



# **1<sup>ST.</sup> GREATER CARIBBEAN CIVIL SOCIETY FORUM**

**DOCUMENTS**

Cartagena de Indias,  
Colombia, November  
23rd to 26, 1997



**INVESP**

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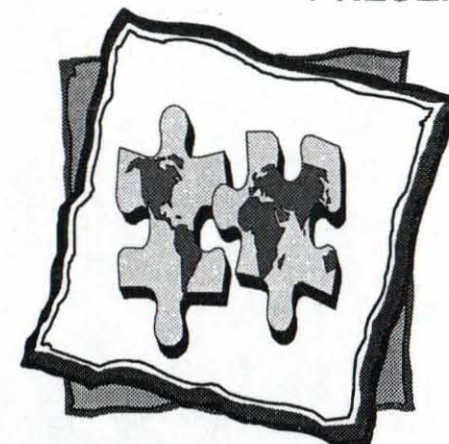
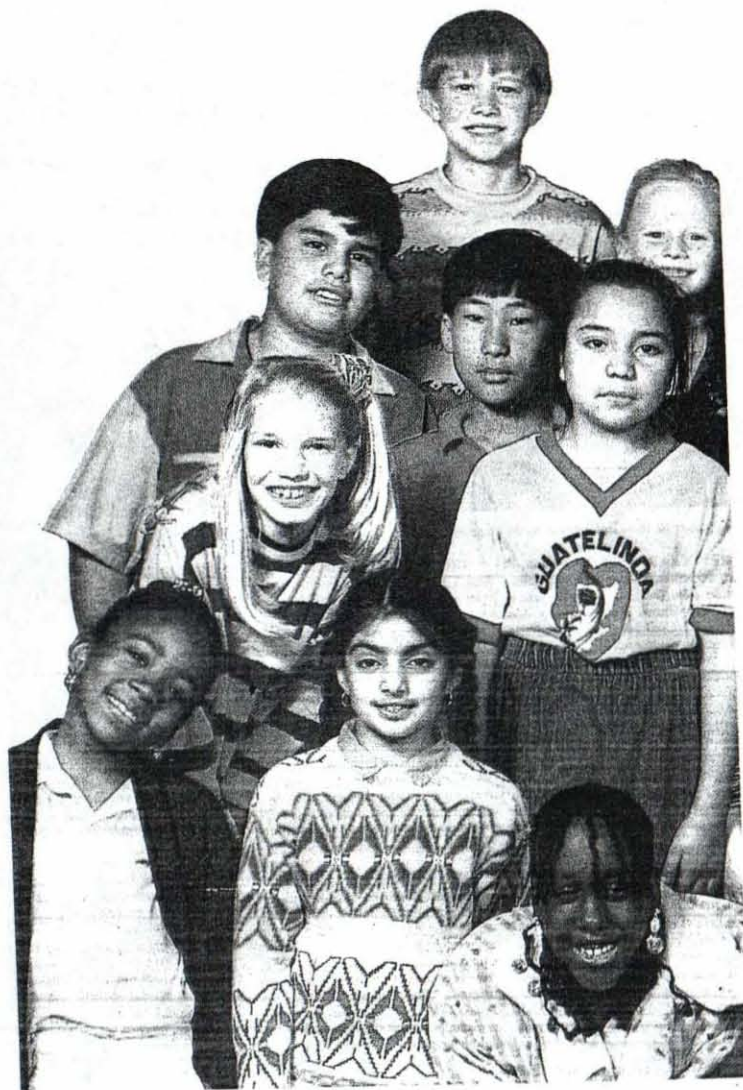
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**T**his volume contains the documents approved by the Assembly and the Working Committees during the *First Greater Caribbean Civil Society Forum* held in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia from November 23 to 26, 1997. Additionally, it includes a list of participants and the preliminary directory of organisations of the region.

However, the intention is not for this to be merely a report on this significant first step in the process of organising regional civil society. The essential purpose is to constitute a solid reference for reflection, debate and action in terms of the objectives and the regional agenda, as delineated by the participants in the *Forum*. As such, it is hoped that this work will not become just another book in the library or the recollections of a participant. Its ambition is to become a useful tool for deepening the organising process of the incipient regional civil society and for working, along with other actors, toward an integration and development of the Greater Caribbean which are *inclusive, participative and equitable*.

The documents reflect the preliminary work done before the *Forum* through the organisation of workshops and seminars in the subregions with different actors, which resulted in the preliminary guidelines of the Declaration of Principles and the Open Letter to the Council of Ministers of the Association of Caribbean



States; as well as the discussion documents prepared by each Working Committee. All the documents were circulated in draft form before and during the event, which resulted in a broad, well-structured debate in the Assembly and the Committees supported by the prior effort of regional reflection and discussion. In this respect, the criterion promoted by the Organising Committee was very clear: to proceed gradually on solid bases and not to rely on improvisations in the definition of a regional agenda from the standpoint of civil society.

We believe this objective was fully achieved during the *Forum*, as reflected in the systematic, pluralist and committed effort of the participants, and the extensive international coverage. The active participation of representatives of different non-governmental organisations, social movements and university institutions and research centres from all over the region, as well as the presence of representatives of government organisations, clearly illustrates the results of the preliminary effort and the commitment assumed during the event. Moreover, the degree of receptivity and influence this event had in our region and hemisphere are shown by the coverage by national and international press agencies, the printed media in Colombia, Venezuela, Central America and the Caribbean, television programmes with a subregional and regional impact, and the circulation of electronic information.

In this context, the favourable reception given to the presentation of the *Greater Caribbean Civil Society Forum* by the government representatives participating in the Council of Ministers of the Association of Caribbean States also illustrates an awareness of the social and political repercussions of the event. We feel confident that this reception will be transformed in the very near future into institutionalised participation by the *Permanent Forum* in regional integration initiatives, and that a significant space will open for the participation of civil society in decisions on regional affairs and the regional policies to be implemented in the near future. For this reason, the presentation made by the *Forum* to the Council of Ministers is also included in this volume, in accordance with the Assembly resolution.

Also included is a list of participants and a preliminary directory of Greater Caribbean organisations

to facilitate communication and exchange of ideas and initiatives between civil organisations, and between them and the intergovernmental organisations involved with the region. The list of participants contains institutional addresses and references. The preliminary directory includes the information available on some of the most important organisations, in an effort to promote the participation of civil society in the regional integration process. Although it is not a complete directory, we believe its inclusion will serve a useful purpose. It will be progressively supplemented and expanded in future editions. Any omissions and errors are due exclusively to the pressure of time and not to any arbitrary selection criteria. The information we have accumulated so far is presented in a systematised, accessible form, open in the future to corrections, changes and extensions.

In short, this is an open volume intended to stimulate discussion and co-operation between the organisations of the *Greater Caribbean Civil Society*. Its intention is clear and transparent: to open the debate on the ideas and initiatives proposed by the *Forum*; to question, enrich and broaden them; to make corrections and changes in direction in terms of consensus building based on democratic participation; to reinforce weak points through suggestions that will be developed by technical studies and research on relevant topics; and fundamentally to build through dialogue and communication between all the actors, a *strongly participative and equitable regional integration, free from exclusions*.

Andrés Serbin

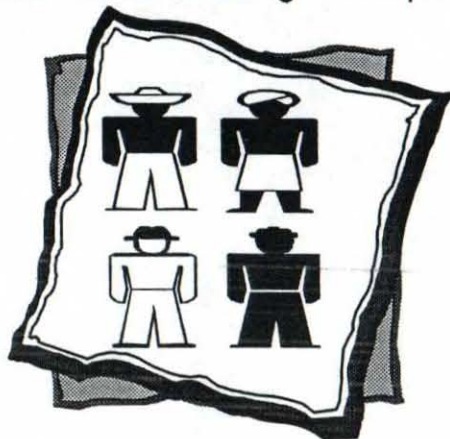
President CRIES and INVESP

Caracas, February 25, 1998



# REGIONALISM AND CIVIL SOCIETY DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Non-governmental organisations and social movements are channelling demands at local, national, regional and global level. An agenda for the integration of the Greater Caribbean Civil Society is vital as a means of preventing exclusions and increasing social participation



## 1. INTRODUCTION

The conception, execution and follow-up of Greater Caribbean integration is an ambitious goal in which governments, large corporations and civil society are called upon to play an important role in defending and promoting national and regional interests. Although in the past governments and large corporations have been the traditional protagonists in the regional integration processes, now the requirements and impact of globalisation and the opening of national markets are compelling other social sectors to participate actively in the conception, execution and follow-up of Greater Caribbean integration.

Rural workers, ethnic communities, religious minorities, workers, micro and small entrepreneurs, women and academics, among others, have been directly harmed by



globalisation processes and the formation of regional trading blocs. Even so, their participation in decision-making on these processes has been largely absent, thus preventing concerted action on a series of priorities and objectives related to the interests of organised social sectors.

This situation –which some analysts have termed the "democratic deficit"– prompted a group of regional organisations to create the *Permanent Greater Caribbean Civil Society Forum*, which is defining a new integration that harmonises the interests, needs and priorities of all social actors directly or indirectly affected by the regional integration of the Greater Caribbean. In this respect, the following general principles were established:

## 2. CIVIL SOCIETY AND INTEGRATION

### 2.1. What is regional civil society?

2.1.1. The regional civil society of the Greater Caribbean exists through a series of non-governmental organisations and social movements. It expresses concerns at local, regional, national and global level, based on the fact that globalisation and the formation of regional blocs affect national, regional and global communities. Migrant groups, small traders and micro-entrepreneurs, ethnic groups, churches, trade unions and co-operatives, women, rural workers and smallholders, academics and other organised non-state actors need to articulate their needs in the context of Greater Caribbean integration, which has been largely promoted by governments and large corporations.

2.1.2. The linking of the interests of these organised social groups is in process of formation and the mechanisms of interaction need to be strengthened. In this context, the *Permanent Greater Caribbean Civil Society Forum* is establishing itself at a supra-national level, which reflects the plurality and diversity of a group of national actors interested in the concept, execution and follow-up of regional integration, united by a desire to influence and actively participate in the





formulation of regional public policies of the Greater Caribbean. This plurality and diversity of regional civil society forms the basis and principal strength of its identity; however, its formation requires a discussion on what it actually is.

2.1.3. Regional civil society is a real actor in the Greater Caribbean, which is seeking to connect and harmonise the efforts and interests of national civil societies to compensate for the scarce economic resources of Greater Caribbean countries and their democratic deficits, which affect the process of integrating the Greater Caribbean into the international economic system. To do this, civil society will take its own initiatives on integration in the context of government agreements in order to have a positive influence on regional public policies and give them legitimacy and sustainability. Civil society not only wishes to benefit from but also to participate actively in regional integration processes, recognising the governments in the region as its counterparts.

2.1.4. The *Permanent Forum* is a regional space for reflection and debate on the issues of regional integration. Its strength and development are aimed at the creation and operation of sectorial networks for identification of regional agendas, formulation of specific proposals for state and regional authorities, and the consolidation of an institutional interlocutor in negotiations on Greater Caribbean integration. The consolidation of the regional *Permanent Forum* is seen as a gradual process, which will require the progressive modification of the existing structures of the Greater Caribbean, allowing the activities of civil society to go beyond mere participation as observers in official multilateral meetings.

## 2.2. The representativity of civil society.

2.2.1. The representativity of civil society has two dimensions: national and regional. Regional civil society will work intensely to consolidate and strengthen the representativity and the influence of the regional *Permanent Civil Society Forum* in relations with



governmental and regional authorities participating in the conception, execution and follow-up of Greater Caribbean integration. The levels of representativity acquired at national level will complement this effort, allowing the development of local influence, which has a direct impact on international negotiations.

2.2.2. The regional *Permanent Civil Society Forum* will pay special attention to its relations with the region's large corporations, initiating a productive dialogue that facilitates the identification of common interests, and minimises the political effects and social costs in areas where there is disagreement. This dialogue will take into account the interests of the groups harmed by the impact of globalisation and the formation of regional trading blocs.

### 2.3. Participation in the decision-making process.

2.3.1. Regional civil society will have a new organisational structure, oriented to guaranteeing access to the supra-national structures of the Greater Caribbean, maintaining its independence from them but strengthening the protection of its interests in relations with the states and the large corporations of the region. Its aim is the creation of institutionalised spaces, mechanisms and opportunities for participation in the official regional integration organisations and national bodies related to the regional agenda.

2.3.2. Regional civil society will evaluate existing mechanisms in other regional integration processes, learning from effective and efficient models, and reassess others that have not been effective in incorporating civil society. In particular, lessons can be learnt from the experiences of participation and concerted action in Central America, the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR), CARICOM, the Andean Community, the European Union and the North American Free Trade Treaty (NAFTA).

2.3.3. The spaces, mechanisms and opportunities for participation by the *Permanent Civil Society Forum* should not be marginal. On the contrary,



participation must take place in key areas so as to concentrate the debate, whether in the form of consultation, advice or as active participation in decision-making on integration initiatives and their impact on vulnerable and excluded social sectors.

2.3.4. The participation referred to in this section comprises different stages of negotiation, execution and monitoring of all decision-making processes at regional level, and promotion of any adjustments to national policies needed for compliance with international commitments.

## 3. TOWARD A NEW INTEGRATION

### 3.1. Our proposal for the new integration.

3.1.1. The agenda for the new integration includes major regional issues such as sustainable human development; elimination of poverty; democratic consolidation; economic, political and social reforms; and the protection of the environment with special emphasis on its relationship with the present and future situation of adversely affected sectors.

3.1.2. The new integration takes into consideration the levels of national, regional and hemispheric integration and establishes relationships between these levels, always with broad participation by civil society. It emphasises, first, the idea that these levels are complementary and interrelated, and second the need to minimise the lack of co-ordination and the generation of asymmetric and differentiable elements between the various social sectors of the member countries produced by these processes.

### 3.2. Integration, regionalisation and globalisation.

3.2.1. Regionalisation, as an initiative in response to globalisation and liberalisation, is expressed, from the viewpoint of civil society, in initiatives and agreements on integration aimed at co-ordinating the actions of national non-state actors in an effort to strengthen the region in the globalisation process.



3.2.2. The new integration considers the effects on sectors harmed by the structural adjustment programmes, executed at national level to meet the requirements of competitive and efficient integration into the global economy. The public policies developed to meet international commitments in the context of the Greater Caribbean affect education, health, access to technology, employment, environment, tax bases, competitiveness programmes and other facets of national life. In response to these effects the *Permanent Regional Civil Society Forum* will assume defined positions and promote specific actions.

3.2.3. In this respect, the regional *Permanent Civil Society Forum* will study, with assistance from regional academic centres and institutions, a set of policy proposals that are compatible with trade integration, but which ensure that vulnerable social actors have access to the benefits of integration.

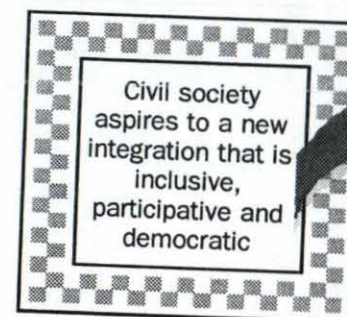
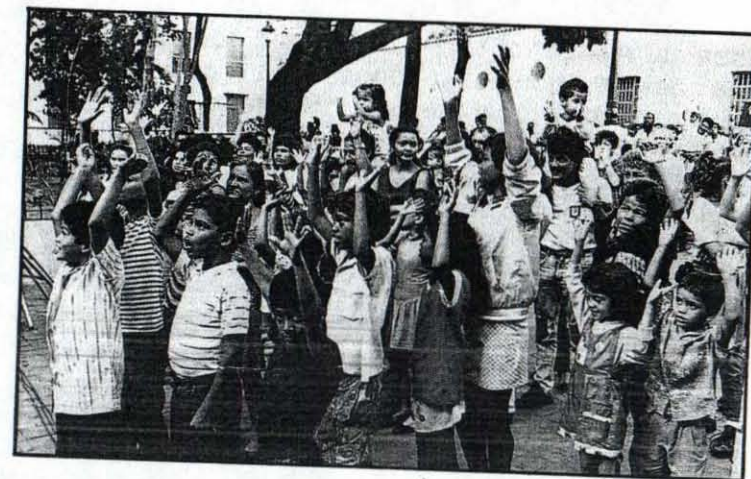
### 3.3. The interlocutors of the new integration.

3.3.1. For all purposes, the interlocutors of the new integration are the governments, the business sector and the organisations of civil society, significantly transcending the Association of Caribbean States as sole reference. The specific role of civil society is to oxygenate discussions by introducing new concerns and agendas that take into account the social realities of the populations of the Greater Caribbean.

3.3.2. To fulfil the mission of stimulating a new non-exclusive and participative integration, the regional *Permanent Civil Society Forum* will develop education programmes for the new integration, designed to strengthen a renewed integrationist culture in the Greater Caribbean, and contribute to forging a solid regional identity.

3.4. Economic, political, social and cultural objectives of the new integration.

3.4.1. The regional *Permanent Civil Society Forum* will play an active role in maintaining the



cohesion of the adversely affected social actors in the region, as a contribution to a human, non-exclusive and integrated model of integration in the Greater Caribbean.

3.4.2. *The new integration in the Greater Caribbean* is seen as compatible with the proposal to create the Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005, insofar as this project requires broad co-ordination from civil society for the protection of its interests, ensures access to the benefits of the process for the greatest number of social actors and does not lead to the deterioration of national and regional social development programmes. Similarly, the new integration is seen as compatible with the leadership of MERCOSUR in the formation of a hemispheric or regional free trade area.

3.4.3. The regional *Permanent Forum* aspires to a new integration that is inclusive, participative and democratic in its stages of conception, execution and monitoring. In *this new integration*, the social considerations of the adversely affected actors have a priority position; the dialogue of civil society with governments and the large corporations is frequent, sincere and productive; and benefits and opportunities are shared equitably throughout society by means of appropriate public policies.

#### 4. DEMOCRACY, GOVERNANCE AND INTEGRATION: HOW TO REDUCE EXISTING DEMOCRATIC DEFICITS

4.1. The relationship between democracy, governance and integration needs to be considered in terms of two complementary viewpoints. First, the impact of democracy and governance at national level on the processes of integration and regionalisation. Second, at regional level, consideration must be given to the need to democratise integration, and to develop democratic regional governance through broad mechanisms of participation by civil society.



#### 4.2. New relationship Civil Society / State.

4.2.1. Globalisation and the formation of regional trading blocs have direct implications for national democracies and their levels of governance. Regionalisation, in particular, means strengthening new schemes of *regional governance* with larger and better systems of co-ordination between governments, and between the civil societies of the nations of the Greater Caribbean. It also requires new institutions and the participation of new regional actors to compensate for the democratic deficits in the region.

4.2.2. The new integration means new views of democracy and governance at national and regional levels because of the importance of relations between the adversely affected social actors, on the one hand, and governments and large corporations, on the other. In this context, an effort should be made to strengthen national and regional mechanisms for peaceful resolution of conflicts, and for negotiation and building national and regional consensus aimed at harmonising and strengthening Greater Caribbean integration.

4.3. The formation of new forms of legitimacy and representativity.

4.3.1. The regional *Permanent Forum* will promote, in broad consultation with governments, reforms to consolidate participative democracies that facilitate the expression of civil society on international issues. Although there are considerable difficulties for achieving the participation of the adversely affected social actors in these regional and global processes, the *Permanent Forum* will oversee a simultaneous process of empowerment of civil society to legitimate its participation with high levels of representativity in relation to the other actors in the new integration.

4.3.2. The new schemes of regional legitimacy and representativity have to take into account the existing disparities and asymmetries of the democratisation processes in all Greater Caribbean



societies in relation to the broader processes of regional integration and globalisation.

4.3.3. The forms of governance sought are complementary since they are aimed towards restructuring and facilitating relations between the state and civil society and people in general, reflecting multiple facets such as economic, political, social and cultural.

#### 4.4. Democratic responsibility.

4.4.1. The new Greater Caribbean integration implies effective democratic systems, based on the legacies and cultural policies of all the nations of the region, as a means of facilitating the transparency and legitimacy of regional integration processes.

4.4.2. The *Forum* will promote permanent monitoring of situations of regional governance, evolution of democratic processes and their linkage to the building of the new integration in the Greater Caribbean. The *Forum* will be especially active in preventing and denouncing the emergence of anti-democratic tendencies in state and non-state actors.

4.4.3. The *Forum* will promote the creation of instruments to guarantee the responsibility and transparency of civil organisations involved in the promotion of more democratic and participative forms of governance and in the development of public policies aimed at strengthening the new integration.

### 5. A CULTURE OF INTEGRATION

5.5.1. A *culture of integration* has to be fostered, which incorporates, in first place, the development of a regional identity based on recognition and respect for diversity and, pluralism in response to the tendency to cultural uniformity and homogeneity produced by globalisation of information and the media.

5.5.2. Second, another important element in the formation of this culture is the process of learning or

education for integration, which will be inclusive, democratic and participative.

5.5.3. In the promotion and development of a culture of integration, academic centres and institutions will play an important role through education and training in its formation and promotion, in a close relationship with the civil organisations.



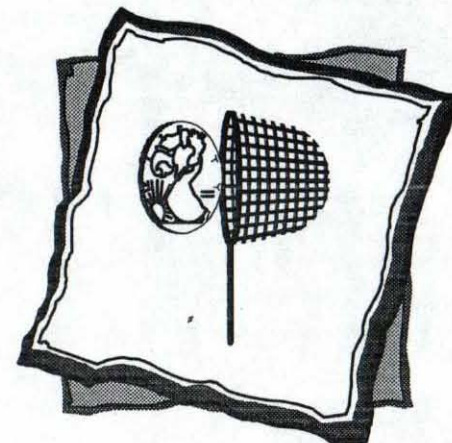
# **REPORTS OF THE WORKING COMMITTEES**



## **INTEGRATION AND TRADE: THE CHALLENGES FACING EMERGING CIVIL SOCIETY**

Without losing the social profile and promoting the basic demands of our peoples, there is an urgent need for the creation of links with the key factors of the economic market of the Americas

Working Committee: Trade and Integration  
Co-ordinators: Andrés Franco / Edwin Croes  
Rapporteurs: Mabel Martínez / María Eugenia Mujica



### **1. INTRODUCTION**

**F**rom the point of view of civil society, integration should be understood as a process that transcends the commercial and economic spheres, extending to a set of social, cultural and political links between multiple national and regional actors. It is fundamental to use this broader concept to promote and sustain the permanent participation of social actors in this process.

1.2. We believe it is fundamental to strengthen the Association of Caribbean States (ACS), since this organisation has broad acceptance among the civil



organisations of the region, because we recognise that the ACS has enormous potential for forging closer economic, political, social and cultural ties between member countries. The regional society of the Greater Caribbean (insular Caribbean, Central America, Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela and the Guyanas) declares its unequivocal commitment to the consolidation and strengthening of the ACS.

1.3. The Civil Society of the Greater Caribbean has already begun its active development with broad participation by social movements and organisations, non-governmental networks, academic networks and research centres, which safeguard the interests of women, trade unions, universities, micro / small / medium entrepreneurs, and rural workers, among others. The idea is to strengthen and consolidate an ACS that promotes well-being, equity and social justice, and improves the standard and quality of life of all the peoples of the region.

## **2. GREATER CARIBBEAN INTEGRATION IS NECESSARY AND URGENT**

2.1. In the post-Cold War period, integration has become an instrument for strengthening personal security and the welfare of populations. In the Americas a clear political division has been created between the North led by the United States through the North American Free Trade Treaty (NAFTA), and the South led by Brazil through the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR). The integration of the Greater Caribbean is necessary and urgent because the region has been marginalised from both integration schemes, and the outlook for the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) is not at all clear.

2.2. Loyalties to the Greater Caribbean have to be created in the region to facilitate consolidation and permanent integration. In particular, we urge Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico to actively assume a commitment to the future of the region, through constructive leadership in favour of the welfare of the peoples of the Greater Caribbean. In the same way, we call on Central America and the Caribbean to favour this commitment

and leadership, promoting the consolidation of this large integration bloc.

2.3. We consider that the negotiations to consolidate the Association of Caribbean States are necessarily related to non-trade matters, which could significantly compromise its strengthening; for example, drug trafficking, migration and environmental protection. These issues have to be discussed, and included in the agenda of negotiations for the Greater Caribbean, with the active participation of representatives of civil society.

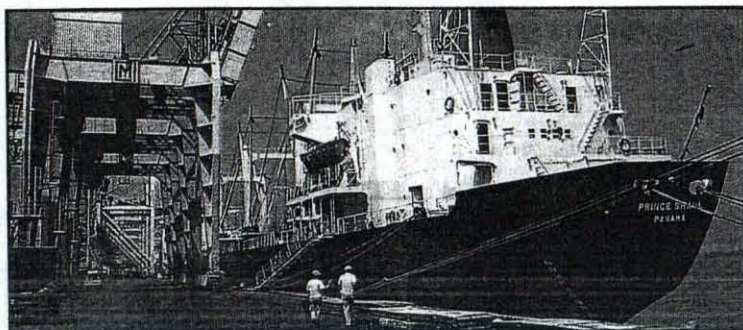
2.4. The political difficulties in the negotiation of the Free Trade Agreement of the Americas should be an early warning for the Greater Caribbean. The ACS, jointly with the business sector and regional civil society, should promote an integration scheme that does not depend on the success or failure of hemispheric integration. Simultaneously it has to procure the creation of independent mechanisms for strengthening regional integration.

2.5. To achieve an effective and sustainable long-term regional integration process, we believe that urgent steps are needed to harmonise the almost 30 trade agreements between the countries of Central America and the Caribbean, and the over 30 agreements between these and the member countries of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI).

## **3. SUGGESTIONS FOR TRADE POLICIES**

3.1. The policy of unilateral trade liberalisation dominates the panorama of economic integration policies in the region. On many occasions, the organisations of civil society have opposed trade liberalisation, under the presumption that it would only generate negative effects. Now, when the majority of the countries of the Greater Caribbean are at some intermediate point in the implementation of structural reform programmes (involving the dismantling of the traditional protectionist apparatus), civil society finds that indeed the economic and social consequences of this liberalisation process have not always been positive. These negative factors





include, first, the effects on food security, generation of employment, survival of micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises, accumulation of inventories to increase prices, the deterioration of social policies in general; and second, the contrast between trade liberalisation and the protectionist policies established by the developed countries against liberalisation and trade.

3.2. The aggressiveness and profundity of some countries' trade liberalisation policies have forced the others to execute their own programmes decisively and rapidly. In this respect, unilateral liberalisations have been common in this decade. We recognise that the negative consequences of structural reforms cannot be exclusively attributed to trade policies. Other significant adverse elements are high interest rates, a poor response from the business sector, and a low level of social and business co-ordination; not forgetting, the weaknesses of government programmes to improve competitiveness, increased competitiveness on world markets, and a drastic reduction in sources of international finance and co-operation for development.

3.3. Although the dynamic of Greater Caribbean integration has been permanently strengthened, deepened and opened, its structure is still weak and it has virtually no influence on the hemispheric integration process. Intra-regional trade is still at a very low level and is of little importance in the dynamic of regional development despite the fact that the two common markets of the region –the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Central American Integration System (SICA)– have begun processes to rationalise and deepen integration.

3.4. The Association of Caribbean States has been unable to develop because member countries have not equipped it with the institutional and political mechanisms that facilitate its participation in the formulation of bilateral agendas and trade negotiations. Its Secretariat cannot take initiatives and its Trade and Investment Committee has not produced a single important initiative.



3.5. The basic agenda is important because it includes subjects such as the development and facilitation of trade; sustainable tourism; protection and conservation of the environment; science; technology; health, education and culture; natural disasters and transport. All these constitute basic challenges in the effort to strengthen Greater Caribbean integration. In addition, a set of social issues of great transcendence for the region has also been included such as good government, equity, and ethnic and gender affairs.

3.6. While the commercial agendas of the member states of the ACS seem to be converging toward the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), the trade agenda proposed in the ACS does not have the equitable complexity of trade-related matters. This concerns civil society since the structures and institutions of the ACS apparently lack the capacity to include them in its agenda. The agenda has to guarantee the welfare of the populations of the Greater Caribbean through effective work and good management of the issues of trade and investment; customs regulations and the rules of origin; investment; trade regulations and technical barriers; sanitary and phytosanitary measures; subsidies, anti-dumping measures and countervailing duties; government procurement; rules on competition; trade in services; copyright and the situation of small economies.

3.7. The most important challenge facing the *Greater Caribbean Civil Society Forum* is that of linking, in co-ordination with the ACS, the issues of trade and investment with the demands of social development. This area is complex and requires a sophisticated agenda of research, information, debate and consensus. The reasons that have prevented this linkage include the predominance of protectionist and status cultures in the business sector and civil society of some ACS member states; lack of familiarity with the new trade issues on the part of people and governments; uncertainty about the effects of the Uruguay Round. There is also limited awareness that these new factors are transforming relationships at national, regional and global level.

The *Greater Caribbean Civil Society* is interested in the consequences of the trade negotiations on

poverty, unemployment, equality, health and education, sustainable development, cultural identity, entrepreneurial democracy (micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises), democracy and political participation.

3.8. Given the enormous economic and social implications of Greater Caribbean integration, we recommend in relation to the consolidation and strengthening of the Association of Caribbean States that the negotiations show special concern for the following areas:

3.8.1. The competitiveness of micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises, their commercial opportunities at local, regional and global level and mechanisms to assist their development.

3.8.2. Consumer protection against unfair competition, monopoly and cartel pricing, especially for the most vulnerable sectors, through adoption of national and regional policies, and support for national and regional consumer associations.

3.8.3. The status of copyright legislation and its application in the region insofar as these two factors affect consumers and micro, small and medium entrepreneurs.

3.9. It is important to ensure that civil organisations participate as observers in the trade negotiation processes in the ACS in order to familiarise them with the subjects and processes of the agenda and the formation of their own opinions and positions on each of the areas negotiated there.

3.10. The civil society of the Greater Caribbean is committed to investing resources and time in research and debate on the new regional, hemispheric and global agendas that affect the ACS. To this end, co-operation will be sought from national and regional research centres, specialised consulting firms, business associations and any other organisations from civil society that study the new issues of integration and their economic and social consequences.



#### 4. SUGGESTED POLICIES FOR PROTECTING THE INTERESTS OF CIVIL SOCIETY

4.1. The existence of asymmetries between the economies of the countries of the Association of Caribbean States should be considered during the negotiations in order to prevent intensification of the negative effects of the trade restructuring and globalisation processes on the most vulnerable sectors.

4.2. We suggest meetings between the cities of the Greater Caribbean aimed at segregating the topics and the sectors considered by the agenda of the ACS, in order to generate agreements on sustainability and permanence.

4.3. In the discussions and negotiations on the procedures of facilitation and consolidation of intra-regional trade in the Greater Caribbean, we believe it is vital to consider the following areas: labour mobility, especially women; establishment of labour standards for multinational corporations and maquiladoras (in-bond industries); and treatment of product crises, chiefly small mono-producers and informal traders in relation to food security.

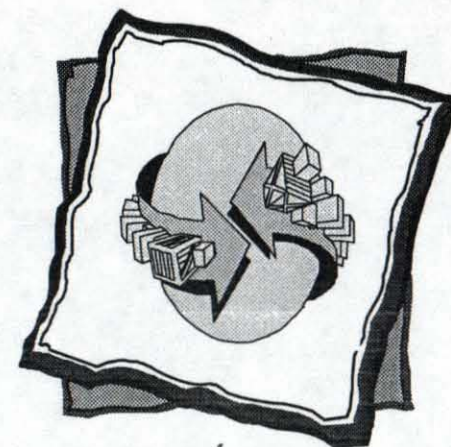
4.4. Additionally, small- and medium-sized producers –traditional suppliers of the local market– lack the means and mechanisms to enter global trade, which has implications for the food security of the peoples of the Greater Caribbean.



## THE ALTERNATIVES TO EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

A volcano up, and not a cascade (or trickle) down approach to development

Working Committee: Economic and Social Development  
Co-ordinators: Neville Duncan / Alfonso Goitia  
Rapporteur: David Abdulah



### INTRODUCTION

The experience of structural adjustment and neo-liberal policies has been one of re-enforcing traditional patterns of social exclusion and marginalising people on the basis of: class, gender, ethnicity, age and dependency.

We therefore believe that essential to all the issues discussed under the rubric of economic and social development must have incorporated as an integral part of the process of data collection, analysis and formulation of alternatives, the dimensions of gender, ethnicity, age, class and dependent populations.

### STATE-OF-THE-ART

The process of so-called globalisation has



1. Resulted in Massive Transfers of wealth from: Poor and Middle income peoples to the rich- in all countries.

2. Caused Environmental degradation. Thus created worsening poverty.

- Which poverty is of a qualitatively different nature as the poor today are affected by the neo-liberal process of atomisation or individualization of society as manifest by: the destruction of the social fabric of wider family and community ties.
- The breakdown of solidarity mechanisms with other poor.
- Demoralisation resulting from their desperate fight for survival, which consumes tremendous energies and time. This demoralisation makes the escape through crime and other illegal activity especially the drug trade, more attractive.
- A process of urbanisation whereby the traditional support mechanisms in rural communities do not exist.

3. Resulted in working people and the poor in industrialised countries not benefitting from the present process of extraction of capital from the periphery to the centre.

4. As a consequence of being based on the revolution in technologies, the process of restructuring of global production is also:

- a. Destroying labour.
- b. Regendering production structures and restructuring social demographics (both internally in countries and cross border).
- c. Resulting in a profound disconnection between the productive economy and the financial (speculative) economy, with the latter being dominant as reflected in the volume and rapidity of capital flows relative to trade.

d. Causing a transfer of surpluses by way not only of unequal trade but also by way of such factors as debt service, repatriation of profits by TNC's, and the location of surpluses owned by local elites in foreign countries (capital flight).

e. Apparently shifting certain areas of power and decision making from the nation state to external points.

The supranational institutions - IFI's WTO; UN security council;

Transnational corporations;

Some institutions of the State of the G7 countries thus economic power is more openly determining political decision-making.

f. Resulting in the delegitimisation of the State, and of the traditional political process and of traditional political actors. Manifestations of this are:

Societies being increasingly ungovernable.

State unable to deliver the main and basic needs of the people-economic and social.

Offshore economy undermining the capacity for national planning and resource allocation.

There are also positive dimensions:

- a. We note the crisis of over-production and under-consumption.
- b. The alienation from State has resulted in:  
The emergence of civil society- nationally.  
The emergence of civil society globally.

A new consensus amongst diverse sectors of civil society that an alternative to the neo-liberal model is necessary and will only be a reality through the active and collective effort of civil society.



## MAIN ISSUES

1. We cannot deny the fact that there is a process underway of global restructuring of production, based on the new technologies of micro-electronics, bio and genetic engineering and the science of new materials. *The issue here is:*

Who has the power to determine the outcome of this process?

In the hands of the owners and managers of capital the process is resulting in social and environmental degradation.

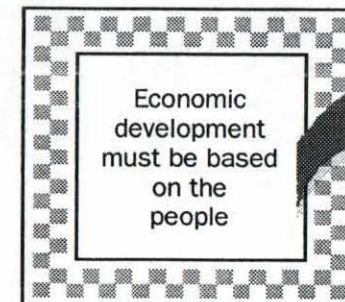
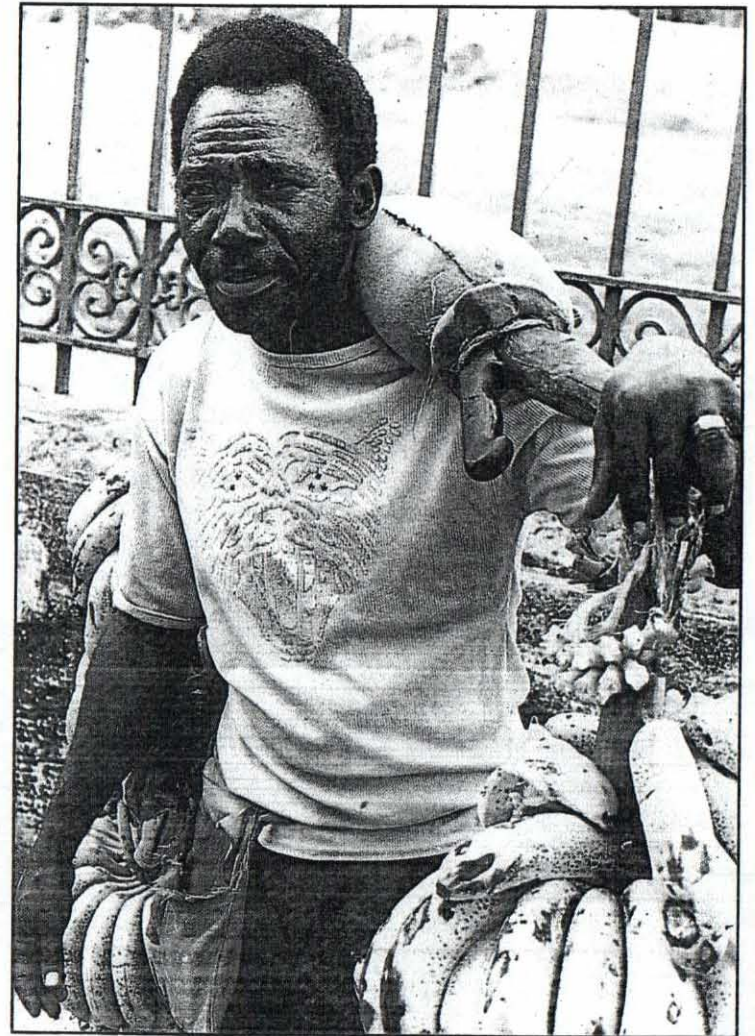
2. The alternative to the neoliberal model, with its focus on macro-economic policies, a zealotry on the "fundamentals" and its emphasis on "the market" to the exclusion of everything else, is:

A strategy based on social development, key elements of which are:

- i. Social equity with growth;
- ii. Social cohesion based in a new socio-political contract;
- iii. A tri-sector economy- Market, State, Crisis regions (in areas particularly devastated by the economic disaster of structural adjustment);
- iv. A New Governance Structure;
- v. A challenge to the commodification of people i.e. the alternative recognises / is based upon the culture and identity of the people in all their diversity.

## THE ISSUES THAT ARISE ARE

a. We are referring to a volcano up, and not a cascade (or trickle) down approach to development -as described by Xabier Gorostiaga. But how is this to be actualised.



b. Poverty eradication can only happen if:

The poor are themselves involved in the process of decision making.

We identify the poor, not by category only, but as specific people / households- this means that the process of data collection must incorporate gender, ethnicity, age, class, dependent population, utilise people on the ground.

We engage not in social welfare but social development through a process of social construction and rebuilding in crisis regions i.e. enabling people to work.

We set targets for / delineate Direct Foreign Investment to certain sectors and ensure that Domestic investment is based on obtaining social equity.

c. Social cohesion:

Involves the transformation of the role of the State:

Not the downsizing of the neo-liberal model but the strengthening by way of:

Real Citizen involvement in decision making and decentralization of the function and control of resources.

Here we are not referring to a transfer of responsibility for certain functions from Central State to NGO's and CBO's i.e. where they are engaged in a process of mediating poverty. That is in fact the new objective of global capital. We are referring to the lacing of real power in the hands of the people through their own organizations and an empowered local government that has control over resources.

The process of interaction between government and the centers of people power (i.e. the new governance) will in fact strengthen The State vis-a-vis the

external agencies global capital. This new governance will enable the "Volcano up" process to take place.

We need to re-emphasise the issue of sovereignty. It is only:

The process of new governance exists

There is a real process of regional integration.

### SOME AGENDA ITEMS

1. *State power*: Can the process of volcano up take place without the new governance; can it take place if the traditional elites remain entrenched in state power, since these elites are in complicity with international capital. *Necessary to have*: Further discussion on the role of the State and on how the power of the state is controlled and exercised.

2. *Labour*: How is this to be regenerated, *on the basis of equity*, given the new technologies and the reorganization of global production.

3. The building of solidarity within civil society, which sectors share common concerns; how does diversity interplay with these territories, across territories.

4. How trade negotiations are affecting productive activities that are central to the economies of particular countries, for example:

ACP- EU post LOME

WTO and bananas: services

FTAA

Alternative negotiating strategies are required.

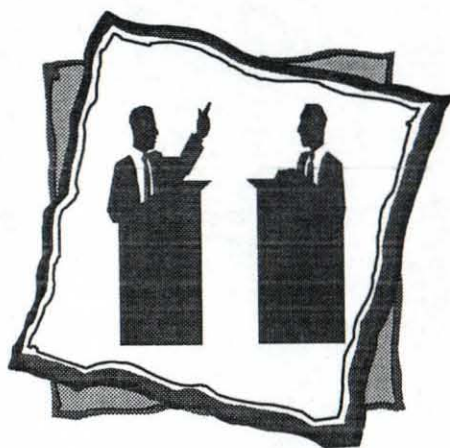


## BROADENING DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION IN THE REGION

A permanent process of reflection is needed on the character and contents of a new and alternative integration process that includes regional civil society as a fundamental actor

Working Committee: Democracy, Governance and Human Rights

Co-ordinators: Christopher Sinckler / Francine Jâcome  
Rapporteur: Taitu Heron



### STATE OF THE ART 1. DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE

Within the framework of the political diversity that characterises the region -political status, political models and types of democracy- the relationship between democracy, governance, integration and regionalisation can be defined in terms of two interrelated views. The first analyses the influence of the processes of governance and democracy at level of the nation-state in the international sphere; thus, it is necessary to examine how the reversion, stabilisation and consolidation of democracies affect integration and

regionalisation. The second explores the problems of democracy and governance *within* these processes.

b. Several countries of the region have had a successful tradition with the model of liberal democracy, and the establishment and functioning of democratic institutions that have become an integral part of this system. The system has sought to promote the "government of the majority" and guarantee certain human rights. However, in other cases there are countries that have no democratic tradition or have recently begun processes of re-democratisation. In general terms, although these systems have guaranteed some participation in political processes, it has been limited to exercising the vote in elections. Even this electoral participation is now being threatened by a considerable increase in abstentions, due to growing alienation from political processes and governance.

c. This process of deterioration has resulted in increasing demands in the region for economic, political and social change. The people of the region are demanding a genuinely democratic social system that reflects their needs and aspirations.

d. Similarly, there is a strong movement seeking new forms of governance that include participation by emerging social organisations in the formulation of public policies at national and regional levels.

e. All this is part of the process of redefining democracy toward a concept that goes beyond holding regular elections and guaranteeing fundamental civil rights such as freedom of expression and association. Any new concept of democracy also has to include the right to education, health, housing and sustainable development. In this respect, participative democracy and democratic consolidation are important matters that need to be discussed in the context of the impact of globalisation on society in general.

f. To do this, an immediate process of constitutional, legal and institutional reforms is needed, aimed at broadening governance and democratising the



process of decision-making at local and regional levels. These reforms should take into account the problems of gender and the need for broad participation, and reflect the economic, political, social, cultural and ethnic diversity of the Caribbean, giving priority to regional integration, and the relationship of the State and society.

g. Democracy and governance also have to be considered in the *internal* sphere of the integration and regionalisation processes. So far, the economic and political integration schemes have only allowed the participation of the political and economic elites. Civil society has been largely excluded, limited to a rhetorical or consultative role rather than one of real influence in decision-making processes.

h. In this respect there is an urgent need to combat the democratic deficits in Greater Caribbean integration, and the absence of responsibility and transparency in the existing integration schemes.

## 2. HUMAN RIGHTS

a. Traditionally human rights have been considered as the guarantee of individual, community and collective rights. In the region, two views of the relationship between these rights and governments have developed. First, governments do not respect human rights. This view converts human rights into a focus of conflict between governments and civil society. In contrast, the second view considers that governments, and democratic systems in particular, should guarantee and develop these rights. However, many governments in the region are simply not capable of carrying this out.

b. The region requires its own definition of human rights. The concept has been traditionally imposed from outside by external actors, which have relegated economic, social, cultural and ethnic rights to a secondary plane or simply ignored them. The economic policies presently being applied in the region have resulted in a considerable increase in poverty and the exclusion of the vast majority of the population, which

has to be seen as a threat to human rights. Equity must be considered as a fundamental human right.

## DIAGNOSIS

1. The impact (on civil societies) of the economic policies now being implemented in the region has resulted in the economic, political and social exclusion of large sectors of the population, leading to deeper democratic deficits, possible emergence of new political crises and intensification of problems of governance in the region. Undoubtedly, these policies are having a negative effect on integration processes.

2. Mechanisms of international aggregation are being undermined, along with those at national level where the traditional mechanisms of aggregation - political parties, trade unions and others- are in crisis, and new mechanisms of aggregation and participation have not yet emerged.

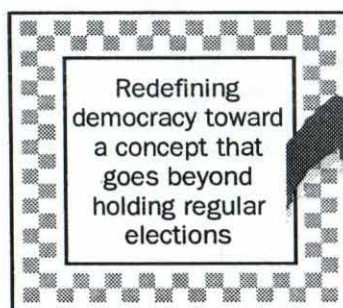
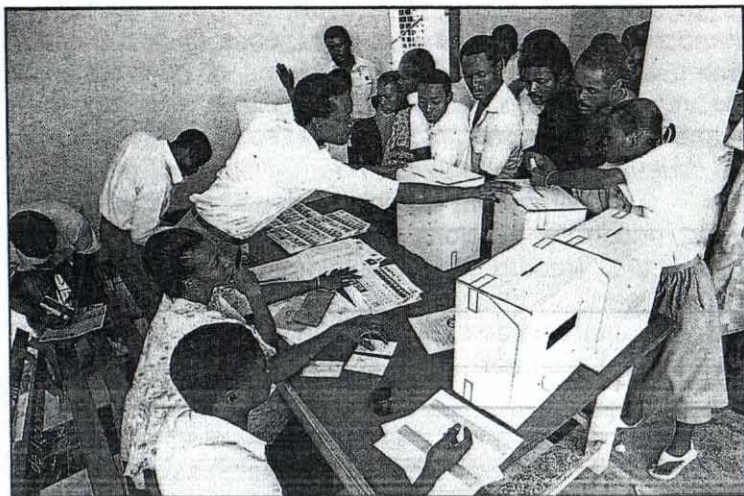
3. As a result, the analysis has to be centred on three fundamental concepts: democracy, democratic institutions and participation.

a. *Democracy*: The predominant concept is liberal democracy; however, it is important to include participative democracy, which leads to the need to examine the relationship between democratic deficits and problems of governance. One of the key questions is: Do domestic democracy and governance influence regional integration processes?

Other problem areas are the relationship between integration and participation, and the question of formal legitimacy at regional level. These problems have to be seen in terms of existing democratic deficits.

b. *Democratic institutions*: The most important problem is the crisis of aggregation of interests. Both states and social organisations are having difficulties in achieving this aggregation. Likewise, problems of intermediation are found fundamentally in the political parties, again resulting in democratic deficits and problems of legitimacy.





At supra-national level, this leads to *executive* dominance (by government entities), which erodes representativity and legitimacy.

c. *Participation*: The heterogeneity of society at local, national and supra-national levels is important, and the influence of civil society must take these three levels into account.

In this context, the relationship between democracy, governance and integration has two fundamental determinants: first, the dynamic between old and new actors; and second the relationship between these actors, which is directly related to domestic problems of the representation and participation of civil society, and to regional integration processes.

## PROPOSALS

1. *For the Association of Caribbean States and other inter-governmental integration schemes:*

To assess the economic, political and social impact of integration on the social actors of the different countries of the region.

To maintain democracy as a "common good". This requires promotion of the consolidation of regional democracy.

To democratise integration. The organisations of regional civil society have to be included in the process of decision-making and execution.

To promote permanent reflection on the character and contents of a new "alternative" integration, which includes regional civil society as a fundamental actor.

To incorporate the initiatives of civil society through the adoption of a SOCIAL CHARTER in the international framework.

To design and implement mechanisms that foster transparency and accountability.



## 2. For the Civil Society Forum.

To guarantee that the representation of the actions and interests of the *Forum* reflects the diversity of the Greater Caribbean.

To guarantee that the organisational and operational structure adopted by the *Forum* safeguards the legitimacy, representation, transparency, participation and gender equality of its members.

T To institutionalise the *Forum* through the:

a. Creation of the *Permanent Greater Caribbean Civil Society Forum*.

b. Development of the *Forum* as an independent space, not merely as a participant in the official integration process.

Therefore, the *Forum* should adopt a form of institutionality that guarantees a meeting space for all the sectors of Civil Society of the Greater Caribbean, irrespective of their relations with the ACS and other intergovernmental integration institutions. Additionally, the *Forum* should be formalised at the most appropriate time for guaranteeing this objective.

It is proposed that this Committee form itself into the Working Group on "Democracy, Governance and Human Rights".

## 3. For future areas of research:

Alternative integration.

Social charter, which should include these problem areas:

- a. gender equality;
- b. ethnic equality;
- c. distribution;
- d. labour;

e. education, especially development of a culture of integration, and a democratic learning process for integration;

- f. human rights as an integrated concept.

Regional civil society.

Regional governance.

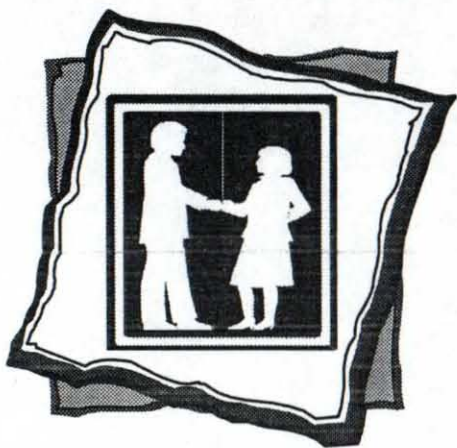
Impact of the neo-liberal economic model on democracy, integration and civil society.



## GENDER AS PROMOTER OF CHANGE

Caribbean civil society's external profile and integrationist agenda is strengthened by proposals aimed at promoting equality and transverse participation

Working Committee: Gender  
Co-ordinators: Celina de Monterrosa / Asha Kambon  
Rapporteur: Epsy Campbell



### PREAMBLE

A discussion is opened on fundamental points of the *Forum's* global agenda:

1. Approach to gender as a subject isolated from context.
2. Priority of thematic bases that do not include the category of analysis of gender as a fundamental basis for evolution and proposal.
3. Women with experience in areas of development exclusively related to "Gender".

*How do we understand gender, theoretically and in the particular framework of this Forum?*

Gender is an analytical approach to reality that provides an understanding of the social, political, economic and cultural relations of men and women.

Viewing men in a constant and systematic relationship of power over women provides a critical understanding of the social roles assigned to men and women, and results in proposals to foster equal relations.

Differences in gender roles are structural to the model, as are the power relationships derived from them.

Similarly, we see inter-ethnic relations that subordinate "non-white" or "non-Latin" groups.

Women therefore should not be considered among the vulnerable groups and we are using gender only as a category of analysis.

We identify another type of discrimination in the current development model: social class, which has to be taken into account in the analysis of the present situation and in the proposals.

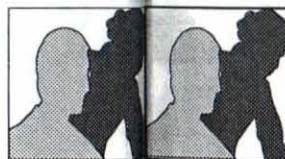
### COMMITTEE ON GENDER

In the framework of the *Forum*, we identified as necessary a Committee on Gender with the following *objective*:

"To guarantee the incorporation of a gender perspective in the day-to-day internal work and in external political proposals".

With the following functions:

1. Follow-up and advise on the work of the thematic committees as a guarantee that a gender perspective is present.
2. Preparation of specific proposals to promote a gender perspective in regional development.  
Evaluation of work with respect to gender policies.  
Space for the meeting of men and women interested in the area.  
Promotion of equal participation by women in the sectors and groups in the *Forum*.



## WORKING METHODOLOGY IN THE COMMITTEE (SEE ANNEX)

1. General discussion on the subject.
2. Work in the thematic committees in line with each member's experience.
3. Discussion in the committee on the committee work on specific proposals and recommendations.

## SPECIFIC CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Gender is not dealt with as a transverse basis of analysis, although it is used theoretically in this way. Gender is seen as an isolated area affecting a specific group.
2. The work of committees that incorporate a gender perspective makes a substantial difference to the discussion and the proposals.
3. Analysis by the committees often lacks a view of reality that places people at the centre of development.

There is a tendency to make a very technical analysis that hinders the formulation of viable proposals.

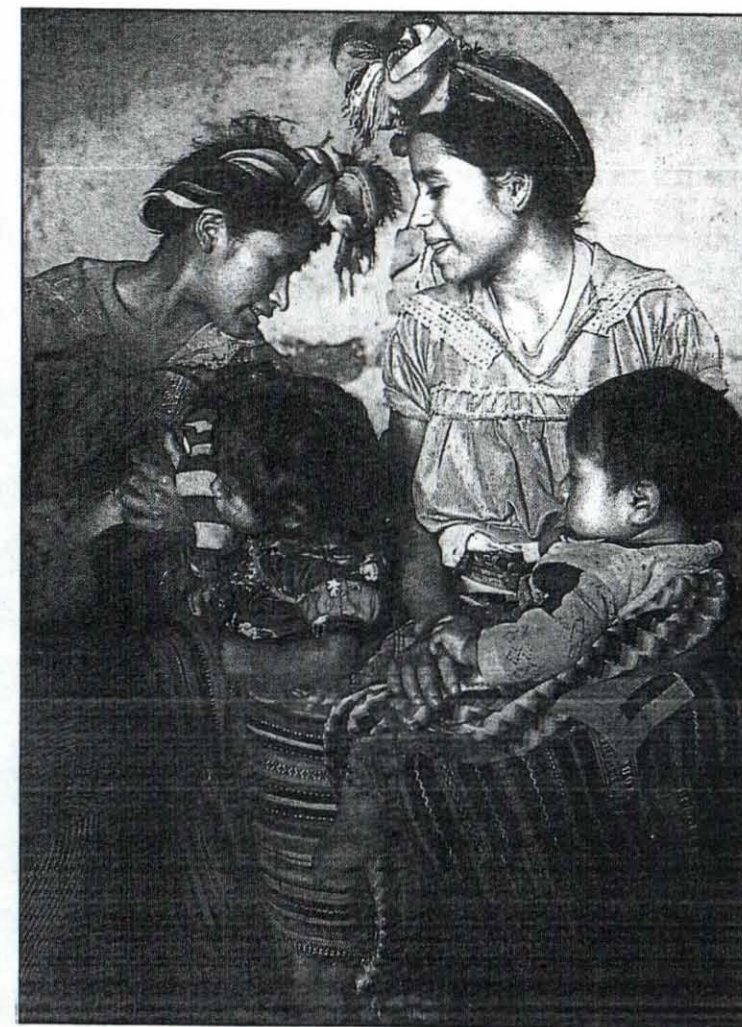
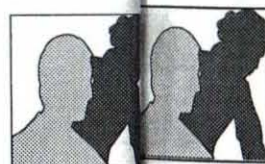
## RECOMMENDATIONS

Strive to find a balance of participants between men and women in all the structures of the *Forum*.

## PROMOTE

Guarantee plural participation in the committees at sectorial, ethnic, geographical and gender levels so that proposals and discussions are permeated by cultural, social, ethnic and gender diversity.

Deepen the discussion on the impact of global economic policies and integration on women.



The analysis of  
the impact of  
economic policies  
on women is a  
priority



## SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COMMITTEES

It is fundamental that the analysis and proposals incorporate the gender perspective.

It is important not to assume gender differences structurally in the analysis of the existing trade model, while avoiding innovative proposals.

### TRADE AND INTEGRATION

A gender perspective requires the following:

1. An analysis of the impact of trade liberalisation and globalisation policies on small producers (many of whom are women). The informal sector is essentially women.

2. Migrations (often involving women who work as small traders and "hucksters" in street markets).

The practice of free trade includes:  
Protectionism by the North.  
Food security.

Government proposals often have a negative impact on women. Green tourism offers sun, beach and women (prostitutes). These women have no dignified opportunities for employment and use prostitution as their only means of economic survival.

### DEMOCRACY, GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The issues of exclusion and marginalisation of women from the highest levels of decision-making should be recognised and discussed.

A gender analysis of the political process of democracy, governance and human rights experienced by the peoples of the region (based on experience) should be given priority.

## ANNEX

### WORKING METHODOLOGY

Based on our understanding, a gender-based point of view should not be an isolated subject, but should be integrated into every aspect of the work of the men and women involved in this *Forum*.

*Aspects and / or points of our methodology.*

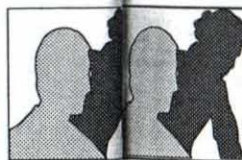
1. We could discuss / dialogue about matters relevant to gender, which are relevant to regional integration, as understood by us.

2. We could implant the construction of an analysis based on gender in each of our committees.

3. We could join different committees and try to open a dialogue on the ideas expressed in the five gender-based areas, thus maintaining a gender approach in each committee. In fact, the gender committee chose the last option for our work.

We agreed finally to find, share and evaluate the results of our work, reflecting on the degree of our success in enriching the discourse on general integration.

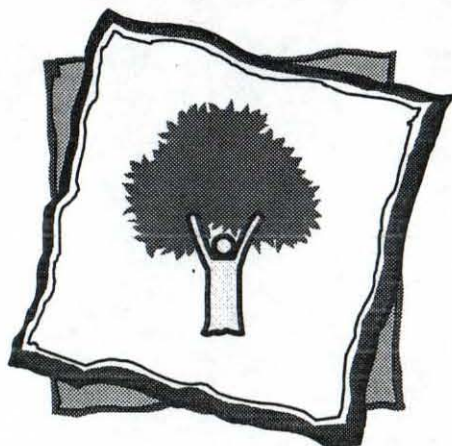
Similarly there was a consensus on the identification of ideological alliances of both genders, and the obstacles that could block the effectiveness of the work and the actors in the medium and long term in the Caribbean.



## ENVIRONMENT: MEETING FOR DEVELOPMENT

The absence of sustainable development and preservation of natural resources makes Greater Caribbean economic, social and trade objectives very difficult to reach

Working Committee: Environment  
Co-ordinators: LaVerne Ragster / Rolando Baquias  
Rapporteur: Bruce Potter



### A. SPECIFIC THEMES FOR THE ASSOCIATION OF CARIBBEAN STATES AND OTHER INTEGRATION SQUEMES

**T**he Caribbean shares a common geological history and similar climatic conditions, such as temperature, precipitation, hurricanes, and floods. But there also are significant variations in these general conditions such as coralline islands, volcanic islands, and continental land masses with tropical rain forests.

Marine pollution, coral diseases, beach erosion and groundwater contamination are only some of the wide range of problems that are confronting the Greater Caribbean. The majority of these destructive impacts occur as a result of economic and social activities which

are conducted without regard for their ultimate consequences. With the intensification of the debate over sustainability, problems of the environment are becoming the center of attention of all of the states of the Caribbean.

In addition to listing and analyzing environmental issues at both the regional and local level, it is necessary to determine the field of play and the responsibilities of the organizations of civil society in the determination of regional environmental policies. To satisfy this goal, this committee presents the priority environmental standards and policies for the involvement of organizations of civil society in the Greater Caribbean with regional institutions of the Association of Caribbean States.

1. Management of Caribbean Sea and adjacent ocean areas, including especially:

a. Fisheries.

i. pelagic, regional and migratory stocks.

ii. Regional management of artisanal fisheries.

b. Land-based sources of marine pollution

c. Marine pollution from ship-borne and ship generated sources

2. Hazards.

a. Natural hazard impacts.

b. Manmade hazards.

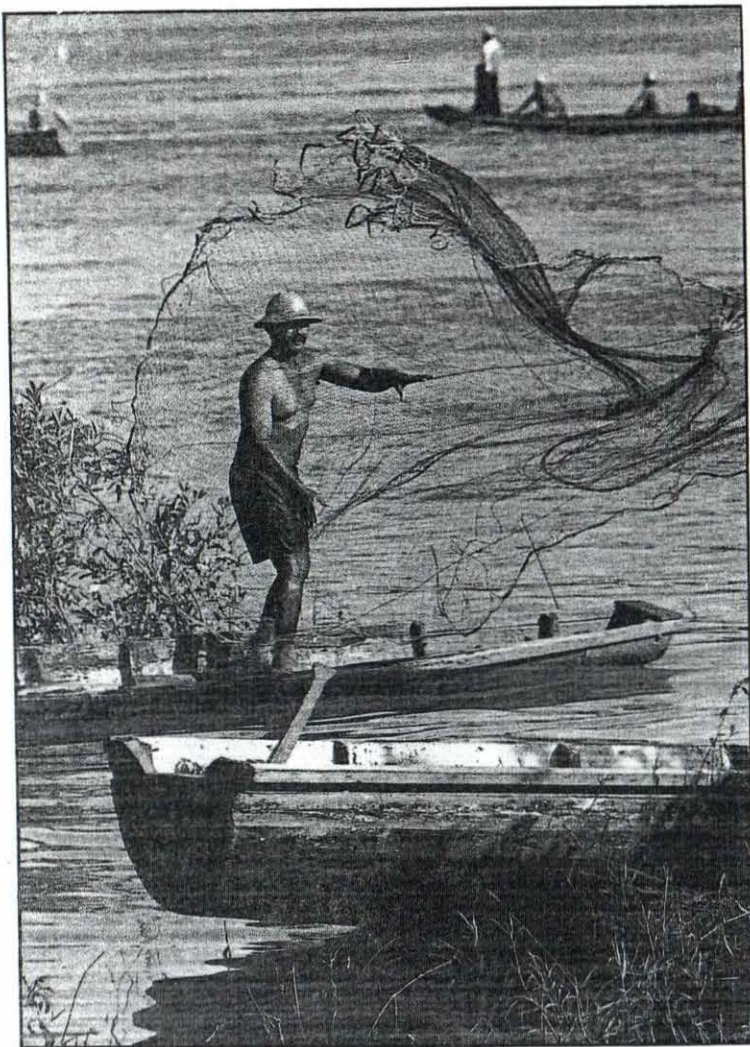
c. Oil spills.

3. Environmental impacts of development activities, including especially.

a. Tourism.

b. Watershed management, with special regard for multi-national areas.





c. Conservation of biological and cultural diversity and

d. The use of genetic resources

4. Linking organizations of civil society with information resources and passing that information to majority groups.

#### **B. POINTS TO BE DEVELOPED WITHIN THE FORUM'S FRAMEWORK**

Environment should be understood by the Forum (and succeeding organizations) as an integrating theme for the other elements of the Forum's activities. That is, without attention to the maintenance and restoration of sustainable use of the environment, none of the economic, commercial, social or political goals of the organizations of civil society of the Greater Caribbean can be achieved.

#### **C. MID- AND LONG-TERM ISSUES TO BE DEVELOPED**

The following proposals should be considered as priority mid- and long-term issues for the Environmental Working Group of the organizations of civil society of the Greater Caribbean:

1. Planning, mitigation and assessment of environmental hazards, with special attention to input from under-represented groups of civil society.

2. Identifying environmental impacts of development activities, with special attention to:

a. Tourism.

b. Watershed and forested areas management, with special regard for multi-national areas.

c. Conservation of biological and cultural diversity and the establishment of the Meso-American Biological Corridor.



d. The use of genetic resources.

3. Including the consideration of appropriate scale and character of coastal and island environments with evaluation of all development proposals.

4. Studying the rationalization of legal frameworks and enforcement among the nations of the region, especially

a. environmental laws and

b. intellectual property rights

**D. ACTIVITIES AND INTERNAL  
ORGANIZATION FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL  
WORKING GROUP**

Basic organization of the Environmental Working Group of organizations of civil society, in recognition of economic necessity, efficiency and a desire to promote openness to all potential new members, will be by means of Internet discussion list.

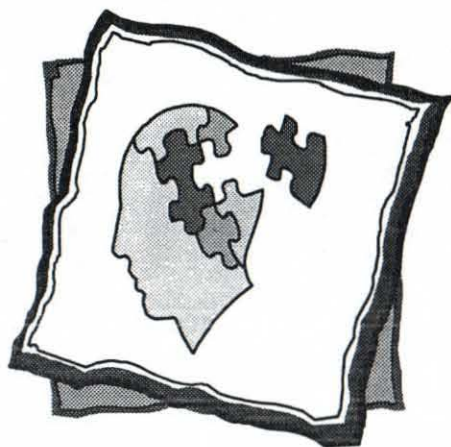
A priority concern for the environmental working group for 1998 will be the promotion of an environmental education theme which can be used by organizations of civil society in the Greater Caribbean to adapt the general goals and themes of the International Year of the Oceans to the particular environmental needs and institutional capacities of the organizations of civil society of the Greater Caribbean. This educational program will be directed at informal educational programs, as well as elementary, secondary and university level programs.



**PRESENTATION  
TO THE  
ASSOCIATION  
OF CARIBBEAN  
STATES**



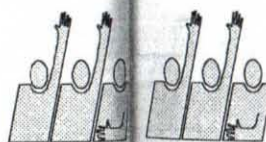
OPEN LETTER TO THE  
MINISTERS MEMBERS OF THE  
COUNCIL OF THE ASSOCIATION  
OF CARIBBEAN STATES  
CIRCULATED AT THE  
MINISTERIAL SUMMIT OF THE  
ACS IN CARTAGENA DE INDIAS,  
COLOMBIA ON NOVEMBER 28, 1997



Ladies and gentlemen, ministers and representatives of the countries of the Greater Caribbean:

The social movements and organisations, non-governmental networks, research centres and academic networks of the countries of the Greater Caribbean (insular Caribbean and the Guyanas, Central America, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela) have met in Cartagena de Indias in this *First Greater Caribbean Civil Society Forum*.

This *Forum* is a permanent, open space for meeting, dialogue, reflection and exchange of experiences and the formulation of proposals in response to the common challenges of regional integration and globalisation. Its purpose is also to support execution of the priorities of a regional agenda of civil society.



The purpose of this letter is to explain the following:

In the new forms of democracy that the world and the region are experiencing, the serious and organised participation of social actors that are contributing to the process of equitable and sustainable human development is of growing importance.

The social organisations participating in this *Forum* are expressions of the social and economic fabric of the countries of the Greater Caribbean, as well as being part of this broader world democratic movement.

In this light and based on the accumulated reflections of recent decades, the principal objectives of the *Greater Caribbean Civil Society Forum* are to:

Strengthen the wealth of cultural and ethnic diversity that characterises the Greater Caribbean.

Promote initiatives that encourage the formulation and implementation of public policies that respond to the aspirations and demand for justice and participation by all sectors of society.

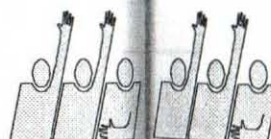
Give priority in the framework of Greater Caribbean integration to a gender perspective and to environmental sustainability.

Systematise the priority issues of social organisations and actors, transmitting these priorities to governments and organisations involved in integration.

Institutionalise and implement mechanisms for participation by social actors in the processes of subregional, regional, hemispheric and global integration, and in the decisions related to these processes.

In sum, to stimulate a culture of *Greater Caribbean integration based on solidarity* and the strengthening of regional identity in a globalised world.

On these bases, the efforts of State and civil society are complementary, strengthening the negotiating capacity of the Greater Caribbean to respond successfully to the challenges of globalisation, always with human beings at the centre of development.



Since its emergence we have followed with great interest the activities of the Association of Caribbean States and we are deeply gratified that the Association has established the institutional participation of social actors in its founding Convention.

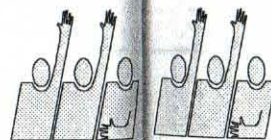
In this framework, the *Greater Caribbean Civil Society Forum*, open to new sectors and to its member organisations, requests active participation in the deliberations and initiatives of the Association of Caribbean States.

## SIGNATORIES

	ORGANISATION	NAME	COUNTRY/ HQ
1	Asociación Cultural Arco Iris	Gilberto Romero	Colombia
2	Asociación de Economistas del Caribe	Pedro Rivera	Jamaica
3	Asociación Latinoamericana de Organismos de Promoción	Jorge Tristán	Panama
4	Asociación Nacional de Usuarios Campesinos	*Nancy Tarrá	Colombia
5	Asociación para el Avance de las Ciencias	Clara Arenas	Guatemala
6	Caribbean Conservation Association	Maritza Hee Houg	Barbados
7	Caribbean Studies Association	Gilberto Arroyo	Puerto Rico
8	Centro de Estudios Internacionales	María Mujica	Colombia
9	Centro de Estudios sobre América	Hernán Yanes	Cuba
11	Centro de Investigación Económica para el Caribe	Mabel Martínez	Dominican Republic
12	Círculo de Obreros San Pedro Claver	Raúl Paniagua	Colombia



13	Comisión para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos en Centroamérica	Daniel Camacho	Costa Rica
14	Concertación Centroamericana	Celina Monterrosa	El Salvador
15	Confederación Centroamericana de Trabajadores	Ajax Irías	Honduras
16	Confederación Centroamericana del Caribe de la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa	Roberto Ayerdis	Guatemala
17	Confederación de Cooperativas del Caribe y Centroamérica	Rolando Baquix	Guatemala
18	Consejo Coordinador de Instituciones de Promoción Humana	Rolando Mata	El Salvador
19	Coordinadora Regional de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales	Andrés Serbin	Nicaragua
20	Cooperación Viva la Ciudadanía	María Teresa Muñoz	Colombia
21	Federación Centroamericana de Organizaciones Nacionales y Comunes	María Eugenia Barquero	Costa Rica
22	Foro de Mujeres para la Integración	Epsy Campbell	Costa Rica
23	Fundación Centroamericana para la Integración	Carlos Sojo	Costa Rica
24	Fundación del Servicio Exterior para la Paz y la Democracia	Randolph Von Breyman	Costa Rica



25	Fundación para el Desarrollo Económico y Social de Centroamérica	Salvador Arias	Panama
26	Institute of Social and Economic Research University of the West Indies	Neville Duncan	Barbados
27	Instituto de Estudios Caribeños Universidad Nacional de Colombia	Santiago Moreno	Colombia
28	Instituto de Estudios del Caribe Universidad de Cartagena	Alfonso Múnera	Colombia
29	Instituto de Estudios Políticos y Relaciones Internacionales Universidad Nacional de Colombia	Socorro Ramírez	Colombia
30	Instituto Venezolano de Estudios Sociales y Políticos	Francine Jácome	Venezuela
31	Island Resources Foundation	Bruce Potter	Virgin Islands
32	Taller de Recursos para la Mujer	Ofelia Gómez	Colombia
33	Universidad Centroamericana	Xabier Gorostiaga	Nicaragua
34	Universidad Pontificia Javeriana	Andrés Franco	Colombia
35	University of the Virgin Islands	LaVerne Ragster	Virgin Islands
36	University of the West Indies	Taitu Heron	Jamaica



37	The Network of NGO's of Trinidad & Tobago for the Advacement of Woman	Asha Kambon	Trinidad & Tobago
38	Oilfields Workers Trade Union	David Abdulah	Trinidad & Tobago
39	Iniciativa Civil para la Integración Centroamericana	Miguel Angel Lemus	Guatemala
40	Foro de Apoyo Mutuo	Enrique Brito	Mexico
41	Caribbean Policy Development Centre	Asha Kambon Hernán Yanes	Barbados

## TOWARDS INTEGRATION WITHOUT EXCLUSIONS

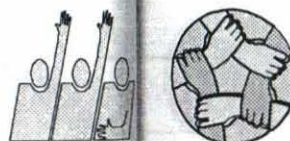
Remarks by Dr. Andrés Serbin, President of Cries and of Invesp, on behalf of the Permanent Greater Caribbean Civil Society Forum, to the Council of Ministers of the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) on November 28, 1997 in Cartagena de Indias



**H**onorable Ministers of the member countries of the Association of Caribbean States; honorable representatives of organizations and observer countries, ladies and gentlemen.

In first place, on behalf of the *Permanent Greater Caribbean Civil Society Forum*, which Professor Neville Duncan of the University of the West Indies and I represent in this forum, I would like to express my appreciation for your invitation to present the conclusions of the *First Greater Caribbean Civil Society Forum*. I would also like to especially thank the minister of External Relations of Colombia, María Emma Mejía, and the Colombian authorities for their hospitality and support.

By mandate of the Assembly of the *Civil Society Forum* held on November 23-26 in this beautiful city of Cartagena de Indias, I bring you respectful greetings from



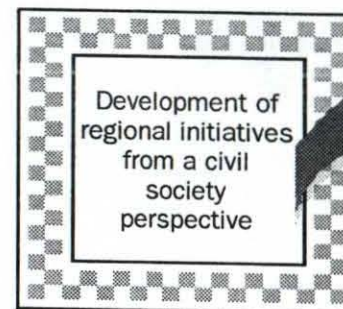
the civil society organisations participating in the *Forum* and wish you the greatest of success in your deliberations. I would also like to convey, in the framework of this mandate, our commitment to the integration process that the Association of Caribbean States is promoting in the Greater Caribbean region and express our desire and willingness to contribute to the deepening of the regional integration process, working and collaborating with the Association of Caribbean States, and with other authorities and regional and subregional organizations.

I also want to inform you in detail of the formation of the *Permanent Greater Caribbean Civil Society Forum* and of its objectives and plans.

On November 25 this year, 41 organizations, representing over 800 non-governmental organizations, social movements and research centers in the Greater Caribbean signed in Cartagena de Indias a founding Charter, institutionalizing the *First Greater Caribbean Civil Society Forum* and giving it permanent character.

The objectives of the *Forum* favor promotion of the interests and point of view of regional civil society in the integration process of the Greater Caribbean, in the framework of two fundamental goals: deepening democratic mechanisms for participation in regional decision-making, and support for regional integration without exclusions.

A more detailed presentation of these objectives is set out in the letter we sent to the Council of Ministers of the ACS which has been circulated in advance, and in the Declaration of Principles approved by the *Assembly of the Permanent Forum*. The objectives were also included in the conclusions of the six working committees which met during the *First Forum* and which will be sent to the distinguished representatives in the next few weeks. These six committees dealt with the following areas of relevance for the regional agenda of civil society: regional integration and trade; regional democracy and governance; economic and social development; environment; gender; identity and culture of integration. Following the deliberations of the *First Forum*, two more



committees were added: one on labor and employment, and another on education, science and technology.

All these documents will be sent by the non-governmental organizations of the region to the governments of the member states of the Association of Caribbean States.

I would now like to summarize the results of the *First Greater Caribbean Civil Society Forum*:

The formation of the *Permanent Greater Caribbean Civil Society Forum* was approved as a pluralist, open and participative body whose aim is to promote integration without exclusions.

The *Forum* will create a mechanism for dialogue and reflection by regional civil society in an attempt to develop regional initiatives and actions, from the point of view of civil society.

The *Forum* will also create a mechanism for dialogue and discussion between civil society and regional intergovernmental organizations.

The Organizing Committee of the *First Forum* was confirmed as the *Forum* board. The members for the next two years will be the Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPDC); the Regional Coordinating Committee of Economic and Social Research (CRIES); the Mutual Assistance Forum (FAM); the Civil Initiative for Central American Integration (ICIC); the Institute of Political Studies and International Relations (IEPRI) of the National University for Colombia; the Venezuelan Institute of Social and Political Studies (INVESP) and the Javeriana Pontifical University of Colombia.

A working program for 1998 was approved which includes:

Preparation and holding of the *Second Forum in Barbados in 1998*.

Work of the committees to develop the *Forum* and provide analysis and positions for the civil organizations.

Development of workshops with civil organizations and academic centers to promote regional integration.

Design and implementation of an information and communications strategy.

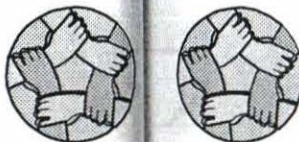
In this framework, we believe the *Forum* has begun its activities with great dynamism and with a broad and significant participation and involvement by the organizations representing the civil society of the Greater Caribbean. To conclude, I would like to emphasize three fundamental points:

Our wish to engage in dialogue and cooperate with the Association of Caribbean States, through a fluid relationship at its highest levels- the Council of Ministers and the Executive Secretariat, and through active participation in the special committees of the ACS where our contribution could be useful.

Our intention to work with and support the Association of Caribbean States, through recognition and incorporation of the *Forum* as a social actor with consultative status.

Our conviction that the *Permanent Greater Caribbean Civil Society Forum*, representing regional civil society, and the Association of Caribbean States, as an intergovernmental organization, have to build jointly the integration of the Greater Caribbean, in the interests of sustainable and equitable regional development without exclusions.

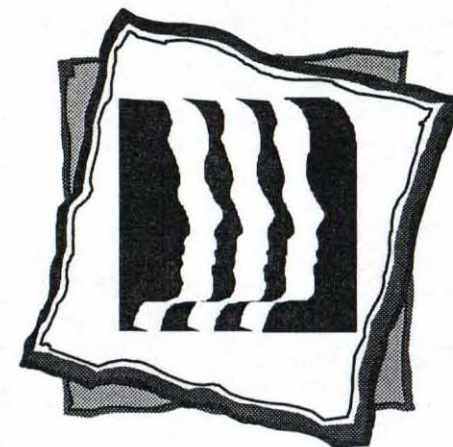
Thank you for your attention.



# ANNEXES



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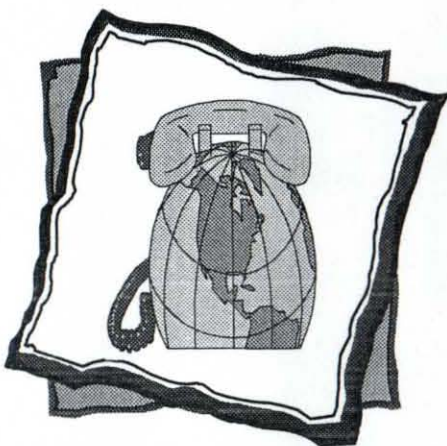
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# PRELIMINARY DIRECTORY OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS, UNIVERSITIES, RESEARCH CENTRES AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS OF THE GREATER CARIBBEAN



## 1. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

### 1.1. Environmental organisations

*Asociación para el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo*

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*Caribbean Appropriate Technology Center (CATC)* P.O. Box 616, Bridgetown, Barbados. Telf: +1 (246) 4272681, Tx: 2335 cadec wb

*Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA)*

Savannah Lodge, The Garrison, St. Michael, Barbados. Telf: (246) 4269635, Fax: (246) 4298483 Email: cca@caribsurf.com

*Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza* Turrialba, 7170, Costa Rica. Telf: (506) 566431 / 561016, Fax: (506) 561533, Tx: 8005 Catie cr

*Centro de Derecho Ambiental y de los Recursos Naturales* 75mts. Sur del Higuerón. San Pedro Montes de Oca, San José, Costa Rica. Apdo. Postal 134-2050, San Pedro, Costa Rica. Telf: (506) 248239 / 251019, Fax: (506) 2455111

*Corporación Ecológica y Cultural "Penca de Sábila"*

Calle 56 N° 46-50, Medellín, Colombia.

Telf: (57-4) 5115620/ 2165116, Fax: (57-4) 2844013

*ECOFONDO*

Apdo. Aéreo 1280 Popayán, Cauca, Colombia.

Telf: (572) 8240409

*ENDA CARIBE. Environment and Development in the Third World*

Apdo 3370, Santo Domingo, República Dominicana.

Telf: +1 (809) 5668321, Fax: +1 (809) 5413259

*ENDA LATIN AMERICA. Asociación para el Medio*

*Ambiente y el Desarrollo*

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*Fundación Bosques y Desarrollo*

Carrera 8va. N° 19-34, Of. 602, Santafé de Bogotá, Colombia.

Telf: (57-1) 2844295, Fax: (57-1) 2851950

*Fundación para la Investigación y Protección del Medio Ambiente*

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*Fundación para la Investigación y Protección del Medio*

*Ambiente (FIPMA)*

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6296 Estate Nazareth, N°. 11. St. Thomas, VI 00802-1104,

Islas Vírgenes. Telf: (340) 7756225, Fax: (340) 7792022,

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*Organización Mundial Amigos de la Tierra*

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*Asociación de Organizaciones Campesinas Centroamericanas*

*para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo (ASOCODE)*

Managua, Nicaragua. Telf/fax: (505) 2662318,

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*ALOP-PRODESO*

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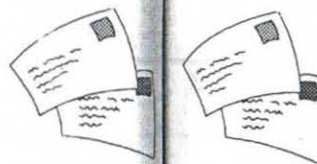


<i>Caribbean People's Development Agency (CARIPEDA)</i> PO Box 1132, St. Vincent and The Grenadines Telf: (809) 4584058, Fax: (809) 4584658
<i>Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPDC)</i> PO Box 616, Bridgetown, Barbados Tel:+1 (246) 4272681, Fax: 4292075
<i>Centro de Estudios y Acción Social Panameño (CEASPA)</i> Apdo 6-133, El Dorado- Vía Cincuentenario N° 84, Coco del Mar, San Francisco, El Dorado, Panamá. Tel: (507) 2266602 / 2266799 / 2264529, Fax: (507) 2265320. Email: ceaspa@sinfo.net
<i>Concertación Centroamericana</i> Calle Sisimiles, Av. A # 252, Colonia Miramonte, San Salvador, El Salvador. Telf: (503) 2611054, Fax: (503) 2601964
<i>Consejo Coordinador de Instituciones de Promoción Humana</i> Calle Sisimiles, Av. A, No. 252, Colonia Miramonte, San Salvador, El Salvador. Apdo Postal 3244, Centro de Gobierno, San Salvador, El Salvador. Telfs: (503) 2611054, Fax: (503) 2601964
<i>Consejo de Fundaciones Americanas de Desarrollo</i> Apdo. 620, Santo Domingo, República Dominicana. Telf: (809) 5442121, Fax: (809) 5440550
<i>Consejo de Instituciones de Desarrollo (COINDE)</i> 40 avda. 2 <sup>da</sup> calle, zona 7, Mixco Residenciales Valle del Sol, Edificio Atanacio Tzul. 3er nivel, Guatemala 01007, Guatemala. Apdo. Postal 590, Guatemala 01007, Guatemala. Telf: (502) 5934007 / 5934008, Fax: (502) 5934009 E.mail: coinde@nsinfotec.net.gt
<i>Foro de Apoyo Mutuo (FAM)</i> Xochicalco 510 Col. Narvarte 03020, México, D.F., México. Telf: (525) 5591440, Fax: (525) 5597641. E.mail: fam@laneta.apc.org
<i>Fundación Centroamericana para la Integración (FCI).</i> Pedro Montes de Oca, San José, Costa Rica. Apdo. Postal 296-2050, San José, Costa Rica. Telefax: (506) 2247081
<i>Fundación Nacional para el Desarrollo (FUNDE)</i> Apdo. 1774 Centro de Gobierno, S.S. Col. El Roble-Blvd. Universitario # 2018, San Salvador, El Salvador. Telf: (503)-0034 / 235-9832 / 226-6887, Fax: (503) 225-5704 E.mail: funde@es.comsv / fundesv@ni.apc.org
<i>Fundación para el Análisis y el Desarrollo de Centroamérica</i> Calle 12-84, Zona 10, Guatemala 01010, Guatemala. A. Postal 2018, Guatemala. Telf: (502) 680026, Fax: (502) 335723
<i>Iniciativa para la Integración Centroamericana (ICIC)</i> 6 <sup>ta</sup> . Av. 1-08, Zona 1, 2 <sup>a</sup> Nivel, Guatemala Ciudad, Guatemala. Telefax: (502) 2539695. E.mail: iciguof@guate.net
<i>National Research and Development Foundation</i> PO Box 3067, La Clery, Castries, St. Lucia. Telf: (758) 4524253, Fax: (758) 4536389

<i>Organismo Cristiano de Desarrollo</i> Boulevard Universitario No. 2034, Colonia San José, San Salvador, El Salvador. Apdo. Postal 2034, San Salvador, El Salvador. Telf: (503) 2264144
<i>Programa de Apoyo a Iniciativas Regionales / Agencia Canadiense de Desarrollo Internacional</i> Apdo. Postal 1643-2050, San José, Costa Rica. E.mail: crcpaire@sol.racsa.co.cr
<i>The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDOC)</i> P.O.Box 1113, Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago. Telf: (809) 6235595 / 1969 / 5428 / 7623, Fax: (809) 6238485

### 1.3. Business organisations

<i>Association of American Chambers of Commerce in Latin America (AACCLA)</i> International Division, U.S. Chamber of Commerce 1615 H Street, Washington, D.C., 20062-2000, USA. Telf: (202) 4635485, Fax: (202) 4633126
<i>Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC)</i> Room 351, Trinidad Hilton Hotel, Lady Young Road, St. Ann's, Trinidad & Tobago. Telf: (809) 6234330; Fax: (809) 6236116
<i>Caribbean Industrial Research Institute (CARIRI)</i> (Located at the University of the West Indies Campus, St. Augustine and at Trincity West Industrial Estate, Macoya). Tunapuna Post Office, Trinidad & Tobago Telf: (809) 66627161, Fax: (809) 6627177
<i>Caribbean Latin American Action (CLAA)</i> 1818 N Street, NW / Suite 310/ Washington, D.C. 20036, USA. Telf: (202) 4667464, Fax: (202) 8220075 E.mail: lewis@claa.org
<i>Caribbean Publishing and Broadcasting Association (CPBA)</i> The BHA Building, 4 <sup>th</sup> Avenue, Belleville, St. Michael, Barbados. Telf: (246) 4365889
<i>Caribbean Shipping Association (CSA)</i> N° 4, Fourth Avenue, P.O. Box 40, Kingston 15, Jamaica. Telf: (876) 9233491, Fax: (876) 9233421
<i>Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO).</i> Mer Vue, Marine Gardens, Christ Church, Barbados. Telf: (246) 4275242, Fax: (246) 4273065. Marketing Office: 20 East 46 Street, N. Y. 10017-2417, USA. Telf: (212) 682-0435; Fax: (212) 697-4258.
<i>Confederación de Empresarios Andinos</i> Edificio Fedecámaras, Urb. El Bosque, Av. El Empalme, Caracas, Venezuela. Apartado 2568, Caracas, Venezuela. Telf / Fax: (582) 745040 / 742097



*Federación de Entidades Privadas de Centroamérica y Panamá (FEDEPRICAP)*  
Apartado 91-2050, San Pedro, Montes de Oca, San José, Costa Rica. Telf: (506) 2539815 / 2539817, Fax: (506) 2252025

*The Caribbean Enterprise Foundation (CEF)*  
c/o Eastern Caribbean Consultants, Calliope House, Oistins Hill, Christ Church, Barbados. Tel: (246) 4206579 / 4286127.

*The Offshore Association of Central America and the Caribbean*  
P.O. Box 1823, BH-1000 Belize City, Belize. Fax: (501) 232770. E-mail: offshore @catco. com. Panama Office: Apdo, 871047, Panamá 7, Panamá. Fax: (507) 2233387

#### 1.4. Ethnic organisations and movements

*Afrika Hall Inc.*  
Jackson Main Road, St. Michael, Barbados.  
Telf / Fax: (246) 4254256. E-mail: afrika@caribsurf.com

*Congreso de Organizaciones Indias (COI)*  
Apdo. 28-145, CP06080, México, D.F., México.  
Telf: (525) 7954050, Fax: (525) 5422796

*Consejo Mundial de Pueblos Indígenas*  
Apdo. Postal. 132-2050. San Pedro Montes de Oca, San José, Costa Rica. Telf: (506) 2243783, Fax: (506) 2259252

#### 1.5. Gender organisations

*Belize Organization for Women and Development*  
6, Adam's Lane, Belize City, Belize

*Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action (CAFRA)*  
8 Bates Private Road, Off St. John's Road, St. Augustine, Trinidad & Tobago. Telf: +1 (868) 6638670 / 6621231, Fax: +1 (868) 6636482.  
E-mail: cafrainfo@wow.net / cafracoop@wow.net

*Centro de Investigaciones para la Acción Femenina (CIPAF)*  
Apdo 1744, Santo Domingo República Dominicana.  
Telf: 1 (809) 5442128, Fax: 1 (809) 5626893,  
Tlx: 4112 codetelex dr

*Foro de Mujeres para la Integración Centroamericana*  
San Pedro, 850 Sur Banco Nacional, San José, Costa Rica.  
Apdo. Postal 6852100, San José, Costa Rica.  
Telf. (506) 2539814, Fax: (506) 2249942.  
E-mail: mujerdp@sol.racsa.co.cr

*Grupo de Educación Popular con Mujeres (GEM)*  
Apdo 21-489, Coyoacán, México, D.F. CP 04000, México.  
Telf: (525) 6581117, Fax: (525) 5546286

*International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)*  
PO Box 21747, Santo Domingo, República Dominicana. Telf: + 1 (809) 6852111, Fax: + 1 (809) 6852117, Telex: WRA 4280

*National Council of Women*  
P.O. Box 49. Basseterre, St. Kitts-Nevis

*Red de Educación Popular entre Mujeres del Consejo de Educación de Adultos de América Latina (RED MUJERES CEAAL)*  
Apdo 19466, Mixcoac, 03910 México, D.F., México.  
Telf: (525) 59864439

*Taller de Recursos para la Mujer*  
Carrera 17 # 91-55 Apto. 409, Santafé de Bogotá, Colombia.  
Telf / Fax: (571) 2563925,  
e-mail: ofegomez@colomsat.net.co

*The Network Of NGO's Of Trinidad & Tobago*  
# 9 Fitzblockman Drive Wrighton Road, Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago. Telf: 1 (868) 6275192, Fax: 1 (868) 6275192.  
E-mail: klatkam@wow.net / khafkam@wow.net

*The Women and Development Unit (WAND)*  
UWI School of Continuing Studies, The Pine, St. Michael, Barbados. Telf: + 1 (246) 4366321, Fax: + 1 (246) 4263006.  
Other: Cable UNIVADOS

*Woman to Woman: Campaign to Support the Women's Associations of Nicaragua and El Salvador*  
5825 Telegraph Ave., Box A, Oakland, CA 94609, USA.  
Telf: (415) 6524400

*Women's Progressive Organization*  
41 Roob Street, Georgetown, Guyana

#### 1.6. Organisations promoting peace and human rights

*Comisión para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos en Centroamérica (CODEHUCA)*  
Paseo de los Estudiantes, Apartado Postal 189-1002, San José, Costa Rica. Telf. (506) 2245970 / 2250270  
Fax: (506) 2342935. e-mail: codehuca@ni.apc.org

*Fundación Arias para la Paz y el Progreso Humano*  
Apdo. 8-6410-1000, San José, Costa Rica.  
Telfs. (506) 2552955  
Fax: (506) 2552244. e-mail: ariasfun@sol.racsa.co.cr

*Fundación de Servicio Exterior para la Paz y la Democracia*  
Dirección: Apdo. Postal 12835-1000. San José, Costa Rica.  
Telf: (506) 2808532 / 2839435. Fax: (506) 2250246  
E-mail: creifun@soc.racsa.co.cr

*Instituto de Relaciones Internacionales e Investigación para la Paz (IRIPAZ).* Primera Calle 9-52, Zona 1, Guatemala 01001, Guatemala. Telfs. (502) 2328260 / 2500421,  
Fax: (502) 2531532. e-mail: iripaz@quetzal.net

*Instituto Latinoamericano de Servicios Legales Alternativos (ILSA)*  
Apdo. Aéreo 077844, Calle 38 N° 16-45, Santafé de Bogotá, Colombia.  
Telf: (571) 2455955, Fax: (571) 2884854



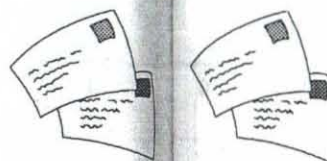
<b>1.7. Trade union organisations</b>
<i>Caribbean Center for Labor Administration (ILO)</i> Verona House, Bank Hall-St.Michael, Barbados
<i>Caribbean Congress of Labor (CCL)</i> Room 405 Norman Centre, Broad Street, Bridgetown, Barbados. Telf: (246) 4295517
<i>Caribbean Employer's Confederation (CEC)</i> 14 Church Street, P.O. Box, 1783, Roseau, Dominica. Telf: (809) 4482314; Fax: (809) 4484474
<i>Central Latinoamericana de Trabajadores (CLAT)</i> Colinas de San Antonio. Edif. UTAL, San Antonio de los Altos, Municipio Los Salias, Estado Miranda, Venezuela. Apdo. Postal: 6681 Caracas, 1010-A, Venezuela. Cables: CLAT-Caracas. Telf: (5832) 720878 / 721549/ Fax: (5832) 720463
<i>Confederación Centroamericana de Trabajadores (COCENTRA)</i> Calle 5 y 7 Ave. 6 casa 518. Ciudad de Guatemala, Telf: (502) 2213317 / 2334188, Fax: (502) 2214709. E.mail: cocentra@nicarao.org.ni
<i>Confederación Latinoamericana de Cooperativas y Mutuales de Trabajadores (COLACOT)</i> Carrera 25, N 39-94, Santafé de Bogotá, Colombia. Apdo. Postal 35.940. Santafé de Bogotá, Colombia. Telf: (571) 2443059. Fax: (571) 2443059 / 7101154
<i>Confederación Latinoamericana de Trabajadores de las Comunicaciones (CLTC)</i> Edif. Caroata, piso 3, Ofc. 3-D, Parque Central, Caracas, Venezuela. Apdo. Postal: 4456-Caracas, 1010-A, Venezuela. Telf: (582) 4723291, Fax: (582) 814800
<i>Confederación Latinoamericana de Trabajadores Jubilados y Pensionados (CLATJUP)</i> Fundación UTAL / Venezuela, Apdo. Postal: 6681 Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela. Telf: (5832) 720878 / 721549, Fax: (5832) 720463 / 721729
<i>Consejo Consultivo Laboral Andino</i> Calle 39 N°.26ª23, Santafé de Bogotá, Colombia. Fax: (571) 2688576
<i>Federación de Trabajadores Latinoamericanos del Comercio, Oficinas y Empresas Privadas de Servicios (FETRALCOS)</i> Fundación UTAL / Venezuela, Apdo. Postal: 6681 Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela. Telf: (5832) 720878 / 721549, Fax: (5832) 720463 / 721729
<i>Federación Latinoamericana de Trabajadores Campesinos y de la Alimentación (FELTACA)</i> Fundación UTAL, Apdo. Postal 1422. Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela. Telf: (5832) 720878 / 721549, Fax: (5832) 720463 / 721729

<i>Federación Latinoamericana de Trabajadores de la Educación y la Cultura (FLATEC)</i> Fundación UTAL / Venezuela, Apdo. Postal: 6681 Caracas, 1010-A, Venezuela. Telf: (5832) 720878 / 721549, Fax: (5832) 720463 / 721729
<i>Federación Latinoamericana de Trabajadores de la Industria de la Construcción y la Madera (FLATICOM)</i> Edif. Caroata, pasillo 3, Ofc 3-C, Parque Central, Caracas. Venezuela. Apdo. Postal: 17071 Caracas 1014-A, Venezuela. E.Mail: flaticom@Conicit. Ve. Telf: (582) 5770858 / 5774817, Fax: (582) 5750490
<i>Federación Latinoamericana de Trabajadores del Transporte (FLATT)</i> Fundación UTAL / Venezuela, Apdo. Postal 6681. Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela. Telf: (5832) 720878 / 721549, Fax: (5832) 720463 / 721729
<i>Oilfields Workers' Trade Union</i> 99ª, Circular Road, San Fernando, Trinidad & Tobago. Fax: (868) 6527170
<i>Organización Interamericana de Trabajadores-Confederación Internacional de Organizaciones Sindicales Libres (ORIT-CIOSL)</i> Avda. Andrés Bello Blanco (Este 2), Edif. José Vargas, Piso 15, Los Caobos, Caracas, Venezuela. Telf: (582) 5749722 / 5749313, Fax: (582) 5748502 / 5742579
<i>The Windward Islands Farmers' Association (WINFA)</i> PO Box 817, Kingstown, St. Vincent and The Grenadines Telf: (809) 4562704, Fax: (809) 4561383

<b>1.8. Religious organisations</b>
<i>Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC)</i> P.O.Box 616, Bridgetown, Barbados. Telf: (246) 4272681, Fax: (246) 4292075

<b>1.9. Co-operatives</b>
<i>Confederación de Cooperativas del Caribe y Centroamérica (CCC-CA)</i> Apdo. Postal 3658-1000 San José, Costa Rica. Telf: (506) 404641 / 404592, Fax: (506) 404284

<b>2. UNIVERSITIES, INSTITUTES AND RESEARCH CENTRES</b>
<b>2.1. Independent centres, networks and institutes</b>
<i>Asociación para el Avance de las Ciencias Sociales (AVANCSO)</i> 6ª av. 2-30, Ioma 1, Guatemala, Guatemala. Telf: (502) 2325651, Fax: (502) 2325871. E-mail: avancso@nicarao.org

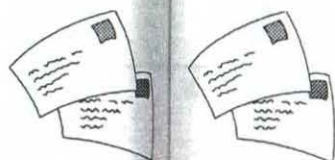


<b>Cerito de Estudios sobre América (CEA)</b> Calle 18 No. 316 e/3 <sup>ra</sup> y 5 <sup>ta</sup> , Miramar, Playa, Ciudad La Habana, Cuba. Telf: (537) 293407 / 294631, Fax: (537) 241490 / 242716
<b>Centro de Investigaciones Económicas (CIECA)</b> Calle Osvaldo Baez # 5, Gazcue, Santo Domingo, República Dominicana. Apdo: 3117-Santo Domingo, República Dominicana. Telf: (809) 6851266 / 6868696/ 6855005, Fax: (809) 6868687. E-mail: cieca@aacr.net
<b>Coordinadora Regional de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales (CRIES)</b> Iglesia El Carmen 1c al norte, Managua, Nicaragua. Telf: (505) 2682362 / 2225217 / 2782122, Fax: (505) 2681565. E-mail: criesop@nicarao.org.ni
<b>Fundación de Investigación e Información (FUDINI)</b> Patiestraat 8, Dakota, Aruba. Telf: (297) 820715, Fax: (297) 825584. E-mail: glennsankatsing@setarnet.aw
<b>Instituto Centroamericano de Estudios Sociales (ICAES)</b> La Posada, San Isidro Coronado 300 metros al este del cementerio, San José, Costa Rica. Apdo Postal: 75-2.200 Coronado, San José, Costa Rica. Cables: icaescost/ San José. Telex: 3091 icaes cr. Telf: (506) 2290152 / 2293951 / 2290417, Fax: (506) 2293893
<b>Instituto Latinoamericano de Investigaciones Sociales (ILDIS)</b> Edificio San Juan Bosco con 2 <sup>da</sup> . Transversal, Altamira, Caracas, Venezuela. Apdo. Postal 61712, Chacao, Caracas 1060-A, Venezuela. Telfs. (582) 2653056 / 2654080, Fax: (582) 2630001. e-mail: ildis@ccs.internet.ve
<b>Instituto Venezolano de Estudios Sociales y Políticos (INVESP)</b> Qta. Marielvi, Avenida Gil Fortoul, con Calle Simón Planas, Santa Mónica, Caracas, Venezuela. Apdo. Postal. 80948, Prados del Este, Caracas 1080, Venezuela. Telefax: (582) 6621655 / 6615196. E-mail: invesp@compuserve.com

## 2.2. University centres and institutes

<b>Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO)</b> 5 <sup>a</sup> Av. 6-23, Zona 9. Apdo. 263-A, Ciudad de Guatemala. Telf: (502) 36214305
<b>Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO)</b> Apdo.332-9, Santo Domingo, República Dominicana. Telf: (809) 5411162, Fax: (809) 4723795. E-mail: comité.flacso@codetel.net.do
<b>Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO)</b> Apdo.92-2010 Zapote, San José, Costa Rica. Telf: (506) 2248059, Fax: (506) 2256779. E-mail: csojo@una.ac.cr

<b>Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO)</b> Secretaría Ejecutiva, Apartado 11747-1000, San José, Costa Rica. Telf. (506) 2248059, Fax. (506) 2256779
<b>Institute of International Relations (IIR), University of the West Indies</b> St. Augustine, Trinidad & Tobago. Telfs. (868) 6622002 / 6631334 / 6453162, Fax: (868) 6639685
<b>Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER), University of the West Indies</b> 3 Gibraltar Camp Road, Mona, Kingston 7, Jamaica. Telf: (876) 9271660-9, Fax: (876) 9771658
<b>Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER), University of the West Indies</b> PO Box 64, Bridgetown, Barbados. Telf: (246) 4174290, Fax: (246) 4174270
<b>Instituto de Estudios Caribeños, Universidad Nac. de Colombia</b> Universidad Nacional de Colombia / Sede San Andrés, Hansa Ref N° 6. Colombia. Telf: (981.1) 25120 / (91) 2681875, Fax: (91) 2681875. E-mail: caribe@bacata.usc.unal.edu.co
<b>Instituto de Estudios Políticos y Relaciones Internacionales (IEPRI), Universidad Nacional de Colombia</b> Ciudad Universitaria, Edif. Manuel Ancizar, Ofc. 3026, Santafé de Bogotá, Colombia. Apdo. Aéreo 14490, Santafé de Bogotá, Colombia. Telf: (571) 3681579, Fax: (571) 3687471. E-mail: lsramire@bacata.usc.unal.edu.co
<b>Universidad Centroamericana (UCA)</b> Pista de la Resistencia y Av. Universitaria, Apdo. 69, Managua, Nicaragua. Telfs: (505) 2783273 / 2673990, Fax: (505) 2670106. E-mail: pelvir@ns.uca.ni
<b>Universidad de los Trabajadores de América Latina (UTAL)</b> Fundación UTAL / Venezuela, Apdo. Postal 6681 Caracas, 1010-A, Venezuela. Telf: (5832) 720878 / 721549 / 720794. Fax: (5832) 720463 / 721729
<b>Universidad Pontificia Javeriana</b> Carrera 7 <sup>a</sup> n° 40-62.edif. 9 piso 2, Santafé de Bogotá, Colombia. Telf: (571) 2884700 / 2881511 ext. 477 Fax: (571) 2880830. E-mail: afranco@javercol.javeriana.edu.co
<b>Université des Antilles et de la Guyane</b> Campus Universitaire, B.P. 720997275 Schoelcher Cédex, Martinique. Telf: (596) 727417 / 727418, Fax: (596) 727419
<b>University of the Virgin Islands</b> # 2 John Brewers Bay, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands 00802-9990. Telf: (340) 6931020, Fax: (340) 6931025
<b>University of the Virgin Islands</b> RR 2, Box 10.000, Kingshill, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands 00850. Telf: (340) 6924021, Fax: (340) 6924025



### 2.3. Professional associations

*Asociación de Economistas del Caribe (AEC)*  
P.O.Box 735, Kingston, Jamaica. Telfs. (876) 9278283,  
Fax. (876) 9279363

*Caribbean Studies Association (CSA)*  
Universidad Interamericana de Puerto Rico, Apartado 5100,  
San Germán, Puerto Rico 00683, Puerto Rico.  
Telfs. (787) 2641912, Fax. (787) 8926350

## 3. INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND INTEGRATION ORGANISATIONS

### 3.1. Regional and subregional organisations

*Asociación de Estados del Caribe (AEC)*  
11-13 Victoria Avenue, Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago  
PO Box 660, Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago. Telf: (809)  
6232783 / 6289303, Fax : (809) 6232679. E-mail: acs-  
acc@trinidad.net

*Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica (BCIE)*  
Edificio Midence Soto, piso 9, Av. Cervantes, Tegucigalpa,  
Honduras. Apdo. Postal 772, Tegucigalpa, M.D.C. Honduras.  
Telf: (00504) 372230 al 39 / 371184 al 88  
Cables: bancadie, Fax: (00504) 370793 / 373904

*Caribbean Community (CARICOM)*  
Bank of Guyana Building, P.O. Box 10827, Georgetown, Guyana.  
Telf: (00592-2) 69281 / 89, Telex: 2263 caribsec, Fax:  
(00592-2) 678816 / 66091 / 64493

*Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)*  
Wilbey Street, St. Michael, Barbados. P.O. Box 408 Wilbey, St.  
Michael, Barbados. Telf: (246) 4311600 / 1700,  
Fax: (246) 4267269

*Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)*  
Av. Luis Roche, Edif. Torre Central, Altamira, Caracas,  
Venezuela. Telfs. (582) 2092111,  
Fax: (582) 2842211 / 2845754

*Eastern Caribbean Central Bank*  
P.O. Box 89, Basseterre, St. Kitts-Nevis.  
Telf: (869) 4652537 / 38  
Fax: (869) 4651051 / 0322

*Eastern Caribbean Common Market (ECCM)*  
Antigua Sugar Factory, Gunhore, Antigua. Telf: (268) 4633500  
*Mercado Común Centroamericano (MCC)*. 4ª Av. 10-25, Zona  
14, Apdo. Postal 1237, C.P. 010014 Guatemala City,  
Guatemala. Tel: (502) 2-682151 / 54, Fax: (502) 2-681071

*OECS Economic Affairs Secretariat*  
P.O.Box.822, St. John's, Antigua. Telf: (268) 4623500/ 2615,  
Fax: (268) 4621537

*Oficina del Ordenador Nacional de la Convención de Lomé IV*  
Av. México, Oficinas Gubernamentales, Santo Domingo,  
República Dominicana. Telf: (809) 2218618, Fax: (809) 2218617

*Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)*  
OECS Central Secretariat, Bridge Street, The Morne, Castries,  
St. Lucia. P.O. Box 179, Castries, St. Lucia. Telf: (758)  
4522537 / 4522538/ 4520353, Fax: (758) 4531628

*Secretaría de Integración Social Centroamericana (SISCA)*  
Calle Williamson, casa N° 0772-A, Apdo. Postal 38: La Balboa,  
La Boca, Ciudad de Panamá, Panamá. Telf: (507) 2280430 /  
1552, Fax: (507) 2282731. E-mail: sisca@sinfo.net

*Secretaría Ejecutiva del Convenio Andrés Bello (SECAB)*  
Carrera 19 N° 53465, Santafé de Bogotá, Colombia.  
Telf: (0057-1) 2579378 / 2363475. Telex: 45569, Fax: (0057-1) 2579378

*Secretaría Permanente del Tratado General de Integración Económica Centroamericana (SIECA)*  
4ta, Av. 10-25, Zona 14, Apdo. Postal 1237, Ciudad de  
Guatemala 01901, Guatemala. Telf: (5023) 682151 al 53 /  
682319, Fax: (5023) 334617 / 373750. E-mail:  
sieca@pronet.net.gt. Web Page: <http://www.SIECApronet.gt>

*Sistema de Integración Centroamericana (SICA)*. Paseo  
General Escalón N° 5353, Colonia Escalón, San Salvador, EL  
Salvador. Telf: (503) 2633166 / 2793166 Fax: (503) 2631340  
/ 2793173. Web Page: <http://www.sicanet.org.sv>

*United Nations Environment Programme-UNEP*  
*Caribbean Regional Coordinating Programme*  
14-20 Port Royal Street, Kingston, Jamaica. Telf: (876)  
9222967 al 69, Fax: (876) 9229292

### 3.2. Latin American and Caribbean organisations

*Asociación Latinoamericana de Instituciones Financieras de Desarrollo (ALIDE)*. Paseo de la República 3211, Lima 27,  
Perú. Apdo. Postal 3988, Lima 27, Perú. Telf: (0051-14)  
422400. Telex: 21037 PE

*Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración (ALADI)*  
Cebollatí 1461, casilla de correos 577, Montevideo, Uruguay.  
Telf: (005982) 401121 / 495915, Fax: (005982) 490649

*Banco Latinoamericano de Exportaciones (BLADEX)*  
Calle 50 y Aquino de La Guardia, El Dorado, Panamá, Panamá.  
Telf: (507) 2636304 / 2636766, Fax: (507) 2234017

*Centro de Formación para la Integración Regional (CEFIR)*  
Av. Joaquín Sucre 3568, 11700 Montevideo, Uruguay.  
Telf: (5982) 364809 / 365332, Fax: (5892) 363695 / 365233

*Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)*  
Salvadori Building, Room 300, Port of Spain, Trinidad &  
Tobago. PO Box 113, Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago  
Telf: (809) 6235595 / 5428 / 5535, Fax: (809) 6238485



*Instituto para la Integración de América Latina (INTAL)*  
Esmeralda 130, pisos 16 al 18 (1035) Buenos Aires,  
Argentina. Casilla de Correos 39, Sucursal 1 (1041) Buenos  
Aires, Argentina. Telf: (0054-1) 3942059 / 3942280  
Telex: 21520 ar bidba. Fax: (0054-1) 3942293

*Programa Bolívar*  
Edf. Parque Cristal, Torre Oeste. Piso 13 Ofc.13-4 Av.  
Francisco de Miranda, Urb. Los Palos Grandes, Caracas,  
Venezuela. Telf: (582) 2856031 / 6378 / 9576, Fax: (582) 2857113

*Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente  
(PNUMA)-Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe*  
Boulevard de los Virreyes N°.155, Col. Lomas Virreyes, 11000  
México D.F. México. Telf: (525) 2024841, Fax: (525) 2020950 / 2034465

*Sistema Económico Latinoamericano (SELA)*  
Torre Europa, Piso 4, Av. Francisco de Miranda, Caracas,  
Venezuela. Apdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A,  
Venezuela. Telfs. (582) 9055111, Fax. (582) 9055012

### 3.3. Hemispheric organisations

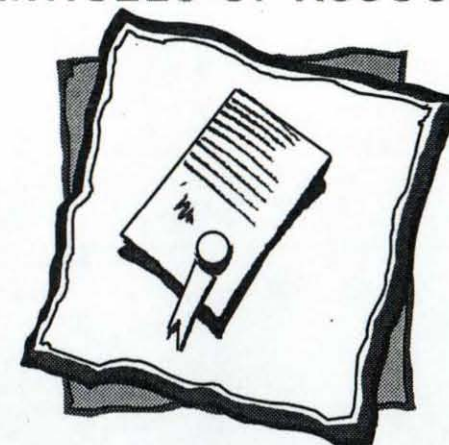
*Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)*  
1300 New York Ave., N.W., Washington DC 20577, USA  
Telf: (202) 6231735 / 6231000 / 6231738  
Fax: (202) 6233183. Web: [hppt://www.iadb.org](http://www.iadb.org)

*Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)*  
Oficina de Representación en Caracas. Edificio Centro  
Cremerca, Piso 3, Av. Venezuela, Urbanización El Rosal,  
Caracas, Venezuela. Telf: (582) 9515533, Fax: (582) 9516418

*Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo-PNUD*  
Oficina de Representación en Caracas-Venezuela. Av. Andrés  
Bello con 1era Transversal, Edificio Multicentro Empresarial  
Los Palos Grandes. Piso 7, Urbanización Los Palos Grandes,  
Caracas, Venezuela. Telf: (582) 2854133 Fax: (582) 2837878

This annex was prepared on the basis of information compiled by Ana Karina Baleato, Eric Giblin and Adriana Marín of INVESP. At present, this is only a partial list of non-governmental organisations, universities, institutes and research centres, intergovernmental and integration organisations with links in the Greater Caribbean. An update of this Directory will be presented in later editions.

## ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION



AA9938310

FIRST NOTARY OF CARTEGENA

NUMBER: 03276

DATE: (November 25, 1997).

ACT: REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENT

EXECUTING PARTY: ORESTES ANTONIO PAPI PEREZ

### A. THE GREATER CARIBBEAN CIVIL SOCIETY FORUM.

In the City of Cartagena de Indias, capital of the Department of Bolívar, Republic of Colombia, on the date indicated above before me, **ALBERTO MARENCO MENDOZA** Acting First Notary Public of the Cartagena Circuit, appeared: **ERNESTO JOSE CASTILLO MARTINEZ**, male of legal age, identified by Nicaraguan Passport N°.C394564, and **ORESTES PAPI PEREZ** male of legal age, identified by Nicaraguan Passport N°.C403081, who stated their domicile is the City of Managua (Nicaragua) in transit through this city and declared:

ONE: By means of this instrument they present for official registration and custody with this Notary the following document.

1. Statement of the Articles and of the participants of the, **THE GREATER CARIBBEAN CIVIL SOCIETY FORUM** consisting of three (3) typewritten pages, which are placed and inserted in this place of the protocol as seen below: THE DOCUMENT.



Thus the mentioned registration is verified, the party appearing requested that in future as many copies as needed be issued.

I, the Notary, have read the present instrument, which is approved by the parties appearing. In witness whereof, the parties sign before me. I certify. Duties: Dec: 1681. Pesos 6,000.00. Page number: AA 9938310.

ERNESTO J. CASTILLO MARTINEZ  
ORESTES A. PAPI PEREZ  
ALBERTO MARENCO MENDOZA  
Notary 1<sup>a</sup>

We, Andrés Serbin of Argentine nationality, doctor in Political Sciences, domiciled in Caracas, Venezuela; Enrique Brito Velásquez of Mexican nationality domiciled in Puebla, Mexico; Neville Carlton Duncan of Jamaican nationality, doctor in Social Sciences, domiciled in Barbados; Rolando Baquix Gómez of Guatemalan nationality, domiciled in Guatemala, all of legal age and married, appear before the Notary by order of and on behalf of the Assembly held at 5:00 p.m. on November 25, 1997, in the Hotel Caribe, in the City of Cartagena de Indias, Republic of Colombia. The following organisations were present in said assembly:

	ORGANISATION	NAME	COUNTRY / HQ
1	Asociación Cultural Arco Iris	Gilberto Romero	Colombia
2	Asociación de Economistas del Caribe	Pedro Rivera	Jamaica
3	Asociación Latinoamericana de Organismos de Promoción	Jorge Tristán	Panama
4	Asociación Nacional de Usuarios Campesinos	Nancy Tarrá	Colombia



5	Asociación para el Avance de las Ciencias	Clara Arenas	Guatemala
6	Caribbean Conservation Association	Maritza Hee Houg	Barbados
7	Caribbean Studies Association	Gilberto Arroyo	Puerto Rico
8	Centro de Estudios Internacionales	María Eugenia Mujica	Colombia
9	Centro de Estudios sobre América	Hernán Yanes	Cuba
10	Centro de Estudios de Acción Social	Alibel Pizarro	Panama
11	Centro de Investigación Económica para el Caribe	Mabel Martínez	Dominican Republic
12	Circulo de Obreros San Pedro Claver	Raúl Paniagua	Colombia
13	Comisión para la defensa de los Derechos Humanos en Centroamérica	Daniel Camacho	Costa Rica
14	Concertación Centroamericana	Celina Monterrosa	El Salvador
15	Confederación Centroamericana de Trabajadores	Ajax Irías	Honduras
16	Confederación Centroamericana y del Caribe de la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa	Roberto Ayerdis	Guatemala
17	Confederación de Cooperativas del Caribe y Centroamérica	Rolando Baquix	Guatemala



18	Consejo Coordinador de Instituciones de Promoción Humana	Rolando Mata	El Salvador
19	Coordinadora Regional de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales	Andrés Serbin	Nicaragua
20	Corporación Viva la Ciudadanía	María Teresa Muñoz	Colombia
21	Federación Centroamericana de Organizaciones Nacionales y Comunes	María Eugenia Barquero	Colombia
22	Foro de Mujeres para la Integración	Epsy Campbell	Costa Rica
23	Fundación Centroamericana para la Integración	Carlos Sojo	Costa Rica
24	Fundación del Servicio Exterior para la Paz y la Democracia	Randolph Von Breyman	Costa Rica
25	Fundación para el Desarrollo Económico y Social de Centroamérica	Salvador Arias	Panamá
26	Institute of Social and Economic Research University of the West Indies	Neville Duncan	Barbados
27	Instituto de Estudios Caribeños Universidad Nacional de Colombia	Santiago Moreno	Colombia
28	Instituto de Estudios del Caribe Universidad de Cartagena	Alfonso Múnera	Colombia

29	Instituto de Estudios Políticos y RR.II. Universidad Nacional de Colombia	Socorro Ramírez	Colombia
30	Instituto Venezolano de Estudios Sociales y Políticos	Francine Jácome	Venezuela
31	Island Resources Foundation	Bruce Potter	Virgin Islands
32	Taller de Recursos para la Mujer	Ofelia Gómez	Colombia
33	Universidad Centroamericana	Xabier Gorostiaga	Nicaragua
34	Universidad Pontificia Javeriana	Andrés Franco	Colombia
35	University of the Virgin Island	LaVerne Ragster	Virgin Islands
36	University of the West Indies	Taitú Herón	Jamaica
37	The Network of NGO' s of Trinidad & Tobago for the Advancement of Woman	Asha Kambon	Trinidad & Tobago
38	Oilfields Workers Trade Union	David Adhulad	Trinidad & Tobago
39	Iniciativa Civil para la Integración Centroamericana	Miguel Angel Lemus	Guatemala
40	Foro de Apoyo Mutuo	Enrique Brito	Mexico
41	Caribbean Policy Development Centre	Asha Kambon Hernán Yanes	Barbados

It was unanimously agreed to prepare the document of the Articles of Association, in conformity with the laws of the Republic of Colombia, containing the following points:

1. Nature: non-governmental non-profit Civil Association.
2. Name: *The Greater Caribbean Civil Society Forum.*



3. Domicile: provisionally the City of Cartagena de Indias, Republic of Colombia, with the possibility of establishment in any other area of the region.

4. Members: all the signatories of the Articles of Association and those other organisations that apply for membership and are accepted by the Co-ordinating Committee. Representation: the Co-ordinating Committee consisting of the following persons elected by the Assembly: Andrés Serbin, Enrique Brito Velásquez, Miguel A. Lemus, Francine Jácome, Socorro Ramírez, Andrés Franco, Christopher Sincklair.

5. Powers: the Co-ordinating Committee will have the broadest powers to represent the *Forum* before Governmental Organisations, not especially all the powers necessary to complete the legal structure of the *Forum* and prepare the draft statute for submission to the General Assembly for approval.

6. Duration of mandate of the Co-ordinating Committee: the Committee will exercise its mandate until the General Assembly so determines, until the statutes are approved.

7. Until the statutes are approved, the objectives will be the following:

To stimulate a culture of Greater Caribbean integration based on solidarity and the strengthening of regional identity in a globalised world. To this end, the *Forum* will seek to:

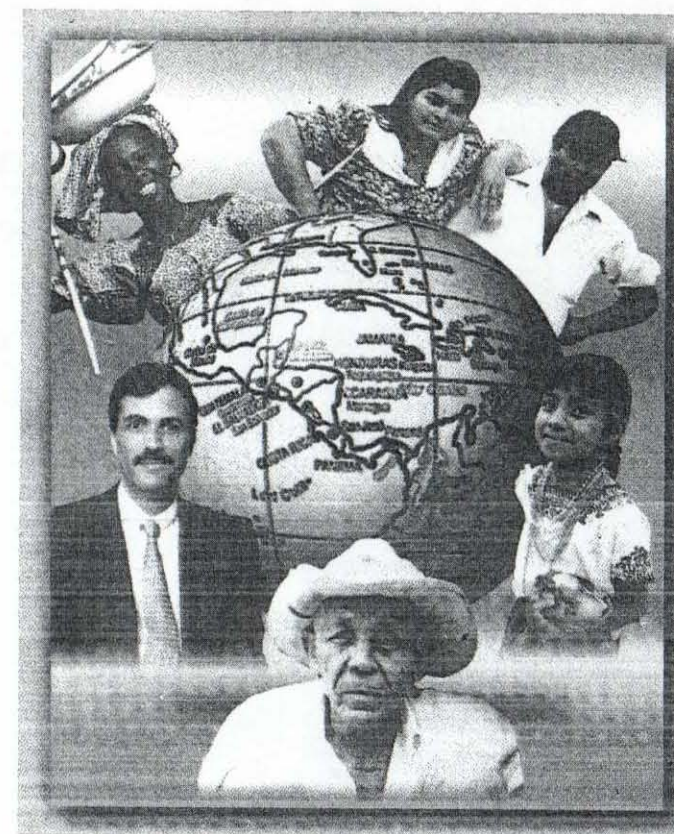
1. Strengthen the wealth of cultural and ethnic diversity that characterises the Greater Caribbean.

2. Promote initiatives that encourage the formulation and implementation of public policies that respond to the aspirations and demand for justice and participation by all sectors of society.

3. Give priority in the framework of Greater Caribbean integration to a gender perspective and to environmental sustainability.

4. Systematise the priority issues of social organisations and actors, transmitting these priorities to governments and organisations involved in integration.

5. Institutionalise and implement mechanisms for participation by social actors in the processes of subregional, regional, hemispheric and global integration, and in the decisions related to these processes.

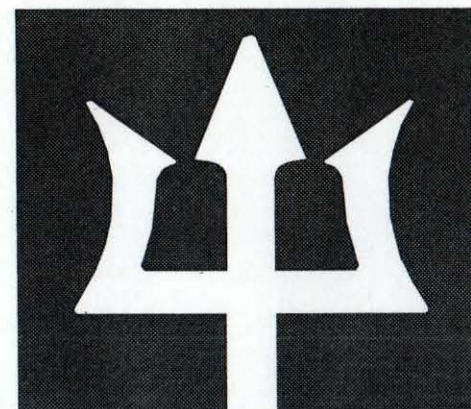


# First

## Greater Caribbean Civil Society Forum



# **BARBADOS**



**2<sup>nd</sup> GREATER CARIBBEAN  
CIVIL SOCIETY FORUM  
BRIDGETOWN  
BARBADOS  
NOVEMBER, 1998**

**ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**

**CPDC-CRIES-FAM-ICIC**

**IEPRI-INVESP-UPJ**

**CRIES  
INVESP**

**Criesop ☐ nicarao.apc.org.ni  
Invesp ☐ compuserve.com**

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