

IICA



Research Relations between the
Inter-American Institute
for Cooperation on
Agriculture (IICA) and
United States Institutions

L. Harlan Davis

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WHAT IS IICA?

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) is the specialized agency for agriculture of the inter-American system. The Institute was founded on October 7, 1942 when the Council of Directors of the Pan American Union approved the creation of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.

IICA was founded as an institution for agricultural research and graduate training in tropical agriculture. In response to changing needs in the hemisphere, the Institute gradually evolved into an agency for technical cooperation and institutional strengthening in the field of agriculture. These changes were officially recognized through the ratification of a new Convention on December 8, 1980. The Institute's purposes under the new Convention are to encourage, facilitate and support cooperation among the 31 Member States, so as to better promote agricultural development and rural well-being.

With its broader and more flexible mandate and a new structure to facilitate direct participation by the Member States in activities of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture and the Executive Committee, the Institute now has a geographic reach that allows it to respond to needs for technical cooperation in all of its Member States.

The contributions provided by the Member States and the ties IICA maintains with its twelve Permanent Observer Countries and numerous international organizations provide the Institute with channels to direct its human and financial resources in support of agricultural development throughout the Americas.

The 1987-1991 Medium Term Plan, the policy document that sets IICA's priorities, stresses the reactivation of the agricultural sector as the key to economic growth. In support of this policy, the Institute is placing special emphasis on the support and promotion of actions to modernize agricultural technology and strengthen the processes of regional and subregional integration.

In order to attain these goals, the Institute is concentrating its actions on the following five programs: Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning; Technology Generation and Transfer; Organization and Management for Rural Development; Marketing and Agroindustry; and Animal Health and Plant Protection.

These fields of action reflect the needs and priorities established by the Member States and delimit the areas in which IICA concentrates its efforts and technical capacity. They are the focus of IICA's human and financial resource allocations and shape its relationship with other international organizations.

The Member States of IICA are: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The Permanent Observer Countries of IICA are: Arab Republic of Egypt, Austria, Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea and Spain.



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**Research Relations between the
Inter-American Institute
for Cooperation on
Agriculture (IICA) and
United States Institutions**

L. Harlan Davis

A paper presented to the
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RESEARCH RELATIONS BETWEEN THE INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE (IICA) AND UNITED STATES INSTITUTIONS¹

L. Harlan Davis²

INTRODUCTION

This paper focuses on three separate but related subjects. First, I provide a short description of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA): what we do, how we operate, and where. This will set the stage for a second point, which is a review of agricultural research in IICA. Finally, I will discuss the relations of IICA research to U.S. institutions.

WHAT IS IICA?

IICA is located in Latin America and serves that region in agriculture and rural development. I need not remind this audience of the strategic and economic importance of Latin America to the United States. What happens in our home hemisphere directly impacts on this country, and we need only to turn on the evening news to substantiate this statement. One day it is the tide of illegal immigrants escaping political and economic oppression in Central America; the next, the debt problem and its vicious repercussions; and the next, the ban on Chilean grapes and all that this situation implies

for the U.S. and Latin America. In some respects, Central America has become the Viet Nam of the 1980s. It is taking its toll on the political energies and financial resources of the U.S. government, and still no one knows whether we are really on the road to peace.

Latin America is a troubled area today. Depressed economic conditions, the debt burden and political turmoil plague most countries. Following a severe recession in the early 1980s, the economy rebounded slightly in 1984, but since then has not improved significantly. Exports staged a comeback in the same year, only to go on hold thereafter. Imports (in constant dollars), so critical for economic recovery in the region,

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were lower in 1984 than in 1973. Aggregate demand is off, employment is lower, poverty is on the rise and public and private sector ability to cope with these problems is greatly debilitated. The U.S. has important interests in the region and a stake in helping deal with these issues.

Because of the dominance of the agricultural sector in Latin America, recovery of the farming business will be key to economic recovery. IICA is strategically positioned to assist in agricultural recovery and, in fact, has made this its major objective.

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) is the specialized agency for agriculture of the Inter-American system. It is the institutional continuation of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, which was created by the Council of the Pan American Union in 1942.

In the early years of the Institute, the emphasis was on agricultural research and graduate training. Gradually, as a reflection of changes and new needs in the hemisphere, the Institute became an organization for technical cooperation and the strengthening of institutions within its area of competence. In 1980, this transformation was formalized in a new Convention. Since then, the purpose of IICA has been to "encourage, promote, and support the efforts of the Member States to achieve their agricultural development and rural welfare."

IICA is an international organization with full legal standing. It is governed by its Member States (currently 31), which are responsible for guiding, following up on, and evaluating the Institute's operations. The Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA) is the Institute's highest governing body, and the General Directorate its executive body.

The IABA, made up of representatives of all the Member States, meets regularly every two years, and its responsibilities include approving policy guidelines and the two-year Program-Budget. In order to perform these duties, the Board has an Executive Committee, which acts on its behalf. This committee is comprised of representatives of 12 Member States, elected annually on the basis of rotation and geographical distribution.

The General Directorate is made up of technical and administrative units responsible for

coordinating and implementing the Institute's actions, in accordance with policies established by the IABA.

The following countries are members of IICA: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The contributions of the Member States, as well as the relations IICA maintains with 12 Permanent Observer Countries and numerous international organizations, allow the Institute to channel significant human and financial resources toward the agricultural development of the hemisphere. IICA's Permanent Observer Countries are: Austria, Belgium, Egypt, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain.

In 1986, the IABA approved IICA's current Medium Term Plan (MTP), the document which orients the Institute's activities for the 1987-1991 period.

The Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture, held in Ottawa, Canada in September of 1987, reinforced the guidelines adopted in the Medium Term Plan and laid the foundations for the thrust of IICA's work at present: to promote and coordinate agricultural reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean. This has come to be known as the Mandate of Ottawa.

In this framework, the Institute's activities are carried out through five Programs, which encompass agricultural policy analysis and planning, technology generation and transfer, rural development, marketing and agro-industrial promotion, and animal health and plant protection. Through these areas of concentration, we provide direct advisory services to the governments of the member countries, especially the ministries of agriculture and related agencies. IICA also establishes networks or multinational projects for the exchange of information among the countries, and for implementing cooperative programs agreed upon by

the countries. Moreover, it executes technical cooperation projects.

The Institute maintains an Office, headed by a Representative, in each of its Member States. IICA Offices are the institutional and administrative base from which institute action is carried out, and they play a key role in: maintaining ties with government authorities; providing administrative and logistic support to the activities of IICA's Programs; executing projects that provide services in the countries; providing technical assistance to countries faced with unanticipated short-term problems; and developing project identification, management and implementation skills.

A project, as used here, is a set of technical cooperation actions or activities aimed at solving a problem, and that produces significant and foreseeable results within an established time frame. It is executed through the application of certain resources, using a specific methodology, and under the direction and responsibility of a competent professional.

IICA's INVOLVEMENT IN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

I like to think in terms of Don Plucknett's idea that agricultural research is a global enterprise benefitting from international cooperation; its output and products, in turn, contribute to all nations. My colleague Dana Dalrymple, with two or three books on this subject, will tell you specifically how the U.S. benefits from international agricultural research. That benefit is substantial, especially in terms of germplasm and plant material contributions. Both the CGIAR and the CRSPs have made important contributions. Indeed, the U.S. has been more dependent than most of us realize on international exchange of germplasm. Without access to species and cultivars from abroad, it is safe to say yields of many crops would not be what they are today.

I think we have also benefited from other than plant breeding research. Some of the social science research, soils work, ecological and environmental studies have given us insights into and in some cases solutions to our own problems, although this is less well-documented. IICA is a relatively small player compared to the CGIAR, CRSPs and other such giants. Yet we are

part of the global enterprise benefitting from international cooperation, contributing research products and output to all nations. As I indicated earlier in my description of IICA, we do little biological research directly: we facilitate the process, we help plan and organize it, we find financing for it, and we network it, but we have few people directly engaged in field experiments.

Over the past two years IICA has emphasized the establishment of networks, as described briefly below. With a view to improving horizontal cooperation, these programs seek to consolidate joint research efforts and international technology transfer through subregional cooperation mechanisms. PROCISUR, which was established in 1980 with Inter-American Bank support, is a cooperative program among the Southern Cone countries focusing on complementary exchanges of research information, results and germplasm. The network is commodity-oriented (emphasizing winter and summer cereals, livestock and oil crops), with most field work carried out at the national level.

PROCIANDINO, also supported by IDB, is the Andean counterpart which networks research in edible legumes, corn, potatoes and oil crops. In a similar vein, a formal proposal has been drawn up for initiating PROCICENTRAL as a permanent body for the exchange of technology among the countries of the Central Area (Mexico and Central America), and initial conversations have been held with the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) concerning the possibility of setting up a similar mechanism for the countries of this subregion.

Two other research-oriented activities that should be mentioned are the Regional Network for Cacao Technology Generation and Transfer (PROCACAO), supported by ROCAP/AID, as well as the contacts made with the European Economic Community to secure funding for research into basic grains, in support of specific needs of the countries in the Central Area.

The Research Network on Animal Production Systems in Latin America (RISPAL), supported in part by IDRC of Canada, provides support to production systems geared to small-scale farmers. The Cooperative Program for the

Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation in the Central Area (PROMECAFE) works to control diseases such as coffee rust and coffee berry borer, and to disseminate techniques for improving coffee productivity.

IICA provides institutional strengthening in support of the efforts of the countries, including the U.S., and of some international centers - especially the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)- to decentralize research programs by making it possible for national systems to take on greater responsibilities and assume some of the work currently carried out by the international centers. As an initial step in this process, a meeting was held in late 1988 in San Jose, Costa Rica between representatives of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), institutions which fund research and technology transfer activities, and CIMMYT, at which it was agreed to seek alternatives for the implementation of a specific project for designing and testing operating mechanisms for such a venture. This initial phase of discussions and exchanges of views will continue in 1989, and it is hoped that external funding will be secured for these alternatives, in order to upgrade research presently under way in the countries.

With support from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), IICA, through its Program II (Technology Generation and Transfer), has begun providing advisory services to the countries in connection with the development of national and subregional policies on biotechnology. We consider biotechnology research critical for Latin American agricultural development.

An activity of singular importance has been the High-Level Seminar on Policies and the Mobilization of Resources for Technological Innovation in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Montevideo, Uruguay in June 1988, and co-sponsored by the Economic Development Institute (EDI) of the World Bank. This seminar brought together for the first time representatives of both the public and private sectors to discuss critical aspects of the new technological context, in light of innovations in the field of biotechnology and the current economic and financial crisis. The deliberations led to important conclusions with regard to mechanisms for private sector participation in

agricultural development and the design of new funding strategies and models with which to overcome the crisis currently faced by the national research and technology transfer systems.

Identifying and solving problems within several national research systems is of concern to us. Progress has been made in determining the problems faced by small countries in establishing ongoing technology generation and transfer systems. In addition, decisions have been made as to how technical cooperation can best be implemented among the countries, depending on the size and characteristics of each one. Technical experts are also working to identify the most common problems related to the management and operation of national research systems, and an analysis has been made of the systems' internal structure and strategic planning. We provide technical assistance to national research systems in connection with policy, organization and management. Noteworthy in this regard is the support provided to the National Institute for Forestry Research (INIFAP) of Mexico, the National Agricultural Research (INIAP) of Ecuador, and the National Directorate of Research and Extension Programs of the Ministry of Agriculture of Costa Rica. Working missions are also carried out at the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA), the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform (MIDINRA) of Nicaragua, the Brazilian Institute of Agricultural Research (EMBRAPA), the Alberto Boerger Agricultural Research Center (CIAAB) of Uruguay, and the National Agricultural Technology Institute (INTA) of Argentina. In most cases, IICA worked in close collaboration with the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR).

These efforts have involved formal missions (Costa Rica, Uruguay, Ecuador); training activities in research management and organization (Mexico); and specific assignments for the technical staff of Program II (Colombia, Brazil, Nicaragua, Uruguay), or consultation services (Argentina).

IICA, through Program II, lends administrative, technical and financial support to several scientific associations involved in agricultural research. Among these are the Caribbean Food Crop Society, the Latin American Association of Animal Production, the Latin American

Association of Advanced Agricultural Education, the Central American Cooperative Program for Food Crop Improvement, and the Latin American Association of Agricultural Sciences.

A four-year, hemisphere-wide project, financed by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), began operations in July 1988 with studies on the impact of and outlook for new technologies in agriculture, especially in the Caribbean: It was focused on the conceptualization of the problems of agricultural biotechnology in Latin America and the Caribbean, and on conceptual and methodological issues concerning the prospects for agrotechnology in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Several innovative projects are on the horizon. One is of special interest: Technology transfer, or extension, is a weak link in all of Latin America and the Caribbean. It is always interesting to see such high yields of cassava at CIAT and, almost across the fence, to see productivity of this crop on small farms at one-fourth or less of CIAT's levels. There are a number of factors to be taken into account in explaining these vast differences, but one has to be technology transfer mechanisms. Evidently, they do not work as they should.

Extension has been the bane of foreign aid development efforts for 35 years in Latin America. You know the story: the Point IV efforts to try to install the land-grant model; supervised credit; the T and V model; farming systems; integrated rural development, and so on and so forth. In conjunction with AID, the U.S. Academy for Educational Development and, hopefully, U.S. universities, we will try to synthesize these experiences in Central America, determine what has worked and what has not, and seek to develop new models for each country. We will commission several studies, hold workshops on this subject and ultimately wind up with bankable projects for several countries. It is a risky, but potentially high-pay-off venture.

RELATIONS WITH U.S. INSTITUTIONS

I should mention that my comments about IICA activities up to now must be considered in light of substantial reorganization as of three years ago. Much of what we are doing now is relatively new in scope and dimension. We are

only beginning to work out relations and develop new agreements of mutual interest with U.S. institutions.

Ever since its creation, IICA has provided a forum in which its Member States have been able to address the regional agricultural situation. It has provided its Member States with a suitable mechanism for establishing and maintaining contacts with key government officials and institutions involved in agriculture throughout the hemisphere. Its ability to bring together a multinational, multilingual and politically and socially varied group in a technical forum has been one of the Institute's most significant contributions to hemispheric interaction and comprehension, benefiting all of its members.

While most of IICA's actions indirectly benefit the United States by improving productivity and raising the standard of living in rural areas, many of the Institute's projects and programs have a far more direct impact on the U.S. through containment and eradication of plant and animal pests and diseases; efforts to teach the correct use and regulation of pesticides; curbing the production of coca and other drugs through the introduction of viable alternative crops; and the introduction of new agrotechnology. These are all areas in which IICA is active and which directly benefit the United States.

A number of IICA's cooperation efforts with Member States to prevent the spread of plant and animal pests and diseases are particularly noteworthy in this regard. One is the successful program to eradicate African swine fever in Haiti, which was financed at slightly over US\$ 23 million by the United States, Canada, and Mexico and in which IICA, through its Animal Health and Plant Protection Program, played a leading technical and administrative role. The investment of US\$ 23 million is minuscule compared to the losses that this disease could have occasioned in the U.S. pork industry had the disease reached this country.

IICA's Animal Health and Plant Protection Program also conducts projects that seek to prevent, control and/or eradicate diseases like brucellosis, tuberculosis, bovine rabies and hog cholera. It has prepared projects for the eradication of screwworm in Central America and Panama and of the *Amblyomma*

variegatum tick and heartwater in the eastern Caribbean.

In the domain of plant protection, IICA is implementing projects to eradicate Mediterranean fruitflies in Central America and to prevent the introduction and possible spread of exotic diseases of Asian and African origin. It has established integrated pest control projects and offers extensive training to professionals in participating countries.

Extensive efforts are being made by IICA in the region to regulate the use of chemical pesticides and to train people to correctly handle and apply these products. Examples are IICA's contributions to the field of information and to standardization in the labeling and use of pesticides.

A research project on pest control methods with which to substitute the pesticide EDB and a project to diagnose plant pests and diseases in the Caribbean are examples of activities being undertaken in this area by the Institute.

A marketing information project that affects both crop production and agricultural marketing is being carried out by the Institute to promote exports from the Caribbean and Central America. This project provides producers with market-related information such as current prices and import requirements in the principal markets of the region.

IICA is also working to boost crop diversification in the Andean Area. Several years ago, IICA launched a successful program to improve production of traditional, highly nutritious crops like quinoa, oca, mashwa and canigua. The increased production and greater consumer demand resulting from this program have not only contributed to improving the diet of the local population, but have also benefited farmers by making these products more profitable and thus giving them a viable alternative cash crop.

Integrated rural development projects like this one and others in other regions of the Andean piedmont in Peru, Ecuador and Colombia are significant because of the high impact they have had in these zones. The United States can complement and support IICA in these activities

by cooperating in the creation of improved crop varieties and in the design and production of simple farm machinery. IICA works to introduce higher levels of agrotechnology throughout the hemisphere, and in so doing opens up markets for new technology. Higher levels of agricultural technology in Latin America and the Caribbean naturally create an increased demand for appropriate machinery and technology, for inputs associated with certified seed, for pesticides, fertilizers, semen and biotechnology, much of which originates in the United States.

The United States was the principal force behind the creation of the Institute in 1942 and, as a member country, has been active in IICA since its inception. Its role as a funding source for IICA has been and continues to be of paramount importance. IICA's annual budget is financed through Member State quota payments and through funds received from other sources through agreements, donations, and contracts. Total quota payments in 1987 amounted to slightly over US\$ 20 million; of this, the United States' contribution was approximately US\$ 13 million or slightly more than 60% of the quota budget. External resources income in 1987 amounted to slightly more than US\$ 15 million, most of which came from the United States through projects backed by government agencies and foundations.

Over the years, the United States has been an important source of suitable professional staff for IICA. It is undoubtedly the Institute's richest and most important single source of technical data, literature and technical equipment. Through the government, foundations, the private sector, and universities and research institutes, a vital linkage has been established, providing IICA with a significant portion of the technical expertise and resources it offers to its member countries.

IICA has signed a considerable number of agreements with U.S. universities. I have listed them below, along with the major objectives of each agreement. Many of these are relatively new. I should also indicate that not a great deal of activity is taking place under these agreements at this juncture.

1. CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Date: December 8, 1976

Objective

To contribute more effectively to the integrated development of the rural population in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Areas of Cooperation

1. Analysis of the current situation for identifying and implementing development alternatives.
2. Participation in designing research projects and obtaining financial assistance for their implementation.
3. Technical cooperation contingent upon resource availability for the execution of the development projects resulting from 1 and 2.
4. Joint efforts of lesser scope complementing ongoing programs or projects of either or both Cornell and IICA.

2. MIDWEST UNIVERSITIES CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES INC. (MUCIA)

Date: July 28, 1977

Objective

To contribute more effectively to accelerating agricultural development and rural well-being in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Areas of Cooperation

MUCIA and IICA may execute activity agreements as needed, and on the initiative of either party, for implementing specific projects designed to attain the objectives of this Agreement.

MUCIA and IICA, by mutual agreement, will appoint working missions comprised of representatives of both parties, to study and prepare specific projects and the

corresponding drafts on the pertinent activity agreements.

MUCIA will determine which of its member institution(s) will participate in any given project and agreement, indicating the areas of responsibility of each.

IICA will designate the technical units of its organization to participate in any given project and agreement, indicating the areas of responsibility of each.

The activity agreements will be drawn up as separate documents, prepared within the terms of reference established in this General Agreement. They will be prepared and implemented jointly.

3. NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY

Date: March 5, 1980

Objectives

To cooperate with the countries of the Inter-American system to improve the situation of low-income agricultural, rural and coastal families.

To cooperate in strengthening individual national organizations involved in agricultural, rural and coastal development in the Latin American and Caribbean countries, and contribute to achieving effective coordination among them.

To seek improvements in the efficiency and effectiveness of international cooperation efforts that promote national development in these areas.

Areas of Cooperation

1. Analysis of the current situation for identifying and implementing development alternatives.
2. Participation in drawing up research projects and obtaining financial assistance for their implementation.
3. Technical cooperation contingent upon resource availability for the execution of the

development projects resulting from 1 and 2.

4. Joint efforts of lesser scope complementing ongoing programs or projects of either or both NCSU and IICA.

4. IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

Date: December 31, 1988

Objective

To establish a framework and a legal basis for future specific operating agreements for contracts, which address shared concerns, or to respond to proposals for cooperation by either party in projects of mutual interest.

Areas of Cooperation

The areas of cooperation covered by this Agreement are any which coincide with the areas of expertise of either of the parties and which contribute to achieving the mutual objectives of the Agreement.

In light of the significant expertise and experience of the parties in the areas of institution building, training and technology transfer, it is anticipated that initial cooperation efforts will concentrate on those areas.

5. MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Date: April 1, 1982

Objective

To contribute more effectively to the integrated development of the rural population in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Areas of Cooperation

1. Analysis of the current situation for identifying and implementing development alternatives.
2. Participation in project preparation and in obtaining financial assistance.

3. Technical cooperation for the execution of the development projects resulting from 1 and 2.

6. KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY/FOOD AND GRAIN INSTITUTE

Date: January 23, 1985

Objective

To contribute more effectively to the agricultural and rural development of the member countries of IICA.

Areas of Cooperation

For the purpose of achieving the objectives of this agreement, KSU/FGI and IICA agree to:

1. Initiate and maintain a formal dialogue and ongoing analysis and information exchange on grain handling and marketing systems in specified countries, and explore the technical and financial possibilities for their development.
2. Jointly develop programs and concrete proposals for obtaining financing and for implementing the projects identified.
3. Carry out, either totally or partially, the technical cooperation components of these programs and projects, depending on the agreements reached between the parties and the country or countries involved, as far as financing or other aspects are concerned.

7. UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND COLLEGE PARK (UMCP)

Date: February 7, 1985

Objective

To combine the efforts of IICA and UMCP with the general aim of contributing to developing and introducing improved agricultural planning and management technologies in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Areas of Cooperation

IDM/UMCP and IICA agree to cooperate in conducting activities and projects and in preparing publications which may include research activities, education and training programs; publishing these documents; and exchanging data, personnel and other items as determined by mutual agreement through specific letters of understanding.

8. UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Date: October 5, 1988

Objective

To establish a framework and a legal basis for future specific operating agreements or contracts, which address shared concerns or respond to proposals for cooperation by either party in projects of mutual interest.

Areas of Cooperation

The areas of cooperation covered by this agreement are any which contribute to the mutual objectives stated in its preamble.

In light of the significant expertise and experience of the parties in the area of training and technological transfer, it is anticipated that initial efforts will concentrate in those areas.

9. TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

Date: October 17, 1988

Objective

To establish a framework and a legal basis for future specific operating agreements or contracts, which address shared concerns or respond to proposals for cooperation by either party in projects of mutual interest.

Areas of Cooperation

The areas of cooperation covered by this agreement are any which contribute to the achievement of the mutual objectives stated in its preamble.

In light of the significant expertise and experience of the parties in the areas of training and technology transfer, it is anticipated that initial cooperative efforts will concentrate in those areas.

10. OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

Date: December 14, 1988

Objective

To establish a framework and a legal basis for future specific operating agreements or contracts.

Areas of Cooperation

The areas of cooperation covered by this agreement are any which coincide with the areas of expertise of either of the parties and which contribute to the achievement of the mutual objectives stated in its preamble.

In light of the significant expertise and experience of the parties in the areas of institution building, agricultural research, training and technology transfer, it is anticipated that initial cooperation efforts will concentrate in those areas.

11. GRADUATE SCHOOL OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Date: December 19, 1988

Objective

To establish the mutual obligations and responsibilities of the parties with regard to a scholarship provided by the parties for study at the Master's degree level at George Washington University in Washington, D.C.

Areas of Cooperation

GS/USDA shall provide a scholarship of US\$ 11,000 to be awarded to a candidate from one of the IICA and OAS Member States for one academic year of post-graduate studies at the Master's degree level at George Washington University in Washington, D.C., in the field of organization management, beginning in September 1988.

FINAL REMARKS

As IICA moves into a new phase of action with the development and implementation of its Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean, we hope we can work more closely with U.S. institutions, particularly U.S. universities. We see opportunities in bidding and working together on Title XII projects, on new agricultural activities to be financed in the region by the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank and bilateral donors. These opportunities must be investigated further and be given every chance for success.

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