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REPORT

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT SYMPOSIUM

ANTIGUA

JULY 19-21, 1992

OUS/USAID (D.T.)

R E P O R T

CARIBBEAN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Executive Summary	i
Introduction	1
i Background	1
ii Opening Ceremony	2
iii Panel Discussion	2
I. The Caribbean Setting	3
I.1 The Socio-Economic Scene	3
I.2 The Demographic Scene	8
I.3 Population Policies and Programmes	14
II. Population and Development Linkages: Critical Caribbean Issues	18
III. Conclusion: (i) A Caribbean Statement	22
(2) Review of World Population Plan of Action	27
IV. Annexes	
IV.1 List of Participants	38
IV.2 Participants by Group Membership	40
IV.3 List of Papers Presented	48
IV.4 Evaluation Report	49
IV.5 Programme	52

R E P O R T

CARIBBEAN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

(20-22 July 1992, Antigua)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Forty-five participants from eighteen Caribbean countries representing senior officers drawn from Ministries of Health, Finance and Planning, and those with responsibilities for the Environment and Social Services, as well as Population Councils and Units, Family Planning Associations and Women's Desks attended the Population and Development Conference, 20-22 July, 1992 in Antigua.

The Conference was convened by the Office of University Services/United States Agency for International Development (OUS/USAID) Development Training Office of the University of the West Indies, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The Conference was intended as a forum for policy-makers and technical leaders to review and evaluate regional population experiences, identify issues and make specific recommendations to guide future planning and policy.

The Caribbean situation (socio-economic, demographic, population policies and programmes) was examined; the document "Recommendations for the Further Implementation of the World Population Plan of Action" was reviewed and updated; and participants identified the achievements of the integration of population into the planning process and the obstacles which hindered this process.

On this basis, the Conference felt the need to highlight the special concerns of the Caribbean and made recommendations which are expressed in a Caribbean Statement. The Conference further recommended a follow-on meeting of about six (6) experts to review and further refine the output from the Antigua Symposium.

REPORT

CARIBBEAN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE (20-22 July 1992, Antigua)

INTRODUCTION

i BACKGROUND

This document is a report of a Caribbean Population and Development Conference convened in Antigua 20 - 22 July. It was convened by the Office of University Services/United States Agency for International Development (OUS/USAID) Development Training Office of the University of the West Indies (UWI), in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The Conference was intended as a forum for policy-makers and technical leaders to review and evaluate regional population experiences, identify issues and make specific recommendations to guide future planning and policy.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) plans to host a conference on Population and Development in 1994 as a follow up to the 1974 World Population Conference (Bucharest) and the 1984 International Conference on Population (Mexico).

In preparation for this Conference, a regional Latin American and Caribbean Preparatory Committee Meeting is scheduled for October 1992. This is being organised by the Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in collaboration with UNFPA. The output from this meeting will be passed on to the UN Preparatory Committee at its second session in 1993 and will form an input into the 1994 International Conference. In this way, the conference would assist Caribbean nations to make a positive input into the International Population and Development Conference in 1994.

One of the tasks undertaken by the Conference was the review of "Recommendations for the Further Implementation of the World Population Plan of Action" (WPPA) - the recommendations refined at Mexico City in August 1984. Thus the Conference was the first meeting at which Caribbean delegates, representing a variety of sectors, met in preparation for a regional or international meeting on population and development. In this way, it served to foster inter-sectoral sensitivity to the linkages between population, environment and socio-economic development.

Forty-five (45) participants from 18 Caribbean countries attended the Conference. They were Senior Officers drawn from Ministries of Health, Ministries of Finance and Planning, Population Units and Councils, Family Planning Associations, Women's Desks and

Ministries with responsibility for Social Services or the Environment.

The Conference was organised around seven (7) themes or topics which are indicated in the Conference Program (see Annex 5). The program was structured to include both plenary and working group sessions. Both the organization and structure are reflected in the format of this report which describes the Caribbean socio-economic and demographic setting; discusses the specific Caribbean population and development issues identified by the participants, and summarises these as a Caribbean statement on Population and Development. The updating of the Recommendations of the WPPA, a significant achievement of the Conference, is included in Section III.

ii. OPENING REMARKS

The Opening Ceremony was held on Sunday, July 19 and was chaired by Dr Ermina Osoba, UWI Resident Tutor. Pro-Vice Chancellor and Director of the Office of University Services, Professor Gerald Grell made the feature address and the vote of thanks was given by Mr Franck Jacobs, Chief Statistician of Antigua. Remarks were made by Mrs Vivienne Roberts, OUS/USAID Project Coordinator and Mr K.V.R Moorthy, Director for the Caribbean, United Nations Population Fund.

iii PANEL DISCUSSION

The Population and Development Symposium, in its attempt to review and evaluate regional population experiences, was directed to look at its Family Planning programs. UNFPA's Director drew attention to the continuing reduction in funds available to the Caribbean region for Family Planning programs. USAID's representative, Mr Drew Luten, informed the Conference of the termination in 1994 of the current population programs in the Eastern Caribbean.

IPPF's representative, Mrs Lucella Campbell, looked at the family planning achievements of the region, the unmet needs and challenges for the future. The panel agreed that flight of funds was a reality which should guide the deliberations. Networking for efficiency and self help leading to self sufficiency were presented as critical strategies to be adopted in resource generation and management of family planning programs. A Jamaican, innovative, self help experience was demonstrated through a storyboard by Mrs Beryl Chevannes. The moderator for the panel discussion was Dr Tirbani Jagdeo of CFPA.

I THE CARIBBEAN SETTING

This section of the Conference report describes the setting within which Caribbean population and Development issues emerge. It first describes the socio-economic setting of the countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), then outlines the population dynamics of 31 Caribbean countries during the 1980s. Finally, it describes the current situation with regard to Population policies and programmes in the CARICOM countries.

I.1 THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCENE

Although the Conference drew participants from 18 Caribbean countries, this section focusses on the socio-economic description of the OECS states whose characteristics typify those of open and vulnerable small islands (and low lying coastal) states. These characteristics determine, to a large extent, the nature of economic growth and the dominant variable - emigration - of population dynamics.

a) Characteristics

The essential characteristic of the OECS economies is extreme vulnerability: the result of small, open, dependent economies which are undiversified; very susceptible to external shocks and natural disasters; service oriented and dependent on high food imports. Although superficially, the economies seem to be doing well, they are never far away from the verge of crisis. Natural disasters or adverse developments in the international economy can cause the whole systems to unravel in a very short time. Moreover, individually, perhaps collectively, their economies also lack the critical mass to make any credible effort to break into important markets. The United Nations is currently discussing the development of an index or indices of vulnerability to capture these characteristics. Such indices should be used to counter the false impression of economic well-being given by the socio-economic indicators traditionally used.

b) Economic Performances during the 1980's

During the 1980's, the growth rate of the OECS countries averaged about 5.5%. Since 1989, growth rates have slowed due to the effects of natural disasters and developments in the international environment. Levels of per capita income which place the OECS economies squarely in the ranks of middle-income developing countries, increased by about 35% during the 1980's. Such improvements in the GDP per capita threatened the countries with graduation from access to concessional funds from international lending agencies because of criteria which do not take into consideration the overall vulnerability of the economies nor the

high per capita cost of investment in infrastructure and the consequent burden that the commercial borrowing of these investment funds will impose on small populations.

Unemployment is low in the Leeward Islands which actually experience labour shortages in some sectors and high in the Windward Islands where rates range from 20 - 40% and where unemployment has remained persistently high despite strong economic growth during the 1980's. Trade in goods and services show a chronic deficit which is financed mainly through private capital flows and Official Development Assistance, and which is largely offset by earnings from tourism.

c) The Major Sectors

The services sector which includes tourism, government services, the distributive trades and financial services is by far the largest in OECS economies, averaging over 50% in all of the countries. The government sector accounts for about 10 - 15% of the GDP of most countries and is usually the largest employer. The distributive sector, reflecting the high imports, also averages about 10 - 15% of GDP. Financial and off-shore services are either small or undeveloped, while the manufacturing sector averages about 7% in OECS economies.

The tourism sector has been the engine of growth for most of the OECS countries, especially the Leeward Islands, during the last decade. Because it is labour-intensive, tourism is seen as the solution to the unemployment problem in some OECS countries. Agriculture is the most important economic activity in the Windward Islands and reaches its highest level in Dominica where it averages about 26% of GDP.

The traditional agricultural exports (bananas, sugar, cocoa, nutmeg and mace) are all facing an uncertain future in the international commodity market. Bananas, which enter Europe under a preferential tariff, seem most precarious and at current levels of productivity could not survive in a competitive world market. The long term survival of the industry requires a smaller, more efficient industry.

Non-traditional exports of agricultural products increased during the early 1980's due to the increased demand in the Trinidad and Tobago market. But this demand has declined with the decline of the Trinidadian economy which experienced two devaluations and the imposition of import restriction. However, there is still good potential for export of tropical fruits and vegetables to the North American and European Markets.

The Manufacturing Sector can be divided into three sub sectors: 1) The enclave manufacturing sector which is foreign owned, 2) the agro processing sector and, 3) the traditional

import-substitution sector. The enclave sector, dominated by foreign garments and highly specialized electronic firms, is more efficient than the locally owned firms and is competitive in the export market. But the value added to real output is quite low because most of the inputs are imported; thus its main contribution to the economy is employment generation. In the agro-processing sub-sector, generally, there is little modernization of equipment and facilities but local raw material content ranges from 80 - 100%. Although it operates under several constraints, the agro-processing sub-sector provides a strong base for the industrial development of the sub region.

On the other hand, the import substitution manufacturing subsector is characterized by a high import content, ranging between 75 to 100%. The subsector, largely uncompetitive internationally, is dependent on high levels of protection and, in addition, there is excessive duplication of productive capacity throughout the region.

d) Economic Adjustment and Social Development

As a consequence of the openness of the economies of the Eastern Caribbean, inflation is largely imported, with about 75% being generated by increases in import prices. Reflecting the US situation, inflation was high in the 1970's, in some cases in excess of 20%, but averaged just over 3% for 1985 - 1990.

Except for Antigua (US\$253 million) and Grenada, the external debt of the OECS countries is low (eg. Dominica with US\$91.1 million). The debt to GDP ratio was 28.4% in 1990 compared to 75% for CARICOM as a whole, while in Grenada, with the highest debt service ratio in the OECS, it is only 13.7% of exports compared to 25% for Jamaica and 40% for Guyana. Moreover, the subregion's external debt is almost entirely owed to official development institutions and is usually contracted on concessionary terms and is subject to long grace periods and low interest rates. Even so, there is cause for concern because of the extreme vulnerability to external shocks and the inflexibility of fiscal revenue sources.

For the most part, the countries have been spared structural adjustment programs imposed by international financial institutions mainly because by the time countries became independent and could contract foreign debt on their own, the days of "easy money" were over. However, the countries have undertaken 'self-imposed' adjustment programs. The bulk of adjustment has to be effected via fiscal contraction and wage restraint since monetary policy is managed by the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank.

Fiscal adjustments were aided by the use of the Caribbean Development Bank - World Bank inspired Public Sector Investment Programs (PSIP) which brought a measure of planning. But the PSIP emphasized 'productive' capital expenditure so there has been a

slight shift away from investment in social infrastructure. Average social expenditure has remained constant, despite the high ratios of young population resulting for example, in overcrowding in primary schools in some countries. Also user charges for social services (e.g. water, electricity, medical services) have increased at the same time that employment opportunities are declining and wages are being restrained.

Despite improvements in living standards, there are still pockets of poverty. However, there is no generally acceptable definition of poverty, and the concept of a poverty line is not quite applicable. The economies are not as highly monetized as developed countries, much trade is 'in-kind' while remittances from abroad further cloud the issue. More subjective indicators of the quality of life need to be used.

The vulnerable groups are those who have only their labour to sell, in a market where there is a surplus of labour and no wages. In some countries, women are paid less than men for the same type of work and there is also an unfavourable exchange for agricultural products. The very vulnerable groups include:

- Women and children in single parent homes - one-third of OECS households are female-headed;
- Youth in the 15 - 25 age group where the incidence of unemployment is high especially among the females;
- The aged for whom support services are inadequate;
- Some members of the migrant population in the tourist oriented countries.

Special initiatives have to be devised to alleviate poverty in these groups which often are not influenced by general economic growth.

e) Outlook for the Future

The recent slow down in the OECS economies is projected to be only temporary and modest growth should return with prudent fiscal management and the implementation of sound economic policies. But the high levels of growth experienced in the 1980's are unlikely to return. Recent international changes are likely to reflect foreign resource inflows away from the Caribbean and attracting foreign investment will become more difficult. The very existence of preferential trading agreements is threatened and countries will have to look inward for economic viability.

Strategies to achieve international competitiveness will have to be devised and implemented because prudent fiscal management

alone will not be sufficient. Such strategies must take into consideration the openness, fragility and vulnerability of these micro economies and the likely impact of international developments. Although some initiatives must be taken by individual countries, the implementation of coherent economic policies will require more cooperation between countries and more effective use of the limited financial and skilled manpower resources of the Caribbean.

I.2 THE DEMOGRAPHIC SCENE

a) Introduction

Historically, the Caribbean has been characterized by several demographic regimes resulting from political and economic forces affecting the region within the world economy. This has not changed. In past regimes, in-migration and out-migration movements were of more significance compared with the importance of natural increase.

By comparison, post World II was characterized by unprecedented rapidly declining mortality, low immigration levels, high fertility and high emigration levels. The result was the maximum natural increases observed through the 1950s and 1960s, together with high emigration rates which operated as a "safety valve" to "over-population".

The 1970s, but more clearly the 1980s, witnessed for many countries the return of migration as the key factor shaping population growth.

Indeed, the highest rates of population growth, i.e. 3% per year, registered in the 1980s in several small countries have been the result of massive immigration from within and outside the region. Conversely, the lowest rates registered, i.e. between 0.5 and -0.5% per year were the result of massive out-migration movement. This does not mean that fertility should be overlooked. On the contrary, it needs to be considered in a larger framework in which demographic components are considered as outcomes of cultural factors, external constraints as well as resistant strategies to these constraints.

b) Population Dynamics in the 1980s

Out of the 31 territories which make up the Caribbean region, 20 have had a census between 1989 and 1991, for which total counts have been released. (Table 1).

For a majority of countries, the 1990 - 1991 counts again yield lower population totals than expected. As usual, the quality of censuses has been questioned. However, as before, the "low census figures" appear to be the logical outcome of poor out-migration estimates between censuses. This reflects the intrinsic difficulties of measuring migration movements, the trust placed in entries - departures statistics despite their obvious shortcomings, as well as the strong, but wrong, belief that emigration outlets were closed.

The average rate of population growth during the 1980s was 1.34% per year for the whole region and 1% for the 13 CARICOM countries. However, there are considerable variations between countries. The highest rates, i.e. about 3% per year are observed in small countries which have recently developed a strong service and tourist oriented economy resulting in immigration into these countries. The lowest rates, i.e. below 0.5% per year are registered in several countries - mostly OECS countries of which six experienced either 3% population growth or actual growth declines as a result of emigration movements.

For the 1985 - 89 period, the average crude death rate for the whole region was 8 per thousand and 6.5 per thousand for the 13 Caribbean Countries with rates varying from about 5 - 10 per thousand. (Table 1) However, the differences observed are more the result of age structure differences than of mortality levels. Indeed, all countries of the region (with the exception of Haiti) now have life expectancy at birth about 70 years. The main causes of death are now attributable to non-communicable diseases i.e. cardiovascular diseases, cancers, diabetes etc. These new mortality and morbidity patterns require costly treatments and strong public health campaigns, clearly in the domain of policy interventions.

As mortality rates stand at fairly low levels, natural increase rates in the region are now primarily driven by crude birth rates. Interestingly enough, despite continuing fertility decline, the 1985-89 average crude birth rates remained quite high, reaching 26 per thousand for the whole region and 25 per thousand for the 13 CARICOM countries.

Consequently, natural increase rates remain high in the late 1980s. They reached 1.8% per year for the whole region as well as for the 13 CARICOM countries. (Table 1). Such rates correspond to a population doubling every 40 years. The low population rates of growth, despite these persistent substantial natural increases, are the result of persistent high emigration levels. In addition, the differences between countries in terms of population growth are also explained by different migration patterns.

c) Migrations

Available data suggest that during the 1980s the Caribbean region lost another 1.350 million people through emigration (Table 2). This is only slightly less than the 1.410 million net loss calculated for the 1970s. Thus the net loss experienced by the region between 1950 and 1990 was 5.6 million.

For the 13 CARICOM countries, the net migration figure during the 1980s, derived from census results, Guyana is -540.000, also slightly less than the figure - 610.000 obtained for the 1970s. This put the net loss experienced by the 13 CARICOM countries since

TABLE 1: DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS: 1980-89

COUNTRIES	ESTIMATED	1985-89			1980-89			
	POPULATION	CRUDE RATES PER THOUSAND			RATES OF GROWTH			RATIO
	JAN.1.90	AND OF MIGRATION %			MIGRATION:			
	THOUSANDS	BIRTH	DEATH	NATURAL	ANNUAL	NATURAL	NET	/NAT.INC.:
				INCREASE	GROWTH	INCREASE	MIGRATION:	%
CUBA	10574.9 Of.Es.:	17.5	6.4	11.1	1.02	1.04	-0.02	-2
DOMINICAN REP.	6591.0 Aut.Es:	27.9	6.8	21.1	1.76	2.16	-0.40	-18
HAITI	5939.0 Est(1):	46.9	16.2	30.8	1.99	2.73	-0.74	-27
PUERTO RICO	3514.0 C90 :	18.8	6.9	11.8	0.98	1.31	-0.33	-25
JAMAICA	2317.3 C91 :	24.0	5.7	18.3	0.88	1.99	-1.11	-56
TRINIDAD&TOBAGO	1229.3 C90 :	24.9	6.7	18.2	1.34	1.99	-0.65	-33
BARBADOS	256.8 C90 :	15.7	8.7	7.1	0.40	0.82	-0.43	-52
GUYANA	794.2 UM :	27.2	7.6	19.6	0.47	2.04	-1.57	-77
GRENADA	90.6 C91 :	31.4	8.6	22.8	0.04	2.20	-2.16	-98
SAINT-VINCENT	106.4 C91 :	25.3	6.5	18.7	0.87	2.16	-1.28	-59
SAINT-LUCIA	133.2 C91 :	30.4	6.4	24.0	1.49	2.55	-1.05	-41
DOMINICA	72.2 C91 :	23.5	6.0	17.5	-0.28	1.88	-2.16	-115
ANTIGUA	65.9 C91 :	17.2	5.8	11.4	0.08	1.17	-1.08	-93
SAINT-KITTS-NEVIS	42.0 C91 :	22.2	10.9	12.3	-0.32	1.41	-1.73	-123
MONTSERRAT	11.0 C91 :	17.1	10.9	6.2	-0.54	0.91	-1.45	-160
BELIZE	185.2 C91 :	37.2	4.1	33.1	2.47	3.36	-0.89	-27
BAHAMAS	253.2 C90 :	20.3	5.6	14.6	1.96	1.64	0.32	20
BERMUDA	58.0 C91 :	15.9	7.5	8.4	0.60	0.80	-0.20	-25
US VIRGIN ISLANDS	101.7 C90 :	23.0	5.0	18.0	0.60	1.94	-1.33	-69
ANGUILLA	7.7 Aut.Es:	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	1.41	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
BRITISH VIRGIN IS.	15.9 C91 :	15.5	5.0	10.6	3.72	1.21	2.51	208
TURKS & CAICOS	11.3 C90 :	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	4.26	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
CAYMAN ISLANDS	25.5 C89 :	16.5	5.4	11.1	4.11	1.22	2.88	235
CURACAO	148.0 Aut.Es:	20.2	6.5	13.8	0.06	1.43	-1.38	-96
ARUBA	61.1 Of.Es.:	16.2	5.8	10.4	0.24	1.17	-0.93	-80
BONAIRE	9.5 Aut.Es:	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	0.87	N.C.	N.D.	N.D.
SINT MAARTEN	28.9 Of.Es.:	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	7.94	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
SURINAM	402.5 Of.Es.:	26.1	6.7	19.4	1.21	2.09	-0.88	-42
GUADELOUPE	385.5 C90 :	19.0	6.2	12.8	1.67	1.28	0.39	31
MARTINIQUE	358.8 C90 :	17.8	6.1	11.6	0.96	1.09	-0.13	-12
FRENCH GUIANA	113.8 C90 :	27.0	5.2	21.8	4.98	2.17	2.82	130
CARIBBEAN ISLANDS	32408.6 :	25.9	8.2	17.7	1.33	1.72	-0.39	-23
CARICOM COUNTRIES	5557.1 :	24.7	6.4	18.3	0.96	1.97	-1.02	52
TOTAL	33904.3 :	26.0	8.2	17.8	1.34	1.75	-0.42	-24

Notes: Populations on January 1st 1990 have been estimated by interpolations or extrapolations using the following sources:
 Of.Es.: last available official estimate
 Aut.Es.: author estimate
 C90, C91: census counts in 1990 or 1991
 Est(1): "Haiti" Monographie sur les politiques de population (Doc.no 25), Nations-Unies, 1990
 UM: United Nations estimate.

N.A.: Not Available

TABLE 2: POPULATION, MIGRATION BALANCES AND MIGRATION RATES 1950-1980,

COUNTRIES	MIGRATION BALANCES				
	in 000s				TOTAL
	1950-59	1960-69	1970-79	1980-89	1950-89
CUBA	-10.0	-475.0	-222.6	-19.9	-727.5
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	-54.0	-175.0	-220.0	-240.0	-689.0
HAITI	-70.0	-220.0	-350.0	-400.0	-1040.0
PUERTO RICO	-469.8	-211.9	-41.1	-110.1	-832.9
JAMAICA	-165.1	-289.5	-270.8	-246.5	-971.9
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	-0.4	-110.1	-94.7	-75.0	-280.2
BARBADOS	-20.2	-38.2	-14.7	-10.7	-83.8
GUYANA	-4.3	-53.1	-129.5	-121.6	-308.5
GRENADA	-12.4	-18.5	-21.4	-19.5	-71.8
SAINT VINCENT	-9.3	-20.0	-15.1	-13.1	-57.5
SAINT LUCIA	-13.4	-17.8	-18.5	-13.0	-62.7
DOMINICA	-5.5	-9.7	-12.5	-15.8	-43.5
ANTIGUA	-2.7	-5.0	-7.1	-7.1	-21.9
SAINT-KITTS-NEVIS	-6.1	-16.9	-8.0	-7.4	-38.4
MONTSERAT	-4.5	-2.6	-0.8	-1.6	-9.5
DELTZE	-0.8	-7.1	-19.5	-14.7	-42.1
BAHAMAS*	13.6	23.9	3.9	7.4	48.8
BERMUDA*	0.0	0.0	-2.3	-1.1	-3.4
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS*	-1.0	26.5	1.8	-13.1	14.2
CURACAO	-4.5	-18.3	-16.9	-20.4	-60.1
ARUBA	-13.0	-9.9	-5.5	-5.6	-34.0
SURINAME	-4.4	-27.8	-97.6	-77.5	-163.3
SADELOUPE	-3.4	-25.3	-50.3	14.0	-65.0
MARTINIQUE	-4.5	-30.9	-46.5	-4.3	-86.2
FRENCH GUIANA*	2.5	8.2	7.9	25.7	44.3
CARIBBEAN ISLANDS	-856.2	-1644.2	-1413.1	-1202.8	-5116.3
CARICOM COUNTRIES	-231.1	-564.6	-608.7	-538.6	-1943.0
CARIBBEAN REGION	-863.2	-1724	-1651.8	-1346.9	-5585.9

Jean-Pierre Guengant
1992

1950 at nearly 2 million people. Compared with the new estimates of population for CARICOM at the beginning of 1990 (5.560 million), this is really high.

The corresponding annual average net migration rates are -0.4% for the whole region and -1% for the 13 CARICOM countries (Table 1). But the differences between countries are enormous with the majority of the countries experiencing net migration rates ranging between -1% and 2% per year, representing between 15% and 100% of their natural increases.

These ratios between net migration and natural increase for the 1980s give a clear idea of how these movements have impacted on the overall demographic growth. For the whole region, natural increase has been reduced by a quarter, but for the 13 CARICOM countries, it has been reduced by half.

The post World War II movements were the result of upward mobility strategies pursued by Caribbean people to escape limited education and job opportunities at home. But two new features characterize the recent movements.

First, recent movements have been directed to the metropolises - the European metropolises, then more and more to the US and Canada - contrary to the previous movements which were dominated by intra-Caribbean movements. Also, recent out-migration movements have involved virtually all Caribbean countries, whereas in the previous period some were sending countries and the others were receiving countries.

Second, analysis of the factors associated with emigration indicates a strong relationship between out migration rates and the percentage of the labour force engaged in agricultural activities. In other terms, the massive exodus to metropolises observed since 1950 appears to be part of the rural to urban drift triggered by the growing difficulties faced by the export and the subsistence agriculture sectors in the Caribbean. But, because of the smallness of the countries and the limited opportunities they offer, the movements became largely a trans-national rural-urban migration. In turn, this helped to further integrate the local labour market with those larger and more attractive markets of the metropolises.

d) Fertility

Fertility levels are the result of two sets of determinants (1) the socio-economic determinants and (2) the so-called "proximate determinants". Fertility is a matter of individual preference and performance, both of which are shaped by the socio-economic environment within which those preferences and

performances are expressed. The process by which a small family norm has emerged in the Caribbean began three or four decades ago. Efforts by governments to seriously address the public health challenges of the Caribbean, improvements in the nutritional status of children because of public nutritional education, and immunization coverage improved the health situation. Together with education and the acceptance of family planning, they were some of the programmes which helped to "erode" the insurance motive for child bearing where women give birth to more children than they want as a hedge against situations where two or three will die before they are five years old.

Thus, fertility declines in the region have been impressive over the past 20 years. Indeed, in all countries, but two (Haiti and Belize), the maximum levels - i.e. between 5 and 7 children per woman - registered in the 1960s have been roughly reduced by half. As a result, Total Fertility Rates (TFRs) of the late 1980s were below 3 children per woman in most countries. (Table 3).

Similarly, although teenage fertility rates have long remained at high levels, i.e. above 150 per thousand in most countries, they also declined significantly in recent years. In the late 1980s, only in three countries (Belize, Jamaica and French Guiana) were teenage fertility rates estimated above 100 per thousand. (Table 3).

The more important "proximate" determinants are (1) the percentage of women in union, which reflects sexual exposure, (2) the level of contraceptive use, (3) the incidence of induced abortions and (4) the postpartum infecundability, which largely depends on the duration of breast feeding.

Among these factors, the rapid rise in contraceptive use over the past 20 years - from roughly 10% to 50% among women in-union - is undoubtedly the main factor responsible for the fertility declines.

But in recent years, the increased incidence of induced abortions seems to account for an unknown, but apparently substantial part of these declines. Also, the importance of unstable unions or "visiting" unions in the region may play a role in the rather low fertility levels, by developing countries' standards, observed in the Caribbean. In fact, unstable unions have a lowering effect on fertility since sexual exposure among women in these unions is less important than among women in more stable unions i.e. married women and women in common-law type of union.

Overall, Caribbean achievements in terms of fertility achievements and contraceptive coverage are generally lauded. Yet the present situation is a source of concern.

TABLE 3: TOTAL FERTILITY RATES, TEENAGE FERTILITY RATES AND CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATES (1)
IN THE CARIBBEAN ACCORDING TO VARIOUS SOURCES.

COUNTRIES	TOTAL FERTILITY RATES		< 20 YRS. RATES		CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE % (YEAR)	ABRE-: VIA-: TIONS: COUNTR.	RANKING ACCORDING TO				
	1990	1988-90	1985-89	1988-90			1985-89	TFRs 1988-90	TEENS RATES: COUNTR. 1988-90		
CUBA	1.91	1.92	1.91	83.0	87.7	68 (1980)	CUBA	MONT	1.73	MART	28.3
DOMINICAN REP.	2.79	2.91	3.17	72.0	77.6	50 (1986)	R.D	BAR	1.79	GUAD	30.8
HAITI	6.50	6.45	6.28	93.0	89.0	7 (1987)	HAITI	ARU	1.81	CUR	32.6
PUERTO RICO	2.34	2.30	2.28	72.2	69.2	70 (1982)	P.R	BER	1.83	ARU	34.0
JAMAICA	2.86	2.80	2.74	114.8	109.2	52 (1983)	JAM	CUBA	1.92	BER	45.7
TRINIDAD&TOBAGO	2.37	2.53	2.99	60.0	69.6	53 (1987)	T&T	ANT	2.05	BAR	48.4
BARBADOS	1.91	1.79	1.79	48.4	50.0	55 (1988)	BAR	BAH	2.07	ANT	49.2
GUYANA	3.00	3.04	3.14	64.6	69.1	31 (1975)	GUY	MART	2.16	MONT	51.3
GRENADA	3.20	3.25	3.64	87.8	109.9	31 (1985)	GRE	CUR	2.18	BAH	59.2
SAINT-VINCENT	2.49	2.52	2.73	96.6	107.2	58 (1988)	SV	GUAD	2.23	T&T	60.0
SAINT-LUCIA	2.80	2.88	3.26	91.9	108.4	47 (1988)	SL	P-R	2.30	SUR	61.1
DOMINICA	2.45	2.56	2.70	89.2	95.6	50 (1987)	DOM	SKN	2.49	GUY	64.6
ANTIGUA	2.28	2.05	1.95	49.2	54.4	53 (1988)	ANT	SV	2.52	R-D	72.0
SAINT-KITTS-NEVIS	2.44	2.49	2.60	82.9	86.7	41 (1984)	SKN	T&T	2.53	P-R	72.2
MONTSERRAT	1.64	1.73	2.01	51.3	74.9	53 (1984)	MONT	DOM	2.56	SKN	82.9
BELIZE	4.70	4.81	4.88	126.1	129.9	N.A	BEL	JAM	2.80	CUBA	83.0
BAHAMAS	2.03	2.07	2.14	59.2	59.8	62 (1988)	BAH	IVA	2.83	IVA	83.1
BERMUDA	1.79	1.83	1.82	45.7	39.4	N.A	BER	SL	2.88	GRE	87.8
US VIRGIN ISLANDS	2.82	2.83	2.92	83.1	82.6	N.A	IVA	R-D	2.91	DOM	89.2
CURACAO	2.32	2.18	2.25	32.5	36.5	N.A	CUR	SUR	2.99	SL	91.9
ARUBA	1.33	1.81	1.84	34.0	36.7	N.A	ARU	GUY	3.04	HAITI	93.0
SURINAME	2.94	2.99	3.27	61.1	68.5	N.A	SUR	GRE	3.25	SV	96.6
GUADELOUPE	2.18	2.23	2.24	30.8	31.4	44 (1976)	GUAD	F.G	3.47	F.G	110.7
MARTINIQUE	2.09	2.16	2.16	28.3	28.9	51 (1976)	MART	BEL	4.81	JAM	114.8
FRENCH GUIANA	3.70	3.47	3.25	110.7	93.0	N.A	F.G	HAITI	6.45	BEL	126.1

NOTE: (1) The contraceptive prevalence rate represents the percentage of women in union, 15-49 years old (or 15-44 years old) using a contraceptive method at the moment of the survey.

N-A: Non Available

Jean-Pierre Guengant
1992

11a

First, teenage fertility rates, though decreasing, remain extraordinarily high. Indeed, most Caribbean countries still have rates which are five to 10 times higher than those observed in Canada, France or the Netherlands. This situation results both from early sexual exposure in Caribbean countries and low use of contraception at first sex and/or in the following months. In St. Lucia for e.g., among women aged 25 - 34, one girl out of four has already had sex at age 15, almost half at age 16 and 80% have had sex at age 18. In such a context, absence of sex education among adolescents and absence of major programs translate logically into high fertility rates. The result is that at age 20 about half of the girls have already had one, two and in some cases more than two children.

Second, contraceptive prevalence rates in the region remain low and may be stagnating, ranging between 40 - 60% in union. In comparison, the developed countries have contraceptive prevalence rates around 75 - 80% for married women. Only two countries in the region, Cuba and Puerto Rico, approach these rates.

The reasons for such stagnation, 20-25% below "satisfactory" contraceptive use, are not clear. To be sure, family planning programs are now facing serious financial constraints. But they may well need to improve the efficiency both at the clinical and at the IEC levels. Also, some sections of the populations, seem to refuse, for whatever reasons, the "small" family norm already accepted by other segments of the society.

The possible resistance of certain segments of the population has to be linked with the socio-economic determinants of fertility declines. Past and recent fertility levels in the Caribbean appear closely related to the percentage of the labour force engaged in agricultural activities. The higher the percentage of the labour force in agriculture, the higher the past and recent TFRs. Conversely the higher the percentage of the labour force in the service sector, the lower the past and recent TFRs.

This finding raises the problem of the future fertility levels in the region. Fertility differentials between countries may persist, with the more agriculture-based countries maintaining higher fertility and emigration levels while the countries with the service-based economy, maintain the lowest levels.

e) Outlook for the Future

Recent demographic trends suggest that two distinct demographic regimes are emerging in the region. The first is a regime of rapid growth resulting from significant immigration triggered by tourism and the services development and the corresponding construction boom.

The second is a regime of moderate growth or population stagnation and even decline resulting from continued massive emigration, but often associated with moderately high levels of fertility experienced mainly by countries with a significant proportion of their labour force in agriculture, and/or countries severely hit by the 1970s and 1980s world-wide economic crises.

Thirdly, the magnitude of emigration suggests that most Caribbean countries and especially the CARICOM countries, are still unable to provide jobs for their young people entering the labour market. This is likely to continue, since most Caribbean countries still have huge labour surpluses, and young people have high consumption expectations that cannot be satisfied locally. Therefore, future population dynamics may well depend on job creation.

The policy implications of these findings are not straight forward. The contemporary Caribbean appears to be confronted not with one but with two major crises. The first one is linked to the world wide recession and is associated with indebtedness and decreasing or fluctuating exports and government revenues. The second is the crisis in the export and subsistence agricultural sectors which continues to affect many countries.

Recent and future reproduction and migration patterns in the Caribbean should be analysed in the context of the globalization of production and consumption in the international system.

The corresponding processes have affected the various Caribbean countries depending on how successful they have been in finding new niches in a rapidly changing world economy. Yet, the future course of fertility and migration remains largely unknown, since the socio economic future of most countries is uncertain. As a result, the demographic and socio economic consequences of the growing integration of the Caribbean in the world economy are the policy responses needed to counteract undesired consequences.

I.3 POPULATION POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

a) Introduction

The close interrelationships between Population and Development trends have not always been fully understood, nor have their implications always been recognized by Caribbean Governments. But during the past thirty years, governments have seen their countries undergo unprecedented change in their demographic patterns which have had varied consequences on their social and economic systems. Within this context, it can be seen that population dynamics combined with limited resources can interfere with the ability of planners and policy-makers to develop and implement social, physical and economic programmes. Similarly, governments' efforts to promote social and economic development can also alter demographic trends.

It is against this background that Caribbean governments have begun to recognize the importance of incorporating population issues more fully into their social and economic programmes. One response has been the formulation and implementation of explicit population policies.

There are three elements in the process through which population policy is accepted at the political level, thus exerting an impact on the development process:

- o formulation/articulation of overall national population and development goals;
- o planning which involves the elaboration of strategies and measures for the incorporation of population into programme formulation and resource allocation activities; and
- o policy implementation: the translation of policy into action through programmes and projects.

All of these elements include data collection, research, dissemination and policy analysis.

b) Population Policy Development in the Caribbean

Population policy may be defined as "measures and programmes designed to contribute to the achievement of economic, social, demographic, political, and other collective goals through affecting critical variables, namely, the size and growth of the population, its geographic distribution, and its demographic characteristics" [UNECA, 1989 p. 2]. In recognition of the need to view socio-economic and demographic outcomes within an integrated framework, population policies should be closely integrated into other social and economic policies. A population policy can be either implicit (laws, regulations and programmes which indirectly affect population dynamics) or explicit (a statement or document by a national government announcing its intentions or plans to

influence the country's demographic structure).

The pace and pattern of population policy development have varied widely among the CARICOM countries. Policies were mainly implicit until the mid-1980s when nine countries formulated policies (Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts-Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines). These explicit policies have been legally accepted in five countries: Jamaica (1983), Saint Lucia (1984), Dominica (1986), Grenada (1987) and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (1988). Some of the other countries are in different stages of the formulation process.

c) Population in Planning

Despite explicit population policy formulation, there is a vast gap between socio-economic planning and population planning. Population is still being treated as an exogenous variable in the planning framework, involving merely the calculation of population projections and the estimation of population age structure and growth for the demand for social services. Even this relatively simple approach is problematic because of inaccurate demographic estimates and analyses.

Constraints include inappropriate institutional mechanisms, data constraints, insufficiently trained personnel and the generally meagre knowledge concerning appropriate policy responses to population policies. Perhaps, also, the small size of Caribbean populations have shaped official attitudes to demographic dynamics. Because governments expect emigration to continue to play a major part in the reduction of the population growth rates, population planning may be perceived as unnecessary. Hence, the enormous gap between the awareness of the need for a comprehensive approach to population and development and actual practice.

d) Institutional Mechanisms

Successful population policy implementation and the integration of population into planning depends, to a large extent, on the existence of a strong government planning organisation as well as effective institutional mechanisms for linking population to the planning process. The basic structure being adopted by Caribbean countries consists of the establishment of (i) a Population Planning Unit located in the Planning Ministry and (ii) a National Population Council, an intersectoral body, for overall policy direction.

National Population Councils have been established in seven countries (Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago). The Council usually functions as an advisory board and is responsible for overall policy co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation. The

success of the Council depends on the participation of its members. Participation of the high-level officials has dwindled tremendously to the extent that the lack of a quorum constitutes a serious impediment to regular meetings. This lack of participation is both a cause and an effect of the general inertia in population planning as well as the fact that population matters have to compete with other sectoral issues for the planners' priorities.

National Population Units have been established in the Planning Ministries of four of the five countries that possess explicit population policies. The general function of the Unit is to assist in population policy implementation, integrating population factors into development planning and coordinating all population-influencing activities carried out by government. Although the achievements of some of these Population Units are noteworthy, most are experiencing constraints. Among the most difficult are: (i) the shortage of persons adequately trained in both demographic analysis and development planning; and (ii) the need to persuade sectoral ministries to modify their programmes or projects to achieve demographic objectives. Population is often viewed as a competing sectoral concern, rather than an underlying process. Moreover, the population units lack both control over budgetary resources, as well as convincing analytical evidence of population-development linkages.

e) Data and Research Needs

A major obstacle to continued advances in the integration of population has been the paucity of data, the lack of research and the limited use of research findings. The building of a central store of data is essential and two categories of population data are needed:

- o primary population policy variables relating to size and growth of population, fertility, mortality, internal and international migration, and population age/sex distribution, population projections by size, sex-age group and location for specific population groups.
- o a variety of structural or behavioural data which explain, support or link population with specific social and economic factors and programmes.

There is an urgent need to sensitise data collectors to the information requirements of population policy formulation and implementation activities. Close working ties need to be maintained between collectors and users, or the data required for analysis and evaluation of demographic-economic relationships may be limited in scope.

In the Caribbean, research findings on the determinants and consequences of population factors need to be presented in a form

that is policy-relevant. Planners are seeking quantitative answers to questions such as "what are the demographic consequences of major development programmes and projects; how much difference would, for example, five additional years of schooling have on fertility or mortality"? One of the most important research tasks facing the Population Planning Units is to demonstrate the importance of population in the process of national development, and to recommend alternative programmes.

f) Training

Closely related to the problem of paucity of data and research, is the shortage of qualified persons adequately trained in demographic analyses and planning. The aim would be to train a new corps of officials who, although assigned to the planning sector, would be able to reach out to other sectors and, on the basis of population phenomena, would co-ordinate the various population aspects of sectoral activities. In this context, the interdisciplinary nature of the programme content is evident. The important role of the University of the West Indies in providing this kind of training cannot be overemphasised.

Training courses should be aimed at three target groups, all actors in policy formulation and implementation:

- (i) high-level officials (policy-makers, Ministers, Parliamentarians);
- (ii) professionals, technicians and academics; and
- (iii) middle-level officials e.g. the support staff to the planning and other sectors.

g) The Outlook for the Future: Political Support

It is clear that, although some progress has been made, achievements in the integration of population and development has been limited. The successful implementation of a policy and the integration of population in planning requires high-level political support. Some governments have begun to place high priority on "population exposure programmes". Population-development information is being disseminated via flyers, information kits, bulletins and newsletters.

In the initial stage, the major target groups have been the political directorate, planners and policy makers. Attention is now being shifted towards schools and the wider community. Success in these IEC programmes would generate the political will and support, and the resource allocation needed, for the strengthening and enhancement of the integration of population into planning.

II POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT LINKAGES: CRITICAL CARIBBEAN ISSUES

One of the major tasks of the Conference was the identification of major issues and obstacles limiting the integration of population into development planning and implementation. These issues were initially identified by Caribbean experts in the presentations of their papers (See Annex 3) and form the background against which the concerns should be considered (See Section I). The issues were discussed in plenary, and further elaborated by participants during the working group sessions.

The major concerns identified, as presented in this section, although bearing some relevance to the global situation, are particularly pertinent to the Caribbean. The more global concerns have been incorporated into the updated "Recommendations for the Further Implementation of the World Population Plan of Action" in the Conclusion.

It is hoped that the identification of these specific concerns will assist the Caribbean delegates who will attend the regional Latin American and Caribbean Preparatory Committee Meeting scheduled for October 1992. Therefore, for ease of reference, the concerns have been grouped under six headings which correspond to the six Expert Groups which have been established by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations:

1. Population growth and demographic structure
2. Population distribution and migration
3. Population policies and programmes
4. Population and women
5. Family planning, health and family well-being
6. Population, environment and development

It is expected that the recommendations from these Expert Group meetings will provide input for the formulation of recommendations for the International Council on Population and Development, 1994.

ISSUE I Population Growth and Demographic Structure

1. Although the general demographic situation in the region compares favourably with the rest of the world, there is cause for concern with respect to high persistent out-migration and high natural increase. Of particular concern are the loss of skilled personnel from the region, reverse flows to the region and the impacts on the economies of the respective countries.
2. Increases in life-expectancy have resulted in the aging of the population, with the consequent need for additional health and social services for the aged. This longevity has also increased the pressure on the labour market to provide continued employment for the older segment of the population,

at the same time that increased numbers of young people are entering the labour force. Governments are not adjusting policies and programmes to cope with the consequences of changing age structure.

3. Insufficient provision of education (school places) and job opportunities for populations which are predominantly young.

ISSUE 2 Population Distribution and Migration.

4. Urbanization and the associated problems e.g. under- and un-employment; problems of inadequate health and social services such as inadequate housing, educational opportunities, sanitation and waste disposal.
5. The marginalization and impoverishment of some migrant groups within the region, as a result of intra-regional migration.
6. The characteristics of out-migrants have changed from unskilled adult males to all ages, including children and mothers. The concern is that the migrant population is also more skilled thus "robbing" the home population both of actual skilled labour, and in the case of children, a potentially skilled labour force. The myth that emigration would reduce unemployment in Caribbean countries seems false since employed people are the ones who are migrating.
7. Data needs: The inter-censal measurement of out-migration in the Caribbean remains problematic. When this is combined with the myth that migration outlets are closed, planners and decision-makers continue to view census figures with suspicion.

ISSUE 3: Population Policies and Programmes

8. Shortage of qualified persons adequately trained in demographic analyses and development planning. Personnel need to have the capability to analyse various dimensions of population-development interactions.
9. Nonexistent and/or ineffective institutional mechanisms together with inadequate budgetary support for linking population to the planning process.
10. Inadequate emphasis on IEC programmes for sensitising of policy-makers and planners about the inter-linkages between population and development.
11. Paucity of data, together with inadequate use of existing data, for policy formulation and programme implementation.

12. Lack of coordination between research, planning and policy making.

ISSUE 4: Population and Women

13. Lack of recognition that women are one of the most vulnerable groups affected by structural adjustment programmes. This is particularly important because of the increasing incidence of female-headed households.
14. Lack of recognition of the contribution of women to the productive sectors of countries.

ISSUE 5: Family Planning, Health and Family Well-being

15. Adolescent fertility has declined but is still a significant and serious problem because of a number of factors including lack of preparation for first sexual contact, the fact that only a low proportion of adolescents use contraceptives, the high rate of unwanted pregnancies among adolescents together with the religious and social concerns about contraceptive use among adolescents.
16. Inadequate preparation for family life, including parenting. Limited incorporation of family life education into the curricula of schools and teacher training colleges.
17. Inadequate reproductive health care for women with special needs eg. premenopausal, mentally and physically disabled, and those with adverse medical and obstetric conditions.
18. Lack of knowledge of existing practices and the incidence of termination of pregnancies especially among adolescents. A related problem is the need to cope with the social and psychological consequences of termination of pregnancies.
19. The variety of methods available to clients, including adolescents, are limited by cost, unavailability and/or irregular supplies and misconceptions about the methods.
20. Prohibitive attitudes of service providers towards clients, especially adolescents, caused by a combination of factors: the need for parental consent, the general clinic environment, religious and social attitudes and the fact that in counselling clients, providers tend to emphasise adverse side effects of methods.

ISSUE 6: Population, Environment and Development

21. Inappropriate development causes environmental degradation which in turn constrains sustainable development.
22. The economic vulnerability of the region makes the countries/economies very susceptible to external shocks and natural disasters.
23. Historically, economic growth and development have been dependent on external financing. Therefore economic development is threatened by the flight of funds.

CONCLUSION

- 1. A Caribbean Statement**
- 2. Review of World Population
Plan of Action**

III CONCLUSION: A CARIBBEAN STATEMENT

In reviewing the "Recommendations for the Further Implementation of the World Population Plan of Action", the Conference felt the need to highlight the special concerns of the Caribbean, which are expressed in the following statement:

Recognizing

that small island and low lying coastal states present a special case for population, environment and development - being ecologically fragile, vulnerable and possessing unique demographic characteristics;

Acknowledging

that certain measures have been put in place to counteract some of these problems which include:

- a) development of national and regional disaster response agencies,
- b) diversification of the economies,
- c) expansion of intraregional trade,
- d) greater utilization of locally produced goods and
- e) greater regional cooperation and coordination;

Cognizant of

the increasing geopolitical and strategic marginalization of the Caribbean region;

Acknowledging

that there is a tendency for donor agencies to view the successful completion of one population control programme as a sign that there is no longer a need to continue with the funding of existing family planning services;

Recognizing

the need to cope with the appearance of several unfavourable conditions affecting the quality of our human resources, e.g. AIDS, and the persistence of unplanned pregnancies;

Further recognizing

the continuing and growing need for family planning services, the scarcity of trained personnel and the limitations of our institutions;

Taking into account

the significant increases in the awareness and understanding of the severe environmental problems facing humanity at global and local levels over the last decade, and

Noting

the many international fora and declarations on environment and development issues in general, and in particular the widespread articulation and acceptance of the guiding

principle and process of sustainable development linkages,

The Conference

Urges Caribbean Governments:

- i) to find out the current state of play with regard to the preparation for the International Conference on Population and Development in 1994, and
- ii) in collaboration with NGOs, to become involved in a timely manner, and
- iii) to prepare for participation and representation at appropriate and effective levels in order to maximize the relevance and usefulness of the 1994 International Conference;

The Conference Proposes the following recommendations for consideration, amendment and endorsement by Caribbean Governments, and for transmission through the regional LAC process to the International Conference on Population and Development, 1994:

1&2. Population growth, demographic structure, population distribution and migration.

Update policies and programmes so that they more fully reflect the present day realities particularly as they refer to migration problems.

Encourage the free movement of people, labour and skills within CARICOM which could relieve any isolated apparent population pressures and urge the region on to deeper integration and more sustainable development paths.

3. Population policies and programmes

Formulate and adopt population policies where none exist.

Approve and implement those policies which were formulated but which have not been formally approved.

Operationalize existing policies into programmes and projects.

Mobilize more material and human resources to achieve a high level of effectiveness in implementation of population policies.

4. Population and women

Encourage Caribbean women to assume positions of authority and influence consistent with their growing empowerment and improved social status, but consistent with Caribbean culture and aspirations.

Strengthen and improve policies and programmes which specifically address women's issues.

Formulate and implement policies to address the reproductive health concerns of women with special needs.

5. Family planning, health and family well-being

Formulate family planning policies and protocols to guide providers in the proper management of clients, especially adolescents.

Review legislation so that minors are protected from sexual abuse, while allowing providers to offer contraceptives to sexually active teens.

Train and regularly update service providers on contraceptive technology and counselling methods.

Reduce and finally eliminate teenage motherhood, while encouraging men and women to adopt the period 21 to 36 years as the best period for childbearing.

Request that donor agencies commit themselves to extending their funding for at least five years to:

- a. maintain the existing level of services.
- b. collaborate with local agencies to improve the family planning services, both quantitatively and qualitatively, in order to meet the existing and expanding needs.
- c. strengthen national and regional institutions, and develop capabilities and mechanisms to continue the provision of all services including the conduct of research and training, advocacy, IEC and resource mobilization after the termination of external funding.

6. Population, environment and development

Study the special population, environment and developmental characteristics of small island states with a view to formulating an adequate framework for addressing these concerns.

Develop an economic growth model that permits sustainable natural resource management strategies. Such a model must define an appropriate mix of service and manufactured outputs.

Improve development planning for projected population increases, tourism growth etc. Such development planning must emphasize integrated land and marine use zoning and adequate waste management.

Make provisions for sustainable development regardless of donor inputs.

Reevaluate, for sustainability, the way that business is carried out in the key economic sectors of government and other public services, tourism, agriculture, fisheries, transport, manufacturing industries.

Examine and assess existing institutional arrangements for development, and identify appropriate institutional reforms essential to the effective implementation of programmes in the relevant fields.

Ensure that population variables, especially migration are incorporated into development plans.

Develop and strengthen interisland, regional and international cooperation and exchange of information on their experiences on population, development and environmental issues, with the support of relevant international organizations.

Take the necessary steps to resist and if possible, reverse the trend in the flight of funds away from the region.

Develop more innovative fund raising and other resource development strategies at regional and sub-regional levels and establish a regional body to mobilize funding and other resources.

Harmonize regionally, environmental protection guidelines and standards which have been developed for implementation and enforcement at the national levels. Establish a regional environmental protection mechanism for their enforcement and compliance.

7. Awareness Raising, Training and Data Needs

[These recommendations and needs underlie all areas.]

Sensitize the political directorate, planners, policy makers and the general public to population and development linkages.

Infuse population-development training into the curricula of

schools (at all levels) as well as those of teacher training colleges.

Strengthen IEC programmes for the general public with special reference to adolescents.

Promote formal and informal environmental and population education for development for all sectors of society.

Seek assistance particularly for research in the appropriate fields.

Ensure that the Caribbean research agenda includes the establishment of biophysical, economic and cultural carrying capacities.

Increase social research and support for the establishment of national and regional databanks.

Encourage closer working relationships between research and planning departments.

Sensitize data collectors to information requirements for policy formulation and implementation.

Educate planners and policy makers about the use of census data.

Ensure that the structures set up for the planning and conduct of the population census be retained for future census and/or survey programmes.

Consider the recommendations of the Independent West Indian Commission for human resource development, institutional strengthening and inter-sectoral coordination which continue to be a badly needed but elusive target.

III. REVIEW OF WORLD PLAN OF ACTION

The Conference reviewed the 'Recommendations for the Further Implementation of the World Population Plan of Action" in light of the global changes which have occurred since 1984, with special reference to the Caribbean context.

In light of the increasing concern about the negative effects of development on the environment and the need for planners and decision-makers to recognize the nexus between natural resources, population and development, the Conference proposed that the following paragraphs be inserted after paragraph 8 in the preamble to "Recommendations"

Population policy should recognize the role played by human beings in environment and development concerns. Human activities and population dynamics are inextricably connected to environmental problems. Meeting the challenge of population size, change and imbalances in distribution, in the context of continuing degradation of critical resources - soils, air, water, flora and fauna - is one of the most important tasks facing humankind. The recognition of the inter-connectedness of environmental protection, sustainable development and population trends is a sine qua non for effective action.

Agenda 21 is one of the major outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. It addresses the pressing problems of today and also aims at preparing the world for the challenges of the next century. It reflects a global consensus and political commitment at the highest level on development cooperation.

The relevant sections of Agenda 21 (Chapter 5, in particular) should be implemented to facilitate the integration of population, environment and development.

A. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE ENVIRONMENT AND POPULATION

Reflecting their concern about the increasing negative effects of development on the environment, the Conference proposed that whereas the terms "socio-economic development" and/or "social and economic development" are used in the text, they be replaced by the term "sustainable development."

In keeping with this proposal, the title of Section A is changed to read:

A. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, THE ENVIRONMENT AND POPULATION'

The preamble to this section in paragraph 14 was also updated to reflect this concern.

14. The World Population Plan of Action recognizes explicitly the importance of the interrelationships between population and sustainable development and affirms, inter alia, that "the basis for an effective solution of population problems is, above all, socio-economic transformation" (paragraph 1) and that "population policies are constituent elements of socio-economic development policies, never substitutes for them" (paragraph 14 (d)). Population policy should recognise the role played by human beings in environmental and development concerns. There is need to increase awareness of this issue among decision makers at all levels and to provide better information on which to base national and international policies and the framework against which to interpret this information (already agreed language, Chapter 5, Agenda 21, Page 34).

Consequently, the Plan Of Action includes a number of recommendations dealing with socio-economic policies, the content of which fully deserve reaffirmation and further development. The following recommendations reflect the view that if national and international policies are not adopted and implemented to increase the overall resources and the share of the world's resources going to the very poor, it will be extremely difficult for many countries to achieve the levels of fertility and mortality that they deserve. The recommendations reflect the importance to be attached to an integrated approach towards population and development, both in national policies and at the international level. The recommendations also reflect the view that, although the actions of the developing countries are of primary importance, the attainment of the goals and objectives stipulated in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade will require appropriate policies by the developed countries and by the internal community which support the efforts of the developing countries to achieve those objectives.

The Conference reaffirmed Recommendations 1, 2, and 4 in their entirety.

Recommendation 3 is updated to read:

In order to promote the broadly based sustainable development and inter-generational equity that are essential to achieving an adequate quality of life as well as national population objectives and to respond effectively to the requirements posed by demographic trends, countries are urged -

- (a) to cooperate in efforts to achieve the above objectives and to accelerate development in a favourable international economic environment, particularly in developing countries, inter alia, through access to new and additional financial resources, access to, and transfer of, environmentally sound technology, policies to lower barriers to trade, to increase multi-lateral and bi-lateral development assistance, to improve the quality and effectiveness of this assistance, to increase real income earnings from the export of commodities;
- (b) to solve the problems arising from the debt burden in a significant number of developing countries, to increase the volume and improve the terms of international lending and to encourage various sources of investment and, wherever appropriate, entrepreneurial initiatives;
- (c) to respond to the needs of populations for employment, food self-sufficiency, and improvements in the quality of life and to increase self-reliance, productive investment should be increased, appropriate industries should be encouraged and substantial investments should be fostered in rural and agricultural development.

Given the concerns expressed above about the nexus between natural resources, population and development, and the impact of current development trends on environmental degradation, the Conference proposed that the following new recommendations be inserted after Recommendation 4: -

Recommendation 4B

- Countries, with the cooperation of appropriate international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), should develop their capacity to plan for sustainable population and natural resource use and to assess the implications of current and projected population growth and distribution patterns, and their potential impact on the natural resource base and sustainable development.

Recommendation 4C

- Governments, in collaboration with relevant international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), should develop programs for population groups - (i.e., poor, rural populations, squatter settlements, low lying coastal populations) which have been affected by, or are vulnerable to, environmental degradation and its consequences.

Recommendation 4D

- Governments, in collaboration with relevant international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) should, recognise the demographic correlates of the world's "Bottom billion" people (limited income, education, access to basic sanitation) those who live in poverty and are forced to use/over-exploit the environmental resource base and should develop and implement strategies to address these issues.

Recommendation 4E

- Governments, in collaboration with relevant international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), should identify areas where great demographic pressure is being exerted upon natural resource bases and design and implement appropriate policies and programs for minimizing these problems.

Recommendation 4F

- Governments should formulate and implement specific policies and programs to address unsustainable consumption and production patterns, particularly in developed countries which is a major cause of degradation of the global environment. Countries responsible should bear the major responsibility for addressing these problems.

Recommendation 4G

- Governments should pursue the effective integration of population, environment and development, particularly developing countries and small island states, which will require a favourable economic environment, access to new and additional financial resources, access to and

transfer of environmentally sound technology, capacity building, improved information gathering and analysis.

Recommendation 4H

- Governments should formulate plans and programs to deal with disaster preparedness issues.

B. THE ROLE AND STATUS OF WOMEN

The Conference reaffirmed Recommendations 7 to 10. However, it noted that the contributions of women were not significantly recognised and proposed the following revisions in order to strengthen Recommendations 5 and 6.

Recommendation 5:

Governments are strongly urged to recognise the contribution of women to the productive process and to integrate women fully into all phases of the development process, including planning, policy and decision-making. Governments should pursue more aggressively action programs aimed at improving and protecting the legal rights and status of women through efforts to identify and to remove institutional and cultural barriers to women's education, training, employment and access to health care. In addition, governments should provide remedial measures including mass education programs to assist women in attaining equality with men in the social, political and economic life of their countries. The promotion of community support and the collaboration, at the request of governments, of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) particularly women's organizations, in expediting these efforts should be given paramount importance.

Recommendation 6:

Governments should ensure that women are free to participate in the labour force and are neither restricted from, nor forced to participate in, the labour force for reasons of demographic policy or cultural tradition. Further, the biological role of women in the reproductive process should in no way be used as a reason for limiting women's right to work. Governments should take the initiative in removing any existing barriers to the realization of that right and should formulate policies that are gender-sensitive while creating opportunities and conditions such that activities outside the home can be combined with child-rearing and household activities.

C. DEVELOPMENT OF POPULATION POLICIES

The Conference reaffirmed Recommendations 11 and 12.

In order to take account of the need to establish and strengthen new mechanisms to implement population policies, the Conference proposed the new recommendation which follows:

New Recommendation 12B:

Governments are urged to strengthen existing institutional mechanisms and establish, where appropriate, population units and population councils as an essential policy implementation management tool. Governments are also urged to strengthen coordination among the population, social and economic sectors to harmonise sector goals and policies.

D. POPULATION GOALS AND POLICIES

1. Population Growth

The Conference reaffirmed Recommendation 13.

2. Morbidity and Mortality

The Conference reaffirmed recommendations 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23 and 24 as well as 18 (a), (c), (d), (f) and (g).

Recommendation 15:

The Conference recognised the importance of community participation and the inability of some organizations to facilitate this process. Therefore, Recommendation 15 should be updated as follows:

Governmental, inter-governmental, parliamentary and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) should develop innovative means to involve the community in all possible ways in the planning, implementation and evaluation of health improvement programs.

Recommendation 17:

The Conference noted that in order to intervene effectively to reduce morbidity and mortality among infants and young children,

the underlying causes need to be known and analysed. Recommendation 17 therefore should read as follows:

Governments are urged to take immediate steps to identify, monitor and report the underlying causes of morbidity and mortality among infants and young children and develop special programs to minimise these conditions. Strategies to be considered include emphasis on mother and child health services within primary health care, the introduction and support of a package of specific intervention measures, and massive community-wide education and mobilisation to support them. Special efforts should be made to reach under-served and deprived populations in rural and urban areas. The international community is urged to take concerted action to support national efforts to this end.

Recommendation 18:

In light of the various types of unions experienced in the Caribbean, Recommendation 18 (b) is changed as follows:

- (b) to provide routine health care, including family planning, for men and women in the reproductive age group.

Recommendation 18 (e) is divided into two paragraphs as follows:

- (e) i to take appropriate steps to help women avoid abortion, acknowledging that effective contraception liberates women from unwanted pregnancies and induced abortions and improves considerably the health of both mothers and children. Prevention of unwanted pregnancies must always be the principal aim, however, illegal abortions performed under unsafe medical conditions represent a very serious health hazard in many countries.
- (e) ii to recognise that a major step towards the elimination of illegal abortions is to provide to women who so desire access to legal and safe abortions and to provide for the humane treatment and counselling of women.

Recommendation 22: is revised to read as follows:

Governments are urged , with adequate international support, to implement and maintain intensive programs to control infectious and parasitic diseases, provide as far as possible sufficient potable water and adequate sanitation facilities and implement other elements of primary health care for both adults and children.

Recommendation 22b:

The Conference also added a new Recommendation 22b.

Governments are urged to recognise the increasing threat of STD's including AIDS and its potential effects of morbidity and mortality.

(3) Reproduction and the Family

The Conference reaffirmed Recommendations 25 to 28, and 30 to 35. However, Recommendation 29 is revised to read as follows:

Governments are urged to ensure that adolescents of both sexes, their parents and teachers, receive adequate education, including family life and sex education, with due consideration given to the role, rights and obligations of parents and changing individual and cultural values. Suitable family planning information and services should be made available to adolescents within the changing socio-cultural framework of each country.

(4) Population Distribution and Internal Migration

The Conference reaffirmed Recommendations 36 to 44.

4B. Intra-Regional Migration

The Conference proposed that consideration be given to the inclusion of an additional section on Intra-Regional Migration to take into account the experiences and impacts of this phenomenon within regions, for example, within the Caribbean and Pacific States.

(5) International Migration

The Conference reaffirmed Recommendations 45 to 59.

The Conference recognised that countries invest large amounts in providing for the health and education needs of their population. Therefore, it formulated a new recommendation to be inserted after Recommendation 46.

Recommendation 46b

When migration has been promoted by countries facing labour shortages, sending countries should develop appropriate mechanisms to get a fair compensation, through negotiations from receiving countries for the educational and health costs incurred by their governments.

E. PROMOTION OF KNOWLEDGE AND ANALYSIS

1. Data Collection and Analysis

Although considerable progress has been achieved in the field of data collection and analysis during the past decade, the Conference amended most of the recommendations in this section to reflect current data needs. Nevertheless, the Conference reaffirmed Recommendations 61, 63, 67 and 68.

Recommendation 60:

Governments are urged to develop durable capabilities for data collection, processing and analysis, including needed computer facilities, to provide reliable and timely information in support of population and other development programs. They are encouraged to collect and compile data needed to implement population policy and integrate population in social and economic planning. They are also urged to accord priority to the development of national and regional population information systems. Required assistance should be provided to developing countries by the international community to develop these activities.

Recommendation 62:

Governments are urged to ensure that population and related data are tabulated and published separately by sex and age, as well as by other demographic, social and economic variables, so that the situation of women, youth and the elderly is rendered clearly, and in order to measure the impact on these sub-populations of changes that will ensue from the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action.

Recommendation 64:

Because migration is the least developed area of current demographic statistics, governments should consider undertaking a comprehensive program of migration statistics, in line with national priorities, focussing on such areas of concern as (1) internal migration, (2) urbanisation and (3) international migration. It is also recommended that migration should be studied in the context of the family as well as its impact on development. To this end, governments should consider ways of strengthening their national population censuses, sample surveys or administrative record systems in order to obtain needed migration data and estimates. Countries of origin and of destination are urged to exchange such pertinent statistical data, through the relevant United Nations authorities and other competent international organizations, where appropriate.

Recommendation 65: should be updated to reflect the fact that the next round of censuses is due in the Year 2000.

Recommendation 66:

Governments, in collaboration with, and with the support of, appropriate international organizations, are urged to establish and strengthen national sample survey programs that can provide, in conjunction with data from other sources, a continuous flow of integrated statistics in support of population and other development programs, and to build enduring capabilities for conducting surveys. It is recommended that labour force surveys should be conducted on a regular basis and similarly, that surveys should be carried out periodically on fertility, family planning, health of mothers and children, mortality and migration and technical assistance for this purpose should be made available from international sources.

New Recommendation 68b:

Governments are urged to collect, compile, analyse and publish, on a timely basis, statistics and other data derived from Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies.

2. Research

The Conference reaffirmed Recommendation 69 to 72. However, the Conference expressed strong dissatisfaction with the indicators normally used to assess socio-economic growth and development for example, per capita income and Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Therefore, the Conference proposed the following new recommendation:

Recommendation 72b

Governments and funding agencies are urged to allocate increased resources for the development, international adoption and use of indicators which measure economic growth and development, not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively, in the short, medium and long term.

3. Management, Training, Information, Education and Communication

The Conference reaffirmed Recommendations 73 to 76. However, because of the recent recognition of the nexus between natural resources, population and development, the Conference proposed the following new recommendations to stress the need for awareness-raising in this area.

Recommendations 74b:

Governments, with the assistance as appropriate, of international, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, are urged to explore innovative methods for promoting awareness of the inter-

relations between population and development and the need for incorporating population issues into the social and economic programs among the political directorate, planners and policy-makers.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The Conference reaffirmed Recommendations 77 to 88.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

ANTIGUA:	Dr. Carlos Mulrane Dr. Marlene Joseph Ms. Gwendolyn Tonge Ms. Sheila Piggot Ms. Inez Stevens	Chief Medical Officer Planned Parenthood Women's Affairs Statistician Family Planning
BAHAMAS:	Mr. Charles Stuart	Dep. Chief Statistician
BARBADOS:	Dr. Ronald Knight Mr. Eric Straughn Mr. Charles Pilgrim Dr. Mark Griffith	Sr. Medical Officer Director of Statistics Family Planning Assoc. Environmentalist
CAYMAN IS.:	Ms. Angella Martins	Social Services
CURACAO:	Ms. G. Victoria-Antersijn	Social Demographic Unit
DOMINICA:	Mr. Michael Murphy Dr. Paul Ricketts Mr. Crispin Boney	Chief Statistician Sr. Medical Officer Director, Statistics (Ag.)
GRENADA:	Mr. Desmond John Mr. Winston Duncan Mr. Crispin Boney	Population Coordinator Family Planning Association Director, Statistics (Ag)
GUYANA:	Mr. V. Alexander Mr. Lennox Benjamin	Responsible Parenthood Chief Statistician
JAMAICA:	Mr. Easton Williams Ms. Beryl Chevannes Ms. Marva Brodie	Head, Population Unit Family Planning Women's Bureau
MONTSERRADE:	Dr. Sonia Meade Ms. Teresina Bodkin Ms. Beverley Dewar	Medical Officer Statistician Family Planning Assoc.
ST. KITTS:	Ms. Virginia Browne Mr. Oliver Knight Dr. Thomas Jones Ms. Sheila Harris Ms. Virginia Browne	Family Planning Assoc. Chief Statistician Chief Medical Officer Director, Women's Affairs Family Planning Assoc.
ST. LUCIA:	Mr. Cornelius Lubin Mr. John LaForce Mr. Brian Boxill Dr. James St. Catherine Ms. Sherita Gregoire	Coordinator Population Unit Planned Parenthood Assoc. Director, Statistics Chief Medical Officer OECS Drug Service

ST. VINCENT:	Ms. Kitty Israel Mr. Selwyn Allen Dr. Harold Rampersaud	Coord. Population Unit Statistician Chief Medical Officer
SURINAME:	Dr. Glen Leckie Ms. Monique Lssed	Family Planning National Planning Bureau
TRINIDAD:	Ms. D. DaCosta-Martinez Ms. J. Cameron-Padmore	Family Planning Assoc. Director, Planning Prog.

RESOURCE PERSONS

Dr. Barbara Boland
Mr. Desmond Hunte
Ms. Dawn Marshall
Dr. Wendell Samuel
Dr. Jean-Pierre Guengant
Dr. Naresh Singh
Dr. Tirbani P. Jagdeo
Dr. Andrew Kaunitz
Prof. Jocyclin Massiah
Dr. Debra Louisy-Charles
Dr. Ermina Osoba

GUESTS:

Ms. Nicole Thompson	-	USAID
Mr. Drew Luten	-	USAID
Ms. Hetty Sarjeant	-	IPPF/WHR
Ms. Lucella Campbell	-	IPPF/WHR

COORDINATOR

Mrs. Vivienne Roberts	-	OUS/USAID
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**Group 2: Current Demographic Trends and Issues
in the Caribbean (Paper B)**

1.	Brian Boxill	Chief Statician	St. Lucia
2.	Teresina Bodkin	Statistician	Montserrat
3.	J. Cameron-Padmore	Director Population Programmes	Trinidad & Tobago
4.	Lennox Benjamin	Chief Statistician	Guyana
5.	Desmond John	Population Coordinator	Grenada
6.	Easton Williams	Head, Population Unit	Jamaica
7.	Oliver Knight	Chief Statistician	St. Kitts/Nevis
8.	Gwendolyn Tonge	Executive Director Women's Affairs	Antigua
9.	Angella Martins	Social Services	Cayman Is.
10.	Marva Brodie	Women's Bureau	Jamaica
11.	Selwyn Allen	Statistician	St. Vincent
12.	Mark Griffith	Min. of Environment	Barbados
13.	Sheila Pigott	Statistician	Antigua

**Reference: Recommendations for Further Implementation of
the World Population Plan of Action - Annex 3.**

Recommendations: 13
36-72
88

Resource Person: Dr. Jean-Pierre Guengant

GROUP 3A: Contraceptive Technology (Paper C)

1.	Paul Ricketts	Senior Medical Officer	Dominica
2.	Thomas Jones	Chief Medical Officer	St. Kitts/Nevis
3.	James St. Catherine	Chief Medical Officer	St. Lucia
4.	Harold Rampersaud	Chief Medical Officer	St. Vincent
5.	Beverley Dewar	Executive Director Family Planning Assoc.	Montserrat
6.	Inez Stevens	Program Officer Family Planning Assoc.	Antigua
7.	Beryl Chevannes	Executive Director Family Planning	Jamaica
8.	Charles Pilgrim	Executive Director Family Planning Assoc.	Barbados
9.	John La-Force	Executive Director Family Planning Assoc.	St. Lucia
10.	Hetty Sarjeant	IPPF/WHR	Trinidad
11.	Sheila Harris	Executive Director Women's Affairs	St. Kitts/Nevis

Reference: **Recommendations for Further Implementation of
the World Population Plan of Action - Annex 3.**

Recommendations: 13-35
 56-76
 88

Resource Person: Dr. Tirbani P. Jagdeo

GROUP 3B: Comparative Analysis of Fertility Patterns and Family Planning Policy (Paper D)

1.	Sonia Meade	Medical Officer	Montserrat
2.	Carlos Mulrane	Chief Medical Officer	Antigua
3.	Ronald Knight	Senior Medical Officer	Barbados
4.	Winston Duncan	Executive Director Family Planning Assoc.	Grenada
5.	Marlene Joseph	President, Planned Parenthood Association	Antigua
6.	Virginia Browne	Family Planning	St. Kitts/Nevis
7.	Dona DaCosta- Martinez	Executive Director Family Planning Assoc.	Trinidad & Tobago
8.	Vincent Alexander	Responsible Parenthood Association	Guyana
9.	Glen Leckie	Executive Director Sticting Lobi	Suriname
10.	Lucella Campbell	IPPF/WHR	USA
11.	Sherita Gregoire	OECS/ECDS	St. Lucia

Reference: Recommendations for Further Implementation of the World Population Plan of Action - Annex 3.

Recommendations: 13-35
56-76
88

Resource Person: Dr. Andrew Kaunitz

**ANNEX
PARTICIPANTS BY GROUP MEMBERSHIP**

DAY 2

GROUP 1: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND POLICY

1.	Cornelius Lubin	Coordinator Population Unit	St. Lucia
2.	Patricia Israel	Coordinator Population Unit	St. Vincent
3.	Virginia Browne	Family Planning	St. Kitt/Nevis
4.	J. Cameron-Padmore	Population Programmes	Trinidad & Tobago
5.	Desmond John	Population Coordinator	Grenada
6.	Easton Williams	Head, Population Unit	Jamaica
7.	Sheila Piggot	Statistician	Antigua
8.	Sonia Meade	Medical Officer	Montserrat
9.	D. DaCosta-Martinez	Family Planning	Trinidad
10.	Winston Duncan	Family Planning	Grenada
11.	Lucella Campbell	IPPF/WHR	USA
12.	G. Victoria-Antersijn	Social Demographic Unit	Curacao

Reference: **World Population Plan of Action**

Recommendations: **1-4
11-12
60-68
73-76**

GROUP 2:**ANALYSIS OF ROUND OF CENSUSES**

1.	Crispin Boney	Director, Statistics (Ag.)	Grenada
2.	Desmond Hunte	Regional Census Coordinator	Trinidad
3.	Eric Straughn	Director of Statistics	Barbados
4.	Charles Stuart	Dep. Chief Statistician	Bahamas
5.	Teresina Bodkin	Statistician	Montserrat
6.	Lenox Benjamin	Chief Statitician	Guyana
7.	Oliver Knight	Chief Statistician	St. Kitts/Nevis
8.	Selwyn Allen	Statistician	St. Vincent
9.	Michael Murphy	Chief Statistician	Dominica
10.	Franck Jacobs	Chief Statistician	Antigua
11.	Brian Boxill	Chief Statistician	St. Lucia

Reference: World Population Plan of Action

Recommendations: 1-4
11-12
60-68
73-76

GROUP 3:**POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIAL FOCUS
ON WOMEN AND OTHER GROUPS**

1.	Marva Brodie	Women's Bureau	Jamaica
2.	Monique Essed	National Planning Bureau	Suriname
3.	Sheila Harris	Women's Affairs	St. Kitts/Nevis
4.	Gwendolyn Tonge	Women's Affairs	Antigua
5.	Angella Martins	Social Services	Cayman Is.
6.	Hetty Sarjeant	IPPF/WHR	
7.	Charles Pilgrim	Family Planning	Barbados
8.	John LaForce	Family Planning	St. Lucia
9.	Glen Leckie	Family Planning	Suriname
10.	Sherita Gregoire	OECS/ECDS	St. Lucia
11.	Inez Stevens	Family Planning	Antigua

Reference: World Population Plan of Action

Recommendations: 5-10

GROUP 4:

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

1.	Mark Griffith	Environmentalist	Barbados
2.	Beryl Chevannes	Family Planning	Jamaica
3.	Paul Ricketts	Sr. Medical Officer	Dominica
4.	Thomas Jones	Chief Medical Officer	St. Kitts/Nevis
5.	J. St. Catherine	Chief Medical Officer	St. Lucia
6.	H. Rampersaud	Chief Medical Officer	St. Vincent
7.	Carlos Mulrane	Chief Medical Officer	Antigua
8.	Ronald Knight	Sr. Medical Officer	Barbados
9.	Marlene Joseph	Planned Parenthood	Antigua
10.	V. Alexander	Responsible Parenthood Association	Guyana

Reference: World Population Plan of Action

**Recommendations: 1-4
67-72**

**ANNEX 3
PAPERS PRESENTED AND BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS**

- BOLAND, Barbara: Population Policy and Development Planning in the Caribbean
- GUENGANT, J. P.: Current Demographic Trends and Issues
- HUNTE, Desmond: Data Collection and Analysis With Reference to the 1990 Round of Population and Housing Census.
- JAGDEO, T. P.: Caribbean Fertility Dynamics
- KAUNITZ, A. M.: Contraceptive Technology: Using Existing Methods More Frequently and Effectively
- MASSIAH, J.: Discussion Notes: Population Dynamics and Development
- SAMUEL, Wendell: Socio-Economic Scenario of the Eastern Caribbean
- SINGH, N. C.: Population, Development and Environment - Global and Caribbean Perspectives

Background Documents

- | | |
|--|--|
| United Nations: | World Population, Chapter 2: World Population Plan of Action |
| International Forum
On Population in the
Twenty-first Century: | Amsterdam Declaration - A Better Life for Future Generations |
| IAPG on Population and
Development: | The Quito Declaration and Plan of Action, March 1990. |
| United Nations: | World Declaration on the survival, Protection and Development of Children and Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration in the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990's. September 1990. |
| United Nations: | World Population Annex - Recommendations for the Further Implementation of the World Population Plan of Action. |
| ECLAC/CELADE | Population Projections for Eight Caribbean Countries 1980 - 2015 |
| ECLAC/CELADE | "Regional Digest of Selected Demographic and Social Indicators 1960 - 1990" |

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT SYMPOSIUM

EVALUATION BY PARTICIPANTS

INTRODUCTION

Participants were reminded that the Population and Development Symposium had been used as a forum for policy makers and technical leaders to review and evaluate regional population experiences, identify issues and to make specific recommendations to guide future planning and policy.

The Evaluation questionnaire was administered to forty one (41) persons who had participated in the Symposium. They were required to use a scale of 1 to 5 to rate ten (10) aspects of the Symposium and also to rate the achievement of seven Symposium objectives.

The responses can be interpreted as follows:

- 5 represents EXCELLENT
- 4 represents GOOD
- 3 represents SATISFACTORY
- 2 represents UNSATISFACTORY
- 1 represents POOR

There was also a free response section on the questionnaire in which further comments were solicited from participants. Towards the close of the Symposium the participants also verbally shared their impressions of the Symposium during a half hour session.

The report summarizes the feedback given.

<u>SECTION A</u>	<u>MEAN RATING</u>
1 the pre-symposium arrangements	3.37
2 the symposium schedule	3.23
3 the symposium venue	3.76
4 the symposium facilities	3.59
5 the symposium climate	4.05
6 the accommodation (where applicable)	3.80
7 the level of participant involvement	3.78
8 the extent to which your personal objectives were achieved	3.42
9 the resource persons	4.29
10 relevance of the deliberations to your job	4.05

SECTION B

To what extent did the symposium identify and address issues related to each of the following themes and topics?

	MEAN RATING
a Socio-economic scenario of the Caribbean	4.24
b Current demographic trends and issues in the Caribbean	4.15
c Contraceptive technology in the Caribbean	3.56
d Comparative analysis of fertility patterns in the Eastern Caribbean and their social and economic implications	3.93
e Population and Development Planning and Policy in the Caribbean	4.02
f Population and Development with special focus on women and other groups	3.98
g Population, Development and the Environment	4.32

SECTION C

1 What did you like most about the Symposium?

Seven (7) respondents referred to "excellent quality" of the papers presented as the most satisfying aspect of the symposium. Three(3) participants made specific reference to the presentations made by Prof. Joycelin Massiah, Dr Naresh Singh and Mr Wendell Samuels.

Twelve (12) respondents listed their preferred aspects as the opportunity to exchange ideas, the frank discussion and the positive group interaction.

Three (3) persons were impressed with the level of the plenary discussions. Thirteen (13) respondents were most pleased with the multi-sectoral/interdisciplinary nature of the symposium which offered opportunity for various sectors to contribute to relevant sections of the discussion of population policy. Five (5) persons offered no response to this question.

2 Please give us your idea about how we could have made things better for you.

Three main areas of disappointment were highlighted:- time management, pre-circulation of papers and background documents and the duration of the symposium.

Nineteen (19) respondents indicated that the symposium would have achieved more if papers and background documents had been circulated to participants in advance. It was also felt that the World Population Plan should have been identified as the major base document from the outset.

Eight (8) persons felt that time management was poor. One participant summed up the situation as follows : "In an attempt to cover a wide range of issues (all relevant) little time was left for discussions, so that in some cases, exploring of concerns or queries expressed by participants was superficial and rushed." Another suggested that the "presentations by resource persons could have been shorter therefore making more time available for discussion of the issues".

Ten (10) respondents stated that the symposium should have been longer because "more time was necessary for in-depth discussion of issues, problems and recommendations".

Three (3) persons thought that the objectives of the symposium had not been made clear to participants at the beginning. It was pointed out that this kind of clarification would have allowed the symposium to proceed more smoothly.

Three (3) persons raised domestic issues like travel arrangements being unsuitable and the fact that the hotel package should have allowed more flexibility to the participants.

One (1) respondent indicated that the symposium was tied in too much to the World Plan instead of freely exploring Caribbean issues. Another participant pointed out that the CARICOM Secretariat should have been represented at the symposium. Since the 1994 Conference will be taking place in an inter-governmental context it was felt necessary to have political endorsement of the symposium's output. One respondent suggested that "ice-breakers" and group dynamics should have been included on the schedule. Five (5) persons did not answer the question.

CONCLUSION

The majority of participants were reasonably satisfied with the administrative arrangements and more satisfied with the professional aspects of the symposium. A significant number underscored the importance of advanced circulation of papers, which if not done, exacerbates the other problems identified - time management and duration.

WORKSHOP SCHEDULE

JULY 19
01:30-05:30 pm Registration
06:30-07:30 Opening Ceremony
07:30-08:30 Reception

DAY 1

JULY 20 SESSION 1 Moderator - *D. Marshall*

09:00-09:30 am Resource generation and management for Population Programmes in the Caribbean (Discussion by USAID, UNFPA, IPPF, B Chevannes and Tirbani Jagdeo.)

09:30-10:30 Plenary Discussion

10:30-11:00 BREAK

11:00-11:30 Socio-economic Scenario of the Eastern Caribbean (Paper A)
Wendell Samuels

11:30-11:45 Plenary Highlights

11:45-12:15 pm Current Demographic Trends and issues in the Caribbean (Paper B)
Jean Pierre Guengant

12:15-12:30 Plenary Highlights

12:30-02:00 LUNCH

SESSION 2 Moderator - *D Louisy-Charles*

02:00-02:30 Contraceptive Technology (Paper C)
Andrew Kaunitz

02:30-02:45 Plenary Highlights

02:45-03:15 Comparative Analysis of Fertility Patterns and Family Planning Policy (Paper D)
Tirbani Jagdeo

03:15-03:30 Plenary Highlights

03:30-03:45 BREAK

SESSION 3 - GROUP DISCUSSIONS

03:45-04:45 GROUP DISCUSSIONS
Group 1 - Paper A
Group 2 - Paper B
Group 3 - Paper C
Group 4 - Paper D
Group 5 - Paper B
Group 6 - Paper D

DAY 2

July 21 SESSION 4 Moderator - *D Marshall*

09:00-10:30 am Group Presentations (15 mins each)

10:30-11:00 BREAK

11:00-11:30 Population and Development Planning and Policy (Paper E)
Barbara Boland

11:30-12:00 noon Analysis of 1990 Round of Censuses
R Hunte

12:00-12:45 pm Panel Discussion on National Perspectives by Heads of Population
Units/Councils

12:45-2:00 LUNCH

SESSION 5 Moderator - *E Osoba*

02:00-02:30 Population and Development with special focus on Women and other groups (Paper F)
Prof J Massiah

02:30-02:45 Plenary Highlights

02:45-03:15 Population and Development and the Environment (Paper G)
Naresh Singh

03:15-03:30 Plenary Highlights

03:30-03:45 BREAK

SESSION 6 GROUP DISCUSSIONS

03:45-04:45 Groups 1 and 4 - Paper E
Groups 2 and 5 - Paper F
Groups 3 and 6 - Paper G

DAY 3

JULY 22 SESSION 7 Moderators - *D Marshall / E Osoba / D Louisy-Charles*

09:00-10:30 am Group Presentations

10:30-11:00 BREAK

11:00-12:00 noon Review and Discussion of collated issues and recommendations. Final formulation of regional and national recommendations

12:00-1:00 pm Evaluation and Closing