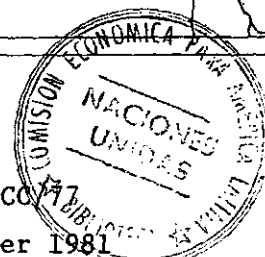


GENERAL

E/CEPAL/CDCC/77

30 September 1981

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA  
Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean  
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE  
Sixth Session  
St. George's, Grenada  
4 to 10 November 1981

# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE (CDCC)

- I. PRIORITIES
- II. WORK PROGRAMME OF THE CDCC
- III. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIVITIES 1981-82



**UNITED NATIONS**

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA Office for the Caribbean



## I. PRIORITIES

### Summary

1. At the Third Session of the CDCC, member governments accorded priority to seven Work Programme activities and the Caribbean Documentation Centre which supports these priority programme areas. Set out below is a brief resumé of developments in each of these priorities. Attention is directed, however, to Part II of this document which is a more detailed report by items of the Work Programme of the CDCC Secretariat.

- (i) Elimination of Language Barriers: The follow-up activity envisioned at the Fifth Session did not materialize during the inter-sessionary period as financing was not made available. Consequently, progress on this important project has been stalled. (Paras. 18 - 23)
- (ii) Transport and Communications: The joint UNCTAD/IMCO project in St. Lucia has addressed itself to the problems associated with small vessel operations in the Eastern Caribbean; maritime safety and the establishment of a maritime information system for the area. Funding has been obtained for the IMCO/CEPAL sponsorship of Training Fellowships and a Seminar on Maritime Search and Rescue. In addition, the CDCC Shipping Statistics project has been completed with follow-up action to be carried out by the UNCTAD/IMCO project. The inauguration of the Caribbean Postal Union has been postponed until further discussions are held and the implications of the Caribbean Airports Maintenance Operations Study (CAMOS) has been considered by CGCED and CEPAL. (Paras. 83 - 102)
- (iii) International Trade: The post of Economic Affairs Officer (International Trade) has not yet been filled, consequently no concrete progress has been made in this area of the Work Programme. It should be noted that an adviser has been appointed to the CARICOM/ITC Trade Information System project therefore co-ordination of activities can commence. (Paras. 103 - 105)

- (iv) Caribbean Multinational Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-Visual Materials: The pre-feasibility study on the above project has been undertaken with the financial assistance of the UNESCO Fund for the promotion of culture which is currently analysing this document, prior to distribution to CDCC Governments for assessment.
- (v) The Network of Centres for Cultural Retrieval and Animation: The Network was developed as a complementary project to the Caribbean Multinational Enterprise mentioned above. It was created to encourage popular involvement in the retrieval and dissemination of local culture thereby serving as an institutionalized medium for national development.

Activity on this project has been virtually at a standstill since the last session because, throughout the region, little interest has been displayed in the establishment of this Network. Two consultants have been provided with UNESCO funding to do the preliminary work on this project but there has been no decisive government follow-up to implement the project.

- (vi) Integration of Women in Development: The Programme activities during the inter-sessional period related mainly to the following key areas:- assistance to national women's desks, training, women in development planning, technical assistance, legislation and research-data collection.

Assistance to Women's Desks: Focal points have been established in several member countries to assist in the creation and/or strengthening of women's desks. A link has been established with the Caribbean Information System.

A "Caribbean Training Workshop in Project - Programme Planning Skills" was held in Barbados during June 1981.

Technical Assistance: Three areas in which technical assistance was made available are:- project preparation, project implementation and evaluation and eliminating administrative "red tape". Thirteen projects for the subregion have been approved by the Voluntary Fund representing an increase of more than 300 percent since 1979.

Legislation - In early 1980, the Co-ordinator prepared a detailed outline for a study of Caribbean legislation on women, with a socio-economic bias, to be utilized by the CARICOM Secretariat action - research project on legislation. This study ought to be completed by the end of 1981 and followed-up by at least one mini-workshop.

Research - Data Collection - The Basic Profile on Women for each member country is being completed. Assistance sought from several international institutions for training in this area has not been obtained.

Collaboration and Co-ordination - Several organizations participating in Women's Programmes in the Caribbean established machinery during 1979 to facilitate collaboration and co-ordination. These organizations include CEPAL, CARICOM, Caribbean Church Women (CCW) of the Caribbean Council of Churches (CCC), CARIWA, Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) of the OAS, WAND, ISER, ILO, FAO and UNICEF. In addition, collaboration has been established with UNIDO and the Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica (BCIE).

(vii) Science and Technology

The officer in charge of Science and Technology assumed duty in June 1981. Since that time the First Plenary Session of CCST and the first meeting of its Executive Committee have been held. The CCST agreed to set up eight Working Groups and outlined a Work Programme of six major projects.

(viii) Caribbean Information System. The Canadian International Development Research Centre (IDRC) has provided additional financing for the Information System project. During the period the Secretariat conducted one sub-regional and four national workshops as part of its expanded training activities. Work on the publication of CARISPLAN abstracts continued and links with the United Nations Information System were strengthened. Funds are still being sought to develop the Agricultural Information Network and to convene the inaugural meeting of the Congress of Information Professionals. The draft statutes of this Congress have undergone final revision and some countries have already ratified them. It is planned shortly to incorporate science and technology information into the System.

## II. WORK PROGRAMME OF THE CDCC

### A. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

#### Co-operation in Information

##### Carisplan

2. The Fifth Session of the CDCC requested the Secretariat to concentrate, inter alia, on the provision of advisory services and training, in order to promote the development of information centres in the national planning agencies; and co-ordination of these and other relevant centres in order to provide greater access to development planning literature in the Caribbean countries.
3. In fulfillment of this mandate, the Secretariat intensified its training activities and advisory services, and secured a supplementary grant of U.S.\$44,598 from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) to extend the life of Phase I of the project to 31 December 1980. IDRC further approved a Phase II of the project and agreed to contribute the sum of U.S.\$345,990 against CEPAL's U.S.\$185,800 contribution for the period January 1981 to December 1982.
4. During the period under review, a second regional workshop was held to enable wider participation in the System by the national planning agencies (E/CEPAL/CDCC/69 refers). Altogether seventeen countries were represented at the two regional workshops and follow-up missions and advisory services were provided to seventeen Caribbean states.
5. The Secretariat has further endeavoured to increase participation in the System by expanding its training activities at the national level to embrace the personnel of libraries and information units in all areas of socio-economic development. As part of the Phase II programme, four national workshops were conducted earlier this year. These workshops attempted to motivate participants to introduce into their libraries standardized methods and techniques of document analysis which would facilitate an exchange of Caribbean information. The use of a

common worksheet and a common indexing vocabulary were introduced and four manuals of practice were prepared and distributed as basic tools to be used by indexers working in the decentralized system (See CEPAL/CARIB/79/9 and CDCC/CIS/80/2,80/3 and 80/5).

6. To date, approximately 95 participating centres in Caribbean countries have been providing input to CARISPLAN Abstracts, three issues of which, have been reproduced and disseminated to 375 institutions and individual researchers in the CDCC sub-region.

7. The Secretariat plans to reschedule the Workshop to evaluate the Caribbean Information System - Planning and its output, CARISPLAN Abstracts, to the end of Phase II of the project. It is felt that greater participation will result after more experience has been acquired in the operation of the system and more time allowed for analysis of the problems encountered.

8. Links with United Nations Information Systems continue to be maintained and strengthened to ensure that the Caribbean Information System is internationally compatible and that the information produced by these institutions is disseminated throughout the sub-region. Contacts have been established with institutions working in the field of alternative sources of energy.

9. During the next inter-sessional period the Secretariat proposes to continue its efforts to increase participation in the system and especially to assist the non-participating CDCC member states to develop their information services to the stage where they can fully participate in and benefit from, the system.

10. The Caribbean Documentation Centre also intends to promote the use of information through workshops and the preparation of training materials. With the introduction of computer facilities the Secretariat would be able to respond more positively to increasing demands from CDCC Member States and institutions for locally and externally produced information and to build up in the Caribbean a capability to generate and maintain computerized, bibliographic information data-bases.



11. Agricultural Information Network: The Secretariat's efforts to establish the Caribbean Information System - Agriculture have been fraught with problems. A project proposal has been submitted to an external agency for funding and preliminary discussions initiated. The Secretariat proposes to continue its search for funds to develop this network and perhaps the Committee may wish to reinforce its mandate on this project.
12. Congress of Information Professionals: The Committee at its Fifth Session considered the Statutes for the Caribbean Congress of Information Professionals and directed that they be examined in detail by the appropriate Government departments. The Committee further noted that the first meeting to elect officers and prepare a detailed work programme would be held when the Statutes were approved by a sufficient number of Governments. Amendments received from various Member Governments were incorporated into a second revision of the Draft Statutes, and the revised text submitted to Governments for approval. As soon as a sufficient number of countries have formally ratified the Revised Statutes, the technical meeting will be convened to prepare a detailed work programme.
13. In the meantime the Secretariat has sought funding for this meeting and UNESCO has agreed to provide a consultant to prepare one of the background documents for the meeting. The Government of Barbados has offered to host the first congress meeting.
14. Caribbean Information System for Science and Technology: The Secretariat has included in its work Programme for 1982/83 the establishment of the Caribbean Information System in Science and Technology in support of the work of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology.

Establishment of the Statistical Data Bank

15. The Statistical Data Bank Project of the CDCC Secretariat purports to indicate the statistical series available to each of the countries, the documents in which they are published, as well as hard data on a number of statistical series for which there exists a constant demand. The usefulness of the Data Bank is brought into sharp focus against the background of the shortage of national information personnel and lack of organization of statistical data of use to planners and other researchers. The exercise can therefore lay claim to being the cornerstone of numerous co-operation mechanisms.

16. Subsequent to the Fifth Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, at least two positive developments in the area of Data Banking were noted. On the administrative side, a new post at the level of Research Assistant was added to the establishment. This post was not filled until July 1981. On the technical side, progress was made with the issue of the first element of the Meta-data system - a Directory of Major Statistical Publications (CEPAL/CARIB/81/2). Work is at an advanced stage in the preparation of abstracts of the major Caribbean statistical publications and a document identifying the statistical series for which data have been captured is being prepared. The list of tables to be included in the statistical data base was extended to include energy production and consumption statistics. These data were collected from most countries at the time of collection of data for the annual Economic Survey and will be updated and stored in the data base.

17. On the question of acquisition of computer facilities for the Statistical Data Bank and further to directives given the Secretariat during the Fifth Session of the CDCC, last year, reports of two experts have been submitted to the Secretariat. A small computer with adequate soft-ware is to be installed shortly. The office will then turn its attention to the entry of statistical tables in machine-readable form. Training programmes in the use of the machine will follow the installation of the equipment.

#### Removal of Language Barriers

18. Since its inauguration in Havana in 1975, the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) has recognized the need to develop a strategy to overcome language barriers as part of the programme to facilitate technical and economic co-operation among the countries of the region. Two consultancies have been undertaken and a meeting of Caribbean Specialists and Government representatives convened on this subject.

19. The Fifth Session of the CDCC held in Kingston, Jamaica from 4 to 10 June 1980 re-emphasized the importance of the programme and took note of the previous offer of the Government of the Dominican Republic to host the Workshop and from the Government of Cuba to provide a team of highly qualified teachers as part of the itinerant group of Language Resource Personnel at this meeting. (In this connection the offer of the Government of Belize to set up a Centre for English and Spanish languages should be noted.)

20. The Committee agreed that action to implement the CDCC priority project on the Removal of Language Barriers should be taken as follows:-" at the UNESCO General Assembly scheduled to take place from 23 September to 31 October 1980, in Belgrade, Yugsolavia, the Secretariat should make proper representation, while the CDCC Ministers would ensure that the Ministers responsible for UNESCO affairs gave full support to this urgent topic".

21. Acting on this directive, the Secretariat communicated with UNESCO Headquarters, with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and the Ministries of Education of all Member States as well as with the UNESCO National Commissions in the Caribbean during August last year conveying relevant background information and requesting their support at the UNESCO Governing Council Meeting.

22. Acknowledgements were received from two countries and one National Commission only. Subsequent communication with the UNESCO National Commissions was no more productive. The CDCC Secretariat located as it is in Trinidad is able to maintain close contact with that Country's National Commission to UNESCO. Unofficial word is that Haiti and the Netherlands Antilles (through the Dutch representative at the Governing Council Meeting) expressed interest in the projects. The CDCC Secretariat, unfortunately, could not be represented at the UNESCO Meeting because of lack of travel funds.

23. The present situation is that the 3-week Training Workshop and the three national workshops by itinerant groups have no assured financing. Requests for financing the national workshops for 1982-83 have been submitted to United Nations Headquarters. Accordingly, the Committee may wish again to bring this matter to the attention of the Ministers in their Governments responsible for UNESCO affairs.

#### Science and Technology

24. It will be recalled that at the Fifth Session of the Committee the recommendations of the meeting on the Caribbean Council on Science and Technology (CCST) held in Jamaica in April 1980 were endorsed and the Secretariat was authorised to "provide assistance to CCST in accordance with Article 34 of the Statutes of CCST"(See E/CEPAL/CDCC/68 Rev.2)

25. The post of Senior Economic Affairs Officer (Science and Technology) was filled on 1 June, 1981 and the officers activities have been mainly focussed on assisting in establishing and servicing the CCST.

26. Instruments of Ratification of the Statutes have been transmitted (in accordance with Article 31) by the Governments of Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. In addition, the Governments of Belize, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and the Netherlands Antilles have informed that their constitutional processes for ratification of the Statutes have been initiated.

27. In his capacity as current Chairman of the CDCC, the Honourable Hugh Shearer, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Jamaica, on 24 March 1981, notified all CDCC participating Governments, that under the terms of Article 33 of the Statutes, and as more than six countries had deposited Instruments of Ratification, the Statutes were then in Force, and that accordingly, steps would be taken by the CDCC Secretariat to convene the First Plenary Session.

28. The Session convened at Barbados from 29 June to 2 July 1981, and agreed on a Work Programme to include the six projects listed below, in order of priority:

- (i) Assessment of National Science and Tehcnology Capabilities
- (ii) Establishment of a Science and Technology Journal.
- (iii) Development of Agro-Industries and Employment Opportunities particularly at Rural Level.
- (iv) Preparation and Exchange of Audio-Visual Material for Education in Science and Technology.
- (v) Conservation and Exchange of Germplasm of Crop Plants.
- (vi) Study of the Consequences of the development of Energy Crops on Food Supplies in the Region.

29. The first project has been launched with the assistance of the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development and a Workshop on Methodology Assessment of National Science and Technology Capabilities was scheduled to take place in Suriname from 12 to 16 October, 1981.

30. The Council has also agreed to establish a number of Working Groups in the following areas:

- (i) Energy
- (ii) Transfer of Technology and Patents
- (iii) Information Systems
- (iv) Agricultural Research
- (v) Marine Affairs (including Fisheries)
- (vi) Health
- (vii) Universities, Industrial Sector and Other Private and Public Sector Institutions
- (viii) New Technologies (i.e. information systems, micro-processors and bio-technology).

31. These Working Groups will advise the CCST on the activities which it should develop in the various areas and, in the case of Agricultural Research, initiate co-ordination and co-operation between National and Regional Agricultural Research Institutions.

Council for Social and Economic Development

32. In accordance with the decisions taken at the Fifth Session of the CDCC, the Secretariat was able to secure financing for the convening of a small meeting of Caribbean experts to appraise the project to launch a Council for Social and Economic Development. Meanwhile, and in fulfilment of her own mandates, UNESCO promoted the establishment of an "Interim Committee for the Social Sciences in the English-speaking Caribbean and Suriname", to implement the recommendation of a Meeting of Experts on the Needs and Priorities of the Social Sciences in the same linguistic area. The recommendation under reference relates to the establishment of a Consortium of Graduate Schools in the Applied Social Sciences, and discussions are being carried out with the very same persons who would be involved in the proposed Council for Social and Economic Development.

33. Taking into account the position of the CDCC member governments on the need to avoid duplication of efforts, and the proliferation of institutions, the Secretariat obtained from CEPAL Headquarters the necessary financial support to hire a consultant of proven experience and prestige to submit a report on the feasibility of the Council, which will in turn be discussed by the CDCC meeting of Caribbean experts referred to earlier. The Committee will recall that the previous report on the matter (financed by UNESCO) was not cleared and therefore cannot be circulated.

The Consultant chosen by the Secretariat was the Pro-Vice Chancellor of the University of the West Indies, Dr. Roy Augier, who was briefed on the matter and presented with the work done on the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology by his colleague the Pro-Vice Chancellor of the University of Guyana, Dr. Dennis Irvine. The Secretariat hopes to receive the Consultant's report shortly.

34. The Committee may wish to acknowledge the difficulties faced by the Secretariat in carrying out the mandates in this respect and to authorize the pursuance of the process of consultations which have been initiated. The Committee may also wish to note that in spite of these difficulties, progress made in the Co-ordination of Planning, together with the establishment of the Caribbean Information System for Planning (CARISPLAN) is oriented in the direction foreseen for the Council.

B. AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

35. At the Fifth Session of CDCC a number of activities were proposed for follow-up by the Secretariat, including: a meeting of Associations of Producers and/or Exporters of rice, legumes, fresh vegetables, ground provisions and fruits; initiation of activities linked with the CCST (Caribbean Council for Science and Technology), a study to develop a strategy for agro-industry development and collaboration with governments in agricultural research and in developing fishing.

36. The Secretariat also announced that as a follow-up to action taken on earlier decisions concerning development of timber in the sub-region, the UNCTAD Secretariat had offered to collaborate in the project by providing funds for a consultant. The consultant's report (CEPAL/CARIB 81/4) which was completed earlier this year, has been tabled at this meeting.

37. Shortly after CDCC V, the Agricultural Officer in the Secretariat retired from United Nations Service and the post has remained vacant. Consequently, work in this subject was virtually halted. The only major exception was the work in the publication Agricultural Statistics. This publication, which will include data up to 1980, is expected to be ready before the end of the year.

38. The Work Programme in Agriculture for 1980/81 is therefore carried forward to the next period.

C. INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

39. The Fifth Session of CDCC approved the activities of the Secretariat in the field of industry and agreed that effort should be concentrated on:

- Co-ordination of the implementation of the Caribbean Industrial Development Survey
- Research on small and medium-size manufacturing industries in the Caribbean, and
- Preparation of a paper on alternative industrial development strategies for the CDCC countries.

40. During the period since the last meeting, effort has been concentrated on the Industrial Development Survey and six country documents have been prepared with the help of consultants <sup>1/</sup>. A meeting of Government officials was scheduled for earlier this year but was not convened because two country monographs were not received from the consultants and the resignation of the Industry Officer in May of the year. The absence of an Industry Officer has also impeded progress on the other projects.

41. Efforts are being made to fill this post and consequently work should continue during the next year on these projects as well as on the basic on-going activities, including compilation of basic information on the sector and provision of short-term technical assistance in industrial planning and training.

42. The Secretariat will seek to continue collaboration and co-operation with UNIDO in implementing these projects.

---

<sup>1/</sup> See Industrial Development Strategies in Caribbean Countries (CEPAL/CARIB 81/3 and 81/3 Add. 1 to Add. 3, Add. 5 and Add. 7).  
(The consultants have not yet submitted the papers for Guyana and Suriname).



#### D. SOCIAL SECTOR

##### Social Work Programme

43. The Second Meeting of Planning Officials held in Kingston, Jamaica from 29 May-2 June 1980 (see E/CEPAL/CDCC/66) recommended that the "Social sector as an integral part of planning should be emphasized according to the approach taken (in the social work programme)" and that the document "be used as a general outline for the CDCC member states". The requests made for a new P2/P3 post as well as one Research Assistant to assist in the implementation of the social work programme for the 1982-83 biennium were unsuccessful. The committee may wish to insist on the importance of such a request.

##### Labour Market Studies

44. Additional studies on this subject matter had been suspended, pending the organization of the working group on Manpower Planning. This Working Group met in St. George's Grenada on 14-15 September 1981 to adopt its Work Programme. The papers prepared by the Secretariat will be submitted to subsequent meetings of the manpower planners, and further reporting will be done accordingly.

##### Social Structural Changes in Caribbean Countries

45. The monograph on St. Lucia has been completed and tabled at this meeting (see CEPAL/CDCC/81/8). The document will be assessed by a small meeting of Caribbean experts comprising basically scientists knowledgeable on St. Lucian circumstances. Bibliographical analyses referring to Dominica have also been completed. Field studies and interviews with key personalities in Dominica will be carried out shortly. A meeting of specialists on Dominica will be convened jointly with the meeting on St. Lucia referred to above. The Secretariat intends to initiate similar analyses on Grenada during the course of next year.

46. On the basis of these studies the Secretariat has prepared two policy papers. One entitled "Main Challenges of Social Development in the Caribbean" was made available to the CDCC governments and the larger CEPAL community through the CEPAL Review No. 13, April 1981; and the other, "L'encadrement du développement de la Science et de la Technologie

dans la Caraïbe", was published by the United Nations University and is distributed to the Committee as an information paper (INF/81/1).

47. The Committee may wish to note with satisfaction, the continued support offered by the United Nations University to the Secretariat's endeavour in this field.

Integration of Women in Development

48. Since its beginning, the Programme for the Integration of Women in Development sought to work in collaboration with:

- a) Other CDCC and CEPAL programmes, such as the Caribbean Documentation Centre, Planning, Statistical Data Bank, the Industrial and Social Programmes.
- b) Agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Labour Organization (ILO), Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).
- c) Regional institutions and organizations, such as the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and the University of the West Indies (UWI), specially its Women and Development Unit (WAND).

49. Taking into consideration the mandates received at different sessions of the CDCC, in particular the Fourth and the Fifth, and having as a frame of reference the Regional Plan of Action on the Integration of Women in the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, the activities of the Programme were carried out under the following priority areas:

Assistance to Women's Desks

50. In 1979 there were focal points in three countries: Barbados, Cuba and Jamaica. The programme supported the establishment of focal points in most of the countries of the region providing assistance in the formulation of projects to create women's desks and/or to reinforce those that were being established. Up to this date there are focal points in nine Caribbean countries, an increase of 200%. Although most are still understaffed and lack technical and financial resources, there are efforts to upgrade the skills of their personnel through training<sup>2/</sup> and the incorporation of the desks to the Caribbean information system whereby they would be able to acquire and share information valuable for their programmes.

2/ See paragraphs 58-63.

### Training

51. At the fifth session of the CDCC mention was made of the need to provide training for women in project-programme planning.

52. Financed by the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Decade of Women, a "Caribbean Training Workshop in Project-Programme Planning Skills" was held 14-26 June 1981 in Barbados. Having the general objective to accelerate the process of women's full participation in development planning and implementation, the immediate objectives of the Workshop were: i) to develop materials for use at the Workshop and at country-level; ii) to prepare draft proposals relating to women and development, demonstrating skills acquired, and to discuss these proposals with representatives of donor agencies for possible funding; and iii) to develop a plan for follow-up activities within each country that would extend the Workshop learning experience.

53. The workshop was attended by all the countries of the English-speaking Caribbean<sup>3/</sup>, bringing together representatives from national governmental machineries and planning units, and private organizations, both national and regional. Representatives from international and regional governmental agencies, private foundations, and regional financial institutions also participated in the Workshop providing counsel in the preparation of project proposals.

54. The Workshop objectives were fully implemented by participants and representatives of donor agencies. The first objective had as its outcome the development of a series of papers on women and project-programme planning prepared by a CEPAL consultant, which were presented under the title "Women and Development: Guidelines for Programme-Project Planning" (E/CEPAL/CDCC/72/Add.1). This document is being circulated to the other UN Regional Economic Commissions for comments and it is expected it will be widely used by officers of women's desks, planning units and non-governmental organizations.

---

<sup>3/</sup> A similar workshop for the Spanish and French-speaking Caribbean, Mexico and Central America will be held next November.

55. The second objective was accomplished through the twenty-eight project proposals prepared by the participants and discussed with representatives from international and regional governmental agencies, private foundations, and regional financial institutions present at the Workshop. The project proposals fall under various categories such as: agro-business, industrial development, income-generations, community services, training in marketing and management; and information and research.

56. The third objective, to develop a plan for follow-up activities within each country and also at a sub-regional level, also established future guidelines for the Programme. Three main types of activities need follow-up between 1980-1982: i) final editing, reproduction and distribution of the Guidelines; ii) assistance to countries and NGOs in the completion of their project-proposals; and iii) to seek funds for and assist in the organization of sub-regional training activities requested by participants. The last two types of activities (ii and iii) will be implemented in collaboration with the CARICOM, WAND, and other sub-regional institutions such as the Caribbean Women Association (CARIWA). The final report of the Workshop appears as document E/CEPAL/CDCC/72.

57. The project "Workshop on Industrial Entrepreneurship Development for Women in the Eastern Caribbean", submitted by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to the Voluntary Fund's Eighth Session, was sent to CEPAL for assistance, since the Voluntary Fund considered that projects such as this needed a stronger involvement from participating countries. Late in 1980, the Co-ordinator distributed copies of the proposal to some countries in the Caribbean and to the CARICOM Secretariat for comments, and followed this up by letter and personally. Some replies are still outstanding. In the meantime, during a visit to Honduras to attend a FAO meeting, the Coordinator visited the Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica (BCIE) to explore the possibilities of involving this institution in the project. It was clear from the proposal and the experience of the Caribbean that one of the main problems related to industrial development in the region is the very limited market for the products. One of the ways to overcome this obstacle is enlarging the existing market so as to include, for example, the Caribbean basin. The UNIDO project and the BCIE's involvement could also afford the opportunity to establish a link and/or network of entrepreneurial women in the Caribbean and Central American countries. The discussions with Bank officials were preliminary and more work has to be done in this regard.

### Women in Development Planning

58. The provision by CEPAL of the Research Assistant to the Programme will enable it to implement some of the mandates of the Fourth Session of the CDCC in regards to women and planning as well as the recommendations of the meeting on "Women in Development Planning" held in Barbados (May 1980; see E/CEPAL/CDCC/63), and adopted by the Second Meeting of Planning Officials. The Programme is <sup>actually</sup> engaged in: i) An analysis of the national development plans of Caribbean countries in order to ascertain the presence or absence of women in them, and to make the appropriate recommendations for their inclusion; ii) Establishing contacts with women planners in order to create a network for the interchange of materials, experience, information and consultations; and iii) Assisting the CEPAL Unit for the Integration of Women in Development with the regional project funded by the Voluntary Fund "Women and Social Development Planning", specifically in regards to the Caribbean region. It is expected that the Guidelines prepared for the "Caribbean Regional Training Workshop in Project-Programme Planning Skills" will be used in the above mentioned project.

### Technical Assistance

59. Almost all the technical assistance provided to governments and non-governmental organizations in the region has been of three types: i) Assistance in project preparation; ii) Assistance in project implementation and evaluation; and iii) Assistance in clearing administrative procedures.

60. During the period, the Co-ordinator was involved with two types of projects: i) Regional, sub-regional, and inter-subregional:

- CEPAL "Caribbean Regional Training Workshop in Project-Programme Planning Skills";
- CEPAL "Women and Social Development Planning";
- UNIDO "Workshop on Industrial Entrepreneurship Development for Women in the Eastern Caribbean";

- (Panama) "Production, Preparation and Handling of Meals" (submitted through UNDP, this project was designed and prepared with the assistance of both CEPAL's Co-ordinators);
- CEPAL "Workshop on Radiophonic Schools and Rural Women", to be held next October in the Dominican Republic.

ii) National Projects:

- Guyana, "Production, Training, Marketing and Service Support for Women in Rural Integrated Development";
- Dominican Republic, "Industrial Application Programme for Women", and "Programme Support for Women in Development", which comprises three projects:
  - Belize, "Women in Development Unit";
  - Grenada, "Strengthening the Women's Desk";
  - Montserrat, "Small Garment Industry for Women";
  - Trinidad and Tobago, "Research on Rural Women and Planning".

61. The project "Production, Training, Marketing and Service Support for Women in Rural Integrated Development" (Guyana) submitted a request in November 1980, for additional funds in order to initiate the project, which has suffered some delays. The additional funds were processed through CEPAL and approved by the Voluntary Fund and the project is being implemented.

62. It must be noted that when the Programme started in 1979, only three projects had been submitted to the Voluntary Fund from the Caribbean region. After the Ninth Session of the Fund's Consultative Committee in March 1981, thirteen projects <sup>4/</sup> have been submitted and approved (although some "in principle") representing an increase of over 300 percent.

Legislation

63. The CDCC has given specific mandates to the Programme in this area, recognizing the importance of legislation as a tool for planners. In this regard, the Programme sought the cooperation and collaboration of the CARICOM and the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER) and the UWI.

---

<sup>4/</sup> Regional Projects which have a Caribbean component have been included.

64. Early in 1980, the Co-ordinator prepared a detailed guide for a study on Caribbean legislation on Women, emphasizing those aspects more related to socio-economic development: tax and employment laws, for example. The guide was to be used by the CARICOM Secretariat action-research project on legislation which was to be followed by a series of mini-workshops whose objectives was to make the appropriate recommendations to governments.

65. It is expected that the action-research project will be completed by the end of this year and that at least one of the mini-workshops could be held in one Caribbean country at the beginning of December.

#### Research - Data Collection

66. The Programme is finalizing the Basic Profile on Women for each country of the region, using the available data at the Caribbean Documentation Centre and the data provided by the ISER research project. It is expected that the Profiles will be updated by each country (through the national machineries), by providing them with a simple methodology for doing so.

67. The need for training in research and data collection was strongly emphasized at the "Caribbean Regional Training Workshop in Project-Programme Planning Skills". In this regard, the Programme is seeking ways to assist in the provision of such training. Nevertheless, it should be taken into account that there are very few available human resources in the region to tackle this problem. Efforts have been made to obtain assistance from the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), and from other international agencies but with discouraging results up to date.

#### Collaboration and Co-ordination

68. This activity has been one main concern of the Programme, since it is the only way of using effectively the available resources for women's programmes.

69. The collaboration and co-ordination with the CARICOM and ISER-UWI in specific areas (legislation, research) have already been mentioned. to those must be added the co-ordination in the field of women in development planning with CARICOM's activities. There has also been very close collaboration with WAND in the field of women in development planning, project formulation and training, and technical assistance.

70. The agencies and organization involved with the women's programme in the Caribbean established in 1979 a mechanism which could ensure a co-ordinated and collaborative work. The Mechanism works through: i) the exchange of work programmes and information; ii) the dissemination of documents and support materials; iii) personal contacts when on mission; and iv) regular meetings among the agencies. During the period being reported three meetings have been held. The participating organizations have been CEPAL, CARICOM, Caribbean Church Women (CCW) of the Caribbean Council of Churches (CCC), CARIWA, Inter-American Commission of Women (CIW) of the Organization of American States (OAS), WAND, ISER, ILO, FAO and UNICEF.



E. PUBLIC HEALTH

71. At its Fifth Session the Committee agreed that the Secretariat should "continue its work in accordance with the mandate from the Fourth Session".

72. Essentially, this work revolves around a proposal for creation of a Network of Health Information Units and involves CDCC/PAHO co-operation and co-ordination. There was virtually no activity in this connection and it appears that work on health information may best be subsumed under the Secretariat's Statistical Data Bank in collaboration with CAREC.

73. In connection with the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, the role of the Secretariat has grown beyond that of mere liaison between CEPAL, Santiago and CDCC member governments. Attention is directed to the Programme Item "N. Energy and Natural Resources" for a statement of activities.

F. EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Caribbean Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-Visual Materials

74. The pre-feasibility study of the Caribbean Multinational Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-visual Materials has been completed; thanks to the financial support of the UNESCO Fund for the Promotion of Culture. The document has been sent to the Fund for its assessment and will be circulated to member governments for their consideration as soon as this assessment is completed.

75. The Committee may wish to note with satisfaction the support offered by the Fund and request continuance of the Fund support for this project.

The Network of Centres for Cultural Retrieval and Animation

76. The Network of Centres for Cultural Retrieval and Animation was conceived as a project complementary to the Caribbean Multinational Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-visual Materials.

77. The Network was designed to foster popular participation in the retrieval and dissemination of local culture. It aimed at stimulating the commitment of the different peoples living in the villages of the region, in the task of increasing the visibility of their achievement and of strengthening their self-esteem and identity. It is intended to provide an institutionalised channel for on-going processes of nation-building. (The Enterprise project mentioned above is complementary in that from its original conception and according to the terms of the pre-feasibility study, it is to be located at the highest operational level of modern management and technology. This project will operate in the frame of a world-wide market dealing with cultural goods as the spear-head of Caribbean culture). Hence, the Network of Cultural Retrieval and Animation would fulfil the additional role of a reservoir of genuinely local raw materials for the production and distribution of more sophisticated and marketable goods.

78. It seems to the Secretariat that the proposal for creating a Network of Centres for Cultural Retrieval and Animation may not be opportune at the present state of interest in region-wide cultural policies. With UNESCO support two consultants carried out field work - the first report was limited and the second consultant reported that only two governments expressed an interest. One of these governments contacted the Secretariat for a follow-up to the consultant's report, and a strategy for action was promptly forwarded. However, after several months and a reminder, no reaction to the proposals have been received.

79. The Secretariat wishes to underline the absence in the region of research institutions dealing with local culture. The indigenous culture as an expression of Caribbean distinctiveness, remains its most specific field of interaction. In the present circumstances the implementation of the CDCC mandates, viz. to facilitate "the promotion, strengthening and preservation" of the said cultures, is particularly difficult.

80. The Committee may wish to take note of the effort made by the Secretariat, express satisfaction for the kind support of UNESCO and remit, sine die, the implementation of the project. In addition, the Committee, aware of the fact that the acknowledgement of the importance of culture cannot replace the need and by-products of scientific investigations, may wish to request the Secretariat to convey to the Ministers responsible for Education and Culture, to the Universities of the region, and to UNESCO, the necessity of creating appropriate regional and/or national teaching and research institutions in the field of culture aimed at accelerating the nation-building processes and stimulating mutual knowledge and self-reliance.

G. TOURISM

81. It will be recalled that at the Fifth Session of the CDCC mention was made of the lack of resources available to the Secretariat to effectively carry out a programme of tourism in the sub-region. However, it was pointed out that a number of organizations were also working in this sector. Since the last session no follow-up action has been taken on the ILO offer to send an exploratory mission to consider the tourism training needs in the Eastern Caribbean Countries because the CARICOM Secretariat had indicated possible duplication of its activities. Both the SELA Action Committee on Tourism and UNEP's Mexico Office had suggested the possibility of co-ordination on Tourism with the CDCC; however, no action has been forthcoming. These offers could not be taken up because of lack of resources.

82. The CGCED has completed a study on a "Regional Tourism Program" with the expressed purpose to "consider and report on the rationalization of Caribbean Governmental Regional Tourism promotional activities and related structures". Within CGCED effort is now concentrated on finding ways and means to expand the market studies and promotional programmes in the main market countries of North America and Europe; and to bring the Caribbean Tourism Association (CTA) and East Caribbean Tourism Association (ECTA) and the Caribbean Tourism Research Centre (CTRC) into an integrated framework under an umbrella tourism organization.

## H. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

### UNCTAD/IMCO Project on the Development of Shipping

83. The project has now been in operation for about a year, but there are some problems:

Both UNCTAD and IMCO have had difficulty in staffing and maintaining a team of experts for the project and this deficiency is serious, bearing in mind that the maritime centre concept can only be effective if a cohesive presence is maintained in the region.

The project concerns itself with three elements:

- i) Development of Small Vessels in the Eastern Caribbean
- ii) Maritime Safety; and
- iii) Maritime Information

84. The first part only is limited to the Eastern Caribbean members of CARICOM and CDCC while the second and third parts are concerns of all CARICOM and CDCC member states.

85. As the initial thrust was directed towards the Small Vessel problem, only CARICOM States were asked to sign the project document and provide counterpart funds. It has now been realized that non-CARICOM States stand to gain considerably from the project, yet have not been asked to sign the project document or to make the necessary counterpart contributions.

86. Although both CARICOM and CDCC are designated "Regional Co-operating Agencies" there has been administrative concentration on the CARICOM Secretariat by the specialized agencies and UNDP. CARICOM alone was asked to consider and approve candidates for posts even when these posts were intended for the second and third parts of the work programme.

87. Notwithstanding these difficulties, both Secretariats are represented on a Steering Committee which is addressing itself to the problems outlined above. This matter will be referred to again under Agenda Item 5(b) Co-ordination at Level of Caribbean Inter-governmental Bodies.

88. All CDCC Member States can obtain considerable benefits from the work of this project and accordingly are requested to sign the project document and make their contributions to the counterpart funding.

#### Search and Rescue (SAR)

89. IMCO will be holding a Search and Rescue Seminar in Barbados from 7-11 December with funding obtained from the Government of the Netherlands. In addition, funds have been obtained from Norway for nine scholarships in SAR Training at the US Coast Guard Academy in New York. This course was scheduled to commence on 5 October and to last for three weeks. Funding is being sought for Spanish and French Language Training in SAR at a subsequent date.

90. The scholarships and the Seminar are of immense value to the region which is gradually developing expertise in this field. Following the seminar, it will be possible to ascertain the further training needs in the area and hopefully funding for more training courses can be arranged.

#### Shipping Statistics

91. The project Shipping Statistics in Caribbean Countries funded by UNDP as part of the CGCED work programme has been completed and the document CEPAL/CARIB 80/9 released. The work initiated by CDCC will now be continued by the Joint UNCTAD/IMCO Shipping Project.

#### Meeting of Experts to Devise a Caribbean Programme on Trade Facilitation and Strengthening of Transport Institutions

92. This meeting was held in Paramaribo, Suriname from 27 to 30 October 1981 in response to CEPAL Resolutions 390(XVIII) and 399(XVIII). A report of the meeting with the recommendations is now available and will be forwarded to the Ministers of Transport for consideration. Follow up action will be co-ordinated by the CDCC Secretariat.

Mission to Netherlands Antilles

93. At the request of the Netherlands Antilles Government, two weeks were spent in Curaçao and Aruba with an UNCTAD Expert examining the need for and the best ways of providing transport policy advice to the Central Government. A report was submitted for consideration to the Government at the conclusion of the mission.

Caribbean Postal Union

94. Despite continuous attempts to stimulate work with the CARICOM Secretariat to reach the position where the Caribbean Postal Union can be inaugurated, and despite the urgent need to establish the Union, it is disappointing that no progress can be reported. The urgency is recognized by the CARICOM Secretariat and the matter was discussed at the Nineteenth Meeting of the CARICOM Council where there was a request for early completion.

95. The duplication of mandates in CARICOM and CDCC has led to the unhappy situation of insistence that founder membership of the Caribbean Postal Union be restricted to CARICOM States together with a few British Colonies; which is contrary to the understanding reached when efforts were made to co-ordinate the activities of the CARICOM and CDCC Secretariats.

96. There are two pressing reasons why founder membership of the Caribbean Postal Union should be open to all CARICOM and CDCC Members:

- The more UPU members that belong to the Caribbean Postal Union, the stronger that body will be. It will be better able to attract the necessary assistance to improve regional postal services.
- While it has been recognized that the non-independent British territories ought to join to avoid international mail disruption in the event that rules of the UPU Congress are changed at the next meeting, and indeed while these territories are being offered founder membership in CARICOM, the problem of the Netherlands Antilles in a similar situation has been ignored.

This situation has arisen because the CARICOM Council reached a decision that founder membership be so restricted.

97. While the CARICOM Secretariat is bound by CARICOM Council decisions and the CDCC Secretariat is bound by CDCC Ministers decisions, the only apparent way to avoid similar situations developing is for CDCC Member Governments who are also represented on the CARICOM Council to ensure that in every case where it is feasible technical co-operation measures of benefit to all are not restricted to just a few states.

98. The Committee is requested to consider the recommendation that founder membership of the Caribbean Postal Union is available to all interested CDCC members, not just those represented in CARICOM and direct the Secretariat as to further action.

#### Provision of Philatelic Expert for Jamaica Post Office

99. Preliminary discussions were held with the Canadian Executive Service Overseas (CESO) Programme in an attempt to provide expertise to Jamaica. Following this, the information obtained was forwarded to the Jamaican Government for follow-up action.

100. There are a number of other areas where the CESP programme could probably assist CDCC Governments by providing the necessary technical assistance and the CDCC Secretariat can provide details of the programme on request.

#### Joint CDCC/ITU Work Programme

101. A paper explaining a joint CDCC/ITU work programme is presented for consideration. This paper will be explained in detail by the ITU representative.

#### Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development

102. The Transport Section has continued to work closely with the Agencies and donors involved in the CGCED Work Programme. Most of the past year has been spent on the implications of the findings of the Caribbean Airport Maintenance and Operations Study (CAMOS) and discussion on ways to finance the rehabilitation of airports to comply with ICAO Safety Standards.



L. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

103.. It will be recalled that at the Fifth Session of the CDCC discussion on the creation of a Caribbean Trade Information Centre pointed towards the possible duplication of efforts with the establishment of the Joint CARICOM/ITC Trade Information System. During the period since the last CDCC meeting the post of Economic Affairs Officer (International Trade) remained vacant. It has not been possible, therefore, to pursue this Work Programme item.

104.. It should be noted that the CARICOM/ITC has finalised arrangements for the establishment of its project and an Adviser has been appointed. The ITC has also sent a mission to the Caribbean to consider "Technical Co-operation with the Governments of the Countries in the Caribbean sub-region Import Operations and Techniques", and a report has been submitted to ITC Headquarters.

105. In the context of the Secretariat's Caribbean Information System, efforts will be made to link non-CARICOM CDCC countries to the CARICOM/ITC Trade Information System.

## N. ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

### Energy

106. At the Fifth Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) it was concluded that the important energy problems for CDCC to concentrate on were: development of alternate sources of energy, high oil prices and research into exploration and development of hydrocarbons. The Secretariat was urged to "continue to co-ordinate regional efforts.... in close collaboration with OLADE and the appropriate United Nations bodies".

### Instituting a System of Regular Energy Data Collection

107. This task derived from the general need to monitor the energy situation in CDCC member countries as well as from CEPAL Resolutions 408 (XVIII), 413 (XVIII) and 426 (XIX). Beginning in late 1980 questionnaires were designed and sent out to CDCC member government officers linked with the annual Economic Survey data collection process. This work was done in collaboration with the Statistical Unit of the Secretariat and available data have been included in the records of the CDCC Statistical Data Bank. This project drew heavily on the data collected for the earlier studies Caribbean Production and Consumption of Energy (CEPAL/CARIB/78/7) and Energy Resources in CDCC Member Countries (E/CEPAL/CDCC/65).

108. The scope and level of detail of the data need to be improved. It also appears that there is need to disseminate information on concepts and methodology. The Energy and Natural Resources and the Statistics Unit of the CDCC Secretariat will continue to collaborate on this project.

### Co-operation and Co-ordination of Energy Data Collection

109. The Secretariat has established contact with many organizations, but direct co-operation at the project level has been limited by the lack of resources which determines the effective programme of work of the Secretariat.

110. In this connection it should be noted that requests for funds to hold Seminars and Workshops on energy balance methodology, techniques etc., have been made since 1979 without success.

111. An initiative to collaborate in collecting, sharing etc., of energy statistics (from CDCC member countries) with the United Nations Statistical Office has been opened by the CDCC Secretariat but has not progressed beyond the exploratory stage. The situation is that the statistical offices, especially in CDCC countries, are seriously undermanned yet are constantly overburdened with requests from the various branches of the UN System and from other government and private organizations for data. The UN Statistical Office, CEPAL, Santiago and the CDCC Secretariat (and others) request similar energy data annually, sometimes more frequently, from these countries. The object of the present initiative is to co-operate in developing a system that could provide current data to each of the three users and at the same time reduce the burden on the national statistical offices.

112. The Secretariat will continue its efforts and hope to achieve some tangible progress during the coming year.

113. In view of the serious problem facing national statistical offices, the Committee may wish to bring this matter to the attention of the UN family and urge on it the mutual advantages to be gained through the suggested systemizing of data collection.

#### Energy Planning Working Group

114. CDCC V authorized the convening of a Planning Working Group on Energy "to assist the Secretariat with implementation of its mandated work programme". The Meeting of the Ad Hoc Planning Working Group (Barbados, 19 and 20 July 1980) suggested as priority, formulating a methodology for energy balances. The problem of funding meetings on the subject of energy balances was mentioned above. Activity has not progressed much beyond the stage of consultation with various national and inter-governmental organizations engaged in compiling energy balances or other closely related activities in Caribbean countries.

There is danger of duplication of activity and waste of resources unless the Secretariat manages to promote co-ordination in the work of and with the several agencies operating in the Caribbean.

115. It is proposed to evaluate progress in substantive fields of energy and in co-operation with the various agencies and countries, determine more precisely those areas requiring attention. This would be followed by a meeting of the Energy Planning Group to recommend follow-up activity.

116. It is also proposed to harmonize activity, accelerate exchange of information and assist in establishment of comparable methodologies, etc., between CARICOM and non-CARICOM countries with relationship to CDCC.

117. Work on this sub-project is carried out jointly by the officers responsible for Planning and for Energy.

#### Participation in the Overall CEPAL Work Programme on Energy

118. In the general context of the recognition given to "the important problems concerning oil prices and developing alternate sources of energy" at the Fifth Session of CDCC and as a sub-regional office of CEPAL - the CDCC Secretariat has been co-operating closely in the work of the Division of Natural Resources and Energy at CEPAL Headquarters, Santiago, Chile.

119. Major projects with which the Secretariat has been involved are:

(i) Studies on the impact of higher oil prices on the importing countries of Latin America; (ii) Preparatory activities connected with the UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and (iii) Collecting and supplying energy data to CEPAL/Santiago for the annual Economic Survey and other projects.

120. In respect of the studies on oil price impact, major activities included a study relating to some Caribbean countries done by a consultant. The Secretariat provided technical back-stopping, including some statistical assistance. Considerable support was provided to the national and sub-regional preparatory process leading to the Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy. Support included administrative and technical back-stopping, mission travel in and outside the sub-region, participating in and servicing some meetings and writing of reports. It should be noted here that CEPAL and OLADE co-operated very closely in the Latin American Preparatory Phase of

the Conference. Continued co-ordination with OLADE has been mandated under terms of ECLA Resolution 426 (XIX).

#### Co-ordination

121. While no concrete project has developed, contact has been maintained with a number of bodies and organizations at national, sub-regional, regional and international levels. Notable among these are the CARICOM Secretariat and the Caribbean Development Bank. Discussions, exchange of visits, and exchange of information and documentation continue regularly with various inter-governmental organizations such as OLADE, Commonwealth Science Council, Caribbean Meteorological Institute and various bodies and departments of the UN System.

122. An inter-Secretariat meeting is being planned to discuss improving the level and extent of co-operation and co-ordination with CARICOM and CDB in energy (and other subjects as well) the effect of which should be to reduce duplication of efforts and accelerate sub-regional integration.

#### Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries in Energy

123. No projects have been accepted for funding since the last meeting of the CDCC. In-house work has been done to develop more fully certain project ideas for submission to CEPAL/Santiago for possible funding by potential donors.

124. Efforts will be continued during the next year with the assistance of CEPAL/Santiago.

#### Natural Resources

##### Mineral Resources

125. In designating Natural Resources as a priority area of work for the Secretariat CDCC specified that emphasis should be placed on mining.

126. The following were the main activities undertaken during the year:

- i) Completion of Inventory Mineral Resources in CDCC Countries (CEPAL/CARIB 81/11). As pointed out at the previous session of the CDCC lack of resources has inhibited the rate of progress on this project,
- ii) Preparation and submission for possible financing of a draft minerals development project to Santiago. This project is related to the Work Programme of CEPAL/Santiago in connection with Economic and Technical Co-operation among Latin American Countries for the Development of the Mineral Resources of the Region. Accordingly, close collaboration has been instituted to incorporate Caribbean considerations into the wider project and at the same time benefit from the expertise, finance, etc. that may be available at the wider geographical level.

127. Closer working relationships are being forged with agencies and organizations operating in the sub-region with an interest in this subject area.

#### Water

128. This item is not included directly in the Work Programme of the CDCC Secretariat. It should be pointed out, however, that an important role has been designated for Regional Economic Commissions by the U.N. General Assembly in connection with the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. CEPAL has therefore increased its activity in this field.

129. During the period since the last session the CDCC Secretariat has been involved in:

- i) Participation in the UN Seminar in Water Resources Assessment Development and Management in Small Oceanic Islands of the Caribbean and the West Atlantic, 5 - 11 October, 1980, Barbados.
- ii) Co-operation with CEPAL/Santiago. Activities related mainly to the Seminar for Central America and the Caribbean Countries on Horizontal Co-operation for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. These include establishing and maintaining contacts with various bodies involved in the field, publicising the Decade and recruiting a consultant to prepare a paper on Horizontal Co-operation in Water and Sanitation in

the English-speaking Caribbean for the Seminar. The Seminar is planned for the second half of November in the Dominican Republic. This activity has resulted in considerable collaboration with National Water and Health Authorities and the PAHO/WHO Barbados sub-regional office.

ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS OF THE CARIBBEAN OFFICE

Economic Survey of Caribbean Countries

130. As part of its regular functions the ECLA Office for the Caribbean has prepared almost from its inception, surveys of economic activity in Caribbean countries. The number of surveys has grown as more countries have become independent and assumed full membership in the United Nations.

131. Since 1978 three former WISA countries have become independent and the need to disaggregate what was formerly presented as an economic survey of the West Indies Associated States became obvious. The survey notes continue to form part of CEPAL's Annual Economic Survey of Latin America and to constitute the basis for the Economic Activities in the Caribbean Countries.

132. During the period since CDCC V the Secretariat published and distributed to Governments, copies of Economic Activity 1979 in Caribbean Countries (CEPAL/CARIB/81/10). The exercise during 1981 addressed itself to studies on fourteen individual countries compared with nine during the previous year. The economic survey continued to be faced with the problem of non-availability of sufficient current data resulting from staff shortages and general lack of resources in most CDCC member countries.



The Statistical Unit and TCDC

133. At a meeting of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Community Statisticians held in Grenada during October 1980, the office, through its Statistical Unit was appointed to prepare and disseminate a questionnaire that sought to identify needs for technical assistance in Statistics and the ability of CARICOM countries to deliver such technical assistance. A report was prepared and tabled at a recent meeting of the Standing Committee. The office sees its role as that of "Clearing House" for the dovetailing of needs and abilities in this area. The office will continue to provide a link between the CARICOM countries and the wider Caribbean in facilitating TCDC in statistics.

134. Further work on the elaboration of both the Meta-Data System and the substantive data will be done in the 1982-83 biennium. Towards year end 1982 the Secretariat would wish to convene a seminar on the Data Bank exercise, at which forum a report on progress achieved and recommendations for more effective backup at the national level will be made.

135. The data base will continue to be amplified to include, inter-alia, time series of Health statistics, with input coming from the countries as well as the Specialized Agencies in the field of Health.

### Co-operation in Demographic Analysis

136. Finance for the post of Regional Adviser, based in the CDCC office has been extended by the British Government (ODA) until May 1982. After that date the prospects of the work continuing are uncertain. The principal features of the work carried out by the adviser under this programme are as follows:-

#### 1980 Census Programme

137. Detailed recommendations for the tabulation of the data from the Regional Census of the English-speaking Caribbean were prepared at the request of the Regional Census Co-ordinating Committee, and these were adopted by the Standing Committee of Caribbean Community Statisticians in Grenada in October 1980. Another report has been prepared embodying recommendations for the analysis of this data, and is due to be considered by the same committee at its meeting in Jamaica in October 1981. As there have been no funds available to date for the Regional Census Co-ordinating Committee to employ a data processing expert for the computer processing of the census data, much of the adviser's time is currently spent in preparing and editing specifications and helping to design file handling procedures for this phase of the work.

138. Much preparatory work in the editing and tabulation fields was done in connection with the special questions on fertility, mortality and migration in the Suriname Census. However, there has been a delay in the computer processing and no data has yet been made available to do the analysis.

#### Special Studies

139. An experimental survey to measure out-migration was set up in Barbados, with the co-operation of the Barbados Statistical Services. Technical co-operation has been received from the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) and funding provided by the Canadian International Development Research Centre. Data from the first three rounds are now being analysed. Preliminary results will be discussed at the IUSSP meeting in Manila, Philippines in December 1981. A Seminar to discuss the final results and usefulness of this approach for other countries of the region is to be organized in Barbados in early 1982.

140. Other work (at various stages of completion) includes: examining the quality of registration data (Guyana and Trinidad); analysis of intercensal population change (Barbados) and preliminary discussions with statisticians and computer personnel at the Caribbean Epidemiological Centre (CAREC) on the feasibility of doing systematic population updates and eventually projections for the English-Speaking Caribbean.

Regional Course in Demographic Analysis

141. Due to non-availability of funding, the course could not be held in mid-1981 as planned. Most of the preparatory work has been completed and the course could take place in mid-1982. However, as the potential donors (e.g. UNFPA, USAID, EDF, etc.) all appear to be currently experiencing "cash flow" problems, it would require more active support at Ministerial level from participating countries if the organizers (CELADE) are to have much hope of raising the required funds for 1982.

Environmental Management

142. The CDCC Work Programme does not directly include environmental management activities. These matters have been, until recently, the direct concern of the joint CEPAL/UNEP Caribbean Environment Project located in the CEPAL Port-of-Spain Office. This project was terminated 30 June, 1981 following adoption by governments of the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme in April 1981.

143. Major activities during the year were:

- i) The Second Meeting of Government Nominated Experts, 23-27 February 1981. This meeting:
  - (a) Reviewed the Draft Action Plan
  - (b) Recommended priorities
  - (c) Recommended financial and institutional arrangements
- ii) The Inter-Governmental Meeting on the Environment Action Plan, 6-8 April 1981. This meeting took the following decisions, inter alia:
  - (a) To establish a small Regional Co-ordinating Unit in Jamaica "to facilitate technical implementation of the Action Plan".
  - (b) Agreed on the Programme of Priorities for the Action Plan.
  - (c) Set up a Monitoring Committee to evaluate and follow-up plans.
  - (d) Established a Caribbean Trust Fund for the Biennium 1982-83.

144. The Secretariat will co-operate in the work of the Regional Co-ordinating Unit to the extent possible,

World Intellectual Property Organization

145. The Committee, at its Fifth Session, requested the Secretariat to implement, with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a co-operation programme to establish or strengthen the patent offices of member states; to co-ordinate with WIPO on the organization of a seminar on industrial property, and on preparatory missions to the English-speaking Caribbean countries to assess the existing situation with regard to industrial property and patent documentation services.

146. A project document for the Seminar was prepared by WIPO, and CIDA was approached for financial assistance. The proposal included a preparatory mission which visited the countries concerned. The mission had consultations with a number of officials and examined the situation of industrial property in the countries visited, in particular patent documentation and information services and the promotion of indigenous technological innovations.

147. In connection with the modernization of industrial property administration, the question of pooling efforts, human and other resources was also raised (in some countries) in the context of establishing sub-regional co-operation. Such co-operation could be achieved by setting up a sub-regional industrial property administration which would service all the English-speaking countries. The mission found that all countries were receptive to the ideas of modernization of the existing industrial property system and the regional pooling concept. Such co-operation could be established with the Committee's authorization.

148. The mission further observed that in the countries visited there was a need to create mechanisms aimed at promoting and encouraging technical innovation. In many countries activities are limited to traditional functions such as clerical registration of industrial property.

149. The mission further noted that patent documentation and information services, one of the functions of industrial property administration, could be exercised more easily through inter-governmental co-operation but would require appropriate infrastructure at the national and regional level.

150. The Regional Industrial Property Seminar was held in Barbados during May 1981. Participants outlined actions to be taken at the national and regional levels and indicated activities which could be undertaken by WIPO, CEPAL, CARICOM and CIDA to assist Caribbean countries in the area of industrial property administration.

The Committee may wish to endorse these recommendations and the co-operation programme prepared by WIPO.

151. It may be noted that the WIPO Work Programme for the 1982-83 biennium includes work in the following areas, inter alia:-

Promotion of the Worldwide Recognition of and Respect for Intellectual Property

Industrial Property and Patent Information Activities of Particular Interest to Developing Countries

Activities Flowing from the Diplomatic Conferences of Nairobi (1981)

Study of Special Industrial Property Questions of a Legal Nature

International Cooperation for the Verification of Patentability

Information and Teaching in the Field of Industrial Property

Promotion of Patent Information and Development of Patent Classification

Development of Trademark Classification

Development of Industrial Designs Classification

Co-operation with States and Various Institutions in Matters Concerning Industrial Property

Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Activities of  
Particular Interest to Developing Countries

Study of Special Copyright and Neighbouring Rights  
Questions of International Interest

Information and Teaching in the Fields of  
Copyright and Neighbouring Rights

Co-operation with States and Various Institutions in  
Matters Concerning Copyright and Neighbouring Rights

152. During the next inter-sessional period the Secretariat plans to explore with WIPO the establishment of a patent information and documentation system.

153. The concerns of WIPO are related in many respects to aspects of the work activities of the Science and Technology Unit of the CDCC Secretariat as it relates to CCST. The Secretariat therefore will be initiating close collaboration with WIPO.

Transnational Corporations

154. In compliance with the mandate received at the Third Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) and reaffirmed at the Fourth and Fifth Sessions, a Caribbean Regional Workshop of Regulating and Negotiating with Transnational Corporations was convened in Barbados on 27 April - 8 May, 1981 under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) from inter-governmental organizations of the English-speaking Caribbean attended.

155. While no activities are planned for the immediate future it is hoped to pursue the possibility of other joint efforts during the next year.

### III. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIVITIES 1981-82

Major activities planned for the next inter-sessional period and recommendations made to the Committee under various Work Programme elements are summarized below.

#### Caribbean Information System

##### i) CARISPLAN

- Continuation of publication of CARISPLAN ABSTRACTS
- National Training Seminar - Suriname
- National Training Seminar - Cuba
- Regional Training Seminar for Planners
- Workshop to evaluate the Caribbean Information System

##### ii) Agricultural Information Network

- Meeting of Agricultural Librarians

The Committee may wish to reinforce its mandate on the importance of this subject

##### iii) Congress of Information Professionals

Convening of a technical meeting to prepare a detailed Work Programme once the Statutes are ratified.

##### iv) Caribbean Information System for Science and Technology

Establishment of the System in support of the work of the Council on Science and Technology

#### Statistical Data Bank

##### i) Up-dating the publication, Directory of Major Statistical Publications

##### ii) Technical publication of time series on major economic variables

##### iii) Training seminar for statisticians concerning the Statistical Data Bank



- iv) Dissemination of selected data, on request, to CDCC countries.

#### Removal of Language Barriers

In the light of the relative inactivity in giving the necessary vigorous support to the implementation of this very important project, the Committee may wish again to bring this matter to the attention of the Ministers in their Governments responsible for UNESCO affairs and to direct an appeal to the Regional Economic Commission for Latin America and the United Nations General Assembly for support.

#### Council for Social and Economic Development

The Committee, mindful of the difficulties faced by the Secretariat in carrying out the mandates on this project, may wish to authorize continuation of the process of consultations which has been initiated.

#### Science and Technology

- i) Servicing meetings of the CCST and its Executive Committee:
  - Organizing meetings
  - Preparing background papers
  - Preparing reports of meetings
- ii) Servicing meetings of CCST Working Groups/Committees:
  - Organizing meetings
  - Preparing background papers
  - Preparing reports of meetings
- iii) Assisting in development of a network of collaborating institutions in Agricultural Research
- iv) Editing Science and Technology Journal
- v) Assisting in preparation of audio-visual materials in Science and Technology
- vi) Assisting in Survey of National Science and Technology Capabilities
- vii) Assisting in development of National Councils for Science and Technology.

Agriculture

- i) Publication of "Agricultural Statistics Caribbean Countries - 1981" (1982)
- ii) Convening a meeting of Associations of Producers and/or Exporters' Associations of Rice, Legumes, Fresh Vegetables, Ground Provisions and Fruits, especially Citrus (1982)
- iii) Co-operation and co-ordination with the Science and Technology Unit, especially on the subject of agricultural research, and the Documentation Centre on establishment of the Agricultural Information Network.

Industry

- i) Compile basic information on the industrial sector, e.g. trends of the industrial product, level and process and industrialization, production structure, employment, participation of imports and local production
- ii) Analyse the industrial development pattern and compare this experience with the industrial strategy followed by other developing countries
- iii) Formulate alternative industrial development strategies for CDCC member countries
- iv) Provide short term technical assistance on an ad hoc basis in industrial planning and industrial training
- v) Convene an expert group meeting on Industrial Development Strategy during 1982.

Social Sector

i) Social Work Programme

As requests for funding the posts of Associate Officer and Research Assistant in the Social Affairs Unit have been unsuccessful the Committee may wish to repeat its request on the basis of the importance of this sub-sector to Caribbean development

11) Social Structural Changes in Caribbean Countries

- Convening a meeting to assess secretariat documents prepared for Dominica and St. Lucia
- Preparation of a monograph on Grenada

The Committee may wish to note with satisfaction the continued support offered by the United Nations University

iii) Caribbean Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-visual Materials

The Committee may wish to note with appreciation the financial support extended by the UNESCO Fund for the Promotion of Culture and request that such assistance be continued

iv) Network of Centres for Cultural Retrieval and Animation

The Committee may wish to take note of the effort made by the Secretariat, express satisfaction for the kind support of UNESCO and remit, sine die, the implementation of the project.

The Committee may also wish to request the Secretariat to convey to the CDCC Ministers responsible for Education and Culture, to the Universities of the sub-region and to UNESCO, the necessity of creating appropriate regional and/or national teaching and research institutions in the field of culture aimed at accelerating the nation-building processes and facilitating mutual knowledge and self-reliance.

Integration of Women in Development

1) General

- Continuation of services of Co-ordinator in order to implement the Work Programme<sup>5/</sup>
- Continuation of services of Research Assistant and a full-time secretary through 1982<sup>5/</sup>

---

<sup>5/</sup> The support of the Voluntary Fund ends on 31 December 1981.

- Consultation with CDCC member countries in order to elicit their collaboration and assistance to the Third Conference on the Integration of Women in the Social and Economic Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, to be held in 1982. This will be the last regional meeting before the end-of-Decade Conference

ii) Training

- Preparation and implementation of a co-operation programme with the Caribbean Documentation Centre in order to provide training to officers of Women's Desks, to develop information centres or units within them and to link those units with the national planning agencies, and to CARISPLAN
- Implementation of training activities requested by participants at the "Workshop on Programme-Project Planning Skills":
  - Training in Marketing and Management for the LDCs
  - Training in Research and Data Collection for the LDCs
  - In collaboration with ILPES, preparation of a course on women and development planning, for Caribbean planners in a Caribbean country to be decided

iii) Women in Development Planning (See also ii) above)

- Preparation of two papers:
  - a) Women and Energy in the Caribbean
  - b) Markets and Income-generating Projects for Women
- Those two papers will be circulated to the CDCC member countries and discussed at two technical meetings of experts to be convened during 1982
- Assistance to ILPES-CEPAL Unit for the Integration of Women in Development with the Caribbean component of the regional project "Women and Social Development Planning"

- To make available to planners, the Guidelines on Women and Development

iv) Technical Assistance

- Continuation of provision of technical assistance to countries in project preparation, implementation and evaluation

v) Research - Data Collection

- See paragraph ii) above
- Assistance to countries in up-dating the Basic Profiles
- Collaboration with the Caribbean Documentation Centre in data collection on women in development

vi) Collaboration and Co-ordination

- Continuation of collaboration with the Voluntary Fund in the provision of assistance to national projects
- Continuation of collaboration with UNIDO and the project "Workshop on Industrial Entrepreneurship Development for Women in the Eastern Caribbean".

Transport and Communications

i) UNCTAD/IMCO Project on the Development of Shipping

The Office will continue to participate in the work of the Steering Committee for the above project which meets once or twice per year.

In addition, it will be necessary to spend several weeks working with the shipping economist explaining the statistical project and working with him in developing the work further

ii) Action resulting from the Meeting of Experts on Facilitation and Transport Institution Strengthening

The report of the meeting and the recommendations therefrom will be the subject of an in-depth study by CDCC member

governments. The CDCC Secretariat will co-ordinate the follow-up action to ensure that the recommendations are considered and dealt with. This may lead to the establishment of either a standby or an ad hoc committee of Ministers responsible for Transport and Communications.

iii) Establishment of Caribbean Postal Union

The CDCC Secretariat will continue to work with the CARICOM Secretariat towards establishing the Caribbean Postal Union as soon as possible and to ensure that all CDCC members who wish to do so will be eligible for founder membership. The Secretariat would suggest that the Committee may wish to issue directions as to further action

iv) Joint CDCC/ITU Work Programme

Work will be undertaken in conjunction with ITU in carrying out the Work Programme

v) CGCED

Assistance will be given to the Caribbean Group in transportation as required

vi) Transport Planning

A meeting will be held of Caribbean Transport Planners and a proposal for action will be prepared.

Energy and Natural Resources

i) Energy Data Collection

The Committee may wish to bring to the attention of the UN family, the serious problem concerning energy data collection in Caribbean countries, especially the smaller states, and urge that steps be taken to co-ordinate activities with the CDCC Secretariat so as to reduce the burden imposed on them by having to fill requests for similar data from several international and other institutions

ii) Energy Planning Working Group

Convening a training seminar on energy balance sheet methodology jointly with other organizations.

It is recommended that a meeting be convened early to discuss ways and means by which the mandate of CDCC V can be implemented in this sector.

iii) Co-operation in CEPAL Work Programme on Energy

- Studying the impact of oil prices in one or two other Caribbean countries
- Continued monitoring of the energy situation
- Assistance in implementing Latin American regional and sub-regional projects emerging from the August Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy

iv) Mineral Resources

- Planning a workshop on mineral resources aimed at initiating activity in identifying and developing production and trade in minerals on a sub-regional basis
- Undertaking activities to stimulate sub-regional co-operation in the context of horizontal co-operation
- Participation in CEPAL/Santiago's work on Economic and Technical Co-operation in Mineral Resources Development

v) Water

The following activities are linked mainly with activities of CEPAL in connection with the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade:

- Participation in the Caribbean Seminar on Horizontal Co-operation
- Follow-up of recommendations and conclusions relating to the Seminar

- Continued collaboration and co-ordination with relevant national, sub-regional and international bodies concerned with water.

#### Co-operation in Demography

The planned regional course in demographic analysis might have to be postponed once again or even cancelled owing to lack of funds.

The Committee may wish, therefore, to undertake to seek active support at the Ministerial level to make necessary representations to potential donors e.g. UNFPA, USAID, EDF for funding.

#### World Intellectual Property Organization

The Committee may wish to endorse the recommendations of the Regional Industrial Property Seminar, May 1981, Barbados, the co-operation programme prepared by WIPO and the initiation of close collaboration between WIPO and the CDCC Secretariat.





