>

	- Inter-regional Advisory Services on shipping and ports (INT/69/718)
	- Seminar and Training Course on Transfer of Technology through multi-national co-operation - CARICOM (RLA/74/058)

<div align="center">UNEP</div>

	- Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS)
	- International Referral System
	- UNEP/UNESCO Programme on Environmental Education

<div align="center">UNESCO</div>

- Study on cultural identity and cultural pluralism in the framework of studies commissioned for the Inter-Governmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean - UNESCO Proj. 4.131.1

- Advisory services to be provided under Proj. 4.14.5 to continue development of communications started under UNDP Projects RLA/70/511 and RLA/74/066

- Participation of an expert from the Caribbean in the international panel of experts for the implementation of the recommendations of the first Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials responsible for Physical Education and Sport - UNESCO Proj. 1.151.2
Survey aimed at determining most effective ways to implement the recommendations of the Conference in the Caribbean area (para.1136)

Ad Referendum Action that can be undertaken to meet the CDCC Priorities	On-going Multi-country Activities related to the CDCC Priorities

UNESCO (Cont'd)

- Study on the impact of transnational corporations on questions relating to UNESCO's fields of competence - UNESCO Proj. 3.11.1

- Advisory services for the creation of a Caribbean Information Centre

UNICEF

Possible extension of the following projects to cover the CDCC membership:

- Allied Health Personnel Training

- Nutritional Training

- Services for pre-school children

- Social Services Training

- Allied Health Personnel Training
- Nutrition Training
- Services for pre-school children
- Social Services Training
- Curriculum development and Teachers' Training
- Support of Activities in Participation of Women in Development
- Inter-Agency Food and Nutrition Programme (with other UN Agencies)
- Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (with other UN Agencies)
- UNICEF Office for the Caribbean (Guyana and Surinam covered by the Bogota Office)

UNIDO

- Industrial Promotion (DP/CAR/73/001)

- Caribbean Investment Corporation (DP/CAR/74/006)

- Various Studies by the International Centre for Industrial Studies

- Co-operation among developing countries in and outside the Caribbean

- Technical assistance provided to the Caribbean Industrial Research Institute - CARIRI (TRI/69/505)

iii) Items to be referred back to the Agencies
      and/or to the Governments for consideration

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The <u>first</u> group of items (A) referred to in table 3 needs more
precise definition since several Agencies have an interest in them.
They are listed for reference back to the Agencies so that the specific
activities to be undertaken can be spelled out and the ECLA co-
ordination role identified in substantive terms.

The <u>second</u> group of items (B) refers to priority areas identified
by the CDCC, but for which the UN system has no clear mechanism of
implementation; and to some areas which, in the opinion of the dele-
gates to the Inter-Agency Meeting, could be considered for inclusion
in the Work Programme by the CDCC.

Table 3

A. Items to be referred back to the Agencies

Growth and occupational mobility of the labour force	ILO/CELADE
Collective CDCC action on health, nutrition and development of human resources	PAHO/UNEP/UNICEF
Setting up of a sub-regional institution to monitor and assist in the prevention of epidemics and the spreads of communicable diseases	PAHO/UNEP/UNICEF
Developing public information media and cultural extension as a component for implementation of educational and cultural policies	UNESCO/UNEP
Expanding Inter-Caribbean trade including organization of markets and import substitution at the Caribbean level	UNCTAD/UNIDO/ Centre for Housing/OTC
Considering mechanisms to restrict or eliminate the adverse influence of transnational enterprises	Centre on Trans-national Corporations/UNCTAD
Co-ordinating and simplifying tariffs and customs procedures	UNCTAD/ICAO
Identifying the problems faced by CDCC countries in international trade	UNCTAD/IMCO
Analysing the real economic and social contribution of tourism	UN/OTC/UNEP/ILO/ICAO /Centre for Housing
Formulating multi-country strategy and projects for tourism development	UN/OTC/UNEP/ILO/ICAO /Centre for Housing
Devising a scheme for adequately equipped coastal shipping to complement WISCO and large cargo liners and provide tranship-ment services	IMCO/UNCTAD
Harmonizing shipping legislation	IMCO/UNCTAD
Establishing transport users councils in the Caribbean	ICAO/UNCTAD
Co-ordinating port improvement policies	UNCTAD/IMCO
Establishing navigation schools and other marine institutions for training seamen	IMCO/ILO
Improving transport inter-communications system	ICAO/ITU
Improving telephonic, telegraphic and postal communications	ITU/UPU

Problems of food storage and processing peculiar to Caribbean conditions	FAO/UNIDO
Direct linkages between agriculture and industry particularly agro-industries, forest-based industries	FAO/UNIDO/Centre for Housing
Application of the programme of coastal area development and management	*UN OETO/IMCO/ Centre for Housing
Environmental problems	IMCO/UNEP/Centre for Housing
Bringing together associations of producers-exporters for reciprocal co-operation in the marketing of agricultural products	FAO/UNCTAD
Preparation of feasibility studies for setting up multi-country Caribbean enterprises	UNIDO/SELA/UNCTAD
Establishment of the Caribbean data bank (embracing technological, socio-economic and methodological data)	UNIDO/ICAO/UNCTAD
Establishment of an appropriate system for the exchange and dissemination of information to "target clients" related to the formation, functioning and management of human settlements	UNIDO/Centre for Housing
Co-operation for the development of national building industries through co-ordinated research, studies and training on organization, the use of local resources and the improvement of designs and building techniques	UNIDO/Centre for Housing
Machinery for co-operation in the transfer and adaptation of improved technology and the development of indigenous technologies	UNIDO/UNESCO/ IDB/UNCTAD
Collaboration among Caribbean Universities and Research Institutions on science and technology, production and processing of food, rural health and education in its relationship to development (Specialist meeting of Rectors)	UNIDO/UNESCO

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* The programme on coastal area development is a co-operative one including all relevant Agencies and organizations of the UN system.

B. <u>Items to be referred back to Governments for consideration</u>

Collective CDCC action in organization of Leisure, particularly sport development (indicated in CDCC Work Programme)

Radio regulation and frequency management suggested by ITU

Development of Maritime Radio-communications suggested by ITU

Establishment of a regional training centre in telecommunications suggested by ITU

Seminar for Maritime and Port Administrators suggested by IMCO

Co-ordination of Air Transport, suggested by ICAO

iv)   Proposals by UN Secretariat bodies

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Important resources have been identified within the United
Nations Secretariat to meet the CDCC priorities. The Department of
Economic and Social Affairs, through its various sub-divisions, have
put forward a set of proposals that are classified following the same
pattern used previously for the Specialized Agencies in tables 1 to 3.

The UNDP also had a relevant contribution during the Meeting but
its activities are not mentioned separately, since this programme
finances most of the projects and proposals presented by the Agencies
and by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

Table 4

Activities of the United Nations Secretariat
to meet the CDCC Priorities

i)   Activities specially designed or modified to meet the
     CDCC priorities

     To focus on the Caribbean, surveys, reviews and reports on:

     - Evaluation of national programmes and institutional
       arrangements to increase popular participation in
       development efforts.

     - Guidelines on rural development programmes.

     - Methodologies to appraise the effectiveness of socio-
       economic development programmes in reaching intended
       beneficiaries and guidelines for social welfare
       programmes.

     - Participation of Women in public life and in the
       development process.

     To analyse the programme and medium-term plans of all the Agencies
interested in a given CDCC priority to determine which specific aspects
could be carried out by each one of them and to call upon the Agencies
to join with the CDCC Secretariat to implement such activities.

     To support the Documentation Centre with data on low-cost housing
and human settlements.

ii) Ad Referendum Action that can be undertaken to meet the
     CDCC Priorities

     To analyse in the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian
Affairs, the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies
together with the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, the
implications of the CDCC priorities on tourism and to propose an
Inter-Agency Plan of Action within the framework of the approved
medium-term plans.

     To analyse in the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian
Affairs, the CDCC priorities on rural development in a likewise manner
and to propose an Inter-Agency Plan of Action within the framework of
the approved medium-term plans.

To realise in the Section on Crime Prevention of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, a study related to the export of crime in the context of tourism.

To lend the assistance given by the Office of Technical Co-operation to countries in the Caribbean region to serve some purpose of the region as a whole.

To expand the training course on bargaining capacity or negotiations with transnational corporations organized by the Centre on Transnational Corporations in connection with the Guyana Government in order to cover all the CDCC countries.

To provide advisory services in administrative, legislative, coastal management techniques, coastal technology, marine technology, through the Institute of Marine Affairs.

To extract from the study on identification of some major problems relating to coastal area development the considerations dealing with the CDCC countries.

To orient activities in coastal legislation or coastal administration to satisfy the needs of the CDCC.

iii) <u>On-going Multi-country activities related to the CDCC Priorities</u>

Assistance in physical planning for the Eastern Caribbean (RLA/238) (CHBP)

Research on Housing and Building, building materials, use of local resources, building techniques, physical and urban planning (CHBP)

Strategies for tourism development in the Eastern Caribbean (CHBP)

Multi-sectoral regional planning (OTC)

Development of Regional and Sub-regional Statistical Services (OTC)

Training in language and conference services (OTC)

Civil Service Training Centre (OTC)

Latin American Development Centre (OTC)

Research and information gathering on transnationals (UN Centre on Transnational Corporations)

Elaboration of a Code of Conduct for transnationals (UN Centre on Transnational Corporations)

Technical Training and Advisory Services (UN Centre on Transnational Corporations)

Statistical Development in the Eastern Caribbean (Statistical Office)

Statistical Development in the CARICOM Secretariat (Statistical Office)

Centre for dissemination of coastal technologies

iv) <u>Items to be referred back to Governments for further consideration</u>

Future of air transport suggested by CHBP

Port improvement suggested by CHBP

Setting up of a professional group to discuss problems of human settlements (recommendation of the Vancouver Conference on HABITAT) suggested by CHBP

Follow-up Inter-Agency Meeting next year to assess the process of implementation of CDCC priorities suggested by ESA.

Annex 1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

United Nations Specialized Agencies

UNESCO	Mr. Yeni Lijadu Deputy Director UNESCO Liaison Office, N.Y. Mr. Alfonso de Silva Representative for the English- Speaking Caribbean and Surinam Mr. George Young Field Programme Officer, ED/OPS/LAT
ICAO	Mr. Clifford C.E. Bellringer Chief Ground Branch Air Nagivation Bureau
ILO	Mr. Zin Henry Director Caribbean Area Office
IMCO	Mr. Fernando Plaza Regional Programme Officer for Latin America
ITU	Mr. Lawrence Jones Adviser, Caribbean Area
UNICEF	Mr. Victor Soler-Sala Representative, Bogota-Colombia
FAO	Mr. Carlos A. Wirth Economist Joint FAO/ECLA Agricultural Division
PAHO/WHO	Mr. José R. Teruel Supervisor Human Resources Development Division of Human Resources and Research Pan American Health Organization/ World Health Organization Dr. Karl A. Western Chief Communicable Diseases Department Pan American Health Organization Regional Office of the World Health Organization

PAHO/WHO (Cont'd)	Mr. Jorge Peña Mohr Regional Advisor in Health Care Administration, PAHO
	Mr. Stavros A. Malafatopoulos Director WHO Liaison Office, N.Y.

Other United Nations Bodies

UNCTAD	Mr. Radomiro Tomic Regional Adviser for Latin America
UNIDO	Mr. A.J. Aizenstat Director, New York Office
	Mr. James Strattow Crooke Senior Industrial Development Officer
UNDP	Mr. Michael Gucovsky Chief Division for Regional Projects Regional Bureau for Latin America
	Mr. Michael Potashnik Regional Bureau for Latin America
UNEP	Mr. Trevor L. Boothe Co-ordinator, UNEP Caribbean Programme
UNDRO	Mr. Alexander E. Squadrilli Director, N.Y. Liaison Office
CENTRE ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS	Mr. Alberto Jiménez de Lucio Deputy Executive Director
	Mr. Gustave Feissel Acting Assistant Director-in-Charge

Inter-Governmental Bodies

CARICOM	Mr. Joseph A. Tyndall Deputy Secretary-General Caribbean Community Secretariat
WISA	Mr. Lionel A. Thomas Trade Commissioner, Eastern Caribbean Commission West Indies Associated States Council of Ministers

CDB

Mr. Owen Jefferson
Director
Economics and Project Analysis Division
Caribbean Development Bank

U.N. Office of Inter-Agency Affairs and Co-ordination

Mr. Frederick Lister
Secretary of the Administrative
Committee on Co-ordination
Inter-Agency Affairs and Co-ordination

Mr. Patrizio Civili
Inter-Agency Affairs Officer

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Mr. Louis A. Wiltshire
Acting Deputy Director and
Officer-in-Charge
Office of the Under Secretary-General
for Economic and Social Affairs

Mrs. Carmen Korn
Deputy Director
Americas Branch OTC/ESA

Mr. J. Gabriel Velázques-Muñoz
Officer-in-Charge of South America
Section and Central America, Caribbean
and Regional Projects Section, OTC

Mr. Henry Hof
Programme Management Officer, OTC

Mr. Wilson Garcés
Deputy Director-in-Charge, CHBP/ESA

Mr. Evner Ergun
Chief
Technical Co-operation Section
(Africa and Americas)
Centre for Housing, Building
and Planning

Mr. Jean-Pierre Levy
Chief
Ocean Economics and Technology Office

Mr. Eapen Chacko
Economic Affairs Officer/OETO

Mr. A. González-Gandolfi
Chief, Building Section
Centre for Housing, Building and Planning

Mr. Lawrence Moore
Centre for Social Development and
Humanitarian Affairs

Mr. Gerald Desmond
Senior Social Affairs Officer
Centre for Social Development
and Humanitarian Affairs

Mr. Octavio Cabello
Associate Director-in-Charge
Population Division

Mr. Isidore Nyaboya
Special Assistant to the Director
Centre for Housing, Building and Planning

Mr. Richard May
Technical Adviser, ESA/CHBP

Mr. Janusz Z. Cienpinski
Chief
Planning Section/CHBP

Mr. Tarik Carim
Technical Adviser/CHBP

Mr. John Davidson Miller
Technical Adviser/CHBP

Mrs. Anna Bogusz
Social Affairs Officer/CHBP

Secretariat of the Meeting

Mr. Jorge Viteri de la Huerta
Director
Office of the Executive Secretary
ECLA

Mr. Nessim Arditi
Director
Division of Operations
ECLA

Mr. Silbourne St. A. Clarke
Director
ECLA Office for the Caribbean

Mr. Jean Casimir
Social Affairs Officer
ECLA Office for the Caribbean

Mr. Jorge L. Somoza
Adviser to the Director
CELADE

Annex 2

COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF PROJECTS

- COUNTRY ORIENTED -

REPORTED ON-GOING IN

CDCC COUNTRIES

COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF ON-GOING
COUNTRY-ORIENTED PROJECTS IN CDCC COUNTRIES

FAO

Antigua	- * ANT/74/005	- Pilot Centre for Hides, Skins and Animal By-products utilization
	ANT/TF/2 FH	- Pilot Scheme for the Modernization of Fishing Boats
Bahamas	- * BHA/71/572) BHA/75/004)	- Fishery Development Study
	* BHA/74/005	- Agricultural Planning and Development
Barbados	- * BAR/73/005	- Agricultural Planning and Development for Food Production
	* BAR/75/005	- Agricultural Surveys and Censuses Training
Cuba	- * CUB/73/007	- Fisheries Research Development
	* CUB/74/001	- Investigation of the different factors influencing Animal Reproduction of various Domestic Species under sub-tropical conditions
	* CUB/74/004	- Agricultural Documentation and Information Centre (equipment only)
	* CUB/74/006	- Raising of Marine and Saltwater Fishes
	TF/CUB 2 (SWE)	- Meat Industry Development Institute
	TF/CUB 4 (DEN)	- Milk Industry Development Institute
	TF/CUB 5	- Centre for the Production and Development of Functional Fish Protein Concentrate, Phase I
Dominica	- * DMI/74/006	- Animal Production and Animal Health

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* UNDP assisted projects.

Dominican Republic -	* DOM/71/516	-	Pastures and Livestock Development
	* DOM/74/005	-	Training in Toxicology
	* DOM/73/010	-	Agricultural Planning
	DOM/TF.2 (DOM)	-	Agricultural Extension in the Cibao Valley
Grenada	- * GRN/74/008	-	Pilot Vegetable Production Unit
	* GRN/74/013	-	Accelerated Propagation of Plants
	* GRN/74/019	-	Fisheries Project
	* GRN/74/021	-	Watershed Demonstration Unit
	* GRN/74/022	-	Agricultural Marketing Manager (OPAS)
	* GRN/72/009	-	Veterinary Assistance and Training
Guyana	- * GUY/75/004	-	Forest Industries
Haiti	- * HAI/68/001	-	Animal Health
	* HAI/70/001	-	Agricultural Statistics
	* HAI/70/006	-	Milk and Cheese Production
	* HAI/72/012	-	Reafforestation, Erosion Control and Improvement of Natural Forests
	* HAI/73/001	-	Regional Integrated Development of the lower Gonaives Valley
	* HAI/73/003	-	Agricultural Planning
	* HAI/73/004	-	Rural Development and Applied Nutrition Programme
	* HAI/74/010	-	Development of Coffee Production
	* HAI/74/018	-	Livestock Development in the South and Centre of Haiti
	HAI/FH.6	-	Extension of Damien Milk Plant
Jamaica	- * JAM/67/505	-	Forestry Development and Watershed Management in the Upland Region, Phase III
	* JAM/73/016	-	Commercial Fisheries Training
	TF/JAM 3	-	Irrigation
Montserrat	- * MOT/74/002	-	Fisheries Adviser
	* MOT/74/003	-	Establishment of a Tannery

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* UNDP assisted projects.

St. Kitts	- * STK/74/008	-	Manager of Central Marketing Corporation (OPAS)
St. Lucia	- * STL/74/010	-	Veterinary Training (Fellowships only)
	* STL/74/023	-	Fellowships in Fisheries
St. Vincent	- * STV/74/010	-	Fishing Industry
Surinam	- * SUR/71/506	-	Forestry Development
Trinidad & Tobago	- * TRI/70/005	-	Forestry Development
Turks & Caicos Islands	- *.TCI/73/001	-	Fellowships in Fisheries

ICAO

Barbados	- * BAR/72/002	-	Development of Civil Aviation
Netherlands Antilles	- * NAN/71/507	-	Civil Aviation
Trinidad & Tobago	- * TRI/72/008	-	Development of Civil Aviation
	* TRI/76/002	-	Civil Aviation Training

ILO

Antigua	- * ANT/75/001	-	Employment and Manpower Development
Bahamas	- * BHA/74/007	-	Co-operatives, Organization and Training
Barbados	- * BAR/74/009	-	Co-operative Organization
	* BAR/75/001	-	Business Management Development
	* BAR/74/012	-	Occupational Health
	* BAR/75/002	-	Clerical & Secretarial Training
	* BAR/74/006	-	Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled

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* UNDP assisted projects.

Cuba	- * CUB/75/003	-	Training for the Hotel and Tourism Industry
Dominica	- * DMI/74/003	-	Social Security
Dominican Republic	- * DOM/73/003	-	Household Surveys on Employment and Unemployment
Guyana	- * GUY/75/005	-	Advanced Technical and Vocational Training
Haiti	- * HAI/73/005	-	Vocational Training
Jamaica	- * JAM/75/005	-	Rehabilitation of the Handicapped
	ILO/UNFPA	-	Project on Workers Education in regard to Family Life Welfare
Netherlands Antilles	- * NAN/72/002	-	Arts and Crafts Centre
	* NAN/72/006	-	Hotel Training
St. Kitts	- * STK/74/001	-	Social Security
St. Lucia	- * STL/74/005	-	Occupational Health and Safety
	* STL/74/016	-	Labour Legislation
	* STL/74/020	-	Social Security
Surinam	- * SUR/74/002	-	Vocational Training
Trinidad & Tobago	- * TRI/73/006	-	Managing Agricultural Enterprises
	* TRI/73/001	-	Co-operative Training and Curriculum Development
	* TRI/74/002	-	Management Training

IMCO

Cuba	- * CUB/71/004	-	Fellowships in Port Operations
Grenada	- * GRN/74/006	-	Port Administration
Jamaica	- JAM/74/011	-	Port and Shipping Development (in association with UNCTAD)

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* UNDP assisted projects.

ITU

Belize	- * BZE/72/003	-	Belize Telephone Authority
Cuba	- * CUB/73/004	-	Development of the Central Telecommunication Laboratory 1/
Guyana	- * GUY/73/003	-	Telecommunication Training Centre
Jamaica	- * JAM/72/009	-	Electronic and Telecommunication Training Centre
Netherlands Antilles	- * NAN/74/007	-	Telecommunication Training Centre
Surinam	- Funds-in-Trust	-	Telecommunication Training Centre
	- Funds-in-Trust	-	Consultants on administration and management for L.T.T.
Trinidad & Tobago	- * TRI/72/010	-	Telecommunication Administration 1/
	- * TRI/73/005	-	Telecommunication Training Centre

PAHO

Antigua	- * ANT/72/002	-	Administration and Management of Holberton Hospital, St. John's
	* ANT/74/008	-	Water Administration
Bahamas	- * BHA/72/004	-	Hospital Administration
Barbados	- * BAR/68/007	-	Hospital Administration
	* BAR/73/002	-	Animal and Human Health
	* BAR/74/018	-	Improvement of Health Care Services
	* BAR/74/013	-	Public Health Engineering
	* BAR/74/015	-	Solid Waste Management
Grenada	- * GRN/72/013	-	Hospital Administration
Guyana	- * GUY/68/010	-	Nursing Services
	* GUY/71/518	-	Development of Water Supply

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* UNDP assisted projects.

1/ Concluding in 1976.

Jamaica	- * JAM/73/001	-	Animal Health
	* JAM/75/004	-	Health Care Facilities
Montserrat	- * MOT/68/005	-	Hospital Administration
St. Kitts	- * STK/69/001	-	Hospital Administration
St. Lucia	- * STL/69/001	-	Hospital Administration
St. Vincent	- * STV/68/006	-	Hospital Administration
Surinam	- * SUR/70/504	-	Water Supplies and Sewerage
Trinidad & Tobago	- * TRI/74/005	-	Animal Health Assistance
	* TRI/68/007	-	Hospital Administration
	* TRI/74/003	-	Assistance to Water and Sewerage Authority
	* TRI/74/004	-	School of Dental Nursing
Turks & Caicos Islands	- * TCI/75/003	-	Development of Nursing Manpower

UNCTAD

Belize	- * BZE/75/003	-	Assistance to the Belize Customs Administration
Cuba	- * CUB/73/003	-	Maritime Port Information System
Dominican Republic	- * DOM/76/003	-	Export Promotion
Haiti	- * HAI/76/...	-	Trade Promotion
Jamaica	- * JAM/74/011	-	Maritime Port Development

UNEP

Jamaica	- Javanex Project	-	Environmental pre-audit study for a bauxite facility

UNESCO

Antigua	- *	-	Educational Planning and Statistics Adviser

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* UNDP assisted projects.

Jamaica	- * JAM/72/010	- National Literacy Project
St. Lucia	- * STL/72/017	- Arts and Crafts Development
	* STL/72/018	- Technical and Vocational Curricula
	* STL/72/019	- Agricultural Education Adviser
	* STL/74/012	- Cultural Activities
St. Vincent	- * STV/74/006	- Adult Education
Turks & Caicos Islands	- * TCI/75/004	- Fellowship in Teacher Training
	* TCI/75/002	- Fellowship in Librarianship

UNICEF

Belize	- Services for Children-Mother and Child Health
Cuba	- Health Services
	Services for Children
	Child-feeding System, Havana
	Preventive Dental Services
Dominican Republic	- Health Services
	Education
	Social Planning
Guyana	- Health Services
	Education : Child Guidance
Haiti	- Health Services
	Education
	Nutrition and Rural Development
	Development of social planning activities
	Services for Children
Jamaica:	- Youth development and pre-vocational training
Surinam	- Health Services village water supply

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* UNDP assisted projects

UNIDO

Caribbean	- DP/CAR/74/006	-	Investment Corporation
	- DP/CAR/73/001	-	Industrial Promotion and Management Consultancy Unit
	- TF/CAR/75/001	-	Industrial Promotion and Management Consultancy Unit
Netherlands Antilles	- DP/NAN/73/001	-	Industrial Development and Export Promotion
Bahamas	- DP/BHA/73/002	-	Industrial Development and Export Promotion
	- IS/BHA/74/009	-	Revival of Sugar Mill, Abaco
Barbados	- DP/BAR/72/004	-	National Standards Institute
Cuba	- IS/CUB/75/005	-	Licensing Agreements
	- DP/CUB/72/007	-	Establishment of Industrial Information Services
	- DP/CUB/74/011	-	Research Centre for the Fermentation Industry
	- DP/CUB/74/002	-	Corrosion Protection in Chemical Plants
	- IS/CUB/75/002	-	Pilot Plant for Protective Coatings
	- IS/CUB/75/001	-	Investigation of the Production of Contraceptives
	- IS/CUB/75/003	-	Adviser on Hormone Plants
	- IS/CUB/75/004	-	Adviser on Production of Intrauterine Devices
	- DP/CUB/73/006	-	Research and Development Centre for Industrialization of Bagasse (UNDP executing agency)
	- RP/CUB/76/001	-	Training in marketing management
	76/002	-	Training in project planning
	76/003	-	Training in industrial project evaluation
Dominican Republic	- DP/DOM/74/007	-	Industrial Consultancy
Guyana	- IS/GUY/75/009	-	Assistance to Small Industries Corporation
	IS/GUY/75/008	-	Evaluation of a Mini-Steel Plant Project
	IS/GUY/74/019	-	Agricultural Machinery Manuf. Proj. Formulation Mission

Guyana (cont'd)	- VC/GUY/75/083	-	Maintenance Week
	- RP/GUY/76/001	-	Training in pharmaceuticals
	- IS/GUY/75/001	-	Assistance to the Kaolin Glass and Cement Industry
Haiti	- DP/HAI/74/013	-	Industrial Programming
	- RP/HAI/76/004	-	Training in aluminium alloys
Jamaica	- IS/JAM/74/005	-	Trans. Shipment and Industrial Free Zones Complex
	- DP/JAM/72/007	-	Management and Training Services to Textile Industry
	- IS/JAM/75/006	-	Consultant to General Manager of Commercial Toolroom
	- IS/JAM/75/001	-	Development of Ceramics Industry
Montserrat	- IS/MOT/74/007	-	Production of Structural Ceramics
St. Kitts	- DP/STK/75/002	-	Extension Services for Small Scale Industries
	- IS/STK/74/016	-	Footwear Industry
Trinidad & Tobago	- DP/TRI/69/505	-	Caribbean Industrial Research Institute
	- VC/TRI/74/089	-	Linkage between Industrial Research Institutions
	- IS/TRI/75/001	-	Prep. Mission, Ass. to Joint Caribbean Aluminium Projects
	- DP/TRI/74/001	-	Development of Tool and Dye Production

UN Office of Technical Co-operation and Centre for Housing, Building and Planning

Antigua	- * ANT/74/002	-	Electrical Instruments Maintenance and Meter Testing
	- * ANT/74/003	-	Assistance in Transport
	- * ANT/74/014	-	Economic Planning
Bahamas	- * BHA/74/004	-	Water Resource Development
	* BHA/74/006	-	Improvement of Grants Town Nassau
	* BHA/74/008	-	Modern Government Accounting Methods and Practices

Barbados	- * BAR/74/002	- Tax Administration
	* BAR/74/005	- Public Administration Training
	* BAR/74/011	- Continuous Household Sampling Survey
Dominica	- * DMI/74/002	- Economic Development Planning
	- * DMI/74/009	- Physical Planning
Grenada	- * GRN/74/010	- Printing
	* GRN/74/020	- Legal Expert
	* GRN/75/002	- National Accounting
Guyana	- * GUY/74/001	- Topographic Division
	* GUY/74/005	- Urban and Regional Planning
	* GUY/74/006	- Management Consultant
Haiti	- HAI/SD/0970	- Housing, Physical Planning and Building
Jamaica	- * JAM/71/519	- Civil Service Training
Netherlands Antilles	- * NAN/74/003	- Economic Relations
St. Lucia	- * STL/74/001	- Physical Planning
	* STL/74/013	- Rehabilitation of Prisoners
	* STL/74/003	- Quantity Surveying
St. Vincent	- * STV/74/002	- Public Administration
	* STV/74/003	- National Accounting
	* STV/75/001	- Electrical Inspection
Surinam	- * SUR/71/509	- Public Service Improvement
Trinidad & Tobago	- * TRI/71/509	- Administrative Improvement Programme
	* TRI/72/003	- Tax Accountants
	* TRI/72/006	- Legal Adviser
	* TRI/72/009	- Tax Lawyer
	* TRI/72/011	- Institute of Marine Affairs

* UNDP assisted projects.

UPU

St. Kitts	- * STK/74/007	-	Postal Services
Trinidad & Tobago	- * TRI/71/005	-	Post Office Operations

WMO

Bahamas	- * BHA/72/001	-	Meteorology
Barbados	- * BAR/74/010	-	Training in Applied Meteorology
Jamaica	- * JAM/73/002	-	Cooper's Hill Radar Station
St. Lucia	- * STL/74/007	-	Training in Meteorology

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* UNDP assisted projects.

Annex 3

Statement by Mr. S. St. A. Clarke
Director
ECLA Office for the Caribbean

Statement by Mr. S. St. A. Clarke, Director,
ECLA Office for the Caribbean

Wednesday 30 June 1976

Mr. Chairman, my remarks will be in two parts. The first devoted
to items 2 and 4, to respond to some specific questions that were asked
during interventions, and to make some comments and elaborations which
will give pointers to dealing with item 5. The second part will be to
give some first thoughts as to how item 5 can be tackled.

I think we would all agree that views had become largely crystallized
in the last hour and a half yesterday afternoon and at that stage bearing
in mind the content of the interventions that were made in the last two
hours, it was more clear to see the dimensions of the CDCC programme and
the framework in which it had been constructed. It was relevant too
that some of the earlier comments that the programme was a massive one
which could not all be implemented at once, had by yesterday afternoon
narrowed down, consciously or unconsciously, in the statements of some
of the people making interventions, into a process of selection and of
giving precision to some of the subject headings. That is, it had
narrowed down into an indication of those things which are possible in
the short run, and those others which could be considered for the medium
run, but which would require some further preliminary work in identifying
not only the specific aspects of action but also the inputs that would
need to be combined for carrying out the activity.

It is my experience, Mr. Chairman, that the ECLA Office has never
been asked to do things which are possible, always it is the impossible;
and this is only one of the more recent examples. In this regard, while
I recall in one intervention the statement that 1977 would not be a very
good year, from my standpoint 1977 will be a very good year. Good, for
the reason that the CDCC programme by its orientation insists on improving
efficiencies in the utilization of the resources available to the Caribbean
and because of the restrictions that we face in 1977 it will force us to

act within the framework of the terms of reference. This presents to
all of us a challenge which was identified by the speaker from the ESA
and put in much better terms than I would myself have put it.

It seems to me that if I summarise the parameters that we have to
play with, very briefly, the remainder of my remarks would fall into
place. First, we have a situation where the governments themselves
identified what they felt in their experience were the main problems.
We also have the indication that we should concentrate more on short
and medium term activities because of the dynamics of the Caribbean
situation. We have the recognition by the governments that while there
might be some sources of additional resources we cannot begin by putting
our dependence on that. We have the recognition that there are several
programmes which by being approached in a more regional and collective
manner can yield better results. In this regard the reference by the
CARICOM representative to half empty buses put in very clear perspective
the kinds of considerations that were discussed among the Ministers at
Havana. What has been going on here and which reached crystallization
during the course of yesterday afternoon has been a first step in
reconciling global policies with sub-regional priorities. The sub-
regional priorities are in the CDCC programme. The global policies
are in the medium term plans of the United Nations bodies. This first
step would provide the output from this meeting of a list of activities
on which we can immediately embark. That is the first group.

Secondly, a list of activities which need further clarification so
that the inputs and the way in which they would be combined (way or
ways, I will come to that later), can be spelled out more precisely;
and beyond that, a list of items from the programme for which there
is not yet any clear support either in terms of budget or persons, and
which might involve going back to the governments to indicate that if
they regard it as a serious priority then there will need to be some
readjustments between the CDCC programme and national programmes. That
is the first output as I see it from this meeting. The second is that
the United Nations system could take more comprehensively and in sharper
perspective into their own planning the sub-regional requirements, and
in this regard the report of the Havana meeting can be seen as a first

feed-back which I am quite sure many agencies have not yet taken into account in their planning activities.

There are some other parameters and the most important is that given the complexity of patterns and relationships in the Caribbean, culture patterns, diverse languages, political structures, economic organizations, given all of this, the governments recognized that concerted action was required on their part if better use of resources was to be made and if there was to be significant progress towards co-ordination among themselves. There is implicit in this the necessity for concerted action on the other side, that is on the side of the UN system; and I am quite sure that every agency has in the last few years faced the problem to a greater or lesser extent that their programmes lose in effectiveness by being dispersed over several small countries resulting in small inputs which are not meaningful either in terms of overcoming the problem or in terms of utilization of the specialist expertise. This pattern in the CDCC therefore means concerted action on the government side, and means concerted action on the UN side; and from the point of view of the Caribbean countries, it means also building up on the experience of the inter-governmental bodies in the Caribbean region which already have accumulated some experience in integration. In fact, this is one of the cardinal points in the work programme, and it has implications not only for the immediate present but also for programming the activities beyond 1977.

There is the further parameter which we find in the work programme and to which reference was made in several statements, that projects and programmes are extremely expensive; and they are expensive on two counts, (i) recruitment through the UN system carries high pro forma costs, and (ii) recruitment of people from outside the area involves a prior period of familiarization and orientation. So we find in the work programme the suggestion by the governments that fuller use should be made of expertise which is available in the region, and in my remarks where I will use as examples two projects, I will come back to this question of utilization of local expertise. It is evident that close familiarity with the problems and with the possibilities for adapting solutions found in other places to Caribbean

circumstances is an essential ingredient in this process we are asked
to implement of bringing higher efficiency to the use of available
resources.

Finally, there is the most important edict laid down by the
governments that whatever strategies are selected, they must come
basically from the Caribbean itself, if the strategies are to stand
any chance of success. And in this regard when spelling out the
priorities in Havana the governments placed very great stress on
technical co-operation. In fact, several Ministers regarded it,
I should say the majority of Ministers, regarded it as the greatest
priority. They spelt it out in terms of promoting reciprocal means
of disseminating the favourable results of actions obtained in some
of the CDCC countries to other CDCC countries. This was a point
which came out again in the presentation made by the representative of
CARICOM because if one bears in mind the diversity in the Caribbean
it is easy to see that dissemination of information has implications
on the language side and also on the publications side; and this
again relates to the two examples I will use later.

I made the remark that 1977 will be a very good year, and I say
this in terms of the extent to which ECLA and the Caribbean can digest
inputs of resources. If there had been no budgetary restraints the
reflex action most likely would be that to meet the CDCC work programme
we would provide substantial additional resources and this would mean
putting more experts in the field. Already we have been in situations
where there have been too many experts, and it has been beyond the
digestive capacity of some of the countries. We have also been in
the situation of programmes proceeding slower than was intended mainly
because they could not be digested. The extent of effectiveness of a
programme or project depends very much on the ability of the individual
country to provide counterpart, and I am sure that nearly every agency
has been in the position of having to comment on the difficulty of
obtaining counterpart personnel. From the standpoint of ECLA we will
need to gear ourselves to this programme, and consequently the
co-ordination that we will apply to the programme has to be built up
at a succeedingly cumulative rate; so it is a good thing that agencies

cannot immediately, all together, and on any significant and expansive scale, push inputs into the programmes. In this regard it gives us a breathing space to gear our own capacity to absorb.

To answer a specific question 'what is the capacity of the CDCC Secretariat?' and so as not to give any impression that I am evading the question, I would remark first that the CDCC Secretariat is ECLA. Second, that on a day-to-day basis the first line of the ECLA machinery for implementing the programme is based in the Office for the Caribbean, and the second line is in the rest of the ECLA system whether it be at Santiago or Mexico or Bogota, or any of the other offices of ECLA. It is significant in this respect that the Havana meeting was serviced mainly by staff from Mexico and Santiago because the kinds of skills that were needed at that time were placed mainly at the ECLA Office in Santiago. It is significant too that servicing of this present meeting is a joint Port-of-Spain/Santiago activity supported by the Regional Commissions Section here at Headquarters. In implementing this programme however, we will be drawing not only on that part of ECLA which appears in the Regular Budget but on the whole ECLA system, and by this I mean ILPES, CELADE, and inevitably also on the joint activities that ECLA performs with FAO, UNIDO and other organizations.

To be more specific, what have we got at Port-of-Spain? At this time there are on board 5 professional officers aside from myself. I have a Social Affairs Officer, General Economist, Agricultural Economist, Administrative Officer, and a Regional Adviser - Economics (a general economist who gives most of his time to responding to requests from individual governments and to supporting activities in the integration bodies). We also have 16 General Service category staff, 4 of which are assigned entirely on research activities. Beyond this, we have 2 vacant professional posts, one in transport and the other formerly utilized in monetary and fiscal policies; to these should be added the 4 professional posts approved at the last session of the General Assembly, and 5 General Service category posts also approved at the last General Assembly session. In total, when all of the recruitment procedures are concluded, there will be about 40 persons on board.

I cannot give you a similar specific indication of our second line of resources, because this depends on drawing these resources from other parts of the ECLA system, and it depends on the specific activity which is on-going and the requirements for particular types of expertise. You will already have heard of the intention of CELADE to decentralize somewhat to the Caribbean; and to the extent that they are able, ILPES will also give support to the sub-regional programme. I do not put a great deal of faith myself in saying that one has X number of posts because I have found that capacity in terms of work is related to a great many other things too. I have indicated the number of posts we have but even with what we have on board we would not have been able to prepare a particular project, to which I will make reference later, without an input from Santiago; and it is significant that this input was only a matter of having a particular skill for a period of 5 days. Capacity therefore is related more to having skills which are needed when you need them, and it is in this respect that the CDCC programme has its strength by trying to draw from the whole UN system particular skills for particular activities at particular times, taking up slack in the system which otherwise would be wasted.

I would conclude my comments on the ECLA Caribbean Office by saying that we have three types of activities: research, which is devoted to (a) evaluation of economic performance in the countries, I think most of the agencies will be familiar with the <u>Overview of Economic Activity</u> which we put out each year; (b) research for supporting ECLA head office regional projects for evaluation of the strategy for the Second Development Decade and for inputs to the New International Economic Order; and (c) research for specific project activities authorized in the ECLA work programme. The second type of activity is our advisory function, advisory not only to the governments on their requests but also to the UN system. From time to time agencies draw on our particular knowledge gained from proximity to the situation in developing and orienting their own approaches to the Caribbean. Thirdly, we have the operational activities which largely were devoted to assisting with the integration process and which have gradually become more specialized subject-wise as the integration bodies have developed their own expertise and their abilities to deal not only

with day-to-day supervision of integration but also the development of new strategies. By integration I am referring now to CARICOM, the CDB, the ECCM Secretariat, WISA, and newer efforts like the Caribbean Investment Corporation. All of these bodies have come out of the integration exercise, and taken together they carry a very integrated programme with a division of functions to which we in ECLA give support on particular aspects from time to time.

I come now to the work programme of the CDCC and the list of headings that form the annex to the agenda before this meeting. The primary purpose for me has been to learn which projects already in the budgeted global programmes of the agencies, bear direct correspondence to activities authorized in the CDCC work programme and therefore provide possibilities for initiating immediate action. From the interventions during the course of the discussion, I endeavoured to amend the list of agencies noted along the side of that annex, and I found that there were very few items in which only a single agency had an interest. In part this is due to the fact that the headings are broad and each agency has an interest in some particular aspect that may not have been fully foreseen when the heading was set down. For this reason I have come to the conclusion that aside from the first group of projects on which some immediate action is possible, there is a second group on which work needs to be done in giving more precision not just to the heading, but to the aspects for which each agency has a particular interest either in terms of projects which are already on-going, or in terms of an activity which needs to be referred back to governments for endorsement or for readjustment with national projects.

I should make it clear at this point that the CDCC programme was seen by the governments as something which would complement the bilateral activities between the agencies and the governments. It was never intended as a substitute or a replacement for national projects conducted by the agencies. It certainly was seen as a means for rationalizing those projects which the governments identified as falling in areas where they could take concerted action. And this is what is in the programme. I discovered too that in the list there are some projects set down which are ruled out, at this time anyhow, because on the basis

of what has been said so far and which in some cases indicate that
agencies will refer back to their headquarters, there are not presently
possibilities for action in the sense that global projects do not
correspond to the items in the CDCC work programme. In this respect
the CDCC work programme immediately becomes a point for feed-back on
which the agencies can act.

I address myself now to another specific question that came up in
several interventions: how will the programme be implemented?', and
by this I understood the question to mean how they would be implemented
at the day-to-day level, not in terms of budgetary provisions, but at
the level of inputs of expertise, at the level of giving precision to
these ideas in the work programme, at the level of being able to show
results. To reply to this question I have decided to select two of
the projects, and projects might not be the correct term to use, two
of the actions which was spelled out in the paper that was circulated
jointly by UNESCO and ECLA. We had the fortune to be able to consult
over a fairly lengthy period with the UNESCO representatives at sub-
regional level. It happened that we met on the Caribbean conference
circuit in several places, so it was a continuing dialogue, whether
it was in Trinidad or Guyana or St. Kitts, and out of this evolved
four precise areas on which some activity has already commenced. One
area relates to the language barrier which was set down in the paper
that was circulated, as the third activity; the other relates to
documentation - the establishment of some suitable documentation
activities, which is the fourth activity in the paper.

The technique that will be used in tackling the language barrier
problem is that UNESCO will immediately provide the input of an adviser.
He will formulate the frame for a feasibility project which will require
some field work, which field work will be carried out by the national
commissions of UNESCO thereby utilizing at lower cost expertise already
in the region. The results of the work from the national commissions
coming back at a later stage, to the UNESCO expert (I use expert in the
wide term, it does not necessarily mean an inter-regional adviser from
project to project, it does not necessarily mean a consultant, it can
be whatever the circumstances of the particular action requires) and

this expert consolidating the results of the feasibility study and
formulating the specific recommendations for government actions
which will go back to the CDCC for acceptance, modification, adoption,
whatever it might be, by the Ministers. It would be noted that the
approach is entirely pragmatic and has been tailored to suit the
pieces of the jigsaw that were available to us at Port-of-Spain when
we were discussing the possibilities for tackling this particular
problem. I have no doubt that every agency is interested in this
project, and we see this as being the first step in getting the
activity off the ground. In fact, I have been provided with a paper
on the language barrier range of activities which if I were to peruse
it now would demonstrate that at some point every agency, every part
of the UN system, will be interested either in having an input or in
drawing on the outputs.

The second project or activity takes a slightly different form.
We are talking now about the documentation centre, and what has been
decided is to commence within the ECLA Office itself with the
indexation and consolidation that is the essential first step in any
such exercise of establishing documentation centres. It is on this
activity that we were fortunate to have an input from ECLA Santiago
which set out for us a feasible framework within the unique circum-
stances of the Caribbean, identifying possible users in areas not
already served by library services and other documentation facilities,
and also providing the possibilities for consolidating the whole
network of information. I am commencing this exercise immediately
with the recruitment of a librarian/documentalist which would be at
the second level; in the meantime making an effort to find a chief
documentalist, and providing some essential secretarial support
services. That would be the shape of the project in the first phase;
and it provides the foundation for the UNESCO project, the ECLA/UNESCO
project you could call it, which will elaborate the activity into a
wider frame in the terms described in the paper. I think all the
agencies have already seen the paper and have had a chance to peruse
it, and I have no doubt that some references to these examples will
be made in dealing with item 5.

From what I have already said I think you would have gathered
that immediately from this meeting there are areas of feed-back which
will be the basis for consultations between your organizations and
the ECLA Office. These two specific examples are activities which are
going ahead straightaway and give an example of the pragmatic approach
which has to be adopted; it also gives an indication of the importance
of being able to draw on the slack within the UN system, and the need
for tackling activities which are digestible. They were selected also
because in our view they stand right at the centre of implementation
of the rest of the CDCC work programme. There is scarcely any activity
in the programme which can be pursued without some advance on the
language problem, and without some advance on the documentation problem.

But it is not my intention to confine the immediate activities
only to these two projects; there are four in the joint paper. There
are also several that were specified in the interventions and which I
have noted, and which will be reflected in the report from this meeting.
And beyond this we have, I should say I have, perhaps with a degree of
optimism, commenced the elaboration of outlines for specific studies in
other areas which are top priority in a region like the Caribbean.
Transport is a first priority. And while we have been tackling maritime
transport, quite successfully I would say at the level of CARICOM, there
has not yet been concerted action at the wider CDCC level. In this
regard I have been fortunate that the ICAO representative has responded
very kindly by giving us his first reactions to an outline which I
prepared on air transport; and with the concurrence of other agencies'
representatives it would be my wish from time to time to send for their
comments, observations, and hopefully, contributions to the improvement
of the frames for these actions the outlines of which we will prepare
within ECLA.

Now coming to item 5. My comments are primarily of a nature to
stimulate the discussion. It is evident that the work programme has in
it some elements which would be implemented mainly within the ECLA
framework; some other elements which will require joint activity of
ECLA with some other body or institution, and also elements which could
best be implemented by some other body than ECLA, this body acting

within the CDCC authorization and within the scope of its own institutional mandate. In short, if we go through the programme item by item we find there are various combinations of inputs which will require different degrees and different types of co-ordination. In a measure this breakdown into three that I have given is an over-simplification, but it does provide us with a means for addressing ourselves to the problem.

For the first group, the items that mostly would be handled within the ECLA system (that is ECLA, CELADE, ILPES), I need not make a specific comment beyond the observations earlier other than that there are within the ECLA machinery already authorizations for stimulating activities given that the resources are on tap.

For the second group, that is activities which need to be approached by joint actions of ECLA and some other body or bodies and agencies, there are a wide spectrum of possibilities. We need to recognize that certain parts of the CDCC work programme developed from specific consultations with related agencies. In these cases it seems sensible to proceed on a basis that these bodies and agencies would make provision for participation in CDCC activities and would consult on the basis of the joint activity, however close or loose it might be, that would be the means for implementing the action. This being the case, the ECLA role becomes one of providing to the agencies a vehicle for which the agencies can orient their activities to sub-regional needs and priorities. Within the ECLA Office for the Caribbean of course there will be an official who has the main task of co-ordinating CDCC activities. This is not to say that I can divorce myself from it, but it will receive attention on a continuing and day-to-day basis. This co-ordinational activity naturally will be supported by the mechanisms at ECLA headquarters that have responsibility for inter-agency relationships.

Where agencies already have offices at sub-regional level, co-ordination is not too difficult even if the geographical scope of the sub-regional office does not correspond to the CDCC grouping. The agency sub-office immediately provides a point of contact for dialogue. Some of the interventions did include indications of divisions between

their sub-offices for handling the CDCC group of countries. Perhaps
the agencies themselves already have ideas as to how these internal
problems could be co-ordinated, but on the ECLA side we would endeavour
to provide the sort of vehicle for agency action that the programme
requires. We have already heard the intention in some cases of making
expertise available at Port-of-Spain for specific assignments for short
periods. I have no doubt that as the activities are identified and as
the programme develops, this kind of approach will find favour with
several of the agencies, perhaps all. The determining factor is having
in very specific terms the activity that will be pursued by the
specialist during the short time he would be at Port-of-Spain.

The third group is more difficult. There are some subjects in the
CDCC work programme which fall outside the range of activities that
traditionally have been handled by ECLA; and in those cases the
Ministers indicated the kind of approach they thought might be
suitable. One example is in dealing with aspects of the Law of the Sea.
Looked at objectively, I do not think it can be questioned that the
development of a special régime for the Caribbean countries is a very
necessary thing and a high priority. What is significant is that the
governments should at this stage have included it in the work programme
and in fact should have decided that it would be handled at the level
of the CDCC. In these cases where the inputs need to come from the
other bodies and agencies, it is quite possible that the ECLA role
would be mainly one of providing some logistics. Quite clearly in
those areas where ECLA does not have the expertise, it would need to
come from other parts of the United Nations system.

Specific mention could be made also in this category of coastal
area development. The CDCC recognized this as a priority area, and
on the UN side there was also this recognition, so that at this point
in time as we have already been informed, there is on the UN side an
input of preliminary work nearly concluded which goes some way towards
meeting the mandate of the CDCC; and it is significant that this
input was not done in Port-of-Spain, and that the co-ordination was
purely within the UN system, and not on a highly formalized basis.

To conclude my remarks, Mr. Chairman (I have spoken a great deal longer than I usually do), I would only say that I am aware of the existence of inter-agency agreements; but I am also aware that up to this point in time their operation has not been extended to the Caribbean sub-region. Whether in fact it is necessary for this to be the approach is for the agencies to decide; but from the standpoint of people working in the field in the Caribbean, I would advise and I am sure this would be endorsed by other people who share my experience, that over-formalization usually works against efficiency, and this is nowhere more clearly seen than in the Caribbean.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.