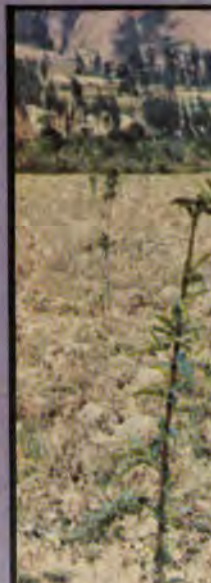
ANNUAL REPORT

IICA 1983



ANNUAL REPORT

IICA—1983

ANNUAL REPORT

IICA 1983

IICA
A00 Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture.
Annual Report 1983. – San José, Costa Rica : IICA, 1984.
ca. 500 p.

ISBN 92–9039–068–9

1. IICA – Reports. I. Title.

AGRIS A00 DEWEY 630

San Jose, Costa Rica, 1983.

content

CONTENT

Introduction

Article 20, clause d of the Convention on the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) states that the Director General must report annually on the Institute's activities and finances. It is my pleasure to present this detailed report of the major activities developed by IICA in 1983, the use and condition of its financial resources, and the status of institutional structures and human resources.

IICA's present administration made considerable progress in 1983 toward meeting the goals of the General Policies and Medium-Term Plan, and toward consolidating the Institute's policies and operating strategies as planned. These goals had been determined by the Institute's governing bodies to support agricultural development and rural well-being in the Member States.

In October of the same year, the Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, held in Kingston, Jamaica, provided additional guidelines, and technical cooperation activities were outlined for the Institute to carry out in the service of the countries during the 1984-1985 biennium. IICA's member countries discussed ideas on IICA's technical cooperation in the hemisphere, the regions and the individual countries. A study

on the state and dynamics of agriculture and rural development in Latin America and the Caribbean, prepared by IICA, was the basis for the discussion.

An area of special priority in 1983 was to improve the abilities and operating efficiency in IICA's member countries. Accordingly, work continued in 1983 on restructuring and decentralizing the Institute's administration. Presently, IICA maintains offices in the 29 member countries of the hemisphere, staffed with technical personnel assigned to implement the actions previously agreed upon with the goverments.

The Director General visited most of IICA's member countries in 1983 to take part in reaching agreement with the governments on strategies and actions for technical cooperation. He also took the opportunity to become familiar with the institutions, people and areas with which the Institute works, and to obtain direct information on the progress of present and projected activities. Chapter Three contains a list, by program, of the actions for technical cooperation that IICA carried cut during 1983. The reports specify the areas and countries in which actions took place.

IICA's Specialized Centers provided technical support and back-up to the programs, working with the governments in their particular areas of specialization. IICA also financed and implemented many projects and short-term actions in Latin America and the Caribbean through the Simon Bolivar Fund.

During the year IICA pursued the goals of its Convention by promoting, encouraging, maintaining and putting into practice cooperative relations with the governments and institutions of the Member States, with the agencies and organizations of the inter-American system, the subregional agencies, the agencies and organizations of the United Nations System, the Permanent Observers, and other international institutions with goals similar to those of IICA. To achieve this, Basic Agreements have been negotiated and signed with the countries to formalize relations. Many general agreements and contracts or letters of understanding have also been signed for implementing specific projects.

Support from the member countries during 1983 for IICA's actions resulted in increased quota

collections. I am pleased to report that all funds received were invested in actions for technical cooperation for the countries, and expenditures totalled 95 percent of budget appropriations.

The IICA offices held special memorial ceremonies on April 14, the Day of the Americas, to celebrate the bicentennial of the birth of the Liberator Simon Bolivar. The meeting of the Board in Kingston, Jamaica also provided an appropriate setting for remembering and reaffirming the ideals and principles of Simon Bolivar.

It is important to recall, in perusing this 1983 Annual Report, that it reflects only the most prominent of IICA's activities during the year. The General Directorate maintains a complete file in the Central Office of all actions that took place during the period, and these documents are available for a more in-depth study, if needed by the governments of the Member States, world, regional and national agencies and institutions, and interested individuals.

Francisco Morillo Andrade
Director General

CHAPTER 1

AGRICULTURE IN THE AMERICAS PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE TRENDS

IICA provides an ideal forum for the study of agricultural problems in the region. Its Convention favors this role, and the Institute maintains permanent institutional and technical visibility in every Member State.

In view of this range of interest, in October 1983, the Institute held a round table discussion of the status of agriculture on the continent, during the Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, held in Kingston, Jamaica. Participating in the discussion were representatives of the Member States, special guests and IICA and OAS staff members. The event provided an opportunity for an in-depth analysis of the general status and dynamics of the agricultural sector in IICA's member countries.

Some of the topics discussed at the round table provide a clear picture of the framework of the Institute's activities in 1983.

Agriculture plays a growing and ever more visible role as a pillar of overall development. The majority of the Institute's member countries have become heavily dependent on agriculture for food, employment and foreign exchange. Therefore, the situation of agriculture has a major impact on the social, political and economic life of every one of these countries.

Overall conditions of the sector

The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are going through a period which could well be called a crisis of recession compounded by severe indebtedness and declining exports. Some of the most common and dramatic features of this crisis are:

1. General and agricultural production are not maintaining satisfactory growth. The growth rate of the gross domestic product in the region declined steadily during the seventies. In recent years it has plummeted, with the growth of the aggregate product in 1981 falling to approximately one fourth of the level it had sustained in the past decade, although the agricultural product increased. However, by 1982, the aggregate product had not only stopped growing, but even slipped in absolute terms, and the agricultural product had ceased growing altogether.

2. At the same time, the total population in the region grew from 202 million to 345 million during the 1960 to 1980 period, for a total increase of 143 million in twenty years, and growth rates continue to be high. Over the last decade, this combination of a declining GDP and a growing population produced a sustained drop in per capita product growth. By 1981, growth rates had become slightly negative (-1 percent), and by 1982, they were strongly negative (-3.4 percent). During the final two years of the seventies, five or six countries of the region had already registered negative per capita product growth rates. However, the situation became more threatening in 1981, when approximately one half of the countries registered negative per capita product growth rates, and by 1982, the problem became acute as all the countries had moved into a negative growth situation.

While this pattern is very consistent, it does not obscure the clear structural heterogeneity of the subregion. IICA has been engaged in a study based on a typification of the countries. The study uses a methodology for dividing the countries into groups based on relative degrees of dynamism in terms of a long list of indicators of food and food security, balance of payments and the external factor, and employment, income and agriculture as a whole. The figures showed that the annual average growth of the gross domestic product was over three percent for the most dynamic group of countries, while it was only one third this level for the least dynamic group.

This deep disparity among groups is even more striking if we examine the aggregate value growth indicator for the agricultural sector. The annual average rate was around 4.4 percent during the seventies for the most dynamic group, while it was only 1.2 percent for the least dynamic group.

For the nations of the region as a whole, agricultural exports provide a high proportion of total export value, reaching 76 percent in 1979. This region generally produces six major agricultural products for international sale: coffee, sugar, beef, corn, cotton and soybeans, which make up over eighty percent of all its agricultural exports.

Imports, too, are concentrated on a few articles. Over ninety percent of total agricultural imports are made up of whole grain

wheat, edible oils, corn, dairy products, sorghum, millet and rice. This has been the situation since the 1950's.

Production for domestic consumption has also deteriorated, especially in recent years. The coefficient of regional self-sufficiency in agricultural products has dropped, and the repercussions on the food supply throughout the region have been undeniable. According to FAO, "The use of averages as an indicator has major limitations, but it is worth noting that while regional figures on calorie consumption per inhabitant exceed mean needs by a little over ten percent, there are still fourteen countries in which available food is not enough to meet food requirements. In four of these countries, the shortfall is greater than ten percent. With these data, it can be conservatively estimated that by the beginning of the 1980's, the number of persons suffering from malnutrition will reach approximately fifty million, that is, fifteen percent of the population.

This lengthy recession affecting aggregate production and, to a lesser extent, agricultural production, has gone hand in hand with an extremely intense pattern of foreign debt accumulation. Last year alone, the level of indebtedness was around US$ 315 million, almost double the region's debts in 1979.

The balance of payments in the region registered a deficit of over eleven billion dollars in 1975, and the annual average exceeded seventeen billion dollars in the last five years of the seventies. By 1981, the deficit had reached 39 billion dollars. In 1982 it recovered somewhat, falling to six billion dollars below 1981 levels.

Nevertheless, the 1982 deficit was still equal to over fifty percent of the aggregate value of the agricultural sector as a whole during the same year. The mild recovery in the balance of payments in 1982 was not a result of export growth, as exports actually fell by approximately ten percent. Instead, it reflected import reductions.

This picture reflects a situation which is not encouraging. Efforts must be made to solve the balance of payments problems by expanding exports, and not simply by cutting imports over the medium and long term. An imperative short-term step is to restructure the foreign debt, the burden of which is seriously straining the economies of most of the countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In would be unreasonable to expect or to suggest a strong, sustained increase in agricultural production, and indirectly, agricultural exports, in the absence of adequate economic incentives (real prices, relative prices), and this is true for each individual national context. At the same time, however, very little can be done in this direction if the international community, and especially the industrialized and relatively more developed countries, remain indifferent to the situation, or even encourage the type of

trends that lead to a breakdown in the terms of trade and prices for agricultural commodities and other products.

This being the case, it will prove extremely difficult, if not impossible, to frame efficient and mutually beneficial responses. Such new solutions should bring about the long-awaited process of selfsustained recovery, both in the region and in the world, through the adoption of policies that make the most of comparative advantages in each country.

The attainment of the region's goal for closing the balance of payments gap through a strong expansion of exports, especially of agricultural origin, depends on the performance of two key variables: quantity and price. The worldwide recession, the restrictive measures it has inspired, and other permanent and structural factors have had a contracting effect on external demand.

Today's situation is the outgrowth of diverse influences deriving from conditions that have been carried over from the past. This has been heightened by new conditions, emerging only in the last decade.

Levels of indebtedness in the region hamper development efforts, and proposed plans for "adjustment and stabilization" are beginning to encounter resistance.

Some countries are unable to pay the debt service, and any new loans they receive are still inadequate to cover accrued interest payments.

It has been recognized that economic recovery in developing countries is closely linked to improved prices for export commodities and, more particularly, for agricultural exports. Initiatives have been taken to increase trade in the region and to promote new solutions such as barter, to reduce the use of foreign exchange.

Significant differences coexist inside each economy, among country groups and between individual countries. In the context of a hostile and uncertain world, it is these very differences that undergird a policy of "expanded food self-sufficiency," which is the foundation of strategies whereby the countries resort first and foremost to their own societies to find solutions. It is a strategy that will allow the countries to take full advantage of the benefits which international trade provides, but without the disadvantages and risks inherent in a dependency on quota and price levels which are subject to severe fluctuations and uncertainty. This will also provide an appropriate mechanism for adapting national economies to the extremely high and growing deficit of foreign currency which most of these countries are experiencing. IICA and other inter-American agencies have publically advanced this thesis in the past.

The general situation of Latin America and the Caribbean, as we

have now seen, is growing ever more serious. Given the present historical context and its development over the past decade, it is difficult to envision keeping up the present pace of country/city exodus and, in general, the urbanization process which has been taking place in the countries of the region. It is expected that the agricultural sector will need to make a unique contribution to the efforts which are required, but if this is to happen, agriculture must retain its significant position in the overall economy, to the contrary of has happened in different ways in the past.

The competition between livestock and people for the consumption of cereals is, in effect, competition among human subpopulations from radically different income levels. The percentage of these nutrients destined for feeding animals has skyrocketed over the last decade, and present levels continue to be significant, particularly in the countries with the poorest conditions or economic performance. This situation is anomalous, and its causes and effects ought to be studied thoroughly and rectified.

The purchasing power of the general population in the region has been and continues to be seriously eroded by inflation, which naturally affects demand. But it also has a negative effect on the "supply side." In market economies, productive investment is a function of profitability. This, in turn, is a function of the price differential between products and production inputs. Therefore, shifts in the terms of trade and in prices of agricultural commodities on foreign markets have a direct effect on investment. This must be added to the problems experienced by producers themselves when the purchasing power of foreign currency they obtain through exports also declines in their home markets. Such a phenomenon was demonstrated in a recent IDB study of the dollar's real exchange rate in the countries of the region (base 1970 = 100). It slipped to 87 by the middle of the last decade and had fallen to 76 by the beginning of this decade. As a result, the United States dollar lost its purchasing power in the internal markets of Latin America and the Caribbean by an estimated annual average of 2.3 percent during that period.

It is clear that, compared with other large geographic blocks of nations (developed countries, Asia and Africa), Latin America and the Carbbean register the lowest ratio of cultivated land to potentially arable land (16.7 percent versus Asia, for example, with 70.8 percent). However, the region has the highest ratio of potentially arable land to total surface (36 percent versus approximately 20 percent for the other large blocks).

Accordingly, there is a pressing need to design innovative and decisive new policy schemes and new forms of implementation, particularly in terms of the functions and roles which agriculture and the rural sector must play if the present crisis is to be survived and the course of development is to be pursued. This will require addressing the problems of low urban and rural incomes of vast population groups in the contries, and striking a balance in the price structure to keep the interests and behavior of consumers of agicultural products compatible with those of producers.

It will also be necessary to address the need for more flexible structures which are better equipped to meet the problems of economic depression. In this connection, employment and unemployment are of vital importance. Experience has shown that the adjustment and stabilization processes recently introduced in the region do not necessarily generate employment. However, agricultural jobs can play a revitalizing role, taking advantage of lower costs (by comparison with industry) to create additional or marginal employment. Agricultural technology naturally has a role to play in the process as well.

It is also true that, in order for agricultural technology to be able to assume this role, a turnabout must take place in the organizations involved in science and technology, created in the 1960's in the countries of the region, and which recently have been stagnating and deteriorating. There must also be a reversal of the gradual process of capital outflow from the region, which has stemmed from neglect of the serious educational efforts undertaken on a large scale during that decade.

The belief that low fuel prices would last forever led to the adoption of forms of technology based on mechanization and high levels of fertilizer consumption, sometimes in indiscriminate doses. This situation must be reexamined in light of recent events and prevailing trends. We must move quickly and decisively to identify truly viable technological development styles. These should include new fields presently in the spotlight, such as genetic engineering in the more advanced countris, particularly for the design and testing of profitable farming methods.

In a more general context, it is important to anticipate the apparent dichotomy that will emerge between the development of local scientific and technological capabilities, and the indiscriminate adoption of technological advances which are being generated on the world level, particularly in the relatively more developed countries. Findings and decisions being made and adopted in all these fields should naturally provoke changes in prevailing systems of technology transfer. This is why the concept of "appropriate technology" needs to be expanded so as to guide agricultural technological research. Decisions about the appropriateness of the technologies must take into account not only the characteristics proper to the different types of enterprises and operations, but also the different types of Latin American and Caribbean societies.

It is inappropriate to imagine a single technology applicable to the entire region, despite attempts at local and marginal adaptation. It may be possible to prove that a given technology, which we will call "modern," is appropriate for one country, while in another country, new and different approaches and alternatives must be found, including combinations of old and new techniques and a merging of agroenergy and conservationist concerns, which were not clearly understood in decades past.

In synthesis, and in the context of past trends and the present, unique situation, it is fitting to reiterate the need for a new view of the contribution that agriculture must make as a fundamental pillar of socioeconomic development in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. It is urgent for a new perspective be adopted and for new solutions be found. It is also desirable to develop and systematize changes in the functions historically assigned to agriculture. These have been major goals during 1983, as discussed on numerous occasions by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, IICA.

CHAPTER 2

THE INSTITUTE AND ITS PURPOSES

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) is the specialized agency in agriculture in the inter-American sphere. It is active on the economic, social and political fronts of the Member States, which dictate IICA's general policies on the basis of on-going changes in their own economic, social, political and institutional processes.

In October 1942, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union approved the establishment of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. In 1944, the Institute's Convention was opened to the signature of the American countries. The Board of Directors, in a meeting in 1970, approved a Resolution to amend the Convention and expand its fields of action to strengthen the Institute. The new Convention on the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture was opened to the signature of the Member Staes in March 1979 and was ratified on December 8, 1980.

The Institute's purposes are to encourage, promote and support the efforts of the Member States to achieve their agricultural development and rural well-being. The Convention assigns IICA the following functions to achieve its purposes; 1) promote the strengthening of national institutions; 2) formulate and execute plans, programs, projects and activities, in accordance with the needs of the governments of the Member States; 3) establish and maintain relations of cooperation and coordination with the Organization of American States (OAS) and with governmental and nongovernmental entities that pursue similar objectives; and 4) act as an organ for consultation, technical execution and administration of programs and projects in the agricultural sector, through agreements with the OAS or with national, inter-American or international agencies and entities.

In order to achieve its assigned purposes, the Institute seeks agreement with the countries on cooperation and works with them in actions designed to have a meaningful impact. IICA supports the Member States in developing the sustained, permanent capacities of national organizations responsible for agricultural development and rural well-being, provides the member countries with a multinational instrument in areas requiring joint action, and stands as a forum and mechanism for the exchange of ideas, experiences and cooperation between the countries and other organizations.

In order to improve its services to the member countries, and in line with the mandates they have given it, IICA has modified its structure and adopted a matrix type organization to systematize the relationship between support units and line units. This structure establishes a clear interface between the functions of technical or program administration and the responsibilities of direction and supervision by geographic areas, and between area offices and project leaders.

IICA's structure is made up of certain units that fall immediately under the General Directorate, and others that have different kinds of budgetary and contractual ties with IICA. These components are

- The Central Office of the General Directorate.
- Area Offices.
- National Offices.
- Specialized Centers.
- Associated Entities.

Figure 1 gives the Institute's organizational chart, illustrating the inter-relationships among the different structural components.

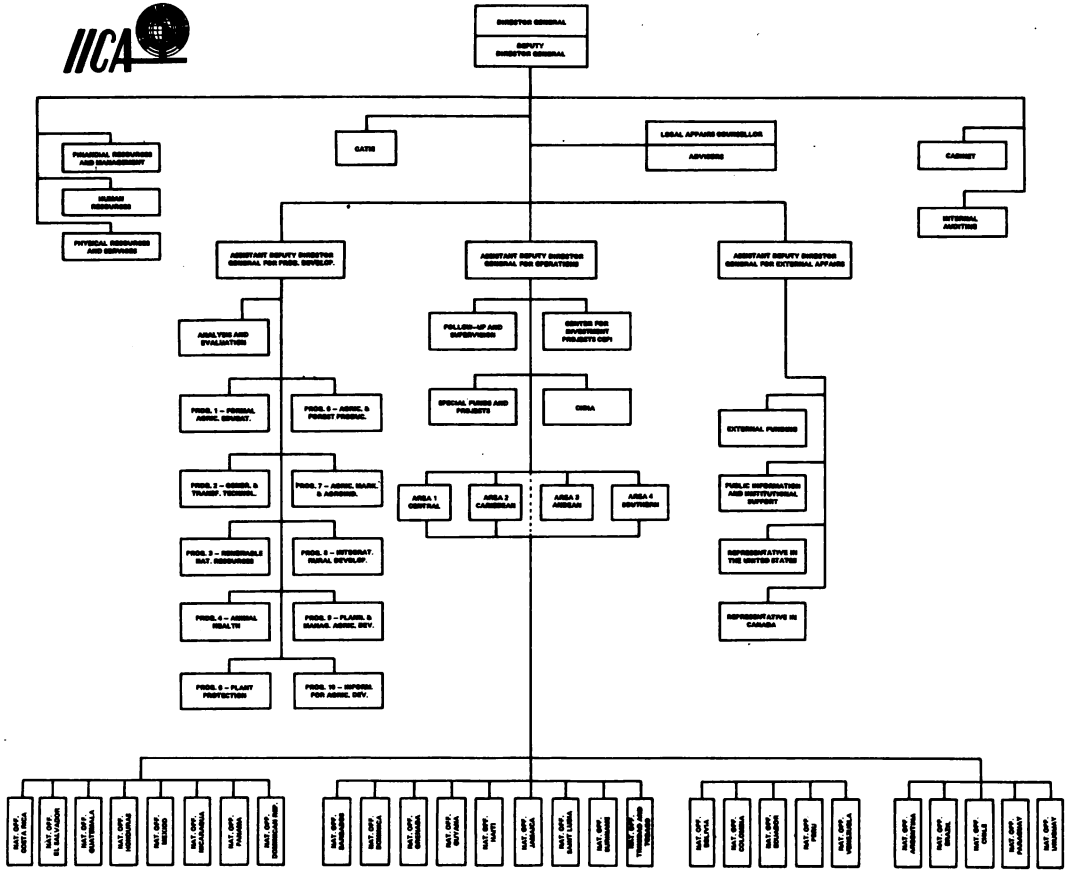
1. THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE

The Central Office houses the directive, supervisory and support units for the decentralized offices. It also headquarters external relations and resource monitoring.

a. The Office of the Director General

The Director General and the Deputy Director General have been combined into a single office, which also includes the Director of the Cabinet, the Director General's Special Advisors on technical, financial and legal matters, the Directorate of Financial Resources and Management, the Directorate of Human Resources, the Directorate of Physical Resorces and Services, and the In-House Auditor.

INTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE



b. **Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations**

The main function of the Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations is to see that IICA's programs and projects are implemented efficiently, and to coordinate all operations, regardless of source of funding. This office is delegated the authority for representing the Director General in decisions on Institute operations.

The Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations has a geographically decentralized structure. Its components include the National Offices, the Area Offices, and at headquarters in San Jose, the Center for Investment Projects (CEPI) and the Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center (CIDIA), which provide direct services to the countries. This office also includes the Directorate of Follow-up and Supervision and the Directorate of Special Funds and Projects.

c. **Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for Program Development**

The Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for Program Development is responsible for the type and quality of IICA's technical work. It conducts the entire participatory process, including the identification of priority problems, the design, review and revision of the Institute's programs and projects, the development of technical strategies to be followed, and evaluation of the technical quality and results of the execution of the biennial program-budget.

d. **Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for External Affairs**

This office is in charge of official relations with IICA's Inter-American Board of Agriculture and Executive Committee and with the Member States and Permanent Observers. It also maintains institutional relations with other countries and with international public and private groups and organizations that cooperate with IICA in technical and financial resources.

It handles official, public and in-house information on the Institute. This office is decentralized in its areas of responsibility and is also in charge of the Institute's official representatives to the government of the United States of America and the government of Canada.

2. AREA OFFICES

The Area Offices, which answer to the Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations, are an important part of the Institute's decentralized geographhic structure. They help keep the administrative, technical and operational performance of the Institute efficient and effective. They function through delegation of authority and responsibility, a flexible process of decision making, the assignment of a high percentage of personnel to the field, and effective use of personnel at the area level and from one area to another.

The Area Offices included in the 1983-1987 Medium-Term Plan are:

Area 1 - Central: Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama.

Area 2 - Caribbean: Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

Area 3 - Andean: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

Area 4 - Southern: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

The presence of Offices at this hierarchical level allows for smooth, functional relations among the various countries of each Area, among different Areas, and between the Areas and the Central Office of the General Directorate. These Offices provide direct channels of communication and lines of authority.

The Area Offices are located in: Costa Rica (Central), Jamaica (Caribbean), Peru (Andean) and Uruguay (Southern). They also act as the National Offices for these countries, with the Area Director serving as National Office Director and Representative to the host country.

3. NATIONAL OFFICES

The technical composition of each office depends on at least the following factors:

a. Conditions in the country and its agriculture.

b. Projects and activities accorded between IICA and the country.

c. The number and magnitude of projects funded with external resources.

The main functions of IICA's Offices and Directors in the Member States are to:

a. Administer the human, physical and financial resources for the office's different projects and activities.

b. Supervise, coordinate and support the different projects and activities underway in the country or related to it.

c. Represent the Director General in the country.

d. Provide administrative support to Program Directors headquartered in the country.

e. Obtain, assess and release information on the most significant problems of agricultural development and rural well-being in the country and on activities of the office.

f. The Office Directors sould provide technical expertise in their speciality fields, whenever necessary.

4. SPECIALIZED CENTERS

The specialized centers are: the Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center (CIDIA), the Investment Projects Center (CEPI), and the Tropical Agriculture Research and Training Center (CATIE). The first two are part of IICA and report to the Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations; CATIE is a civil association established by means of a contract signed between IICA and the government of Costa Rica.

CIDIA provides services to the member countries in the areas of information and documentation for agricultural development and rural well-being. The need for these services was underscored in Recom- mendations 1,2 and 19 of the Eighth Inter-American Conference on Agriculture.

CEPI was introduced into the system in response to paragraph b, Article 4 of the new Convention, and Recommendation 13 of the Eighth Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, on the identification, formulation and management of projects for agricultural development and rural well-being. Its general objective is to advise, provide brokerage, study, prepare and cooperate with the member countries and with the Institute, in identifying and formulating projects funded with external and quota resources.

CATIE is an associated center of the system, with organizational features that give it the operational independence and flexibility it needs. At the same time, its ties with IICA ensure sound technical, administrative and financial operations. Its general objectives are post-graduate research and training in agricultural, forest, and related sciences.

Under the Institute's new general policies and the guidelines of the 1983-1987 Medium-Term Plan, these centers provide support and technical reinforcement to the programs in matters related to their fields of competence.

5. ASSOCIATED ENTITIES

In addition to these programs and centers, IICA takes action through agreements and contracts signed with other entities in areas of mutual technical or scientific concern. Specific descriptions of organizations with which IICA carried out agreements and contracts during 1983 can be found in a later chapter of this report.

PROGRESS MADE IN IMPLEMENTING THE GENERAL POLICIES AND THE MEDIUM TERM PLAN

The Director General, in response to Resolutions IICA/JIA/Res.-13(II-E/82) and IICA/JIA/Res.14(II-E/82), has been implementing the provisions of the General Policies and the Medium-Term Plan. Major progress made in the field of institutional action for IICA is described below:

a. The member countries participated actively and extensively in determining high priority areas for IICA action, in accordance with the interests and priorities established for each country and for the regions in which they are located. This task was carried out through a process of institutional concurrence in which the Director General took an active part during visits to nearly all the member countries. The Area Directors and National Office Directors also played a major role. The concurrence process is ongoing, but it was especially intense in 1983, as the 1984-1985 program-budget was being prepared.

   Once high priority areas of action had been determined, the process of technical concurrence was begun by IICA staff members and representatives of national institutions. This process produced a specific listing of projects and actions to be carried out by IICA, and thus completed the countries' participation in the Institute's programming process. Several projects already underway were reviewed, and new projects were developed. As a result, 144 projects financed with regular resources were included in the 1984-1985 Program-Budget submitted to the Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture in October 1983.

b. Special attention was given to the search for, selection, and appointment of professional personnel of the highest calibre and broadest possible experience. A technical team was established to carry out the programs and projects, always with an eye to placing employees in locations that would enhance their potential contact with problems to be solved, maximize the efficiency of their work, and conform to the process of concurrence with the countries. As a part of this effort, seven professionals were transferred from the Central Office to the countries.

This marked substantial progress toward decentralizing the Central Office staff, a process begun the previous year. In addition, thirteen specialists were transferred among different National Offices.

c. Area Directors were appointed and assigned as follows:

Area 1 - San Isidro de Coronado, Costa Rica;
Area 2 - Kingston, Jamaica;
Area 3 - Lima, Peru;
Area 4 - Montevideo, Uruguay.

Eight of the ten Program Directors were also appointed during the year. Two were assigned to the Office in Costa Rica and two to the Central Office, one responsible for CIDIA and the other responsible for a hemispheric project funded with external resources. The rest are located in Venezuela, Uruguay, the United States and the Dominican Republic. Two are still to be appointed, and one of these will be located in Jamaica.

IICA also finished opening offices in the 29 member countries. The full technical team was structured in such a way a to place support, follow-up and supervision operations closer to the sites where action is taken.

d. The Institute's concern for staff training led to the design and implementation of a system to train staff members in institutional matters and in areas of professional upgrading. English and other languages were taught in special courses. Staff members received financial support for their studies leading to professional advancement. Courses were also organized to train personnel in the use of modern machinery, in order to improve and streamline secretarial work.

Training programs in institutional affairs included two meetings of National Office Directors, Area Directors, Program Directors and Directors of units in the Central Office. The agenda included items related to new policies, the Institute's organization and strategies, allocation of responsibilities, delegation of authority and implementation of new operating guidelines. Specialists and administrative staff in the National Offices also received instruction in all these subjects.

The training system will continue and will be steadily improved.

e. A new institutional organization was designed and adapted during 1983. For this purpose, minor changes were made in the organizational chart, and staff members were appointed to each of the constituent units. Only a few cases remain for the process to be completed.

A document entitled "Institutional Organization" was developed in order to standardize the operations of all IICA units. This document defines the functions and responsibilities of each department.

A second document, "Operating Systems," was designed to ensure the effective operation of IICA's decentralized matrix institutional organization, both from the physical standpoint and for planning, implementation and decision making. This document governs programming, supervision and follow-up, implementation, and analysis and evaluation processes. It takes into consideration the decentralization of actions by different units and the appropriate relationships that should exist among them. Finally, instructions were issued to delegate authority to people at the different levels, in order to facilitate decision making.

General models were developed for the Institute's work, and the resulting document gives a set of guidelines for analyzing the present conditions and the future outlook at the program level. The application of these guidelines led to an analysis or diagnostic study of problem areas and opportunities for action in each Program, as well as a definition of high priority projects (present and future) and needs for project evaluation and eventual modifications of action underway. Similar guidelies were developed for preparing project profiles and projects as such. These projects are oriented toward achieving of meaningful impact with identifiable output, in accordance with IICA's strategy.

f. Another important accomplishment during the year was the revision of the reporting system, adapting it to the information needs of supervision, follow-up and decision-making, both in IICA and for the Member States and other entities working with the Institute. This system was developed in response to Resolutions IICA/JIA/Res.34(II-E/82) and IICA/JIA/Res.29(II-E/82), calling for a uniform reporting system on extra quota project agreements and contracts.

g. Two outside consultants were contracted to provide special services, one in financial affairs, with the cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the other in personnel management. These consultants assisted in the preparation of budgetary systems, finance and accounting rules and staff rules, which were submitted to the consideration of the Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture. The Board decided that, in view of the importance of these documents and the limited time available to examine them, the countries be given a reasonable amount of time to study the proposals and make observations. The Director General was then

requested to submit revised versions of the documents to the Executive Committee, which would study them and make recommendations to the Third Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, in 1985.

h. The systems for collection, recording, distribution, control and reporting on IICA's financial resources and other assets was found to be out of step with the steady growth of operations. Therefore, IICA's General Directorate found it necessary to initiate a process of modernizing and computerizing the finance and accounting systems, making available: i) a mechanism adapted to the Institute for providing timely, accurate information; ii) easy, continuous communication with technical and financial support units; and iii) plant capacity for providing donors and cooperating countries and institutions with information.

Major actions carried out during 1983 in this field include: i) revision of the Institute's finance and accounting system; ii) analysis of the structure of computerized systems used by other international organizations, to determine whether existing programs could be adapted for use; iii) negotiation with the United States Department of Agriculture to procure technical cooperation in support of the computerized system; iv) adaptation of the OAS systems, which proved to offer the most potential, despite the fact that the IICA system would be broader and more thorough; v) identification, pricing and selection of equipment for computerizing the systems; a contract was signed for an IBM 4331 Model K11 computer and 42 Wang personal microcomputers to be used as input and primary data validation terminals and for programming, consultations and teletransmitting of numerical and textual data; most of the National Offices will have these microcomputers; vi) design of a new code system to be used with the computerized system.

i. IICA's operating units increased their capabilities for channeling external technical and financial resources toward the countries. IICA also improved its participation in the identification, formulation and management of externally funded agricultural projects in the member countries. This was done by maintaining contact with financial and technical support institutions, increasing learning more about methods and procedures used by these organizations, and preparing instructions for submitting project proposals. In addition, staff members were trained in project writing and management. The Investment Projects Center (CEPI) and the Directorate of External Financing were established for this purpose.

Agreements, contracts, addenda and letters of understanding were signed in 1983 for the implementation of 58 externally funded projects.

j. IICA maintained permanent visibility on the international scene by participating in international gatherings related with the Institute's functions, programs and institutional ties. The Director General and other high level technical personnel attended many of these events and contributed papers or documents sharing the Institute's experiences and thoughts. This helped strengthen IICA's international image, on this continent and overseas. Examples included IICA's presence in meetings of the World Food Council, the Ministers of Agriculture of the Andean Pact, the continent's Ministers of Animal Health in Mexico, the International Conference on Canada and the Future of the Americas, the Seventh International Seminar on Irrigation, and others, discussed in later chapters of this report.

k. The Directorate of Public Information and Institutional Support was established and the units assigned to it were strengthened. This Directorate maintains contact with the news media to publicize the Institute and its achievements, and develop communication with scientific and professional associations in the Americas.

The public information staff was increased with the addition of an audiovisual editor, a news editor and a film editor/cameraman. Modern television equipment was acquired for dissemination services. These resources made it possible to begin producing a weekly radio news program for the Voice of the OAS in Washington, issue press releases with articles from the inter-American written press on agriculture, produce programs for television, and publish an informational bulletin for the external public.

Liaison activities with scientific and professional associations included the signing of an agreement for reciprocal cooperation with the Latin American Rural Sociology Association (ALASRU). IICA contributed to holding the First Latin American Congress on Rural Sociology, in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. A new agreement was signed with the Latin American Higher Agricultural Education Association (ALEAS), and relationships were maintained and support provided to other organizations, such as the Latin American Animal Production Association (ALPA), the Inter-American Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (AIBDA), the Latin American Association of Agricultural Sciences (ALCA), the Caribbean Food Crop Society (CFCS), and the American Society of Horticultural Sciences (ASHS).

l. Coordination and cooperation ties were renewed, expanded and intensified with a large number of world, regional and subregional international organizations that share interests with IICA.

Interagency coordination and cooperation was systematized, and institutional relations were formalized through the signing of appropriate legal documents.

During 1983, 126 agreements, contracts, addenda and letters of understanding were signed with various international, regional and national agencies, specified in later sections of this report.

m. An important activity during the period was the effort to improve human resources management systems.

For this purpose the Directorate of Human Resources was reorganized to include a Division for International Personnel Management, a Division for Local Personnel Management, and a Division for Remunerations and Benefits, all designed to make operations more efficient and flexible.

Professionals specialized in the field of personnel management were hired to head the Directorate and each of the divisions. The important function of managing the Institute's human resources is now in the hands of the most qualified people.

High priority was placed on the task of revising existing procedures and standards, gradually introducing appropriate changes and improvements into personnel management.

The Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture received a progress report on the development of systems connected to the staff rules. When these systems are complete, all policies and instruments in this field will have been fully revised, including the classification and assessment of professionals and their duties, systems for remunerations and benefits, performance review, job description manuals, disciplinary processes, staff manuals, etc.

Special priority was given to hiring international professional personnel, and appointments were made for sixteen specialists funded with quota resources and 31 with external funds.

It was considered especially important to maintain an appropriate compensation policy. Pay scales for local personnel were therefore adjusted regularly according to the rising cost of living indicated in official statistics, and specific wage increases decreed by the different governments. Changes in the post adjustment factors and per-diem scales used by other international organizations were carefully studied, and IICA's tables were updated.

The Institute Staff Association was established during the

year. The Director General's representative to the Association is the Director of Human Resources, who is responsible for maintaining regular communication. Secretarial and financial support has been provided to help the Association begin its operations.

PROGRESS MADE IN IMPLEMENTING THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

The Second Special Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, held in Costa Rica from October 27 to 29, 1982, approved 25 resolutions. The previous section described progress made in response to Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.13(II-E/82), on the General Policies of IICA, and Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.14(II-E/82) on the Medium-Term Plan.

This section will summarize progress made in response to other requests issued by the Board in matters affecting IICA.

In response to Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.18(II-E/82), on Modifications of the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, the Executive Committee and the General Directorate of the Institute, the Director General proposed a number of modifications of style, including correction of translation errors, and modifications of substance of these Rules of Procedure. The suggested modifications were discussed by the Second Regular Meeting of the Board and approved in Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.36(II-O/83).

The Inter-American Board of Agriculture, in Resolution IICA/-JIA/Res.22(II-E/82), granted the Director General of IICA the power of attorney to exercise the attributes conferred on him in the Rules of Procedure. The resulting power of attorney was inscribed in accordance with the legal system of Costa Rica, the Institute's base country.

Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.24(II-E/82) calls for the negotiation of basic agreements with the Member States in light of the ratification of the Institute's new Convention. In response to this resolution, the Director General began approaching the governments of the countries to sign new basic agreements on the privileges and immunities of the Institute. He furnished them with a model agreement detailing the scope of the Institute's legal status and capacity, the privileges and immunities accruing to the Institute as an international organization, and the privileges and immunities of IICA personnel. It establishes permanent mechanisms for maintaining contact with the countries, and lays down procedures for the amendment, resolution of disagreement and entry into force of the new basic agreement. New agreements were signed in 1983 with Saint Lucia, Suriname and Dominica.

IICA's General Policies state that, in order to facilitate analysis and priority setting by the Board for the establishment of new programs, proposals should include specific information needed

for applying criteria established for this purpose by the Institute's governing body. In response to Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.-26(II-E/82), the Director General presented to the Second Regular Meeting of the Board, held in 1983, a proposal which was approved in Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.39(II-O/83). This proposal establishes a basis for decisions to channel IICA's action:

a. The nature of problems which the new program is intended to solve must be consistent with the purposes defined in Article 3 of the Convention: to encourage, promote and support the agricultural development and rural well-being of the Member States.

b. The technical, economic, social or political importance of the subject must be grounded in an objective, in-depth analysis that examines present and foreseeable problems and potential in the region, subregions or countries for a term of several years.

c. The interest expressed by the countries, either through regional and subregional organizations, or through national technical organizatins, must be clearly expressed, discussed and supported by high level national authorities in the agricultural sector. This interest must be focused on the program objectives, the strategy for dealing with the problem, the timeliness of the action and the level of technical and financial resources required.

d. IICA must have the capability to work in subject areas not being covered by international agencies or to supplement some of these efforts.

e. The specific problems or situations on which action would be taken must be clearly identified, as well as the possibility for using Institute resources to have a measurable impact over a period of five years.

f. There must be an array of well-justified possibilities for obtaining additional extra-quota resources and for acting in cooperation with other national or multinational institutions and agencies.

g. There must be a reasonable possibility of effectively integrating action with other programs or projects of the Institute itself.

h. The program proposal must obey the guidelines set in the Medium-Term Plan for present programs,

i. There must be a reasonable opportunity to tap the potential for horizontal cooperation among member countries, channeling their available expertise and technical skills.

j. An ad-hoc consultant group must express its opinion. It would be made up of high level specialists in the subject, external to IICA, and would receive support from IICA technical personnel and reports.

The Institute carried out a number of activities in compliance with Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.32(II-E/82) for the commemoration of the Birth of the Liberator Simon Bolivar. It began the year by participating in special activities organized by the Government of Venezuela. , It gave a special ceremony in homage to the Liberator during the Second Regular Meeting of the Board in Jamaica in October 1983, and presented a graphic and documentary display of work carried out by IICA with resources from the Simon Bolivar Fund. Graphic and documentary displays were sent out for publicity purposes, together with public information on Simon Bolivar Fund action in the countries that benefited from projects financed by the Fund. The Commemorative Ceremonies of the "Day of the Americas" in IICA's Central Office and National Offices were dedicated to the memory of the Liberator. Copies of the Resolution were sent in formal notes to the Presidents and Heads of State of the countries of the Americas and to the Ministers of External Relations and Agriculture.

Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.33(II-E/82), Level and Use of Overhead, urged the General Directorate of IICA to analyze projects funded with external resources, in order to determine overhead costs being incurred by the Institute for the implementation of this type of project. As a result, a report was presented to the Second Regular Meeting of the Board held in Jamaica, and the Board issued Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.30(II-O/83) on the Level and Use of Overhead.

INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF IICA

Third Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee

The Executive Committee held its Third Regular Meeting in the Central Office in San Jose, Costa Rica from August 4 to 12, 1983, and in Kingston, Jamaica, from October 9 to 21, 1983. The meeting was attended by all twelve member countries on the Executive Committee: Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela. Countries attending as Observers at the first sitting in San Jose, Costa Rica, were: Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Suriname and United States of America. Observers at the second sitting were: Haiti, Jamaica and the United States. Permanent Observers to the Institute attending the first sitting were: Germany, Holland and Korea, and at the second sitting, Germany and Israel. Representatives were also present from the OAS, PAHO and IACW, on behalf of the Inter-American System.

Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture

The Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture was held in Kingston, Jamaica, from October 24 to 28, 1983, as established in Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.24(I-O/81).

Delegates were present from all the Member States. Representatives were also in attendance from the following Permanent Observers: France, Germany, Holland, Israel and Spain. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines attended as observers from nonmember countries of IICA.

Representatives were also present in the meeting from various agencies of the Inter-American System: the Organization of American States, Inter-American Development Bank, Inter-American Commission on Women, and the Pan American Health Organization.

Other observers present were the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Tropical Agriculture and Research and Training Center (CATIE), the International Tropical Agriculture Center (CIAT), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Foundation for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR), the Regional International Organization of Plant Protection and Animal Health Care (OIRSA), AID-Regional Office for Central America and Panama (ROCAP), the University of Guelph, Canada, and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

The meeting approved IICA's 1984-1985 Program-Budget. Thirty-five resolutions were approved to support efforts for ensuring the continuation of the Cooperative Agricultural Research Program of the Southern Cone and consolidate its objectives, approve the Hemispheric Food Security Project, charge the Director General with developing an Information System for Agricultural Development in the Member States, approve modifications of the Rules of Procedure of the Board, the Executive Committee and the General Directorate, reformulate the IICA-Tropics project, and support the Simon Bolivar Fund.

CHAPTER 3

IICA'S ACTION IN THE AMERICAS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains a summarized account of technical cooperation activities carried out by IICA in 1983. It outlines the major achievements made by the programs and projects, as approved by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, and based on the Plan of Operation approved by the Director General.

The information has been organized into programs. Each section begins with a description of the program background, objectives and strategy, as specified in the 1983-1987 Medium-Term Plan. The sections also describe hemispheric and multinational projects, indicating in what areas and countries they took place, and country-level projects in IICA's four geographic areas.

PROGRAM I

FORMAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The graduates of institutions of formal agricultural education are generally insufficient, in terms of both quantity and quality, for meeting the needs of agricultural development and rural well-being in the countries. In general, this situation is caused by the following factors, among others: the shortage of studies that demonstrate the countries' real human resource needs; the lack of educational policies; the shortcomings of academic planning and management; inconsistency between the needs of recipients of education and educational program content; and the lack of connection between research, agricultural education and farmers.

OBJETIVES OF PROGRAM I

General Objectives

To cooperate with the national institutions in planning, developing and evaluating intermediate, higher, and post-graduate agricultural education, in order to satisfy specific requirements for sectoral development.

Specific Objectives

To cooperate with the countries in:

a. Identifying needs for human resources at different levels and in different specializations.

b. Defining national and institutional educational policies consistent with sectoral development.

c. Identifying methods or procedures for the administration (planning, organization, management, coordination and evaluation) of agricultural education.

d. Procuring and managing human, technical and financial resources for agricultural education.

e. Designing and improving the curricula at all levels and in all specializations of agricultural education.

f. Encouraging the use of teaching methods, at all levels of agricultural education, that require the active participation of students and that maintain close ties with the surrounding rural environment.

g. Designing and implementing training programs for professors, researchers and extension agents.

h. Coordinating systems for teaching, research and extension.

i. Training personnel at the intermediate, professional and post-graduate levels to help meet the human resource needs of the sector.

STRATEGY OF PROGRAM I

a. To prepare diagnostic studies that pinpoint the problems and needs of agricultural education at all three levels and in the different specializations.

b. To provide advisory services to the governing bodies of the various formal agricultural education institutions, either within the Ministries of Agriculture and Education, or acting autonomously, for developing measures consistent with the needs of the countries and the purpose of each one.

c. To support the efforts of institutions of secondary, university and post-graduate agricultural education in the area of administration (planning, organization, management, coordination and evaluation), through direct advisory services, contributions from other advisors, promotion of events for exchange, and other training methods.

d. To promote opportunities or to support actions taken by agricultural education institutions at all three levels, to improve their curricula, integrate theory and practice into teaching, conduct research, and perform extension tasks, so they may serve as tools for linking science teaching to the application of science and to the farmers.

e. To generate teacher training programs (technical and methodological) for educators, researchers, extension agents and graduates of agricultural education institutions.

f. To encourage, plan or support teacher-sponsored events and organizations that provide opportunities for the exchange of ideas, experiences, research and information related to agricultural education.

g. To procure resources and opportunities for personnel trainig at different levels, and to support the donor countries and organizations in managing these resources.

PROGRAM I ACTION

Area I - Central

The project "Integrated planning for farms in agricultural schools" in Costa Rica made progress toward completing its third phase in 1983 by planning agricultural school farms in Nicoya, Santa Cruz, Nandayure, Palmar Norte, and Piedades Sur de San Ramon. In the final months of the year, the project entered a fourth planning stage on the farms of schools in San Vito, Sabalito, Platanares, Acosta and Matapalo. At the end of the period, 35 of the 52 farms in agricultural schools had been planned, or nearly seventy percent of the total.

An estimated two more years should be enough for the Program to complete diagnosis and planning on all the agricultural school farms included in the project, according to the established timetable.

The project "Technical support for the formulation and implementation of the development program for the National School of Agriculture in the Secretariat of Natural Resources" in Honduras continued to work on the preparation of a medium term development plan. Efforts focused on working with the school's Human Resources to upgrade research program personnel by training four professors. The project also trained sixteen of the school's teachers in the area of educational methodology.

The project performed a curriculum review and made operational adjustments, beginning with curricular diagnosis and a job description for the Academic Dean. By invitation of the Secretariat of Natural Resources, IICA participated in the First National Committee combining all public and private agricultural educational institutions in Honduras.

The project "Identification and programming of problems and projects for the agricultural schools in Esteli and Rivas," in Nicaragua, began training teachers from these two schools. The project also identified and classified technical staff needs for the agricultural sector.

Program actions in the Dominican Republic focused on identifying the basic needs of formal agricultural education, for the purpose of initiating a project to support formal agricultural educational institutions operating under the Secretariat of State for Education. Similar autonomous training centers will also receive support.

Work begun in Panama in 1981 continued toward the goal of establishing an agricultural sector training program. The activities covered specific guidance mechanisms designed for all employees of the agricultural sector. Also included was in-service training to provide a more in-depth knowledge of selected areas.

Area 3 - Andean

The project in Bolivia, "Reinforcement of higher agricultural educational institutions for rural development," formally identified educational fields that should be required for a degree in agricultural engineering. In also described the functions that should be performed by an agricultural engineer in terms of socioeconomic relations and general education. This analysis provided important support for educational reforms underway in the country.

Continued cooperation was provided to the project in Colombia entitled "Training in high priority areas for agricultural sector agencies." This project fit in with training actions that the National Agricultural Training Program has been developing since 1981. As in years past, it received financial support from various national institutions.

Past achievements were exceeded during 1983, as 36 different training activities were attended by a total of 866 technicians and other officers. The Program was instrumental in four seminar workshops. Other official entities also joined the project during the year, although not as sponsors, including the Antioquia Planning Department, the Tolima Secretariat of Development, the Huila Secretariat of Agricultural Development, the Antioquia Secretariat of Agriculture, the Cundinamarca Secretariat of Agriculture and the Secretariats in Magdalena and Boyaca.

The Program was active in Peru, concentrating its actions on the implementation of the project "Reinforcement of Peruvian institutions of agricultural education at the university level." The project coordinated the various Peruvian university institutions with academic programs in the agricultural sciences. It also carried out technical activities to reinforce these institutions. Another support effort to promote education was made in Tingo Maria, Huaraz, Tacna, Cuzco and other areas of the country.

The project "Support for the Central University of Venezuela and the Simon Bolivar School in training, dissemination and academic preparation" was formalized through the signing of an official agreement.

Area 4 - Southern

Program I in Brazil followed different strategies at the national and state levels. At the national level, IICA developed the project "Cooperation with the Government in formulating rural educational policies," which completed an evaluation of productive projects on the basis of experiences acquired by the Institute in the state of Pernambuco. The Program also developed a project profile for constructing integrated public education centers, providing them with equipment and putting them into operation. This project was then submitted to the IDB for funding and contributed to the development of methodologies for selecting criteria used in identifying development areas and implementing rural settlements and experimental programs using formal agricultural education and other activities.

The Program made progress at the state level in the project "Technical coordination with the state of Rio de Janeiro" and "Introduction of the Amazonas Integrated Rural Development Program." Both projects were geared primarily toward disseminating research experiences and toward curriculum evaluation, training of technicians in small scale education and productive projects, and providing training in project writing.

IICA's central strategy in all these educational endeavours centered on secondary schools (formal education). These schools provide a community nucleus for upgrading the content of education and educational practices, in accordance with interests and needs of the rural communities themselves.

The project "Support for reinforcing the national agricultural technical education system at the secondary level," in Chile, contributed to the preparation of a general working program used by national authorities to evaluate the country's needs at this educational level. The Program also supported government action to reinforce farm schools and secondary schools in central communities, and cooperation was provided in coordinating these schools at higher levels by means of various agencies, including the Rural Sector Social Development Agency and the Curico Regional Development Agency.

IICA acted at the request of national authorities to cooperate with the "El Huerton" school in Region VIII, and developed a study program on relations between El Huerton and the communities of Quilaco and Santa Barbara, in the Bio-Bio valley.

The most influential actions in Paraguay took the form of technical assistance for agencies of the Agricultural and Forest Educational Subsystem (DEAF). The DEAF Planning Office received reinforcement and in-service training. Preparations began on a medium-term plan for developing agricultural and forest education and for preparing specific projects to advance organizational, human, financial and physical features of the subsystem. This phase of the program converted the DEAF unit into a training and relief center

for personnel from technical, educational, agricultural and administrative institutions.

Program I also provided support to teachers and administrators of agricultural schools during this period. It completed a study of phase three of the agricultural educational project financed by the IDB, with special emphasis on demand and needs, costs, financing, projections and socioeconomic assessment.

PROGRAM II

SUPPORT OF NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE GENERATION AND TRANSFER OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Technological development in the countries of the Americas has varied significantly. Despite action taken by national research and technology transfer systems and the private sector, many countries show a deficit in agricultural production and productivity and have been unable to meet their demands for food and export products. Some of the causes of this failing are the fact that appropriate systems and technologies have not been adopted, especially for small-scale farmers; there is little political and economic support for developing agriculture; there is a shortage of studies and diagnoses to help orient future actions in this field; the different public and private institutions are operating disjointly, despite the similarity of their objectives; and little attention is given to experimentation, adaptation and adjustment of technologies generated in other areas but with potential for use at the national level.

OBJECTIVES OF PROGRAM II

General Objective

To support the countries in designing technology policies; in setting priorities and conducting research consistent with the real problems of development; in setting up an institutional system that will ensure continuity from the generation of appropriate technology, through to outreach and adoption by producers; in assigning functional responsibilities to the different institutions of the technology systems; and in improving their organizational structure for carrying out these duties.

Specific Objectives

a. To cooperate with the countries in defining national policies for the generation and transfer of technology, consistent with the problems and priorities of national development.

b. To support the countries in developing methodologies and institutional mechanisms by which organizational and operational structures can be analyzed (through self-analysis) and continuously updated, and that will facilitate the generation and transfer of technologies, with the participation of the farmers, on the basis of their own socioeconomic and ecological conditions.

c. To support the countries in developing mechanisms to facilitate the use of technological information at the national and international levels, and to foster collaboration and reciprocal cooperation for technology generation and transfer.

d. To support the development and use of methods of study and analysis that will encourage the participation of small-scale farmers in describing their own production systems, so that the development and transfer of technologies can be channeled toward optimizing the use of resources and services available to this group of producers.

e. To cooperate with the countries in developing ways to disseminate the technology generated so as to raise substantially the possibilities of adoption by farmers.

f. To promte and support experimentation on adapting and modifying technology for specific ecological areas.

g. To support the development and dissemination of technology for native products with high nutritional and economic potential.

STRATEGY OF PROGRAM II

To promote and support:

a. Mechanisms and processes for defining policies and priorities for more effective action by the institutions that generate and transfer technology.

b. The continuous organizational and operational upgrading of technological institutions according to the needs of the countries.

c. Reciprocal cooperation and coordination between national institutions in the different countries, and the international institutions, especially international research centers.

d. Staff training in technology, administration and management.

e. The coordination of public and private institutional efforts, including those of farmers and farmer organizations, in directing and implementing the technological process, from the identification of problems to the adoption of technology.

f. The development and dissemination of technology for specific areas and for native products with high nutritional and economic potential.

PROGRAM II ACTION

Area 1 - Central

The project "Specific IICA-Simon Bolivar Fund support of the master plan for integrated agricultural development of the Northern Transverse Belt" in Guatemala was completed during 1983. This project marked a substantial move toward technological progress in Guatemalan government agencies. Its major impact was felt in areas with nascent technology, where it introduced and provided new farm planning technologies, both for farmers themselves and for farm service institutions.

The project in Honduras entitled "Technical support for the agriculture and crop diversification research program of the Honduran Coffee Institute" worked on several fronts for the adoption of new technological methods.

Animal production research and technology transfer activities were in progress at the same time, together with training for technicians and ranchers, and support for the preparation of the National Livestock Research Plan.

The project in Mexico, "Strengthening the central agency of the technology generation and the transfer system," underwent specific modifications in response to changes in the country's socioeconomic situation and to guidelines established by national authorities. As a result, the project further narrowed its concrete field of interest and clearly defined its new technical responsibilities by redirecting its actions. The project is now known as "Strengthening the National Agricultural Research Institute in human resource training for implementing technology generation and transfer."

Program II continued to be active in Nicaragua, developing two important projects entitled "Support, design and evaluation of the crop technology transfer model," and "Technical support in production systems research for the Nicaraguan humid tropics." Research and training activities in crop technologies for the humid tropics produced major findings, despite the difficult situation reigning in the country. The findings were disseminated in instructional pamphlets on cacao, rubber, oil palm, peach palm, pineapple, plantain and cassava cultivation.

Another Program II concern in the Central Area was to develop a multinational project entitled "Reinforcement of a cooperative system of agricultural research mechanisms in the Central American Isthmus." The project, headquartered in Guatemala, directed its actions during the period toward livestock activities, specifically the development of dairy cattle, considered the region's weakest production line in terms of research and technology transfer.

Area 2 - Caribbean

The Government of Barbados received support in its agricultural diversfication policies through the project "Support of technology transfer for food crop production." The project identified the major problems affecting onion production and prepared thirteen papers useful in onion technology transfer. These were helpful in training farmer groups and government extension agents.

The project "Fruit development in Barbados" drew up a list of the island's most important fruit species, surveyed fruit producers, identified problems affecting production, and introduced citrus, avocado, mango, cherry and spondias cultivars. Trials were held on six varieties of papaya, and new techniques for nursery management were tested and introduced.

The project "Training, research and development of food crop production" in Grenada helped prepare a crop production course for the Miraben agricultural training school. It also trained thirty extension agents in methods for preparing production plans, and established experimental plots on small farms to test varieties of tomatoes, cabbage, carrots and hybrid corn for the rainy season.

The activities of the project "Reinforcement of organization and administration for establishing a coconut and oil palm research center" in Suriname included the preparation of a project document that examined and supported the proposal for construction and establishment of the center's laboratory, and a review and analysis of research projects by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Three projects, "Support for national technology generation and transfer institutions," "Support for the BRUMDEC project," and "Support for cassava and peanut production" were developed in Jamaica. While the latter project identified seventeen different cassava cultivars, simultaneous Program actions provided training for technical personnel and farmers in the development of appropriate technologies for cassava and peanut.

Area 3 - Andean

Program II in Bolivia continued the project "Support for technology generation and transfer in the framework of the Agricultural Development Project." In Colombia it implemented the project "Support for agricultural research," helping to restructure the Colombian Agricultural Institute. A second project, "Support for the

National Sugar Cane Center (CENICAÑA)," sought to improve technical cooperation efforts with private agricultural research institutions.

The project "Evaluation of tropical pasture grasses," implemented in Ecuador in the Napo-Payamino Experiment Station as part of the IDRC-Ecuador-IICA agrement, focused its operations on studying pasture management with cattle. Working relations with the International Tropical Agriculture Center (CIAT) were improved, and a specialist was assigned to promote actions as programmed.

Program II was active in Peru with the project "Support for the National Agricultural Research and Outreach Institute." In addition, the project "Research of Andean farming systems in campesino communities" evalated the most crucial problems affecting food crops in the area and proposed new means of technology adoption for changing and increasing traditional production levels for Andean campesinos.

The Program in Venezuela helped formulate the terms for a loan that will be requested from the IDB for a broad-scale technical support project, "Cooperation with MAC-FONAIAP in reorienting technology generation and transfer services." The National Agricultural Research Fund will implement this project.

A hemispheric project took place in the Andean Area, entitled "Design and application of a system to identify and rank problems and support projects for national agricultural technology generation and support institutions." This project is headquartered in Venezuela, and during 1983 it provided technical support to several projects that took place in the countries of the area, with special emphasis on project negotiation and formulation and technical follow-up. The project office also attended regional programming meetings and identified new actions for the countries. It signed multinational agreements for the Southern Cone and the Andean Area, including a pact for planning a Cooperative Agricultural Research Program for the Andean Zone.

Area 4 - Southern

The mosst important activity carried out by Progam II in Argentina was the project "Cooperation for regional agricultural coastal development." This project also received technical participation from the National Agricultural Technology Institute and the Argentine Association of Regional Agricultural Experimental Consorcia.

Program II provided Chile with technical cooperation through the projects "Support for technology transfer agencies" and "Advisory services for the National Agricultural Research Institute." Both projects focused on technology transfer, the former for small-scale farmers, and the latter for medium-sized and large farms.

The most important Program II project in Brazil, "Technical support for agricultural technology generation and transfer," cooperated closely with the Brazilian Agricultural Research Agency

(EMBRAPA) in identifying and recruiting the highest level professionals in this field. The project operated with external resources and attracted a high degree of national interest. Its actions provide a model for other similar experiences in IICA.

Program II also worked in Brazil to implement the projects "Technical cooperation with the Executive Commission of the Cacao Cultivation Plan (CEPLAC) in the physical and biological research program," particularly in developing new cacao cultivars, and "Technical cooperation with CEPLAC in the witches broom disease research and control program," with an emphasis on evaluation for witches broom resistance in germplasm collections made during exploratory expeditions to the Amazon Region.

Finally, in Paraguay, technical cooperation efforts of Program II were channeled into the project "Development of agricultural technology generation and transfer systems." A similar project in Uruguay carried out institutional support and reinforcement actions at the national level.

The "Cooperative agricultural research project, IICA-Southern Cone-IDB," headquartered in Uruguay and promoted and developed at the multinational level by IICA in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia (the latter a member of IICA's Area 3, Andean) met full expectations in 1983, with its breadth of agricultural development objectives. As a result, the participating countries and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), which finances the project, agreed to program a second operating phase, to consolidate the regional cooperative system.

PROTAAL PROJECT. TECHNICAL CHANGE AMONG SMALL-SCALE FARM PRODUCERS

The Cooperative Research Project on Agricultural Technology in Latin America (PROTAAL) began in May, 1980 with special funding from the Government of the Netherlands. Its central objective is to provide information for anayzing the technological process in this sector. Case studies were developed in Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador and Costa Rica, and when complete, they will furnish evidence useful in improving the management of the technological variable in rural development programs and projects.

Project activities in the countries were completed in June 1983, with the publication of documents in every country covered by the case studies. These documents analyze the problems inherent in the process of generating, disseminating, and adopting technology, both from the institutional standpoint, and in the view of small production units. The documents give a detailed account of the findings obtained and the methods used in the study. These documents then provided a basis for preparing summaries of the findings, that include additional considerations on technological policy that can be inferred from each case study.

Work continued after June 1983 to prepare and publish a document for comparative anaysis. It uses a comprehensive viewpoint to examine the role that the technological variable has played in the small farm sector. This study joins the other project documents to comprise the final report of the project.

PROGRAM III

CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The growing demand for food, foreign exchange and energy has increased the use of renewable natural resources to such a degree as to threaten their availability for future generations. Practices for resource use, management and conservation have been ignored, thus hastening erosion, desertification, loss of organic matter and leaching of nutrients. Causes of these phenomena include the lack of foresight in agricultural development plans, the shortage of inventories, research, and reliable information on the use and management of land and water resources, a population unaware of the need to conserve the environment, and the consequent need for trained personnel in the institutions and programs responsible for managing and protecting these resources.

OBJECTIVES OF PROGRAM III

General Objective

To cooperate with the countries in improving their institutional organization and upgrading the technical skills of national and regional agencies responsible for the conservation and management of renewable natural resources, especially soils, water (irrigation and drainage), forests and wildlife, for orienting their action and making it more effective.

Specific Objectives

a. To cooperate with the institutions responsible for the conservation and management of soils, water (irrigation and drainage),

forests and wildlife, as follows:

- Updating and broadening legal provisions and regulations to facilitate the use, conservation and development of renewable natural resources.

- Improving administrative and technical skills in national institutions responsible for the use, conservation and development of renewable natural resources.

- Improving or creating mechanisms for intersectoral and interinstitutional coordination among agencies working in this area.

- Performing agroecological zoning and inventories of natural resources, analyzing and processing the information generated, and preparing the diagnosis.

b. To cooperate with national and regional study and research centers in developing techniques and methods for the conservation and management of soils, irrigation, drainage, flood control, reforestation, erosion, environmental pollution, use and conservation of watershed basins and production systems suited to each ecosystem.

c. To cooperate in the training of professionals and technical personnel who work in the planning and implementation of programs, projects and activities related to the use and conservation of land, water (irrigation and drainage), forests, and wildlife.

d. To support the adaptation and expansion of curricula on renewable natural resources in universities and technical training centers, in the area of soil, water (irrigation and drainage), forests and wildlife.

STRATEGY OF PROGRAM III

a. To design, implement and evaluate integrated plans and multinational and national projects that cover ecologically similar areas or regions with common problems of soil, water (irrigation and drainage), forest and wildlife resources, which all the countries involved are interested in studying and solving.

b. To promote close ties and coordination between the Program and the operational bodies of existing treaties or agreements in major ecological regions. Examples include: the Amazon Cooperation Agreement, the Andean Pact, the Caribbean Common Market, the Central American Common Market, the La Plata Basin Treaty, etc.

c. To provide support to instiutions responsible for the conservation and management of renewable natural resources, including soil, water (irrigation and drainage), forests and wildlife, in:

- Defining policies and updating legal provisions and regulations in this field.

- Making institutional adjustments to improve the systems and mechanisms for planning, implementation and organization in the agencies responsible for the conservation and management of renewable natural resources.

- Improving or creating mechanisms of institutional, interinstitutional and intersectoral coordination among agencies working in this field, particularly in matters related to irrigation and drainage.

- Developing the skills needed to perform inventories and agroecological zoning of natural resourcs, and to analyze and process the information generated.

- Training and dissemination oriented toward the participation of farmer organizations in the conservation and management of natural resources.

d. To support study and research centers in developing techniques and methods for the conservation and management of soils, water (irrigation and drainage), forests and wildlife, and in designing appropriate production systems for the ecological and socioeconomic conditions of ecologically similar areas.

e. To provide training for professionals and technical personnel and to support institutions of formal education in updating their natural resources curricula on soil, water (irrigation and drainage), forests and wildlife.

f. To improve and develop mechanisms for exchanging information and personnel, and for providing reciprocal training between countries with common problems.

g. To maximize the use of technical resources and expertise from IICA's other programs, CATIE and national, regional and international agencies.

PROGRAM III ACTION

Area 1 - Central

A hemispheric project entitled "Agroclimatic action and zoning in Latin America and the Caribbean" was headquartered in Costa Rica. The project drew maps and quantified different climatic risks on the basis of climate data recorded through the meteorological network in each country. These actions then moved into countries representative of the different environmental conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Project achievements in 1983 included the publication of several documents: "Analisis de los riesgos climáticos para la agricultura en el Departamento de La Paz (Bolivia): Metodología y Resultados" (Analysis of climatic risks for agriculture in the Department of La Paz (Bolivia): methodology and findings), and "Agroclimatic study of Jamaica."

Technical cooperatin was also provided in Colombia, Haiti, Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The National Hydraulic Resources Institute and the Department of Soil and Water Conservation of the Secretariat of State for Agriculture (SEA) in the Dominican Republic benefited from Program III actions under the project "Reinforcement of the renewable resources conservation and management system." These two agencies received direct advisory services in project planning and formulation. As a direct result, the Program completed the design of policies and strategies for the Coordinating Committee for Agricultural Sectoral Planning, and presented national authorities with a project profile for drafting a land and water conservation bill.

At the same time, Program III completed a study on tomato yields and formulated a new soil conservation program for the Guayubin River watershed. The resulting document was prepared for submission to the SEA Land and Water Department. A similar study for protecting the Blanco River watershed was completed with the cooperation of specialists from Colorado State University in the United States of America, and was submitted to the Dominican Electric Company.

Area 2 - Caribbean

Technical cooperation in Haiti was provided to the Artibonite Valley Development Agency in staff training for the management and maintenance of irrigation and water use systems for specific crops.

Area 3 - Andean

Program III was active in Venezuela in the operating framework of the project "Technical cooperation with the General Sectoral Irrigation Office (DGSR)." The Program completed a technical analysis of methods for improving the administration, operation and development of irrigation projects, and this action was supplemented with training for DGSR technicians in the operation and protection of irrigation projects. IICA also took part in the Seventh Venezuelan Irrigation Field Day, and established criteria for technical cooperation with the National Hydraulic Laboratory.

The Program carried out an important multinational activity in the form of the Seventh Latin American Seminar on Irrigation, held in Santiago, Chile. The seminar was attended by 115 executives and technicians from eighteen countries in the Americas and Spain and from eight specialized international institutions in the world and

regional systems, interested in technical and financial cooperation for irrigation.

Area 4 - Southern

Work toward Program III objectives included several different projects in Brazil. Only the most outstanding features of these projects will be synthesized in this report.

The project "Technical cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior (MINTER) in the definition, coordination and implementation of national irrigation policy" provided a framework for IICA to offer advisory services to the MINTER Secretariat of Planning, the Superintendancy of Development of the Northeast, the Special Secretariat of the Southeast Region (SERSE), and other federal, state, regional and local agencies involved in developing irrigated agriculture.

The Program was also successful during the period in completing a review of the first national irrigation plan, concluding a draft irrigation bill for the country, contributing to the design of legal criteria on private irrigation and the use of public waters, and supporting MINTER in human resource training. Similarly, the Program completed a technical and economic evaluation of the Morada Nova irrigated district. It provided advisory services for the preparation of irrigation programs in the states of Alagoas, Bahia, Ceara, Paraiba, Piaui and Rio Grande do Norte. It prepared technical diagnostic studies on water resources for both the Northeast Project and the Regional Rural Development Program for Small-Scale Producers, in the same zone. Finally, it implemented two demonstration projects in San Juan del Piaui and Juazeiro.

The project was active in training services, directing four short courses and two technical meetings in Norte Fluminense, and organizing the implementation of twelve small-scale sugar cane irrigation projects in the Campos Region of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

The project "Technical cooperation with the San Francisco Valley Development Administration (CODEVASF) in the operation and maintenance of irrigation districts" placed high priority on the establishment of systems and controls for water distribution in the Juazeiro district of the state of Bahia. For this purpose, CODEVASF instituted 55 parcel control points in the irrigation canals of Manicoba, 234 parcel measuring structures for irrigation in the settlement area, and 74 similar structures in the area covered by agricultural concerns participating in the project. Similar actions were taken in the Curaca irrigation district, where the project cooperated with the Cotia Farm Cooperative.

Achievements were even more striking in the CODEVASF Third Regional Office. The production area was expanded from 6 000 to 19 150 has., the number of settlers grew from 256 to 748, and the

number of farm operations from four to 69. In the new Massangano irrigation district, 1 550 settlers should be established between 1984 and the end of the project.

A third irrigation project, "Technical Cooperation with the regional directors of the National Drought Control Department (DNOCS) in the operation and maintenance of irrigation districts," implemented in Calderon, Morada Nova and San Gonzalo, contributed by defining the technical functions of administrative and field personnel in the region, preparing infrastructure inventories for irrigation and drainage (in Calderon and San Gonzalo), and carrying out in-service training programs for staff members, mid-level technicians, administrative personnel and equipment operators in the irrigation districts.

The project "Technical cooperation with the MINAGRI national irrigated prairie use program in irrigated farming programs" prepared three demonstration projects on irrigation and drainage. Two of these were directed toward private producers. The third, for the Brasilia Agricultural School, covered 295 has. Basic networks were constructed on these parcels, topographic maps were prepared, calculations were made, and irrigation, drainage and agricultural water use systems were devised. In addition, the Program evaluated 26 irrigation projects and taught three courses on drainage, project writing and land use for irrigated prairies, attended by 95 people.

Program III performed several additional advisory activities in project and program preparation for irrigated agriculture in the framework of the project "Technical cooperation in agriculture with the Secretariat of Agriculture of Rio Grande do Sul." More specifically, support was provided to the Department of Plant Production through studies on water, soil, flora and topography. The purpose of these studies was to examine horticultural development in Tacari using furrow and spray irrigation methods. Demonstration areas were established in Arrcio del Conde and in the Experiment Station of the Secretariat of Agriculture in Capela. Additional technical analyses were carried out in Tacari (gravity irrigation), in the Rio Grande Rice Institute (horticulture) and in Sao Sepe (self propulsion system).

A similar proyect, "Technical cooperation in irrigation with the Secretariat of Agriculture and Production of the Federal District," culminated in various research projects on the evaluation and diagnosis of natural resources in the Federal District, the identification of irrigated areas, project feasibility, economic profiles, water planning, and partial preparation of the irrigation plan using special criteria for operating strategies.

This same Program III project provided advisory services to the Division of Agricultural Engineering of the Federal District Zoology and Botany Foundation. These activities led to the development of an integrated program for the use and management of renewable natural resources, responsible for the irrigation program.

With support from the Simon Bolivar Fund, the Program also conducted a project entitled "Technical Cooperation with the Secretariat of Agriculture of Rio Grande do Norte in implementing and operating the state irrigation program," which was completed in 1983. This project provided a context for the proposed establishment of an agency responsible for coordinating the operations of the State Agricultural Planning Commission, the Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Administration, the State Agricultural Research Administration, the Secretariat of Agriculture and the Integrated Agricultural Development Agency.

The project "Technical Cooperation in natural resources and irrigation" helped reinforce the technical capabilities of the Secretariat of Planning, Science and Technology of the state of Bahia, especially in planning and implementing projects for the use of renewable natural resources, and for small and medium-scale irrigation. For this purpose, the Program drew up nineteen maps on natural resources in the upper Contas River basin, established the resource potential of the Guanambi population center (Sertanejo Project), provided advisory services for the preparation of a study on the Bahia water supply, cooperated with the Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Agency in training Paraguacu project technicians in irrigation, installed four irrigation demonstration units in Seabra, Utinga and Wagner, and set goals for a state irrigation plan in the northeastern regional project of the state of Bahia.

The Program was active in the framework of another project, "Technical cooperation with national development agencies in programs to support irrigated agriculture." It carried out advisory services for the National Scientific and Technological Development Council (CNPq), the Brazilian Technical Standards Association, the Brazilian Irrigation and Drainage Association, the Brazilian Agricultural Research Agency (EMBRAPA) and other state and federal agencies.

This Program III project reviewed and selected seventy technical papers for presentation in the First Pan American Regional Conference on Irrigation and Drainage. It also negotiated a legal framework for cooperation documents that IICA signed with the Ministry of the Interior, the Superintendancy of Development of the Northeast, the National Infrastructure and Drainage Department, CODEVASF, SERSE and DNOCS.

Finally, the Program received cooperation from two specialists released by the Government of Spain and based in Brazil to develop the multinational project "Production Systems for the Amazon and other humid tropical areas (IICA-TROPICS Program)." In this framework, it provided technical assistance to the forest research program of the Agricultural Research Center for the Humid Tropics, under EMBRAPA. Particular emphasis was placed on conservation and management of secondary forests, research in nurseries, provenance studies, and forest inventory analysis.

The Program provided advisory services to help the Federal Agricultural Delegation of Para introduce a fruit nursery. The Secretariat of Agriculture of Deraima and the Emilio Goeldi Museum, which pertains to the CNPq, received assistance with biological studies. Another cooperative action in Brazil during the period was technical support for the Society for the Preservation of Nature and Culture in the Amazon.

Program III activities in Colombia focused on an analysis of the natural potential of native palm in Bajo Calima, for the purpose of developing an externally funded project. This project also gave technical cooperation for a multinational course on agroforestry research methods for the humid tropics of the Americas, offered by the Tropical Agriculture Research and Training Center (CATIE) in Cali, Colombia.

Program III in Uruguay made significant progress with the project "Promotion of a national program for the conservation and management of land and water." In pursuit of project objectives, the First National Workshop on Experimental Watershed Research took place. In addition, several studies were completed in conjunction with the Soil Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Office of Water Use and Management. These studies included a description of two hydrographic microwatersheds. Contributions were made toward improving irrigation in the country's northwest region, in an area covered by the Limited Irrigation Water Farming Cooperative. Advisory services were provided in a demonstration crop of potatoes and corn under irrigation in Tacuarembo. Finally, several documents and educational pamphlets were published on basic principles of soil and water conservation.

PROGRAM IV

ANIMAL HEALTH

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Livestock production and reproduction rates in Latin America and the Caribban are low in comparison with those of the developed countries. Modern international shipping facilities enhance the threat of infection and spread of African swine fever, hog cholera, equine and bovine piroplasmosis and anaplasmosis and their vectors, blue tongue, equine encephalomyelitis, bovine leucosis and other diseases. The problem is heightened by the limited capabilities of many countries for detecting and estimating the extent of damage caused by these diseases, which would enable them to design preventive measures necessary or coordinate and implement research and scientific exchanga programs.

OBJECTIVES OF PROGRAM IV

General Objective

To promote and support the countries in preventing and reducing economic loss caused by animal disease.

Specific Objectives

To cooperate with national institutions in developing capabilities to:

a. Identify, detect and estimate damage caused by the principal diseases.

b. Prevent, control and/or eradicate these diseases.

c. Plan, coordinate and implement programs for reducing the incidence and preventing the appearance and spread of the principal diseases.

d. Plan, coordinate and implement programs for research and the exchange of personnel and information on animal diseases.

e. Generate mechanisms for upgrading the physical, human and financial resources of plant protection institutions, according to the levels of responsibility that have been assigned them.

STRATEGY OF PROGRAM IV

To promote and support:

a. The updating and standardization of national and international legal provisions and regulations governing animal health.

b. The formulation, implementation and evaluation of multinational projects that involve economically important diseases of mutual interest to several countries.

c. The formulation, implementation and evaluation of high-priority projects at the national level.

d. The use of technical and human resources from other IICA programs from CATIE, and from national institutions with experience in this field.

e. Coordination with other international, regional and subregional entities of the inter-American and world systems including PAHO, OIRSA and FAO.

f. The operational and technical reinforcement of national institutions.

g. The organization and promotion of gatherings, seminars and other events for consultation and orientation, to establish guidelines for work and for high-priority actions.

h. The use of scientific associations for animal health, as a forum for studying health problems in the countries, the subregions and the hemisphere.

i. The participation of farmer organizations, field workers and the rural population in campaigns to control pests and diseases and in the promotion of quarantine measures.

PROGRAM IV ACTION

Program IV operates primarily thorugh multinational projects in each area. Below is a summary of the Program's activities and products.

Area 1 - Central

The project "Support for animal health actions in the countries of Central America" carried out multiple activities. The most important was the preparation of a screwworm eradication project for Central America and Panama, which was submitted for consideration by possible funding sources for implementation. During the year, the Program performed various technical studies in Central America on the prevalence of this pest. The studies demonstrated the feasibility of extending the scope of the screwworm eradication program from Mexico and the United States toward the Central American Isthmus.

A formal agreement was signed by IICA with the Government of Spain to obtain the professional assistance of a cooperating specialist from that country in support of differential laboratory diagnosis of African swine fever in the Central American countries. As an additional benefit of this activity, the heads of laboratory diagnosis in the countries were sent to Spain for special training.

In the context of this project, the Program provided specific support to the liaison office linking the Central American Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Network with a similar laboratory network in Mexico. It also provided technical support to the Animal Health Program in Guatemala and to the tick and torsalo project in Honduras, which was reformulated.

The multinational project "Support for animal health actions in the countries of Central America, Mexico and Panama" provided a working framework for making important progress during 1983 in establishing cooperation between the National Animal Parasitology Center of Mexico and Texas A & M University, in an exchange of tick control technology.

The Program was also active in Mexico, providing various means of support to the General Animal Health Office, the National Livestock Research Institute and the Veterinary and Zootechnology Medical School of the National Autonomous University.

Program IV in Panama completed a diagnostic study of animal health infrastructure in the Ministry of Agricultural Development. This will make it possible to formalize future technical cooperation actions involving areas and disciplines of high national priority.

A technician from the Dominican Republic was trained in exotic disease prevention. It will now be possible to develop cooperation activities to strengthen the country's emergency animal health infrastructure.

Area 2 - Caribbean

The most newsworthy event in the Caribbean area occurred in December 1983, with the completion of phase one of the project "Eradication of African Swine Fever in Haiti." This country should be declared officially free of the disease in 1984.

The country also began constructing a new veterinary diagnostic laboratory, slated for completion in 1984.

In carrying out this project, IICA received economic support from the Governments of the United States of America and Mexico. Cooperation was also forthcoming from the Governments of Canada and the Dominican Republic, and from FAO, all of which provided technical support personnel.

The United States Agency for International Development (AID) began the swine repopulation in Haiti by financing a project that IICA had prepared and that was estimated to last two years. The project began in September 1983. In addition, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) approved a loan for Haiti's swine repopulation, health surveillance and development of the swine industry.

The multinational project "Improvement of capabilities in the countries of the Caribbean to provide better veterinary services," a part of Program IV, completed a study on the prevalence of different serotypes of blue tongue virus. The study was very important for monitoring the movement of animals through the area. It was recommended that on-going studies, both in the Caribbean and in other zones of the Hemisphere, focus on isolating the disease virus.

The Program worked in tick control by preparing a prefeasibility analysis for Jamaica. Work began in Barbados to prepare a project pofile on control strategies. The Program in Saint Lucia completed a project profile for eradication of *Amblyomma variegatum* and developed sociological studies on the impact of this pest and of Dermatofilosis on local agriculture.

Program IV published initial studies for implementing a national screwworm eradication project in Jamaica.

A project was written in Grenada for constructing a diagnostic laboratory and quarantine facilities. In Suriname, support was given to formulate a project on livestock production.

Area 3 - Andean

The multinational project "Institutional reinforcement of animal health programs" carried out various actions for coordinating scientific projects in diagnostic laboratories, especially in Ecuador and Peru.

Program IV also provided technical support for bovine rabies control in the "Special Pichis Palcazu project" in Peru, and began studying a technical cooperation agreement for further support. Cooperation was given to the Peruvian Livestock Health Office, specifically in programs for the control and eradication of brucellosis and bovine tuberculosis in dairy production areas, and cooperation was begun with the Peruvian Association of Centers for Higher Education in Veterinary Sciences.

Several support actions were negotiated and carried out in Ecuador in areas identified as having high priority, including swine cholera, epidemiological surveillance, hemoparasites and reproducive diseases. Special cooperation was given for initiating efforts to evaluate the state of swine cholera in the country.

IICA signed an agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in Venezuela to reinforce the country's animal health program. Program IV was then in a position to continue the work of the Statistical Unit upon the arrival in 1984 of newly hired consultants in rabies, brucellosis and tuberculosis.

IICA supported the Office of Livestock Production of the Colombian Agricultural Institute, especially in disease control and diagnostic laboratories. It also cooperated with the Colombian Veterinary Products Company in preparing rabies vaccine.

Area 4 - Southern

The multinational project "Technical cooperation for animal health" provided special support to reinforce the National Animal Health Program in Brazil. In this context, it helped initiate operations of the Central Reference Laboratory in Pedro Leopoldo, and participated in preparing a development project for the national livestock support system. IICA was also present when the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and Parana were declared free of African swine fever.

Important actions were taken to prepare and implement various projects in different areas of the country for controlling ticks, screwworm and bovine rabies, and for introducing poultry health measures.

The Program was active in Uruguay, where it sponsored the Second Meeting of Directors of Diagnostic Laboratories in the Countries of the Southern Cone in October 1983. Arrangements were also made in this country for a laboratory development project and for a tick control project.

Activities in Argentina were successful with a project entitled "Cooperation in planning and the developing programs for the National Animal Health Service." By 1983, this project had received support from 35 consultants, and it was expanded to include special efforts for detecting residues in beef. This control measure is extremely important for meeting international market requirements.

The project began implementing a computerized epidemiological surveillance system, which should go into operation in 1984 in the province of Buenos Aires. It will operate under an agreement signed by the National Animal Health Service, La Plata University and IICA. Finally, actions were continued in Argentina's Regional Animal Health Training Center.

The Program provided special support to the effort in Chile to eradicate classic swine fever (hog cholera) through field work, the diagnostic laboratory and biological control.

A project was developed in Paraguay for the prevention and control of classic swine fever (hog cholera), infectious horse anemia, Newcastle disease and exotic diseases. Special progress was made in reinforcing institutional infrastructure, especially for the implementation of surveillance and quarantine services in airports and border stations.

PROGRAM V

PLANT PROTECTION

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Latin American and Caribbean countries are faced with the spread of pests, diseases, and weeds that affect basic food and export crops and exacerbate food, foreign exchange and energy needs. National plant protection institutions usually have limited levels of physical, human and financial resources with which to attain their objectives, but coordinated international action can help reduce the incidence and spread of these pests, weeds and diseases.

OBJECTIVES OF PROGRAM V

General Objective

To promote and support the efforts of the countries to prevent and reduce crop losses caused by pests, diseases and weeds.

Specific Objectives

To cooperate with the countries in expanding and improving their institutional capability to:

a. Update and standardize national and international legal provisions and regulations governing plant protection.

b. Identify, detect and assess the damage caused by major crop pests, diseases and weeds.

c. Plan, coordinate and implement programs for reducing the incidence and preventing the spread of major crop pests, diseases and weeds.

d. Plan, coordinate and implement research and technical exchange programs on crop pests, diseases and weeds.

e. Generate mechanisms for upgrading the physical, human and financial resources of plant protection institutions, according to the levels of responsibility that have been asigned them.

STRATEGY OF PROGRAM V

To promote and support:

a. The updating and standardization of national and international legal provisions and regulations governing plant protection (quarantine and pesticides).

b. The formulation, implementation and evaluation of multinational projects that involve economically important pests and diseases of mutual interest to several countries.

c. The formulation, implementation and evaluation of high-priority projects at the national level.

d. The use of technical and human resources from other IICA programs, from CATIE and from national and international institutions with experience in this field.

e. The operational and technical reinforcement of national and international institutions working in this field (OIRSA, FAO, CIP, NAPPO, CIAT, CIMMYT).

f. Coordination with other international agencies.

g. The organization and promotion of meetings, seminars and other events for consultation and orientation to establish working guidelines and priorities for action.

h. The organization of scientific associations for plant protection, that can provide a forum for studying plant health problems in the countries, the subregions and the hemisphere.

i. The participation of farmer organizations, field workers and the rural population in campaigns to control pests and diseases, as well as in quarantine measures.

PROGRAM V ACTION

The Eighth Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, held in April 1981, in Santiago Chile, approved a Resolution requesting IICA to improve coordination among international institutions to support plant protection actions in the western hemisphere. In response to this resolution, IICA, the European Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) FAO and the World Metereological Organization (WMO) held a coordination meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica in June 1983.

The meeting studied various fields with potential for coordination among organizations active in the field of plant protection. High priority areas of action were identified, and mechanisms were evaluated for increasing the effectivenes of regional organizations. Finally, a study was held of different ways in which these actions could help improve services in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The meeting adopted ten major resolutions on cooperation and information exchange among regional plant protection organizations. It also recommended that an ad hoc group be set up of FAO, IICA, the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC), the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO), the Caribbean Plant Protection Commission (CPPC), the Regional International Organization of Plant Protection and Animal Health Care (OIRSA) and the ad hoc Committee for the Southern Area. Lists were drawn up of major pests and diseases in the western hemisphere, and computerized systems were examined for potential use in processing and distributing information to harmonize legislation on pesticide use and fumigation standards. Other important subjects under discussion included an information exchange on germplasm, agrometereology, the production of Trichogramma in the western hemisphere, and training for plant protection professionals.

Actions had begun in 1979 to harmonize criteria for the labelling, ownership registration, confidentiality of information and patent rights on pesticides for Latin America and the Caribbean. The Plant Protection Program continued this technical process in each of IICA's four areas in 1983, with cooperation and support from the agrochemical industry. This was the first region in the world to carry out such an effort, and it was backed by Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.52(II-O/83) of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, which met in Jamaica in 1983.

Bibliographic reference material was prepared on blue mold of tobacco and witches broom of cacao, as a means of supporting and guiding research on plant protection problems. Technical reports were prepared on monilia of cacao, and three issues of the Plant Protection Program's Hemispheric Bulletin were released and circulated. Two textbooks were published in Spanish, the first on acarology (Acaralogía), and the second on setting maximum pesticide residue limits in agricultural produce (Metodología para el establecimiento de límites máximos de residuos de plaguicidas en productos agrícolas). In addition, the following technical reports were circulated: i) report of the meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee of plant protection directors, held in Caracas Venezuela in November 1982; ii) reports of meetings on pesticide harmonization, held in San Jose Costa Rica, Cartagena Colombia, Port-of-Spain Trinidad and Tobago, and Santiago Chile.

Area 1 - Central

The multinational project "Design and application of a system to identify and rank plant protection problems" provided a framework

for compiling and publishing legislative information on plant protection in the countries of the area. A seminar was held in Mexico, in October 1983, on high priority plant health problems in the area, including lethal yellowing of coconut, post-harvest losses, black sigatoka of banana, and moniliasis of cacao. In October 1983, the state of Guanajuato, Mexico was the site of a training course held with the active participation of the country's General Office of Plant Protection. It was attended by thirteen technicians from Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, the Dominican Republic and Mexico, and dealt with pesticide residues.

The program also worked with reciprocal technical training, an area in which it carried out a broad spectrum of actions. Staff members from the Plant Protection Office in Honduras traveled to Guatemala in August 1983 for special training in the Mediterranean fruit fly program. A specialist from the Plant Protection Office in Mexico visited CATIE in September 1983 for training in cacao moniliasis control. A specialist from the Plant Protection Office of Guatemala received professional training in integrated control in Nicaragua in November 1983, and nineteen employees of the Plant Protection Office of Nicaragua received training in integrated pest population control in July 1983.

The multinational project "Support for plant protection actions in Area 1" provided cooperation with the Plant Protection Department of Panama for the destruction of 872 hectares of banana infested with black sigatoka. An international symposium on Africanized bees was held in Guatemala in November 1983 and provided information on the state of beekeeping and on actions for preventing, controlling, and living with Africanized bees.

Area 2 - Caribbean

The multinational project "Support for plant protection programs in the Caribbean" investigated the incidence of pests and diseases of banana at the Orange Grove National Sugar Company in Trinidad and Tobago.

The Program compiled an extensive bibliography on insect pests affecting crops in the Caribbean. For this purpose, the economic impact of moko disease on the economy of Grenada was investigated. Initial contacts were made with the Danish Institute for Seed Pathology, to assist in developing a project in this field.

A paper was prepared in Barbados on onion crop diseases, so that a proposal could be made for expanding this crop. Barbados also hosted the Second Regional Plant Quarantine Training Program in July.

The Society for Plant Protection in the Caribbean held a meeting in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago in August 1983, attended by representatives from various countries throughout the area.

Area 3 - Andean

The multinational project "Support for plant protection programs in Area 3 - Andean" carried out an epidemiological study of coffee rust in Tingo María, Peru. In addition, an international course was held in Colombia in October 1983 on surveillance of plant protection problems in stored products, with the cooperation of the Plant Protection Division of the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA).

An evaluation was performed of insect populations, to assist the Plant Protection Program in Peru. Work began on a manual for the identification of pests and beneficial insects in corn crops.

In Bogota Colombia, the Program held a course on pesticide use and management, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Health and the Colombian Institute of Technical Standards. This course was designed for professionals from the five countries of the Andean Area. A course in Coroico, Bolivia on Mediterranean fruit fly control was attended by 25 agronomists as a means of supporting integrated agricultural development projects in that country. Support was received from the Agricultural Research Center of the Zulia region of Venezuela for first national course on black sigatoka of banana. I- was attended by 26 professionals from throughout the country.

An international course on integrated control was held in cooperation with FAO in Cali, Colombia,, during the first quarter of 1983. It provided training for 24 agronomists from Colombia, Cuba, Panama, Paraguay and the Dominican Republic, in integrated pest management for sugar cane, soy and rice crops.

The Program provided institutional support for the Agricultural Health Office of the Ministry of Agriculture of Peru, for updating border agreements on plant protection that regulate commercial trade with Chile, and for developing joint plant health campaigns. Twenty-five epidemiological maps were prepared in Peru, illustrating the geographic distribution of major plant health problems of cotton, sugar cane and cacao. A post-harvest loss map was also produced.

Institutional support to the Plant Protection Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Ecuador led to the submission of a project for developing technical assistance in plant protection. In Bolivia, a project for plant protection actions was completed for inclusion in integrated agricultural development efforts in Cochabamba, Beni and Potosi.

As in previous years, action in the Andean Area was coordinated with other international agencies, including JUNAC, the International Potato Center (CIP) and FAO. Technical cooperation actions were discussed, and agreement was reached with all these organizations.

Area 4 - Southern

Santiago, Chile hosted the annual meeting of the Regional Technical Committee and the ad hoc Committee in September 1983. These meetings provided a forum for setting program priorities in the region.

The multinational project "Support for plant protection programs in Area 4 - Southern" sponsored a regional course on plant protection inspection and quarantine, attended by seventeen professionals from Brazil and Paraguay.

The Program published an updated compendium of plant protection legislation in the countries of the region and circulated a compilation of pesticide legislation. It also promoted the signing of a bilateral agreement between Chile and Peru, for Mediterranean fruit fly control.

In Argentina, a technical cooperation agreement was signed by IICA and the National Plant Protection Service, and a working plan was drawn up. This agreement provided the framework for high priority actions in the field of information and documentation for plant protection.

Finally, IICA provided technical cooperation for developing and strengthening the Plant Protection Subsystem of Paraguay. Legal recommendations were made for restructuring the agency responsible for plant protection in the country and determining its level of authority.

PROGRAM VI

STIMULUS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTION

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

During the past decade, the problems of agricultural production in Latin America and the Caribbean have been exacerbated. The countries are having more trouble satisfying their needs for food, agroindustry, generating foreign exchange and replacing hydrocarbons. It is evident that their institutions have limited capabilities for designing and implementing programs and projects to foster production, and need to develop policies and incentives that will encourage investment and the adoption of technological change. These policies should be designed to streamline and liberalize credit procedures and specify amounts, interest rates, terms of payment and grace periods, and combine credit with other services like insurance and technology transfer.

OBJECTIVES OF PROGRAM VI

General Objective

To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the efforts of national institutions to promote the production of annual and perennial crops, livestock products, forestry products and agroenergy to meet nutritional needs, generate and save foreign exchange, encourage industrialization and replace hydrocarbons as a source of energy.

Specific Objectives

To help the countries in:

a. Developing institutional skills for identifying and gauging the minimum production factors and/or combinations thereof which should be made available to the producers.

b. Developing the skills of sectoral institutions for designing, preparing and implementing interdisciplinary and intersectoral programs and projects.

c. Developing the capabilities of the institutions for organizing, implementing and managing multicomponent programs and projects.

d. Adapting the physical, human and financial resources of the institutions for implementing multicomponent projects.

e. Developing effective fiscal incentive and risk management policies for production, to encourage investment in the sector and the adoption of technological change.

f. Strengthening the organization and coordination of public and private services which provide inputs for production, so as to ensure adequate quantity and prompt delivery.

g. Identifying and developing policies and mechanisms by which the member countries can completely or partially satisfy their hydrocarbon requirements with agroenergy substitutes.

h. Developing and strengthening sectoral credit systems, to upgrade amounts available, terms of repayment, and grace periods, through credit supervision, and integrating credit with other services, especially insurance and technology transfer systems.

i. Developing processes and mechanisms for the testing, dissemination and adoption of technology appropriate to the different production areas, and integrating these mechanisms into programs and projects to boost production.

STRATEGY OF PROGRAM VI

In consultation with the countries, and in support of national institutions:

a. To formulate policies for promoting production, and to define priorities among product lines and production areas.

b. To design and implement projects with a national, regional or multinational scope, promoting production and paying special attention to the commercial development of traditional and nontraditional product lines and agroenergy.

c. To incorporate one or more of the following elements essential to success, depending on the needs of each project: fiscal incentives, capital resources, crop credit insurance, technical assistance, technology appropriate to the working conditions of the farmers, timely credit and inputs at reasonable prices, market guarantees, support infrastructure, and the effective organization and management of farmers.

d. To place a special emphasis on actions of inter-institutional coordination, and to facilitate them through joint planning and reciprocal support.

e. To adapt production promotion projects according to the technical, administrative, financial and staffing possibilities of each country, taking the target group of producers into consideration.

f. To use seminars, workshops and other types of meetings for encouraging and facilitating the use of available technological know-how that is transferrable from public and private organizations in other countries and from international research and agricultural development centers.

g. To foster the production and use of agroenergy sources for replacing hydrocarbons, and to encourage reciprocal cooperation for promoting and facilitating the exchange of relevant experiences among the member countries.

PROGRAM VI ACTION

Area 1 - Central

As follow-up to past activities, support for the agricultural sector of El Salvador was continued by creating and consolidating new centers for purchasing breed cows that would otherwise have been sent to slaughter. The Program also published a preliminary study for preparing a medium-term livestock research plan, and taught two courses on management and planning of livestock enterprises.

The project "Support for introducing production lines formulated for the Zapotitan District," made possible with financing from the Simon Bolivar Fund, was concluded during the year. It brought important production advances to the Zapotitan Irrigation District, once the proposed technical alternatives had been adopted by a majority of farmers. IICA's National Office developed a new support project for this District and submitted it to the IDB for financial study.

A project planned for Honduras, "Formulating a National Livestock Development Plan," was not carried through due to a lack of diagnostic information. Nevertheless, the Program proposed a

series of short-term measures designed to promote livestock activities in the country. These measures included restructuring Ministry departments responsible for livestock and evaluating agricultural development legislation. All these measures were approved by national entities.

In December 1983, the project "Technical cooperation in designing and operating a Regional Module for Agricultural Production (MOREPRA)" was concluded in Panama. It was financed by the Simon Bolivar Fund. The evaluation showed significant gains by the project's three components, training, institutional coordination and technology transfer.

The training was designed for technical personnel and farmers involved in the project. Institutional coordination completed a conceptual study of the MOREPRA, defined its organizational structure and put it into operation. A poll was completed as a step toward technology transfer, and technological packages were designed and specially tailored to the needs of the agricultural and livestock sectors. The project then initiated the transfer of technology in eight pilot farms and fifteen secondary farms, encompassing more than eight hundred farmers. It also developed a data base project and organized a small library for technical personnel.

Financial support received in 1978 from the Agency for International Development (AID), IICA and the Secretariat of State for Agriculture of the Dominican Republic had been used to begin the project "Training for women in production and marketing (CAMPROMER)" in 1978. This project was designed to motivate rural women to improve production of various goods at the small farm level.

By 1983, the CAMPROMER project was promoting educational campaigns to improve the nutritional standards of the population in selected areas, new food products were introduced into the areas to achieve this end. The project assisted in the use of appropriate technology to increase production in the pilot areas and generated an on-going teaching process using audiovisual presentations, written materials, and information on women's organization. The methodology resulting from these experiences was quickly systematized by the relevant organizations of the Secretariat of State for Agriculture and adopted for the rest of the country.

COOPERATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE PROTECION AND MODERNIZATION OF COFFEE CULTIVATION (PROMECAFE)

PROMECAFE is a cooperative multinational project of IICA and the countries of the Central American Isthmus, Panama, Mexico and the Dominican Republic, which operates in cooperation with CATIE and OIRSA. Its purpose is to protect and modernize regional coffee cultivation and thus promote the socioeconomic improvement of the population working with this important agricultural production system.

In 1983, the five years originally scheduled for PROMECAFE operations came to an end. The Advisory Committee, made up of representatives from all the countries, signed an additional protocol to the agreement, extending the program for five more years.

PROMECAFE actions during the year were funded by the countries and with a donation from the United States (AID-ROCAP). With this funding, eighteen technical documents and three informational bulletins were published. Forty-eight different training activities benefitted 1 287 technical people in the area. Program specialists organized 29 different advisory actions, and major research took place.

The most important research was the evaluation of 98 rust resistant coffee varieties in CATIE. Construction was completed on the Coffee Tissue Cultivation Laboratory and on a building for processing small seed samples. PROMECAFE took part in 39 different research projects, some independent and others with national agencies, and successfully sponsored the Sixth Latin American Coffee Production Symposium in Panama, attended by nearly one hundred people.

In conjunction with national institutions, epidemiological experiments on coffee rust were designed and conducted in Costa Rica (CATIE), El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

PROMECAFE experts participated in several technical talks on varied subjects at seminars on the management and control of coffee rust for the following organizations: the Honduran Coffee Institute in Honduras; the General Office of Agricultural Technology and the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform in Nicaragua; the Salvadorean Coffee Research Institute (ISIC) in El Salvador; and the International Convention of El Zamorano alumnae in the Dominican Republic.

Advisory services and support were given for the acquisition of laboratory equipment for ISIC and equipment for weather stations in Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador.

The Program prepared a document for distribution to the countries entitled "Control de la Roya del Café en Centroamérica"

(Coffee rust control in Central America), containing a plan of action for 1983 to 1986. It also published a thesis entitled "Evaluación de cuatro equipos de aspersión en tres pendientes de terreno para el combate de la roya del cafeto" (Evaluation of four sprinkler systems on three different slopes for coffee rust control).

The Program obtained information on three countries for developing maps of coffee growing regions, and the map for one of these countries (Costa Rica) was completed. In a joint effort with CIDIA, it compiled a coffee research inventory for Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic. The information was stored in IICA's computer and made available for distribution to coffee institutes in the countries.

Area 2 - Caribbean

The project "Increasing small farmer production and productivity," implemented in Guyana, placed more land under production during the year. This was the direct result of technical cooperation, including technological know-how, management, inputs, and the development of necessary infrastructure. During 1983, the project continued to train farmers and created six model units to demonstrate the advantages of the new crop handling methods.

Other technical support activities in the Caribbean area included work with fruit production in rural Haiti. Training for national personnel engaged in fruit orchard expansion, genetic resources and fruit reproduction centers was completed successfully. Additional technical documents covered such topics as production analysis and distribution of mangos.

IICA worked with the government of Jamaica in the project "Assistance to agricultural diversification programs," especially in the preparation of several project profiles for areas of high priority to national authorities. These included the spice development program, the artesanal fishing development program and the program for the diversification of sugar cane areas.

In Suriname, the project "Cooperation to reinforce the institutional structure of the animal production program" produced an evaluation of the livestock subsector. This included a study on livestock raising, meat production and animal health, and training in these areas was provided for professional personnel involved with the project. Program VI was also active in Trinidad and Tobago, where it provided technical assistance and developed recommendations for the development of a project to rehabilitate cacao.

Area 3 - Andean

In Bolivia, the Hemispheric Crop Credit Insurance project helped create the Bolivian Agricultural Insurance Agency (ASBA). By its fourth years of operation, the agency had covered 1 211 small-scale farmers cultivating fourteen different products with

Crop Credit Insurance, 94 farmers insuring their cattle herds, and 1 644 farmers who took out insurance to cover their outstanding loans in case of their death.

The project's scope extended over several geographic zones in the country. The insurance covered the Pocona integrated agricultural development project, the Cochabamba project for imported livestock, wheat in Santa Cruz, and soybeans in Yacuiba, and produced additional benefits for small farmers in the La Paz, Cochabamba, Potosi and Tarija departments.

In Colombia the Program used financial support from AID and technical support from the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA) to develop the project "Training for rural women in production and marketing." The project, which was completed in 1983, established new mass communication methods for technology transfer to rural women.

The project "Supporting the dairy promotion program," implemented in Venezuela, focused its technical expertise on the identification and characterization of breed herds. It also studied areas of possible expansion where IICA's actions in this area could be extended. The signing of the MAC-FONAIAP-IICA agreement was instrumental for the technical development of the project, which was thereby incorporated into the National Agricultural Research Fund project (FONAIAP).

Area 4 - Southern

The project "Cooperating on the agroenergy program of the Ministry of Agriculture" was implemented in Brazil. This project, carried out in collaboration with the Agroenergy Coordinator, developed several demonstration tests on replacing petroleum derivatives. It concluded the technical and economic evaluation of four alcohol microdistilleries and finalized a study of the operation of biodigestor systems installed by the Brazilian Rural Extension and Technical Assistance Administration (EMBRATER). In 1983 this federal agency had put 1 200 biodigestors into operation and set up 57 observation units 280 demonstration units, and had provided training for 720 technicians.

The project also took part in trials on the use of gasohol for running irrigation systems and supported sugar cane waste pulp and charcoal residue studies, the installation of 257 demonstration units using draft animal farm machinery, the training of seven hundred technicians and three thousand farmers in the use of simple equipment, and activities of rural hydroelectric microstations (up to 100 Kw).

The cultivation of sunflower, rapeseed, papaya and other oilseed plants with energy potential was promoted along with plant nursery construction. In the technology transfer area, research on alcohol producing biomass was supported, advisory services were given on the development of the energy forest program.

The project "Technical cooperation with the Superintendancy of Borracha (SUDHEVEA) for implementing a rubber program (PROBOR)" has caused significant impact on the work of latex extraction, carried out by rural workers locally known as seringueiros. The project was begun in July 1980, in conjunction with SUDHEVEA, the Settlement Agency of the State of Acre (COLONACRE), the State Secretariat of Culture and Education, the Acre Rural Workers Syndicate, and the Acre State Secretariat of Health.

Two extracted latex classification units were established, and personnel were trained to operate them. The project also contributed to the adoption of ribbed smoked sheet production technology and helped build physical plants and social infrastructure (rural schools, processing centers, seringueiro associations) necessary to improve rural well-being in the region. Forty projects were financed for installing small industrial plants needed for the "ribbed smoked sheet" system, and training was provided on marketing methods and product sales.

Another project in Brazil was "Multinational cooperation in Agroenergy." The project, approved by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture in 1982, was designed for implementation in conjunction with the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE). In 1983 the project cosponsored the Third Latin American Seminar on Bioenergy, held in Guatemala. Project specialists took part in several meetings on fuel alcohol held by GEPLACEA.

The project also contributed to organizing the First National Agroenergy Seminar in Venezuela and the Gasification Seminar in Costa Rica. Project research results were reported at the following technical events: Energy in Central America (Costa Rica), Energy Planning (Colombia), the Meeting on Fuel Alcohol (Brazil), and the Meeting of Experts on Energy Cooperation among Organizations of Integration and Cooperation (Brazil).

MULTINATIONAL CROP CREDIT INSURANCE PROJECT

Since August 1978 the Institute, with funds from the Agency for International Development (AID), has implemented a Crop Credit Insurance project in Panama, Ecuador and Bolivia. It was designed to give technical assistance and conduct research to determine the impact that insurance would have on farms, the financial system and the agricultural sector. It was also intended to provide useful information for facilitating the management of the insurance agencies.

The project helped strengthen the Panamanian Agricultural Insurance Institute (ISA), which began operations in 1976. By the 1982-1983 period, the ISA was coveraging a total of US$16.5 million in diverse agicultural and livestock products.

Ecuador's National Insurance Institute (CONASA), which was created with support from the project, expanded its field of action to over 1 900 hectareas (mostly small and medium-sized farms) and introduced livestock insurance. In 1983, the project completed a study to measure how the insurance program helped stabilize farmer income and induce technology adoption. It also improved debt repayment levels for financial institutions by providing protection from partial or total crop losses caused by natural disasters and resulting in delinquent loans.

This study led to mathematical models, which were also applied in Panama. They proved useful in insurance and credit portfolio management designed to increase services available to agricultural producers.

The crop credit insurance project, in a joint effort with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), finished preparing a text entitled "Riesgos y Seguro Agrícola - Temas de Discusión y Política" (Agricultural insurance and risk; subjects for debate and policy), which summarizes some of the papers presented by the two institutions at a conference held in San Jose, Costa Rica.

In February 1983, the Inter-American Seminar on Agricultural Insurance and Credit was held in Panama with the cooperation of the Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE) and the Panamanian government. The event was attended by ninety participants from fourteen countries and various international banking organizations.

PROGRAM VII

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND AGROINDUSTRY

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean face serious obstacles to achieving an efficient and sustained food supply. They include imbalances in the supply and demand of foodstuffs and the fact that agricultural exports are generally limited to a few traditional product lines and occasional surplus. Such obstacles place limitations on efforts to expand markets and achieve diversification. To this must be added the inadequacy of infrastructure for storage, preservation and agroindustrial processing of food and raw materials. This is frequently caused by a lack of price and marketing policies, and the difficulty involved in concerting efforts among countries for marketing their agricultural and forest products at the sub-regional, regional and world levels. Other problems are the dispersion and poor organization of smalland medium-scale farmers, the seasonal nature of production and the absence of alert services to signal the need for adjustments to changing conditions on domestic or external markets.

OBJECTIVES OF PROGRAM VII

General Objective

To support national, subregional and regional systems for the marketing and industrialization of agricultural and forest products, in order to stabilize supply and demand and sustain acceptable prices for producers and consumers, promote food security, ensure that products will be available to meet domestic and export needs, and develop measures that will prevent discrimination against specific groups of producers and consumers.

Specific Objectives

a. To design and implement marketing systems able to meet the requirements of quantity, quality and service posed by a rapidly growing urban population.

b. To improve planning and implementation skills in public agencies responsible for monitoring the efficient operation of national marketing and agroindustry systems, and in charge of generating and implementing integrated policies for the production, processing and marketing of agricultural products.

c. To reinforce the action of regional and subregional systems through concerted efforts by various countries for marketing exportable foodstuffs, produce and raw materials of agricultural origin.

d. To design and implement strategies to prevent marketing systems from discriminating against specific groups of producers or consumers.

STRATEGY OF PROGRAM VII

a. To promote coordination among the public sectors for agriculture, industry and marketing, in order to develop policies for domestic supply and for promoting exports.

b. To help improve analytical and methodological design skills in economic and sectoral planning agencies in the areas of price policy, food distribution, market forecasting and penetration, inventory management, storage of perishable items, farmer organization and agroindustrial development.

c. To work with public and private entities for rural development, agrarian reform and the establishment of cooperatives, by designing and promoting marketing strategies for inputs and products so as to improve the terms of trade for smalland medium-scale farmers.

d. To support agencies for subregional integration, including SIECA, CARICOM, the Cartagena Agreement, and the La Plata Basin Treaty, in establishing appropriate mechanisms for information and alert services on the current and potential demand for traditional and nontraditional products.

e. To work with national marketing agencies in designing and implementing price and market information systems.

f. To support regional systems (SELA/ALADI and FAO) and subregional systems (SIECA, CARICOM, the Cartagena Agreement, and the La Plata Basin Treaty) in their efforts to penetrate and develop foreign markets for the region's products.

g. To support the promotion of effective mechanisms for coordination between the public and private sectors, to make the marketing and industrialization of agricultural commodities more efficient.

h. To establish regional, subregional and national training programs in marketing, for improving the analytical and operating skills of professional staff in national agricultural marketing agencies.

PROGRAM VII ACTION

Area 1 - Central

Program VII continued providing technical cooperation to the Secretariat of Water Resources (SARH) and the Secretariat of Trade and Industrial Promotion (SECOFI) of Mexico, through the project "Support for the SARH General Office of Agricultural Economics, in formulating and implementing marketing policies." The Program helped to train technical personnel, particularly in methods for developing technical assistance programs.

Studies were completed in Mexico on alternatives for installing bulking centers in twenty states throughout the nation, and training in this area was provided for ten regional coordinators. A manual was written on methodological procedures for alternative studies of bulking centers and was made available to national authorities.

Actions continued in Nicaragua under the project "Study and review of a market information system and market research methods." The project "Reinforcement of the national marketing system," begun in the Dominican Republic in 1975, completed various actions during the year in the areas of research, information, training and planning, and for this purpose received special technical support from the National Price Stabilization Institute, which hosted a training program.

The Program also directed training activities for over two hundred national technicians and published fifty different studies on agricultural marketing.

An equally important part of Program action in the Dominican Republic during the period was the preparation of a diagnostic study of the agricultural marketing system in the country and the formulation and implementation of the CENSERI project to develop Integrated Regional Service Centers. This project facilitated the installation of forty marketing support centers for small-scale farm producers.

Area 2 - Caribbean

The Program carried out an experimental project, "Marketing for small-scale producers," in Barbados, and it attracted considerable

interest from national authorities. It also completed the project "Assistance for the agricultural marketing system to reduce post-harvest losses," in Grenada.

Area 3 - Andean

The two projects carried out in Colombia, "Reinforcement of agroindustry outreach and development" and "Support for the Integrated Rural Development Program (DRI-PAN)," made considerable progress in 1983. IICA combined its technical cooperation activities with efforts by government and private institutions active in the field of marketing and agroindustry. In the first of these two projects, Program VII worked with the Federation of Coffee Growers to review five-year agroindustry plans for seventeen diversification committees, and helped them prepare their marketing programs.

The Program also cooperated with the Agricultural Sector Planning Office in organizing and programming agroindustry. It coedited two case studies and supported training for 147 professionals in four courses on the principles of agroindustry.

The Program in Venezuela carried out technical activities in the project "Support for the agricultural marketing subsystem of the Agricultural Marketing Administration."

Area 4 - Southern

The Program in Chile provided technical cooperation to the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Confederation of Agricultural Cooperatives (COOPAGRO). IICA's activities in the Ministry took the form of a project entitled "Support for the Ministry of Agriculture in establishing information systems on agriculture exports," which succeeded in tracing the variables that characterize the country's economic flows. This supplied the Program with an analytical basis for carrying out retrospective studies on Chilean agricultural and forest exports during the past ten years, the destination of these exports in other countries of the Americas, changes and developments in FOB prices, identification of export channels, and the presence or lack of national export protection measures.

The second project, "Marketing strategy for agricultural producers, IICA-COOPAGRO-MINAGRI," completed studies on the major problems affecting COOPAGRO exports and alternatives and strategies for solving them. The information compiled in project studies was further enhanced by study tours from leaders and technicians of confederations in Brazil and Uruguay.

The project "Reinforcement of the institutional marketing subsystem" in Paraguay worked with the Office of Agricultural Economics of the Ministry of Agriculture to complete several studies on international price forecasts for soybeans and cotton, on the price formation process for vegetables, and on potential fruit and vegetable demand by different consumers. A research project carried out by the Program and the Asuncion Supply Center yielded major

findings on demand patterns, ties of dependency,and forms of negotiation between producers and shippers. These activities were widely disseminated in a training course attended by 23 technicians. In a later phase, the Program issued a proposal for an agricultural market organization system in Paraguay.

The Program's base country, Uruguay, participated in a project entitled "Analysis of export potential for nontraditional extensive agricultural products." At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, this project completed several feasibility studies on wheat, barley, onions, tomatoes and other exports. The studies began by designing a specific methodology for defining export capabilities presently available in the country.

The Program also provided technical cooperation to the Limited Rural Development Agricultural Cooperative in preparing a marketing project. It cooperated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in studying a model market, and provided technical support for the Tacuarembo Municipal Intendancy in designing a marketing program for small and medium-scale farmers.

PROGRAM VIII

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Socio-political situations in the region have led to unsatisfactory income distribution and low employment levels and standards of living in the rural environment, which have had a serious effect on the countries. Rural dwellers have severely limited opportunities for participation, training, organization and access to the means of production. Productive resources, especially land, are poorly distributed and access to them is difficult. The minifundia system continues to exist, and programs for farmer outreach and organization as a means of bringing about change are inconsistent. There are few opportunities for rural women or youth, and many national rural development policies are inconsistent in content and in their relationship with overall development.

OBJECTIVES OF PROGRAM VIII

General Objective

To cooperate with the national institutions in defining and implementing policies and programs leading to an efficient and effective process of integrated rural development, in accordance with the characteristics and policies of each Member State expressing interest in this Program.

Specific Objectives

To cooperate with the countries in,

a. Developing policies, models and systems that will streamline agrarian reform, in accordance with the economic, social and political situation in Member States expressing interest.

b. Designing projects that possess the physical, technical, social, human, organizational and service components needed for achieving integrated rural development and the participation of beneficiaries.

c. Promoting, designing and testing methods of outreach, training and organization for young people, producers, women, and rural families as a whole, for productive and service purposes, in order to increase their income, employment and participation in decision making in integrated rural development projects that are compatible with the economic, social, political and institutional conditions in the Member States.

d. Training personnel for outreach, training and organization of the rural population.

e. Developing institutional capabilities for planning, coordinating, organizing and implementing projects with the full, active participation of institutions from inside and outside the agricultural sector, and of beneficiaries of the rural development process.

f. Cooperating with the countries to develop the human resources needed for managing and implementing integrated rural development projects.

g. Organizing rural family members into associative production and service enterprises, in accordance with their needs.

STRATEGY OF PROGRAM VIII

To promote and support national institutions in:

a. Implementing systems to develop agrarian reform plans and programs in the legal and socio-political framework of each Member State expressing an interest.

b. Designing, preparing and implementing projects for integrated rural development, compatible with relevant national guidelines and policies.

c. Establishing forms of outreach and organization that include the effective participation of producers, young people, women and rural families, in order to increase their income and employment and incorporate them into the process of agricultural development and rural well-being in their countries.

d. Training institutional personnel and rural family members in the joint preparation and implementation of rural development plans and projects that allow for associative forms of organizing production and services, appropriate to the economic and social situation of the Member States.

e. Designign mechanisms for institutional and intersectoral coordination for the implementation of integrated and regional rural development projects compatible with the political and administrative conditions of each country.

f. Promoting and organizing institutions responsible for directing nonformal educational programs and extension and community development services, in order to establish specialized units to channel and guide the process of participation by beneficiaries in plans and projects for rural development.

g. Selecting and using successful rural development efforts and projects to achieve a demonstration effect of national, interregional and international scope.

h. Developing the reciprocal exchange of information and experiences among countries, international, regional and subregional organizations, and specific programs in the field of development.

PROGRAM VIII ACTION

Area 1 - Central

The project "Support for the national program of agricultural enterprises for young people" was active in 1983, cooperating with production enterprises made up of young people in Costa Rica through an analysis and evaluation of the agencies involved in this development effort. The project's diagnostic study selected the National Youth Cooperative Program as a counterpart agency with which to carry out a demonstration project to develop a methodology for establishing and consolidating youth cooperatives in Santa María de Dota. Cooperation also took the form of technical advisory services and staff training.

The project "Support for the development of agrarian reform enterprises" in El Salvador directed training actions for national technicians. The project "Support for the Training Division of the Human Resources Educational Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food" in Guatemala organized several training courses. The first, on project preparation and evaluation, was attended by 42 people; the management by objectives course had thirty participants, and food preservation, eighteen. The project cooperated with the National Forest Institute and its Human Resources Training Unit by carrying out three courses on fuelwood production techniques, attended by ninety people, and it held seven 4-H Club campouts, attended by forty club members.

Another Program action in Guatemala was the project "Support for the FEDECOVERA Campesino Organization." This project completed a working diagnosis of FEDECOVERA and prepared a preliminary target study of the Chirripec, Coban and Alta Verapaz enterprises. The project trained 26 technicians from the Secretariat of Agricultural Planning (SPA) and FEDECOVERA, drew up a study on land use potential, and developed agricultural projects on cardamom, flowers, livestock and coffee. A training program using the experimental laboratory teaching technique was held in the San Juan Argueta Cooperative of the Department of Solala, and was attended by eight technicians from the SPA and 86 from the cooperative. The activity was so successful that it attracted requests for other experimental laboratories, which were held in the communities of Las Chapinas and Canales, in the Monterrey Settlement of the Department of Mazatenango.

Institutional action in Honduras was branded a success during 1983. New projects for education, the rural family, livestock, torsalo and tick control, and livestock inspection were discussed and finalized, and the Program completed a project entitled "Support for the National Agrarian Institute (INA) in the formulation and implementation of a program for small investment projects in the agrarian reform sector," with support from the Simon Bolivar Fund.

With this project, it was possible to train national personnel, develop working methodologies and foster closer technical relations between INA and the Higher Economic Planning Council for project development. The Secretariat of Natural Resources and the National Agricultural Development Bank also helped promote operational reinforcement activities, and IICA's FORGE project received support in implementing a managerial training system for farmers.

The Program continued to hold training activities for staff members of the Social Development Office and for organized farmer groups, as a part of the project in Panama, "Technical cooperation in farmer organization and training for regional rural development." The project used the theoretical framework developed by the Training and Study Program on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development for the Central American Isthmus and the Dominican Republic (PRACA), which also provided funding.

The project in the Dominican Republic, "Technical cooperation for the development of an area of 20 000 hectares in Monte Cristo province," provided training for a team of technicians and farmers that had been set up to work in problem identification and basic project preparation at the farm level. Guidelines were developed for pasture management and sorghum and corn cultivation, and substantial progress was made in a program to train farm children in how to take part in the work of the farm by learning more about livestock and pasture management and production recordkeeping.

The second Program project in the Dominican Republic was entitled "Technical cooperation with the Secretariat of State for Agriculture in consolidating associative reproduction projects." This

project completed the preparation of a national information system and inventory of farmer organizations. In addition, training manuals for SEA personnel were completed, progress was made in designing farmer organization models for production and marketing projects at the field level, and cóoperation was provided to the PROCAMPO Interdepartmental Coordination Council.

Finally, a project in the Dominican Republic entitled "Support for the Planning Office of the Dominican Agrarian Institute" formulated new methods for selecting agrarian reform areas in the country. It finished compiling basic information on one of these areas and performed a typification of the others. These Program and national activities resulted in the preparation of profiles and the final design of agricultural development projects for improving and systematizing land and water use; rehabilitation, maintenance and processing of coffee; farmer organization and training; physical infrastructure and services for settlements; and rubber development and processing.

Multinational Project

TRAINING AND STUDY PROGRAM ON AGRARIAN REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE CENTRAL AMERICAN ISTHMUS AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (PRACA)

In November 1971, Panama was the site of IICA's Sixth Regular Meeting of Agrarian Reform Executives on the Central American Isthmus. The directors of national agrarian reform agencies in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama gathered together and signed an operating agreement to establish the Training and Study Program on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development for the Central American Isthmus (PRACA).

The agreement was ratified in 1976, and in 1979 the Dominican Republic added its name. The agreement was again renewed in 1981, extending implementation until 1986.

In 1983, in Honduras, PRACA held its first technical meeting on small rural development projects, attended by 65 area technicians. The Seventeenth Meeting of Agrarian Reform Executives made a decision was made to reactivate PRACA, and discussion of the project's general future led to the development of a multinational project profile reflecting a new orientation.

Multinational Project

REINFORCEMENT OF MANAGERIAL SKILLS IN ASSOCIATIVE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION ENTERPRISES (FORGE)

A total of six thousand associative agricultural production enterprises (AAPC) were established in Latin America and the Caribbean during the 1960's and 1970's. These enterprises have different characteristics in the various countries of the region.

The AAPC is a new type of operation that provides considerable advantages over other means of organizing production. Briefly described, it provides a way to reach an optimal combination of economic growth and equitable distribution of income, together with meaningful participation in company decisions by farmers who otherwise would control little or no economic resources.

AAPC management is one of the crucial barriers to economic, financial and social success in the enterprises. The groups continue to find that their worker-managers are not skilled enough to maximize levels of participation and efficiency.

The purpose of FORGE is to improve managarial skills in the AAPC's by training technical advisors from public institutions and from secondand third-degree organizations. The project also helps establish specific units for training and advisory services in farm management.

FORGE is financed by the European Economic Community (EEC), the Government of France and IICA. The project is oriented toward improving managerial skills in associative enterprises located in Costa Rica, Panama, Nicaragua and Honduras. It has a three-year duration.

FORGE went into operation in 1983 and established a National Commission in each country to guide project actions. These commissions are made up of representatives from various agencies involved in organizing and training small-scale farmers.

The project began its work by training 425 national technicians in management skills, with an emphasis on inventory control and analysis of productive resources in the enterprise. It also worked on planning resource use, in order to improve income and standards of living for enterprise members. Technician training was expanded to include accounting records and analysis for managerial decision making.

Following their training, the project technicians provided technical assistance in managerial skills to 265 associative enterprises in the four project countries, and training began for 1 455 enterprise members in production planning, recording systems,

and use of records for decision making. Nine farm management training and counselling units were established in national institutions responsible for technical assistance to associative enterprises, to further these actions.

Area 2 - Caribbean

The project in Jamaica, "Strengthening rural development programs thourgh human resource development," met a request from the Things Jamaican agency to develop and test a pilot manual entitled "Marketing Hints for Jamaican Craftworkers." The booklet was then distributed to five thousand craftworkers in the country. The Program also held a training course for three hundred craftworkers and seventeen instructors from Things Jamaican, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Construction, the National Development Foundation, the Bureau of Women's Affairs and the Association of Girl Guides.

Area 3 - Andean

The Program in Bolivia ran three projects in 1983: "Integrated regional agricultural development in the highlands," "Integrated regional agricultural development in the tropics," and "Support for integrated regional development in the valleys." The major achievement of these projects was the completion of a feasibility study on Integrated Agricultural Development Projects (PDAI's) in Potosi, Beni and Cochabamba.

These feasibility studies were prepared by the project executive committees, with technical support from Program staff. Benefits accrued to approximately five hundred families in the PDAI areas, and technical personnel were trained in credit, insurance and marketing services and technical assistance. The Program focused on augmenting production by cooperating with two hundred potato farmers, and it completed a feasibility study on potato production and storage, which benefited 1 100 Potosi farmers.

The Program in Ecuador worked in the context of the National Development Plant approved by the federal government, through the project "Technical cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture's community development projects." This project provided a means of meeting the objectives set down in the SEDRI-IICA agreement, expanded in 1983 to include sectoral PDRI rural development projects in Tres Postes, Playas del Higueron and Cañas. The project provided a operating framework for project formulation and management activities, methodology design, use of new mechanisms, marketing, and technician training for the action units.

In October, SEDRI and IICA signed an additional agreement for the Institute to provide technical assistance to the PDRI's in Puerto Ila-Chone and Quininde-Malimpia-Nueva Jerusalem, with funding from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. IICA's action, which took place in the framework of the project "Technical cooperation with MAG community development projects," produced a broad plan for scheduling the implementation of 22 Marginal Rural Development Fund (FODERUMA) projects and for methodology design, financial management, community management, information, evaluation, and training for sixty national technicians.

The project "Training in the principles of self-management in thirteen agricultural cooperatives in Cayambe and Pedro Moncayo counties" continued to train technical personnel responsible for advising and supporting cooperatives, and farmers with administrative responsibilities. The project was completed in December 1983.

The project "Technical cooperation for planning and implementing the Special Alto Huallaga Project (PEAH) and its area of influence" in Peru was reformulated. A workshop was held during the year on organizational development in Tocache. The programming, operating designs and definition of objectives of the PEAH were completed, so that one thousand hectares of rice could be planted. Project consultants also designed seven production system modules for parcels located in different PEAH ecosystems. A technical meeting was held in Aucayacu to study the economic feasibility of oil palm production, and the socioeconomic characteristics of the project were expanded in a proposal to the leaders of the Tingo María-Tocache Pilot Centers, in a special meeting held in the Jungle University of Tingo María.

The project "Integrated watershed management in Ancash" completed research on potatoes, wheat, corn and barley, and introduced experiments with these crops. It also pursued an on-going population study of Heliothis and continued to identify beneficial insects. A diagnostic study in Callejon de Huaylas entered its final phase, and a feasibility study on hillside soil cultivation with draft animal equipment was nearly completed. Work with food production and soil conservation systems introduced 38 campesino groups to a new production system and provided 28 with credit. A drip irrigation module was established, and two credit modules were designed for the Agrarian Bank. Training events were held for thirty community groups in soils, crop technology and credit, and additional courses focused on water use and management, farm equipment, farm management and community development. Two evaluation meetings were attended by 38 campesino leaders, and an outreach meeting was attended by twelve CIPA directors.

The final draft was completed of a study on marketing channels and profit margins for potatoes, corn (shelled and unshelled), wheat and barley, and case studies were written for analyzing the behavior of potato, corn, wheat and barley marketing agents.

Program actions in Venezuela were focused on the project "Support for integrated rural development areas (ARDI's)," which developed activities with funding from different sources. National institutions participated both as beneficiaries and as counterparts. The project developed a methodology for writing operating plans and produced an information system to evaluate impact, follow-up and performance. This yielded considerable documental material on land management, agricultural production development, case studies, projects and infrastructure. Courses were given in program and project management, and a methodology was developed for the specific case of ARDI-AROA.

A series of working meetings on various subjects provided institutional coordination mechanisms. They were designed to raise an awareness of the individual and group tasks required by ARDI-AROA. Marketing research methodologies were developed in a special support effort, and the project cooperated in a feasibility study on establishing an ARDI-AROA system of bulking centers. Economic feasibility studies were completed on the use and diversification of agroindustry in the Aroa Valley.

The project "Reinforcement of planning and management for the National Agrarian Institute (IAN)" carried out five activities during the year: reciprocal training in economic organizations of farmers; analysis of cadastre information systems in IAN and ONC; and preparation of a document on methods for land use classification. An experimental laboratory held in the Calceto and Pueblo Nuevo communities in the state of Barinas was attended by 45 farmers and fifteen technicians. Evaluations were carried out in experimental laboratories, and advisory services in agroindustry were provided for the Lara and Tachira coffee producing districts.

Area 4 - Southern

The Program in Brazil cooperated with the Amazon Land Institute in the project "Advisory services and technical cooperation in land tenure and physical-spatial planning for the Amazon Integrated Rural Development Program." In-service training was provided for staff members, and physical and spatial planning laid the groundwork for establishing rural settlements with the use of new methodologies.

An important feature of the project was a redefinition of the ideal farm size for the settlements, such that production systems enhance an organic balance in the region's socioeconomic and ecological context. This required an analysis of various factors, such as soil fertility, forest and water ecology, topography, distance from primary and secondary comsumption centers, goods and services demand, labor force, families, services and physical infrastructure. All these subjects were examined in special seminars, which proved helpful in evaluating and improving project impact in the area.

The project "Cooperation with the government of Ceara in implementing the Ceara PDRI and organizing farm producers," governed by IICA's agreement with the Secretariat of Planning and Coordination of the State of Ceara, held three seminars to set guidelines for action in training and organizing farm producers. Special groups were formed by technicians from the Secretariat of Education, the Secretariat of Health, the Ceara Organization of Cooperatives, the Support Center for Small and Medium-Scale Businesses, and other organizations. The project trained 120 technicians, supported the local efforts of six special planning units in Baturite, Ubiapaba, Cariri, Inhamuns/Salgado and Litoral, covering 27 municipal districts, and developed by-laws for the Associative Development Support Fund, an institution designed to provide farm workers with access to production resources.

The project provided directors of producer associations and local and regional technicians with advisory services in methodology and in the preparation of production plans for the Mandacaru Hacienda and the Padre Federico Association. Thirty weekly meetings were held for study and discussion of farmer organization methods, attended by planning and technical directors, the training unit, sectoral studies directors, and the coordinating center for planning.

The project "Technical cooperation for farmer organization" worked with the Bahia State Secretariat of Planning, Science and Technology, placing special emphasis on strengthening the Sobradinho Project Technical Unit. The project's area of influence was located in the Sobradinho Lake district, which measures 42 210 square kilometers and is home to approximately thirty thousand families of small-scale farmers and small-scale craft and semi-industrial workers.

This project encouraged and carried out a large number of technical cooperation activities during the year. It designed methodologies, provided advisory services for organizing four local technical units, offered methodological training to nineteen high-level specialists and 38 mid-level technicians, designed credit policies, analyzed traditional and modern associative structures for fisheries and agriculture, gave in-service training to nine technicians in simplified irrigation, produced a biological diagnostic study of the area, and identified standards for maintaining a balanced ecosystem in the Sobradinho Lake district (agriculture, fisheries, water use, etc.).

The Program's technical cooperation with the government of Rio Grande do Sul fit into the framework of the state's integrated rural development project. The most outstanding action during the year was the project's advisory services for drafting a bill which created the Rio Grande do Sul Land Fund. The state government uses this fund as a financial mechanism for providing minifundia and landless farmers with access to land. This fund was the direct result of the project's technical concurrence activities, which also produced most of its distinctive characteristics.

A document written by IICA provided a basis for establishing the Rio Grande do Sul state supply council. This council makes technical and institutional inputs available for solving the state's vegetable and farm produce supply problem, and tangible benefits have been felt by small-scale producers.

The project "Technical cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture in devising and implementing policies, plans, programs and projects for organizing small-scale farmers" worked with the Office of Basic Studies of the Secretariat of Agricultural Planning in defining the concept of an "integrated system." The purpose of this system is to guarantee consistent policies, plans, programs and

projects for small-scale farmers. The project took part in developing basic study documents, published the results of a survey of these farmers, and developed a program of action for future activities.

The Program worked in Paraguay in a national project supported by the Simon Bolivar Fund, entitled "Reinforcement of Farm Credit User Associations (AUCA's)." These associations are made up of farmer organizations, and the project was coordinated by the Agricultural Extension Service, the Peace Corps and the Agricultural Credit Office. It successfully motivated farmers to work together for marketing their products and to establish associative production, marketing and service systems.

Finally, the Program worked in Uruguay to completed the project "Regional Agricultural Development, MAG-IICA-Simon Bolivar Fund Agreement." The project cooperated in requesting and obtaining IDB financing for small and medium-scale farmers in the Tacuarembo area. It also supported agricultural services provided by the El Paraiso Agency of Tacuarembo, with a special concentration on the integrated outreach program of Cuchilla del Ombu in the Paso Baltazar zone of same department.

The multinational project "Increasing family participation in rural development" began providing cooperation in Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. In Brazil, this project supported the Pernambuco Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Administration and the Community Development Division of the Northeastern Superintendancy of Development. It introduced technological innovations for working with rural families by combining the action of economic and social extension agents.

This project innovation was implemented through the training of 35 extension agents, using a curriculum made up of eight different modules on organization, production, marketing and self-management. It coordinated its work with the state project to strengthen family production units in associative enterprises by carrying out practical activities with rural families. It helped establish fifteen associations with a total membership of fifteen hundred farmers in different communities, for collective production of goats, cows, cassava, cassava flour, and vegetables. It also provided advisory services to the San Francisco Valley Development Agency in implementing the National Food Production and Preservation Program.

This multinational project also worked in Paraguay with the Livestock and Agricultural Extension Service and the Development Association. It provided support for policies and strategies for rural families and women, the generation, formulation and implementation of projects for core production teams, training for extension agents and educators, and advisory services for the 4-H Club Health Project, funded by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation.

Finally, the project was active in Uruguay, where it provided training on participatory diagnosis in the Baltazar Pass area, in Lomas de Ombu and in Tacuarembo. Major achievements included the establishment of a rotating fund to support a seed bank and a fruit tree nursery, for the benefit of members of the Agricultural Credit Users Associations (AUCA's). It also cooperated with the Agrarian Youth Movement in formulating a project on home food agroindustry, and began massive education activities with the use of films, in various communities around the country. The project was completed in 1983.

Hemispheric Project

INTER-AMERICAN SECRETARIAT FOR RURAL YOUTH (SIJR)

The Inter-American Secretariat for Rural Youth (SIJR) participated in a number of different activities during 1983.

The Secretariat cooperated with IICA's National Office in Honduras to identify needs for support and to help develop a proposal for cooperation to meet the needs of rural youth. It participated actively in establishing the Honduran Association for the Development of Rural Youth and Women. This association has now written a charter and has begun to operate as a recognized association with funding from the IDB.

In response to a request from the Ministry of Agricultural Development (MIDA) of Panama, the Secretariat helped to develop a working approach to strengthen MIDA's Social Development Office in its Rural Women and Youth Programs. The Secretariat evaluated MIDA's work to date in the field of rural women and youth, and the resulting information was useful in developing an institutional diagnosis in the specific field of rural women and youth. It was then possible to develop a position statement on strategies for improving the technical level and effectiveness of work in this area.

It was discovered that MIDA urgently needed technical assistance and institutional stengthening in these areas of interest, in preparing support materials, in farmer organization, in assocative production and in nonformal education. It was important to develop demonstration units on associative production by rural women and youth, as a way for program specialists to illustrate the use of methodologies for establishing and developing this type of production system. The demonstration unit is also an effective training tool that uses the educational concept of "learning by doing."

Another activity in support of MIDA was initial coordination of the Tenth Conference on Rural Youth in the Americas, to be held in 1984 in David, Panama. It will be organized by the Ibero-American Rural Youth Advisory Council (CAIJR) with support from MIDA and the Panamanian National Youth Office.

The Seminar to Develop a Framework on the Rural Family, held in Santo Domingo the Dominican Republic, developed an integrated working approach incorporating the development of rural youth concerns as a part of integrated rural development projects. The approach used experiences developed and systematized by the SIJR for promoting and developing nonformal grass roots organizations and associative production projects for rural young people. The IICA/FAO framework was used as a general guide for working with rural youth.

A workshop was held on the operation of SIJR, and a careful study was made of the origin and structure of the Ibero-American Rural Youth Advisory Council, with an eye toward combining and supporting the activities of the two in IICA's different countries and units.

Actions in Argentina led to an expansion of the approach that the Secretariat had developed during the year for working with rural young people. Technicians located in Entre Rios and Santa Fe provinces proposed a very complete approach for working with young people in the framework of a project component.

The Bolivarian Training Center Project in Venezuela, which had been receiving support since 1982, continued in 1983. A report was prepared on the present situation of the project, strategies to be used for implementing it, and means of support to be provided by IICA.

PROGRAM IX
PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL WELL-BEING

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In order for agricultural development and rural well-being to come about, the major problems must be identified and interpreted. Policies, plans and projects need to be designed and implemented for solving these problems consistently and systematically. This systematizing of the decision-making process is difficult, and many of the institutions that guide and coordinate the development process in the region have yet to achieve it.

Two of the greatest obstacles to achieving agricultural development and rural well-being have been limited organizational and administrative skills, and the difficulty of integrating the planning and implementation processes. This is due primarily to a limited ability to identify problems and design sectoral policies. The public sector has little interaction with the private sector in the process of designing and implementing plans, programs and projects. In addition, there is little interaction among the national, regional and local decision-making levels and little connection between regional and local public agencies and the national planning systems. All this is compounded by the poor managerial skills found in sectoral institutions.

OBJECTIVES OF PROGRAM IX

General Objective

To cooperate with national agencies of the public and private sectors in their efforts to improve organizational and administrative skills and to make the design of policies, plans, programs and

projects more efficient and effective, translating them into goods and services conducive to agricultural development and rural well-being.

Specific Objectives

a. To identify socioeconomic and political problems that confront agricultural development and rural well-being, and design policies and operational strategies appropriate for these problems.

b. To integrate and coordinate the public and private sectors in planning and implementing sectoral activities.

c. To improve management skills to make public and private institutions more efficient, so that policies, programs and projects can be translated into goods and services necessary for agricultural development and rural well-being.

d. To bring about inter-institutional cooperation and coordination to facilitate the framing and implementation of plans, programs and projects for agricultural development and rural well-being.

e. To improve the system and processes of planning and decision-making, for effectively planning the process of agricultural development and rural well-being.

f. To improve organizational structures and managerial and technical skills to make better use of physical, human and financial resources for giving a sound basis to the sectoral planning system and to the implementation of plans.

STRATEGY OF PROGRAM IX

Program actions are directed toward supporting and advising national institutions in charge of planning, organizing and coordinating agricultural sector organizations, in the following areas:

a. The redefinition of the planning and implementation process, to coordinate the actions of the institutional systems.

b. Providing management teams in agricultural sector institutions at the local, regional and national levels, with training in administration and management.

c. The development and application of mechanisms for describing and interpreting the problems of the rural areas, and for proposing, defining and implementing solutions.

In addition, the program operates at the multinational level to conduct comparative studies of institutional models and methods for planning and implementation, to be evaluated and considered for use.

PROGRAM IX ACTION

Area 1 - Central

Program action in Costa Rica focused on the project "Support for sectoral and regional planning activities." Tasks involved programming the activities carried out in coordination with the Regional Agricultural Centers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), the Municipality of Puriscal, the County Agricultural Center, which includes institutions as well as farmers, the Community Development Associations and other county organizations. IICA developed strong working relations with all these institutions. As a result, small-scale agricultural projects were formulated for strengthening the Gamalotillo Settlement, under the supervision of the CAR, working with the Coffee Processing Plant, and supporting a project for planting and marketing citrus fruit.

The project "Operational planning for agricultural development" in El Salvador, completed in 1983, supported the Agricultural Planning Sector Office (OSPA) by negotiating technical planning actions and holding three working meetings with the leaders of planning units in the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and OSPA. The project also helped to train OSPA technical personnel in two course in planning and management of livestock enterprises. A course on providing advisory services for the guidance of agricultural development was attended by 24 people.

The Program carried out two projects in Honduras: "Reinforcing the Secretariat of Natural Resources" and "Support for the establishment and development of a unit for the formulation and evaluation of agrarian reform projects." Both were completed during 1983.

IICA's cooperation in the first of these projects was oriented toward developing a methodology for the identification, preparation and evaluation of small-scale production projects for agricultural enterprises in the country's agrarian reform sector. For this purpose, technical cooperation by the Training and Study Program on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development for the Central American Isthmus and the Dominican Republic (PRACA) was coordinated with the Higher Council of Economic Planning (CONSUPLANE) and the National Agrarian Institute (INA).

Basic guidelines were developed for preparing production plans in grass roots organizations, and a second set of guidelines was distributed for organizing small-scale agricultural and agroindustry projects. The First Technical Meeting on Small Rural Development Projects in Honduras was held in coordination with PRACA and INA and was attended by technicians from INA, the Secretariat of Natural Resources, the National Development Bank, the Honduran Forest Development Administration, the Industrial Development Center and CONSUPLANE.

Negotiations began in 1983 to initiate phase two of the project "Reinforcement of agricultural planning activities at the state

level," completed in Mexico in 1982. Special attention was given to technical discussions with the General Planning Office of the country's Undersecretariat of Planning, and pertinent negotiating studies and documents were completed for this purpose.

The project in Nicaragua, "Technical cooperation with the agricultural sector planning system," was reshaped and modified, adapting it to the country's changing needs. Basic criteria were developed for formulating an agricultural sector investment policy, and methodological guidelines were established and plans formulated for National Cotton and Coffee Commissions. Technical personnel from the Sectoral Planning Office received special training, and technical support was given to the MIDINRA Economic Policy Division. These activities were supplemented with several courses on regional service offices and enterprises (twelve technicians) and planning techniques (seven technicians).

The IICA-MIDA Agreement provided a framework for a project in Panama entitled "Institutional reinforcement of the Ministry of Agricultural Development (MIDA)," funded by IICA, the IDB and MIDA. The program completed an extensive series of evaluations and technical reviews of MIDA's present national and regional organizational structure, the institutional framework of the country's agricultural sector, the process used for project identification, formulation, preparation and evaluation, the project management system presently in use by MIDA, the state of agricultural statistics, information and coordination procedures and systems, and MIDA's operating capacity. In addition, a number of operating guidelines, manuals and instructions were drawn up.

REGIONAL COUNCIL FOR AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
CORECA

The Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation (CORECA) was established by the Ministers and Secretaries of Agriculture of Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic in August 1981. It was based on a technical cooperation agreement signed with IICA, and since that time, the Institute has been in charge of the Secretariat of Coordination for the Council. CORECA provides a formal framework for meetings of the Ministers and establishes mechanisms for technical analysis leading to decision-making and follow-up on agreements to support agricultural and rural development efforts approved by the Ministers.

The CORECA Council of Ministers formulates and makes decisions on policies and acts as a permanent regional body for coordinating and exchanging information and for reviewing and evaluating policies, programs and projects for agricultural development in the region. The Council of Ministers receives advisory services and assistance from the Technical Committee, made up of directors of the Agricultural Sector Planning Units (USPA's), who in turn support the Secretariat of Coordination. The Secretariat includes a Secretary of Coordination and two specialists responsible for the Research and Analysis Unit and the Reciprocal Technical Cooperation Unit. CORECA's work is funded with contributions from the countries, from AID/ROCAP and from IICA.

CORECA's efforts in 1983 yielded the following results:

Third meeting of the Council of Ministers, held in February 1983. The CORECA Secretariat presented this meeting with six project profiles that had been developed by IICA specialists in cooperation with national technicians. The Council approved a proposal to produce technical and economic feasibility studies on the projects listed below:

- Food Security Project for the member countries of CORECA.
- Project to reduce post-harvest losses in the member countries of CORECA.
- Project to reinforce the seed subsector in the member countries of CORECA.
- Project for fruit and vegetable exports from Central America to the markets of Canada and the United States of America.
- Project to develop the Trifinio Zone (in the border zone between El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala).
- Project to develop microwatersheds with an emphasis on agriculture and aquaculture.

The seventh meeting of the CORECA Technical Committee took place in Tela, Honduras in April 1983. It was agreed at that time that IICA specialists and technicians from the secretariats of planning of the member countries should take part in preparing these six projects.

Fourth meeting of the Council of Ministers, held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras in December 1983. In summary, the meeting accomplished the following results:

- Approval of the evaluation report on the first two years of CORECA operations. The evaluating commission that wrote the report included a representative of the countries, a representative of AID/ROCAP, a representative of IICA and an external consultant. As a result of the evaluation, AID/ROCAP decided to continue providing CORECA with financial support for a total of US$450 000 from September 1983 through March 1985.

- Approval of a proposal to study regional agricultural policies in the following areas: food security, connections between the public and private agricultural sectors of the countries for fostering exports, development of agroindustry in the framework of integrated rural development, technology generation and transfer for the development of basic crop production, natural resource management and development, and training of human resources for the agricultural sector.

- Approval of a technical and economic feasibility study on projects for food security, improved seed production, reduction of post-harvest losses, and eradication of screwworm in livestock.

- Approval of technical and economic feasibility studies for the following projects: development of dairy production and industrialization, development of an agricultural market information system for the CORECA member countries, development of the Atlantic watershed of the Central American Isthmus, and fruit and vegetable export development with the participation of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA).

- Approval of a methodology and procedures for evaluating the technical cooperation agreement between the seven Ministries of Agriculture and IICA, for continuing CORECA.

Area 2 - Caribbean

The Program gave a course on project planning and evaluation in Haiti, as part of the project "Technical support for the Office of Planning and Control of the Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (DARNDR)," with support from CEPI and PROPLAN. In Saint Lucia, support was provided for establishing an

Agricultural Develoment Unit, and a seminar was given on agricultural development planning. A project profile for external funding was also completed.

Cooperation was provided in Suriname for establishing a Project Formulation and Evaluation Unit under the Planning Division of the Ministry of Agriculture. National authorities received technical assistance in planning and programming the project, and specialists were temporarily assigned from IICA's national offices in Barbados and Guyana.

Multinational Project

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION AND PREPARATION IN THE CARIBBEAN

The multinational project "Project identification and preparation in the Caribbean" is a continuation of work performed in 1982 by the Caribbean Development Bank and IICA. The base of operations is the IICA Office in Barbados, and in 1983, the project provided assistance and technical support to the countries of the Caribbean. Its most important actions included the preparation of a project for rehabilitating small farmers in Guyana, at the request of IFAD.

An additional activity, which took place in Barbados, was the study and diagnosis of farm credit, which introduced computerized techniques for analysing credit operations on small farms from 1980 to 1982. The project also made a sampling of small farmer credit. The project activity in Saint Lucia was to assist the Government in establishing a planning unit and in training national personnel, particularly fourteen division leaders and other personnel assigned to the Agricultural Planning Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture. Similar assistance was given to the Government of Suriname, where a planning unit will soon be established with IICA's cooperation.

Project profiles and other technical documents on project analysis and preparation were written for the following governments:

Saint Lucia	-	Project profile for the Agricultural Sector Planning Unit.
Guyana	-	Project profile for the development of a documentation and information flow system for the Ministry of Agriculture.
Suriname	-	Project profile for technical cooperation to improve the agricultural sector planning system.
Jamaica	-	Project profile for development of the spice industry.
	-	Project profile on artisanal fishing.
	-	Project profile on proposals for crop diversification in sugar cane lands."

Area 3 - Andean

The project "Reinforcement of the guidance system for agrarian development at the regional level," in Bolivia, focused on the preparation and planning of activities. A seminar on the role of the planner in the guidance of agricultural development processes was attended by 36 technicians from throughout the Andean region. The seminar identified several high priority projects for the country, to be initiated in the departments of Cochabamba, Beni and Potosi, and project profiles were prepared accordingly.

Institutional activities in Colombia took place in the framework of the project "Reinforcement of planning and management for agricultural and rural development (DRI component)." Another project, "Institutional reinforcement in plannng and management (OSPA component)," was completed in 1983, but extended for three more years in a contract with the Ministry of Agriculture. This project operated in its sphere of action to meet three proposed objectives: reinforcement of OPSA's coordination capabilities, improvement of the planning system in the area of policies and project systems, and staff training for planning and management.

The project "Cooperation with the Technical Undersecretariat of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) in the planning and evaluation of operations," which took place in Ecuador, cooperated with the MAG Programming and Evaluation Division and with the sectoral organization units, in analyzing and upgrading the programming system for 1984. The project also formulated and applied evaluation tools.

Working groups were established and trained in the areas of foreign trade, future outlook, training and research. Special policy planning committees were then established. Training actions centered on the Azuay Economic Reconversion Center and the National Agricultural Research Institute (INIAP).

The Program also cooperated in reviewing the IDRC-INIAP-IICA Project on tropical pasturelands in the country. It helped write papers on high priority agricultural research policies, and reviewed the Cooperative Agricultural Research Program for the Andean Zone, the IICA-Tropics Program, and the project profile on research and technology transfer, to be submitted to the IDB.

Area 4 - Southern

The project in Brazil, "Technical cooperation for rural development program formulation and evaluation," cooperated with the Bahia state government by providing advisory services to the Secretariat of Planning, Science and Technology. Special emphasis was placed on the preparation, implementation and evaluation of programs and projects, and on sectoral studies, farmer organization and small-scale irrigation, in the context of integrated rural development.

Marketing studies were completed during the year, as a part of the Jaguacuara region food production program, and the participation of Bahia in the Northeastern Rural Development Program was also examined. The project developed a document to preselect areas for introducing PRODECER-II in Bahia, trained four national technicians in project formulation, and developed a working plan for the Program of Simplified Irrigation in Santa Maria de la Victoria.

Other Program actions during the period included advisory services for setting up an equipment aquisition fund and organizing emergency actions in the poorer communities of Borda do Lago Sobradinho. Advisory services were also provided to the technical unit of the Paraguay, Nordeste Sobradinho and Alem San Francisco project, and various technical evaluation research efforts were implemented.

MULTINATIONAL PROJECTS OF HEMISPHERIC SCOPE

Program IX provided a framework for implementation of two multinational projects spanning the hemisphere in 1982 and 1983--"Planning and management for rural development (PROPLAN/A)," and "Agricultural planning and policy analysis (PROPLAN/AP)." have a hemispheric scope.

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT PROJECT FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN PROPLAN/A

The Planning and Management Project for Rural Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (PROPLAN/A) is funded jointly by IICA and the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. Its objective is to strengthen public institutions engaged in rural development in their efforts to respond to the needs of the low income rural population. Project emphasis is placed on strengthening guidance mechanisms at the regional and local levels in order to improve farmer services.

Project actions in 1983 were oriented toward consolidating the methodological tools which have been developed, improving the dissemination of methodological concepts and applications through training events, and expanding the hemispheric network for exchange of information and experiences. All this has taken place in an ongoing effort to build a common conceptual and methodological foundation.

The central project team was responsible for preparing basic documents and methodological guidelines on the how to guide the rural development process, especially program and project management. The central team also studied interpersonal and intergroup relationships and the tasks of providing advisory services for decision making. The Development Project Management Center (DPMC) of the United States Department of Agriculture shared the task of preparing a document on the directive systems reinforcement approach to rural development. This paper was read and studied during the Forty-fourth Annual Conference of the American Society for Public Administration in New York. A document on the PROPLAN/A experience in Colombia was also prepared for the meeting.

Formal training took place in Costa Rica in May and June in a course on Advisory Services for Decision-making in the Public Agricultural Sector. It was attended by high level personnel from ten Latin American countries. Similar courses on the same topic took place in Peru (October) and El Salvador (November), and a multinational course was given in Bolivia for specialists from different countries in the Andean area (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela). These courses provided training for 114 technicians. The project cooperated in to two courses on project formulation and evaluation, organized by IICA's Investment Projects Center. PROPLAN/A contributed to these courses by developing sessions on project management. Cooperation continued to be provided to the Inter-American School of Public Administration of the Getulio Vargas

Foundation in Brazil, in two international courses on agricultural program and project management.

Costa Rica was the site of the Third Exchange Seminar on information and microcomputers for the guidance of rural development, held as a joint effort with the University of Maryland, in the United States of America, and the Central American Institute of Public Administration (ICAP), and attended by people from the Costa Rican Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, CEPI, CIDIA, and PROPLAN.

PROPLAN's actions are concentrated on certain countries. Special mention can be made of ongoing work in Colombia to help strengthen management at national, regional and local levels by designing and helping to adapt participatory diagnostic mechanisms, applying the orienting framework, drawing up district development plans and consolidating them at the departmental level, performing operational programming and setting a basis for the use of follow--up and evaluation methods. Over three hundred public employees were trained, and other actions attracted the participation of over six hundred farm leaders in the different departments of the country.

Local activities in the Dominican Republic focused on the Monte Plata zone of the central agricultural region. Support was given to the special team made up of technical people from STEPSA, the Regional Office and the Zone Office, in formulating a 1984 program-budget and a zone diagnosis, as well as a follow-up and control information system. Methodologies were designed and applied at the national level for preparing an orienting framework for the agricultural and forest sector and for writing public sector annual operating plans and quarterly action programs. Support was given for developing an institutional diagnostic study of the Secretariat of State for Agriculture (SEA) and its different offices. The program also participated in organizing and holding the Seminar on Experiences in Institutional Organization for Agricultural and Rural Develoment (SOIDAR), attended by 98 public and private sector participants. Cooperation was provided in reinforcing coordination mechanisms for the sector through the Council for the Coordination of Agricultural Sector Planning (COCOPSA).

PROPLAN/A activities in the fourth country, Guatemala, began in July and focused on continued support to strengthen the guidance of the agricultural development process in the country's Region VI. The mechanism used was to apply methodologies and instruments for coordinated action that would gradually involve farmers in the guidance of the process, and being about the effective, integrated delivery of services to farmers in the region.

Ongoing training activities were offered to the Regional Council for Agricultural Development in Region VI (COREDA-VI). The emphasis was on guidance of the agricultural development process and on the application of such tools as the Minimum Coordination Plan,

the Annual Managerial Summary, and the Minimum Interinstitutional Coordination Plan. Also studied were the use and application of standards and procedures for group work. Further seminars publicized project actions and achievements among directors of other regions and from national level offices. Staff members were trained in developing technological diagnosis, selecting new technologies for transfer and development, and ongoing monitoring and adjustment of farm level production plans.

Finally, a set of operating rules was established for COREDA-VI, approved by the Office of the Minister. Progress was made in designing a system for follow-up and evaluation and the use of diagnostic methods at the local and farm levels. Seventeen farm level production plans were prepared with MAG technicians, and this considerable furthered the effort to increase the impact of integrated service delivery.

AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND POLICY ANALYSIS PROJECT FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN PROPLAN/AP

The project PROPLAN/AP, "Agricultural Planning and Policy Analysis Project for Latin America and the Caribbean," jointly financed by IICA and AID, was completed in September 1983. It was oriented toward improving and building institutional capabilities in the countries for policy planning and analysis.

The period from January to September emphasized training activities shared with the PROPLAN/A project. Efforts concentrated on preparing final versions of the basic policy analysis process. PROPLAN project documents were reviewed, edited and published on an overall view of the policy analysis process for the guidance of agricultural and rural development, the policy analysis process for orienting decisions (the orienting framework), the policy analysis process for operating decisions, and an internal document describing central categories and principal hypotheses for the policy analysis process.

The most important training activity was the continent-wide course entitled Advisory Services for Decision-Making in the Public Agricultural Sector. It took place in Costa Rica and included two hundred hours of classroom instruction. The course was attended by people from ten Latin American countries and IICA and provided an opportunity for in-depth discussions of PROPLAN's new approach to guidance of the development process. This approach redefines the role of the planner as a permanent advisor in decision making, and stresses the coordination of planners with decision makers and implementors.

Cooperation was also provided in Costa Rica in identifying actions and providing training in the framework of Project 032 on natural resource conservation. Actions in the Dominican Republic

involved preparing an orienting framework for agricultural and forest development. The project participated in a workshop in Honduras, organized by the Central American Institute of Public Administration (ICAP) and the Secretariat of Natural Resources. In Nicaragua, it helped evaluate the Boaco-Chontales livestock project, and worked in animal health. Finally, in Saint Lucia, the project helped with a seminar on planning agricultural development.

PROGRAM X

INFORMATION FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL WELL-BEING

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Development of the agricultural sector is seriously obstructed because data are not available in the type, quantity, quality and frequency required. These data, together with improved analytical skills, are needed for the sectoral decision-making process.

The decision-making process in the sector is influenced by the degree of availability of statistical bibliographic information with which to determine what systematized material is available on the development problems of the sector.

These problems are compounded by the lack of infrastructure and personnel for documentation, and the subsequent shortage of statistical data to provide a basis for analysis, policies and decisions on agricultural development and rural well-being.

OBJECTIVES OF PROGRAM X

General Objective

To support the national institutions in establishing, developing and consolidating national agricultural information and documentation systems, and integrating them into an inter-American agricultural information and analysis system.

Specific Objectives

a. To improve the availability of systematic sectoral information that is sufficiently broad in scope, trustworthy, timely and accessible.

b. To develop the analytical skills of sectoral institutions for identifying those data and analytical procedures which are most relevant for making decisions on planning.

c. To develop technical, physical, human and financial resources consonant with the magnitude and complexity of modern information and data analysis systems for planning and decision-making.

d. To improve the quantity and quality of available physical, human and financial resources for generating and maintaining an up-to-date reference and bibliographic base on agricultural development and rural well-being.

e. To include systematized information and documentation in agricultural and rural development plans.

STRATEGY OF PROGRAM X

a. The Program seeks agreement on direct technical cooperation with the information offices of the Ministries of Agriculture, sectoral planning offices, statistics and census bureaus, university departments of agricultural sciences and forestry, and research institutes on agriculture and renewable natural resources in the member countries of IICA.

b. Technical cooperation in the countries focuses on planning, establishing, coordinating and developing national systems for agricultural information, training human resources (technical personnel and users), and promotion, dissemination and use of information.

c. Reciprocal technical cooperation is promoted among national, international, regional and subregional information centers.

d. Projects for documental information are based on the Inter-American Agricultural Information System, AGRINTER, which serves as a federation of national agricultural information systems in the region. It stands as a model for establishing the inter-American numerical information system.

e. CIDIA is the nucleus of AGRINTER. This facilitates various activities for coordinating and setting standards for the operation of the inter-American system.

f. The Inter-American Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists, AIBDA, unites human resources involved in the field of agricultural information.

g. IICA's efforts in this Program dovetail with those of other international organizations, such as ECLA, FAO, UNESCO, CEPIS, etc., and are coordinated with the resources they allocate for developing the skills of information offices in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

h. In view of its technical nature, the Program is developed through the Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center, a unit specialized in the subject matter of the Program and with appropriate technical capabilites, experiences and organization.

PROGRAM X ACTION

The Program began in 1983 to consolidate its actions in the countries with the support of technical personnel from the Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center (CIDIA). The Program's direct operations in the countries were initially oriented toward providing continuity to actions already underway and identifying guidelines for project action.

Information specialists are headquartered in Barbados, Brazil and Colombia, and projects in other countries are carried out by cooperating specialists. Activities in Area 1 were directed from CIDIA, which is the Program's base of operations, and because of the close cooperation between the Program and the Center, many are described in the chapter on the specialized centers. The Program's subject area and its orientation toward service provision presuppose a close interaction with other IICA programs.

Area 1 - Central

The project "Support for the development of the National Agricultural Information System" in Guatemala completed dictionaries and indices of variables used by several sectoral agencies. Active participation was received from the Agricultural Sector Planning Unit for completing a socioeconomic glossary. Progress was also made in developing marketing information glossaries. A course on documental information management was attended by sixteen documentalists, and a survey on agricultural research projects underway was completed, processed and published.

A short-term action in Honduras coordinated IICA's support for developing the Agricultural Documentation and Information Center and reinforcing the National Agricultural Information System. Short courses were given on information use and numerical data management.

The documental information system in the Dominican Republic was evaluated to determine how it could be made compatible with the

AGRIS/AGRINTER system. The present system is useful for small numbers of documents, but is incapable of handling the large volume which could become available in the near future.

Area 2 - Caribbean

Limited actions were taken in the project "National Agricultural Information System" in Trinidad and Tobago, to lay the foundation for an information system coordinated by the Library Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Food Production. The possibility was also considered of developing an IDRC-funded project for improving access to and use of the AGRINTER/AGRIS data base.

A CIDIA specialist was transferred to Barbados, and support activities began with the Ministry of Agriculture of that country. The emphasis was on data processing and training in computer programming, program writing and data analysis, taking into account some of the country's specific problems and limited stock of computer equipment. As a result of the project, the national statistics services were strengthened and price forecasts were made for sugar cane and other agricultural commodities until 1990, with the use of several models based on monthly prices of 25 products, and other conditioning variables.

A project was written for developing a market information system for the Caribbean area. As a first step, initial data management began on socioeconomic and agricultural information from Barbados, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago.

Area 3 - Andean

The project "Reinforcement and coordination of agricultural information and documentation services in Colombia" provided a framework for cooperation in reviewing development plans for the Colombian Agricultural Library and the branch libraries of the Colombian Agricultural Institute. These plans will provide a foundation for implementing a program to reinforce the information system, with the assistance of external resources.

CIDIA also supported a course on documental information analysis for librarians and documentalists. Assistance was provided in organizing and coordinating meetings of the National Agricultural Sciences Information System. Many documental information services were channeled through IICA's Rodrigo Peña Library in Colombia, which provided services to over seven thousand users and loaned over 25 000 documents.

As part of a project in Venezuela, "Support for improving the effectiveness of the National Agricultural Information Network," major progress was made in coordinating the actions of the different network components, especially FONAIAP, the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, and CONICIT. CIDIA provided a magnetic tape with references needed for the Venezuelan Agricultural Bibliography. Librarians and documentalists received a course

on the AGRINTER methodology, with cooperation from CIDIA, which also took part in a course sponsored by FAO on AGROVOC indexing. The Program helped one delegate to attend the Fourteenth AGRINTER Round Table, and by the end of the year, had completed negotiations on signing an agreement for using the AGRIS/AGRINTER data base, with financial support from IDRC.

The Program provided a consultant in Ecuador to develop a proposal for reinforcing the agricultural information system. An agreement was signed in Peru, enabling IICA to work with the Agrarian University and INIPA to provide the country with the use of the AGRIS/AGRINTER data base and establish selective dissemination of information services. A Peruvian technician received in-service training in the installation and management of the ISIS system for data retrieval. A special file was provided with AGRINTER references and a bibliography for Peru (approximately seventy thousand references) that will be useful in providing computerized documental information services. The project also continued preparing profiles for selective dissemination of information. Efforts were intensified to acquire documents produced in the country and index them for AGRINTER. Finally, a course was given on document indexing principles for purposes of retrieval.

Area 4 - Southern

Several activities were carried out in Argentina as a part of the project "Cooperation with the agricultural information and documentation system." This system was strengthened with the up-dating of an agreement between IICA and the School of Agronomy of the University of Buenos Aires, which establishes the Documentation Center on Agricultural Research and Advanced Education in the Southern Zone (CEDIE). The National Plant Protection Service, the National Animal Health Service and the Argentine Association of Regional Agricultural Experiment Consorcia all became corresponding centers of the CEDIE group. Other national and provincial organizations are also also expected to join.

Particular attention should be drawn to the support that was provided in 1983 for organizing CEDIE, and to the role that Program X played as a catalyst for integrating various entities into SNICA-Argentina. Various achievements include: i) the Directory of Agricultural Extension and Research Institutions and Human Resources in Argentina, volume 1, 1983, was published and distributed, covering 42 experiment stations and the 240 INTA Extension Agencies; surveys covering over 110 institutions were analyzed, and volume 2 was published for distribution early in 1984; ii) the Directory of Institutions and Human Resources for Higher Agricultural Education was published and distributed, containing information on structure, organization, coverage and professional personnel; iii) a course on AGROVOC, AGRIS and CARIS indexing was held for users of agricultural and other literature, sponsored by FAO with the cooperation of CIDIA, and attended by librarians and documentalists; iv) the selective dissemination of information service, begun with SENASA, was extended to serve technology councils in Entre Rios and Santa

Fe provinces and the Graduate School of the Faculty of Veterinary Sciences at La Plata National University; v) bibliographic search and research services on plant protection were extended to Santa Fe and Entre Rios; vi) CIDIA computerized documentation information produced by AACREA from 1975 to 1982, thus supplementing the work of the Central Library of the School of Agronomy; vii) the Directory of Agricultual Research in Progress is being published; and viii) a computerized file was produced of the findings of organochloride pesticide residue analysis carried out by the SENASA Laboratory Service.

Support was provided to the agricultural information subsystem of Uruguay, to bring about cooperation and integrated services among libraries and documentation centers. As a result, the first Bibliographic Bulletin of the Veterinary Research Center was published, an agreement for interlibrary loan for agricultural sector agencies was put into effect, and a collective catalogue of periodical publications was printed. Furthermore, a directory was prepared of agroeconomic and statistical information institutions and people, indicating specific types and forms of statistics management or use.

The project to support agricultural and forest information services in Paraguay provided in-service training for staff members of the National Agricultural Library. The library director was sponsored to attend the Fourteenth AGRINTER Round Table in Puerto Rico. Assistance was provided for a member of the School of Agronomy Library staff to attend a course on agricultural information management and administration in Turrialba, Costa Rica.

Finally, a course was given on technical writing for professionals from the agricultural and veterinary schools and from the Office of Agricultural and Forest Research and Extension. Library and agricultural documentation services in this country are in an early phase of development, and special emphasis was placed on staff training. In addition, progress was made in organizing the service capabilities of the National Agricultural Library, which is responsible for coordinating the agricultural information systems.

Action in Brazil fit into the framework of the projects "Support for the actions of the Agricultural Documentation Center (CENAGRI)" and "Technical cooperation with SUDEPE for developing the documental information system." As a result, IICA helped improve cooperation and coordination between the CENAGRI Library and SUDEPE. The Program worked with CENAGRI in giving four seminars on the role of information in agricultural development. They were attended by approximately 150 librarians, documentalists and technicians from the agricultural sector in several states.

The Program intervened to facilitate the acquisition of documents produced by institutions in other countries, and thus to improve CENAGRI's bibliographic collection. The Center gave advisory services for organizing the information and documentation center of the Agricultural Research Institute of Panama.

In the sphere of CENAGRI-AGRINTER relations, a proposal was made for restructuring the AGRINTER system. This provided the basis for a resolution approved by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture in 1983. CIDIA also furnished a bibliographic reference file of documents on Latin America, and support was obtained for two CENAGRI representatives to attend the Fourteenth AGRINTER Round Table. The project for cooperation with SUDEPE made it possible to complete much of the design of the information system. Finally, several computer programs were written for remote access to information, and one of a series of microcomputers was obtained for the service network of the Documental Information Office.

CHAPTER 4

THE SPECIALIZED CENTERS

INTER-AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION CENTER - CIDIA

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Even though the last few years have seen a marked increase in the use and management of information, preexisting problems have remained or worsened. Present-day needs have evolved and increased at a faster pace than the means available to meet them.

The Latin American countries and the Caribbean nations produce an appreciable number of scientific or technical documents, of either a specific or general nature, dealing with agricultural activities. Some of these documents are published as monographs or periodicals, and many have limited circulation.

Information on documents produced in the countries is available through services and centers for agricultural documentation frequently associated with libraries or institutions of research or learning .

It is common to find several institutions producing and collecting statistical information without prior coordination. The resulting information is uneven in terms of quality, periodicity and timeliness. Consequently, there are informational gaps and duplications, and this type of information generally experiences limited, slow and irregular circulation.

One of the major causes of this situation is the failure of governments and other institutions with scientific, economic, or organizational clout to commit themselves to support information systems. Other contributing factors are the lack of real leadership and technical capacity among those working in this field, and a need for adequate guidance in official agencies that coordinate the process. Many of these agencies tend to define their scope and functions in a broad sense, and not in accordance with their capacity. In the end, they compete among one another to increase or maintain their potential scope and supersivory authority, making coordination very difficult. Also common are a lack of clear objectives and frequent inconsistency between theoretical objectives and real goals or actual operations. Individual agencies often change course, either neglecting or misinterpreting their stated objectives.

The factors most directly hindering the efficient operation of documentation units in the countries are the lack of trained personnel and of economic and technical resources.

CIDIA'S OBJECTIVES

CIDIA has defined the following objectives for its operations:

a. Standardization and maintenance of services that will facilitate access to information and technical analysis for decision making.

b. Coordination of efforts to integrate the countries' information systems into a regional network which in turn could tie in with worldwide systems.

CIDIA'S ACTION

In spite of the diverse problems discussed above, there has been progress in the last few years. The creation of the Inter-American Information System for Agricultural Sciences (AGRINTER) and its service network has greatly contributed to the development of documental information; it has also enhanced intercommunication among the agencies in the countries and between national systems and services. Information exchange today is characterized by more uniform procedures, clearer concepts for preparing system inputs, and noticeable improvements in the quality of inputs in some countries. CIDIA's training has contributed to this, but progress is hampered by high turnover in national agencies, which neutralizes the benefits of experience and training efforts.

IICA has contributed to the development of national centers and systems for documental information, and some countries have achieved satisfactory levels of coverage and performance. There has been a lack of coordination and clear definition of responsibility, geographic coverage, and fields of specialization among the different centers; however, the situation is improving, and national services are becoming more effective.

Documentation centers adhere to the norms established by the International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS-FAO) or by AGRINTER-IICA. Nevertheless, the quality of inputs is inadequate in many countries, hindering access to information and, as a result, limiting the development of adequate user services. Use of the AGROVOC-FAO thesaurus (Multilingual Agricultural Glossary) will become mandatory in 1985, and this will greatly improve data retrieval.

Another of CIDIA's achievements is the countries' willingness to combine efforts and engage in joint action. As a result, they are accepting more responsibility for AGRINTER and for the direct implementation of activities. In response to this positive attitude in the countries, the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, in its 1983 meeting, approved a resolution contributing to the institutionalization of AGRINTER and creating a Technical Advisory Committee on which the countries are represented, and an Executive Secretariat managed by CIDIA.

At first most of the input was processed by CIDIA and sent to AGRIS via AGRINTER, which served as the primary reception point for the establishment of a Caribbean and Latin American data base. The input sheets sent by the countries were edited to ensure an adequate quality standard. Some of the countries now send their input directly to AGRIS, while others send the processed pages to CIDIA for editing and inclusion in the data base. CIDIA produces input sheets for nine countries.

IICA has worked with statistical information management in specialized areas and for specific purposes in the framework of project action. Some of CIDIA's actions in 1983 are summarized below.

1. **Services of IICA's ORTON Memorial Library, headquartered in Turrialba, Costa Rica**

For many years this has been the most extensive library in Latin America in the field of agricultural sciences, providing reference material for technicians and institutions throughout the hemisphere and for users interested in the physical and biological development of tropical agriculture. A number of activities, some of which are described below, were carried out in 1983 as a means of meeting set goals.

a. **Reader services:** During the course of 1983, 12 300 regular users and 3 966 guests used the library reading room. Readers received 62 626 documents for use in the library, 28 269 on loan, and 274 through inter-library loan. Furthermore, 6 171 reference questions were received, five lists were published of the most recent acquisitions by the Orton Library and the Venezuela Library (1 175 items), and 52 tables of contents were circulated to users.

b. **Bibliographies:** One of the services offered by the library is the compilation of subject bibliographies designed to aid users in their research. These brief bibliographies include the most relevant texts available and are updated periodically. During 1983, a total of 131 bibliographies were compiled; they contained 4 783 references altogether. Requests received by the library were met by sending out 719 brief bibliographies, both new and previously published. In response to a request by CATIE, the Central American and Caribbean vegetable bibliography (with 2 200 references) was updated, and the final stages began of a cacao bibliography (4 790 references). A bibliography on peach palm (292 references) and one on goats were also edited. Five subject bibliographies have been developed, a list of brief bibliographies was compiled, and leaflets describing library services were distributed.

c. **User and librarian training:** The Orton Library gave a course on the use of agricultural science literature to 37 CATIE graduate students and offered talks and workshops to university students and to participants in CATIE's short courses. It also trained three people from Costa Rica, one from El Salvador, one from Guatemala and one from Venezuela.

The Library staff training program included a seminar and two short courses on agricultural information systems and indexing, which were attended by eight staff members.

d. **Technical assistance:** A project was prepared to establish a documentation center for the Panamanian Ministry of Agricultural Development in Chitre and another for the MOREPRA project.

e. **Other services:** A total of 1 523 documents were reproduced and 378 016 photocopies were made to meet 439 requests from users in Turrialba and other countries.

IICA distributed lists of duplicate publications to 250 agricultural libraries around the continent, and as a result, 1 400 works were dispatched.

f. **Increased service:** In order to increase service coverage and efficiency, the library purchased monographs for its collection, while another 3 711 were donated or traded. A total of 22 849 periodicals were received (including back-issues needed to complete certain volumes), and another 518 periodical volumes were bound. In September the library moved into a new, larger building, built with funds donated by Great Britain, thus greatly improving user services.

2. **Services of the Rodrigo Peña Library (Bogota, Colombia**

a. **User services.** Professors, researchers, studnts of agriculture, and IICA personnel were among the twenty thousand people who used the library, bibliographic and documentation services offered by this library, specialized in rural development, agricultural development, rural sociology, agricultural economics, agrarian reform and other related subjects.

Progress was made in processing one hundred selected summaries dealing with Latin American rural development, and work began on a Colombian bibliography on rural development. The library's periodical publications catalogue (459 titles) and specialized bibliography catalogue (with 1 000 references) were compiled. Support was offered for a course on agricultural information analysis, given in the IICA Office in collaboration with the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA) and the Colombian Fund for Special Projects and Scientific Research (COLCIENCIAS).

b. **Acquisition and expansion of collections.** In order to improve services, 2 400 monographs and 400 serial publication titles were acquired. A total of 3 600 issues of periodicals were registered and six hundred annotated bibliography cards were prepared on select articles. IICA's special collection, containing three thousand institutional publications, was organized.

3. **Statistical Information and Analysis System for Agricultural Development in Latin America and the Caribbean**

Documental information is complemented--and often generated--by numerical information, which has become an increasingly important factor for understanding conditions in the countries.

CIDIA has worked with numerical data in the agricultural field for quite some time. Efforts were initiated in 1983 to develop a statistical information system on the agricultural sector that would encompass the entire hemisphere and, using a phased approach, would eventually cover all the country groups and subject areas.

During this period relations were formalized with organizations in the United States that handle statistical information on Latin America and the Caribbean. These groups include the World Bank (IBRD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United States Departament of Agriculture (USDA) and AID. Two meetings were held to identify common interests and problems, and to develop operating mechanisms in specific areas.

AID provided IICA with magnetic tapes containing historical data series of socioeconomic and agricultural production variables, these originated with the IBRD, IMF, UN, USDA, and AID, and cover

approximately six hundred variables on two hundred countries. Although incomplete, the series, which date back to 1950, constitute the largest collection available. Data on Latin America and the Caribbean are now available from CIDIA for the purpose of independent research, table compilation, and statistical analysis. IICA offices have received lists of variables, a manual on information handling, guidelines for requesting services, and a computerized report containing the data relevant to each country; IICA's Area Directors have each received data on the countries in their areas.

Information on macroeconomics and agricultural production was continuously compiled for the member countries of CORECA (Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic), and a 150 variable historical series dating back to 1960 was completed. Computerized reports of these series have been distributed, and certain series have been processed. A project profile was developed for an agricultural price information subsystem for the member countries of CORECA, and discussions were held in Peru with representatives of the Andean Group, on the possibility of combining the Andean price information system with that of CORECA. Andean Group representatives responded very favorably.

In May of 1983, a microcomputer was installed (financed with AID/ROCAP funds) to aid in numerical information management. Several of the computer programs are now actively employed by the different IICA departments.

In October, IICA's Executive Committee studied a project proposal for a numerical information system and recomended that a work group be set up with representatives from various countries. Its stated purpose was to evaluate the feasibility of such a project for meeting the countries' needs, and to discuss how best to encourage their participation. The resulting work group approved the project, suggested some changes and recommended approval. This recommendation was accepted by the Board in October.

4. Documental Information Systems and Services for Latin America and the Caribbean

This project emphasized strengthening support for the user services which are considered of high priority by CIDIA. The principal activities included input processing for AGRINTER, network and user systems coordination, and technical support for analysis and preparation of projects for information systems, services, or centers in the countries. Direct technical support was given to install data bases, programs and systems for efficient documentation management. Information technicians, administrators and users received training, and advisory services were regularly provided to the countries. The principal achievements were:

a. Service network: Network coordination was made possible by regular contact with the AGRINTER participating centers and with other users and institutions. To improve service, 30 800 AGRINTER coupons were sent, upon request, to

offices in Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico and Nicaragua. CIDIA helped organize the Fourteenth AGRINTER Round Table, financed delegates, and participated actively. The meeting was held in Puerto Rico.

Documents were analyzed and input sheets were prepared for nine countries and reviewed for others. Of the total 5 811 input sheets, 276 were from IICA and CATIE documents. The data base grew by 5 618 new entries, 4 176 of which were sent to AGRIS on three magnetic tapes. Nine hundred thirty documents, most of which are not included in AGRINTER, were processed for the Venezuela Library.

The AGRINTER data base, updated to 1982, was sent to four countries. Supplements to national bibliographies in two countries were produced, and numbers 1-2 and 3-4 of the Latin American Agricultral Index (1983) were published.

b. **Standardization of procedures and training:** The data base of documents published by IICA was constantly updated and expanded by 1 055 new entries.

The rapid advances in fields of knowledge, organization and technology call for regular revisions of operating standards and procedures in information systems. In 1983 CIDIA revised and updated its standards for document selection, and translated the FAO AGRIS/CARIS Categorization Scheme and the AGROVOC user's manual into Spanish. Both documents are to be published by FAO.

Librarians and documentalists received short courses on the AGRIS and AGRINTER Methodology, agricultural information analysis, and indexation in Brazil, Costa Rica, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela. In collaboration with FAO and AGROVOC, courses were taught on Indexation in Argentina, Chile, Peru and Venezuela, and attended by 78 people. The total attendance at short courses taught with CIDIA's participation was 156.

c. **Venezuela Library. Library services:** The Venezuela Library supported the Documental Information Project with the following services: i) data base search (AGRINTER) for 39 users; ii) preparation of two national bibliographies; iii)microfilming of 168 854 document pages and distribution of 2 749 microfiches to institutions in three countries, as part of a project financed by IDRC; iv) the organization of a selective dissemination of information service and preparation of special interest profiles for IICA's programs; v) attention to the needs of approximately one thousand users (1 295 documents were loaned, 114 were photocopied, and 19 short bibliographies were prepared to meet user needs).

In order to improve its services, the library renewed subscriptions to 51 periodicals, purchased 257 monographs, and received 4 500 publications through exchange and donations.

5. **Technical Publications**

The project supports the action of other programs and edits technical publications for professors, students, researchers, technicians and professionals in the field of agricultural science and rural development. In 1983, twelve proposals for the Educational Books and Materials Series were approved; nine original works were edited; ten out-of-print titles were reprinted; and thirteen new books were ready to go to press.

The approved manuscripts deal with veterinary science, forestry, phytopathology, higher education, entomology and pest control. The reprinted texts covered management, project writing, communication, agrarian reform, agricultural development, crop production and soils. The books still being edited and prepared for press are of interest to the professional, student and farmer alike; they cover potato breeding and cultivation, farm credit, rice in the tropics, irrigation systems design, experimental plant physiology, forest management, soil clay minerology, fruit cultivation, defect analysis in the internal combustion engine, plant taxonomy, small farm develoment, etc.

A poll was begun on bibliographic needs for higher agricultural education in Latin America, for the purpose of determining how to publish books that will best meet the countries' needs. The questionnaire was drawn up and tested, and lists of the universities and faculties dealing with agriculture were compiled. In order to determine more accurately the universe to be polled, the list details the number of students and professors in each faculty and their fields of specialization.

CIDIA supported the Publication Distribution Unit by compiling an address list of two thousand potential book buyers. These people will receive information on the materials available and at press that may be of interest to them.

Finally, CIDIA published four issues of the journal **Turrialba**, with contributions from many scientistis in different institutions in Latin America and other parts of the world. The journal **Desarrollo Rural en las Américas** (DRELA), oriented toward agriculture-related social sciences, released three issues during the year.

6. Data Processing Service

This service met the needs of several IICA offices, and in many cases, of agricultural sector organizations in the countries. The processed data can be used for administrative, technical and scientific purposes, and include both numerical and alphabetic output

(usually texts). CIDIA uses much of the computer time to process the AGRINTER document base and inputs from AGRIS. During 1983 the processing of statistical information increased. The programs and some Central Office departments process numerical information using the SAS and MPCX linear programming systems.

Management information (especially accounting, budget and payroll) are processed regularly. Special processing applications have been developed for the human resources and financial offices, which receive support in the form of regular maintenance and the development and adaptation of computer programs.

During the second half of 1983, CIDIA supported the effort for converting to the new administrative system by offering the services of the existing IBM 4331 equipment under VM/CMS, during the time that present programs were adapted for use with the new system.

The Data Processing Unit worked in conjunction with the Costa Rican Ministry of Agriculture in processing fishery statistics and agricultural regionalization maps. It also generated information on human resources in the agricultural sciences in Argentina.

CIDIA dedicated much of its time and its systems analysis and computer staff in 1983 to the acquisition of new data processing equipment.

A network for data processing and transmission among the national and Central Offices was studied. It would especially help in keeping accounts up to date and in monitoring budget performance. The alternative selected for further study is the installation of a mainframe computer in San Jose and microcomputers to serve as its terminals. This plan must include three factors: i) the purchasing of the central mainframe computer with sufficient processing capacity, and capable of handling multiple data entries from remote terminals; ii) an array of microcomputers with independent processing capacity, compatible with the mainframe, to be used as terminals; and iii) a communications system linking the remote terminals (microcomputers) with the mainframe.

In order to better manage the acquisition of the new equipment, a committee coordinated by the CIDIA Director was formed. It was assigned to: i) evaluate IICA's data processing needs; ii) prepare a framework on the most appropriate type of equipment; iii) prepare bid specifications; and iv) perform for the General Directorate a technical evaluation of proposals and recommendations. By the end of 1983 a contract had been signed for the acquisition of the IBM 4331 Model K11 computer equipment, the operating system and general use programs. The system will be in operation by 1984.

INVESTMENT PROJECTS CENTER - CEPI

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

CEPI, the Investment Projects Center, was established by IICA in 1982 in response to the countries' need to overcome institutional shortcomings in the identification, preparation and implementation of investment projects for the sector. This was the result of a crucial shortage of personnel trained in this field.

The Center's basic organizational structure includes a Division of Project Identification and Formulation and a Division of Project Methodology and Training. Special temporary units are established to provide short-term advisory services to operating units on the identification and design of relevant projects for IICA's action. Support is provided to Program Directors, and methodological criteria are developed to meet the operating needs of the Institute. In addition, the Center cooperates in training local personnel and helps identify, design and evaluate investment projects for the agricultural sector.

OBJECTIVES OF CEPI

In IICA:

a. Advise the action units in identifying and designing significant projects for the use of IICA's resources.

b. Advise Program Directors in the identification and design of projects to be included in the basic programs.

c. Develop methodological standards for the identification and preparation of in-house projects required for IICA's normal operations.

d. Train Institute staff members in the identification and preparation of projects.

e. Cooperate with the Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for External Affairs in developing methods and preparing project profiles to be promoted.

In the countries:

a. Cooperate with Member States in the identification, preparation and presentation of investment projects for the agricultural sector.

b. Cooperate in improving national capabilities and methodologies for identifying and preparing investment projects.

c. Cooperate with the member countries in the design, assembly and operation of units for project identification and preparation.

CEPI'S ACTION

CEPI carried out a broad range of actions during 1983, in pursuit of the Institute's objectives. These activities are briefly described below.

Technical Assistance and Studies

The Intensive Dairy Production Units in Costa Rica were carefully evaluated in order to establish an economic basis for developing intensive milk production modules in the country's humid tropical zones. The resulting information was then used in an analysis of farm level dairy modules adopted by the National Bank of Costa Rica. The Executive Secretariat for Agricultural Sectoral Planning received support in the initial designs of what would eventually become the National Project System. The purpose of this activity was to develop a mechanism for project identification, formulation and analysis for the agricultural sector of Costa Rica.

Project Identification and Formulation

The Plant Protection Program received support in developing a project profile on the establishment of a Training Center for Animal and Plant Quarantine Control. The resulting profile was submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture and the Agency for International Development, for an investment totalling US$2 070 000. This support from the United States will be used for improving quarantine and plant protection mechanisms, with an emphasis on the Caribbean Area. In another area, CEPI helped the Dominican Republic

prepare four working proposals on formulating projects for livestock, marketing, and aquisition of external financing, at the request of the Dominican Preinvestment Fund of the Secretariat of State for Agriculture, and the Dominican Agrarian Institute.

CEPI cooperated with the National Center for Coconut and African Palm Disease Research in Suriname, by reviewing the present project profile and establishing a basis for an IICA agreement with the government of the country. The overall investment is expected to be US$ 393 000. This study has major economic importance for the country and eventually will have a regional impact.

CEPI coordinated the preparation of basic studies and prepared the third phase of the Agricultural Education Project in Paraguay, with a total investment of US$ 56 million. The IDB approved the feasibility study as submitted. This activity will assist in improving secondary agricultural education, which the Government of Paraguay has been promoting for several years.

The Center also cooperated in the identification and technical, economic feasibility analysis of a project for rural development in the Santa Barbara and Quilaco communities of Region VIII, Bio-Bio, Chile. It also participated on a team for reconnaissance and preparation of the Technological Development Program of Venezuela (PRODETEC), expected to receive a total investment of US$75 million. The IDB approved the feasibility study and a financing proposal for US$ 30 million. This project consolidated technological development for the country's agricultural sector and will attempt to reactivate food production and detain the outflow of foreign exchange for foodstuffs.

CEPI cooperated with the Government of Honduras in preparing a Credit Project for Rural Women and Youth, totalling US$ 500 000, to be submitted for IDB funding. The project incorporates the family into production processes in the sector by means of cooperatives for improving employment and income. CEPI also supported BANCOOP in Costa Rica in preparing a credit program for cooperative enterprises, with a total investment of US$ 15.2 million, to be submitted to the IDB. The project will seek to develop a cacao program and a fruit production program, and to improve the country's capabilities for agroindustry processing by cooperatives.

Another CEPI effort was to develop a project for swine repopulation, health surveillance and development of the swine industry in Haiti, with a total investment of US$ 23.2 million. The IDB approved the feasibility study and a funding proposal for US$ 17.4 million. This project will reestablish swine production in the country, which was temporarily suspended in order to eradicate African Swine Fever.

A technical and economic feasibility study was completed in 1983, along with manuals for general organization and administrative procedural policies for eradicating screwworm in Central

America and Panama. The project will have a total cost of US$ 300 million and is scheduled to last six years. The purpose of this activity will be to eradicate screwworm from the area by reinforcing national health agencies and establishing physical infrastructure in the region.

CEPI worked in El Salvador to develop a technical cooperation project that will increase production, productivity and profitability of food crops for small scale farmers in the Zapotitan Irrigation District. The project will cost an estimated US$ 435 000. This proposal consolidates support for small-scale farmers occupying a technologically and economically important irrigation district in El Salvador.

Training and Methodology Development for Project Identification and Formulation

A number of courses were held by CEPI in 1983:

International Course on the Preparation and Evaluation of Agricultural Projects, IICA/EDI (Economic Development Institute of the World Bank), held in Costa Rica from May 2 through June 24, 1983, with 27 participants. The first part of this course was theoretical, and the second part was a practicum in which four pre-feasibility studies were developed: Dairy production and industrialization in the Santa Cruz district of Turrialba; Drainage and agricultural development in the Madre de Dios watershed; Coconut development in Matina county; and Integrated rural development in Sarapiqui county. The total project investment would be US$ 3.8 million.

National course on agricultural project preparation and evaluation, held in Costa Rica from October 10 to November 4, 1983, with 24 participants. The course consisted of seven teaching modules including theoretical and practical techniques.

National course on agricultural project preparation and evaluation, held in Haiti from January 19 through October 14 with twenty participants. The course contained both theoretical and practical segments. The practica produced six studies: Agricultural development of the L'Anse a Pitre watershed; Small scale ruminant development in the semi-arid region of La Plaine du cul de Sac; Diagnosis of experiences with continental fisheries and pisciculture, proposed at the national level; Development of the Marie'Beaux watershed; Follow-up and evaluation of the Riviere Blanche project; Evaluation of the Limbe project implementation.

CEPI also supported the following courses:

Seminar on farm project management (RUTA) in Costa Rica, from January 10 through February 4, 1983, which trained 25 technicians from six countries.

Course on agricultural project formulation and evaluation in Quito, Ecuador from February 25 through May 22, 1983, training twenty technicians from that country.

RUTA Course on Project Preparation, in Nicaragua, from September 12 through 30, 1983, attended by twenty five technicians from the country.

Support for other Organizations

The Agreement IICA/IFAD/UNDP/IDRB enabled IICA, through CEPI, to finance a project specialist for RUTA. Activities in 1983 involved primarily the implementation of two courses on project formulation and evaluation in Honduras and Nicaragua, and the formulation of two projects: the HO-8 project for rehabilitation of production capacity for medium-scale coffee growers, and the CR-6 project to develop cacao production in the San Carlos region of Costa Rica.

IICA's support for CORECA included CEPI funding for a full time specialist in charge of the Project Unit of the Secretariat of Coordination.

TROPICAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTER, CATIE

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In June 1983, CATIE celebrated its tenth anniversary, which coincided with the ratification by the Legislative Assembly of Costa Rica of the new Contract between the Government and IICA. This new contract provides a twenty-year extension of CATIE's operations as a scientific and educational nonprofit association. During 1983, all the present members ratified their acceptance of the contract: Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic.

The new contract states that the Inter-American Board of Agriculture serves as CATIE's Assembly and governing body, and the Board has a representative on CATIE's Council of Directors. The Director General of IICA sits on the Council as Executive Vice President and is in charge of the on-going tasks of supervision and control of CATIE.

Under the new contract, as in the former one, IICA continues to allow CATIE the use of goods and undertakes to include financial contributions in its biennial Program-Budget to contribute to the Center's basic budget. These amounts shall not exceed five percent of the real amount of IICA's quota budget.

Dr. Rodrigo Tarté Ponce, from Panama, was elected as CATIE's new Director in November 1983. He will take office in the first months of 1984, replacing Dr. Gilberto Paez B., who ran the Center for three years.

Renewable Natural Resources

In 1983, the Department of Renewable Natural Resources had a staff of 38 professionals from sixteen countries. It carried out many activities under its three basic programs: silviculture for timber production, agro-forest systems, and management of forest areas and watersheds. It also operated two institutional services--Forest Information and Documentation Service for the American Tropics (INFORAT) and the Latin American Forest Seed Bank.

The silviculture program operated a regional project, "Fuelwood and alternative sources of energy," that established 44 trials to determine species behavior. It carried out 24 management trials and increased the number of parcels by 208. The project gave ten short courses for technical and professional personnel from national counterpart institutions, and carried out a second mobile seminar.

Project researchers established two new provenance studies on **Pinus caribaea** and **Pinus oocarpa**. Researchers continued selecting individual elite laurel trees, **Cordia alliodora**, a native species with high commercial value, and began plant propagation studies for **Araucaria hunsteinii** and seed variation studies for **Cordia alliodora**. At the end of 1983, the forest data bank held four times as much information as in 1982.

The agroforest systems program described three traditional agroforest systems being used by farmers in the depressed area of Acosta-Puriscal (Costa Rica), in coffee-coral tree (**Erythrina peoppigiana**)-laurel associations and pasture-cattle-guava associations in order to design technologies for improving yield and stability of production systems. The program continued studies of the management and characteristics of multi-use tree species and responses of biomass production to frequency of pruning. Nitrogen fixing in coral trees, **Erythrina peoppigiana**, was also under study.

In 1983, two short courses were given in CATIE and in Colombia, attended by fifty Latin American technicians. Four scholarship recipients from the Philippines (2), Panama and India completed their training in agroforest systems, as part of the cooperation between CATIE and the United Nations University.

The program for management of forest areas and watersheds provided technical assistance to all the countries in the region in development, institutional support, planning and management of forest areas. The countries received approximately US$ 700 000 in external assistance during the year, through proposals developed by this program. An agreement was signed between CATIE and ROCAP to carry out a watershed management project for US$ 8.8 million, with an emphasis on training in the Central American Region. ROCAP's contribution totalled US$ 6 million for CATIE, and will last five years.

The department was active both in formal training and in short courses. It gave sixteen graduate courses and directed 21 graduate theses, trained 360 technicians and professionals from seventeen countries, and graduated six students with the degree of Magister Scientiae. The Department, through the Forest Information Service for Tropical America (INFORAT), sent 450 mailings containing 2 139 documents, published an in-depth summary of theses, and edited a bibliography on renewable natural resources.

Animal Production

In the area of animal production, over 25 years of research on Creole and Jersey hybrids were systematized. Conclusions showed that these hybrids were useful for a stable genetic program, and it was shown that a recurring Creole-Jersey combination is appropriate for the humid tropics. The greatest productivity for animals raised and handled in stables was found in cows produced by the first cross between Creole bulls and Jersey cows, or viceversa. Research will continue in 1984 in the area of animal production, to test a stable system for alternative crosses between Jersey and Creole to maintain two identical populations with two-thirds crosses of the two breeds.

In 1983, animal production contracts with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Central Bank of Honduras were completed. Contracts with ROCAP and IDRC on small animals and mixed systems were extended. Final reports were completed on all projects, and the under IDB contract, four volumes of documents were published for training, and two informational bulletins were released.

Plant Production

Plant production research was oriented toward solving technical problems of agriculture in Central America and Panama. In 1983, the research methodology stage, known as testing/transfer, was intensified. It received active participation from farmers in the region, who worked individually to manage the promising alternatives produced by research on crop production systems.

The most important finding of the project in 1983 was the establishment of three prototype teams in Los Santos (Panama), San Carlos (Costa Rica) and Esteli (Nicaragua) to research and develop production system technologies, particularly in the areas of agricultural genotype evaluation, fertility and soil management experiments, and physiological studies.

Production system studies included roots and tubers, plantains, testing of musaceous species resistant to the black sigatoka fungus, and interaction between crops and animals. Work with mixed systems led to the design of new alternatives, which were tested on farms in four countries of the region.

Observations on the La Lola experimental farm continued to produce data on cacao plants, disease resistance, and comparison of Costa Rican and Ecuadorean clones. Clone experiments were established for monilia control and for gene concentration under the shelter of mature cacao trees.

Cacao pollenization was studied with the cooperation of the Milwaukee Museum Department of Zoology, with an emphasis on the function of pollenizing insects. An experiment was completed on the effects of herbicides on the growth of trunk epiphytes.

In 1983, seed cross-breeding efforts produced 720 205 hybrid seeds and 8 350 open pollenization seeds. Hand hybridization produced 535 211 seeds and 24 007 fruits. Fermented cacao production produced 13 439 kilos of marketable cacao on 75.35 hectares, and 4 892 kilos were sold. Unfortunately, 743 296 fruits were lost to monilia.

IICA's Regional Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Production in Mexico, Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic (PROMECAFE) was active in CATIE with plant breeding, plant reproduction with tissue cultivation, the introduction and distribution of coffee germplasm, direct advisory servics to countries, and training. The main purpose of the program is to support the countries in coffee rust control.

In 1983, PROMECAFE received 11 000 plants from Brazil, classified into 67 cultivars in advanced stages of selection, in order to update CATIE's germplasm bank. PROMECAFE also worked in multiplying exceptional cultivars from plant sections in aseptic cultivation media, and provided training in the member countries and in Costa Rica for approximately six hundred people, on the subject of plant breeding.

Research and Training Resources

Resources for research and training increased substantially in 1983. IICA's Orton Memorial Library moved into a new modern building, constructed with support from the Government of the United Kingdom, at a cost of over US$ 1 300 000. The Tissue Cultivation Laboratory was equipped, and the Plant Genetic Resources Laboratory was put into operation. These support resources were supplemented with a varied endowment of equipment for computers, sawmills and coffee processing, and physical facilities such as access roads, buildings and experiment stations.

Financial and technical support from the government of the Federal Republic of Germany, through the Technical Cooperation Agency (GTZ), enabled the plant genetic resources unit to channel its efforts toward establishing groups of high priority crops. These groups were used for intensifying the collection, introduction, conservation, multiplication, documentation and use of materials.

Fully 1 300 new crop samples were introduced and used for increasing live genetic collections and seed collections, especially for Coffea, Theobroma, Bactris, Capsicum and Cucurbita. Species of potential agricultural interest were evaluated and multiplied, including Bixa orellana (annatto), Solanum spp., and Manihot esculenta (cassava). Additionally, 3 860 samples of different species were sent to countries on and off the isthmus.

The Soil and Plant Tissue Laboratory evaluated 2 674 soil samples, on which it made 21 021 individual analyses. Tests were performed on 2 569 leaf samples, on which 10 416 individual analyses were made. The Tissue Cultivation Laboratory also introduced aseptic cultivation of 23 plantain cultivars from Nicaragua, for evaluation of agricultural properties and resistance to black sigatoka.

Training

In 1983, CATIE undertook training actions through the Animal Production, Plant Production and Renewable Natural Resources Departments, and through the Department of Resource Development for Research and Education.

Specific training efforts in 1983 continued to take place at two levels: graduate studies and short courses. Emphasis was also placed on training staff members, and the in-house training project made an important impact by providing economic assistance to thirty CATIE professionals for continuing studies in accounting, English, computer science, programming and statistics.

In 1983, a total of 992 technicians took part in short courses and specialized training events. This figure is 22 percent higher than that of 1981 and 4.8 percent lower than that of 1982, and participation exceeded 1983 targets by nineteen percent. This action was possible primarily because of W.K. Kellogg Foundation financing for the "Agricultural training project on the Central American Isthmus," which carried out 61 percent of the activities. The rest were performed as part of specific projects in "Agroforestry techniques," by ROCAP/AID and the United Nations University, and "Agricultural systems research," by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

The graduate studies program in agricultural sciences and natural resources continued to be active in areas of plant production, animal production and renewable natural resources, under an agreement with the University of Costa Rica (UCR). In March 1983, 34 new students entered the graduate program, from Argentina (1), Belize (1), Chile (1), Colombia (3), Costa Rica (12), Dominican Republic (1), Guatemala (3), Honduras (4), Mexico (4), Nicaragua (1), Panama (2) and Venezuela (1).

Students in the Graduate Program for Agricultural Sciences and Renewable Natural Resources, UCR/CATIE

Field of Specialization or Department	Year of Entry into Program			
	Prior to 1982	1982	1983	Total
Animal Production	2	7	6	15
Plant Production	6	12	17	35
Renewable Natural Resources	3	10	11	24
TOTAL	11	29	34	74

The table shows that 74 students are presently at CATIE. The stable population pertains to the 1982 and 1983 groups. The other eleven had not yet completed graduation requirements. For students in the 1983-1985 graduating class, CATIE continued providing economic assistance through scholarships provided by the Government of the United Kingdom (4), the ROCAP-Fuelwood Project (USA, 4), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD, 1), DSE-Germany (2), IICA (1) and the Government of the Netherlands (13).

During the 1983 academic year, the graduate program received 219 requests for admission into the 1984 program. Of these, 92 were interested in the Plant Production Department, 54 in Animal Production, and 73 in Renewable Natural Resources. The entrance exam for graduate studies was administered to 105 candidates from Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic.

A total of 38 professors taught the graduate courses. Of these, 29 were from CATIE and nine, from the University of Costa Rica (CATIE-UCR Agreement). These were joined by additional professors who served as advisors for graduate theses, members of student advisory committees for students, or members of the Graduate Program Commission and the Admissions Committee. Professors gave 48 graduate courses and a number of tutorials, focusing on special problems and directed research.

During the academic year (January to December, 1983), CATIE graduated 21 students with the **Magister Scientiae** degree and published over 160 documents, including theses, textbooks, and informational materials.

CHAPTER 5

SIMON BOLIVAR FUND

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Simon Bolivar Fund (SBF) was created by resolution of the thirteenth annual meeting IICA's Board of Directors, held in Caracas in 1974. The Board's intention, in response to an initiative by the Government of Venezuela, was to create a voluntary multilateral fund which would be administered by IICA, conform to its norms and procedures and help promote Institute activities contributing to the agricultural development and well-being of the rural areas in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Fund's financial base was a ten million dollar contribution made by the Venezuelan Government for a five-year period. The remaining Member States of IICA were expected volunteer a similar amount.

IICA, with capital from the Fund, began working on project implementation with national institutions in April 1976, providing the Member States with joint technical cooperation efforts to enhance their agricultural development. The Simon Bolivar Fund (in compliance with its regulations and rules) is governed by IICA's policies and objectives to support the efforts of the countries to bring about rural development and strenthen regional integration efforts. The Fund's basic strategy for reaching its goals is to reinforce the institutional system or its components by means of projects in the following areas,

a. Increasing production and productivity of basic foodstuffs and other agricultural products which contribute both to the development of the Member States and to the solution of nutritional or dietary problems,

b. Improving the marketing of agricultural inputs and products.

c. Supporting the institutions responsible for general and sectoral planning and management mechanisms, in the formulation and implementation of national rural development plans and policies.

The projects that IICA and the national organizations have implemented with capital from the Fund were typically of high priority and were consistent with national, Fund and IICA objectives. They supported depressed areas and specific low-resource target groups, allowed for a concentration of resources and efforts, and generated resources from other financial sources. They have sought concrete results over the short and medium term, within the time period established for the Fund, and were designed in such a way as to become institutionalized.

THE ACTION OF THE SIMON BOLIVAR FUND

In accordance with the aforementioned characteristics, the Fund implemented 23 projects or short-term activities in 21 Latin American countries and the Caribbean in 1983. Two multinational projects in Area 1 (Northern) and Area 2 (Caribbean) also took place. All of these were managed in accordance with IICA's mechanisms and procedures. The Institute's experience enabled it to act with flexibility, speed and continuity. Financial resources in 1983 were allocated as follows: Area 1 (Northern) 36 percent, Area 2 (Caribbean) 29 percent, Area 3 (Andean) 19 percent, and Area 4 (Southern) 16 percent.

The projects implemented with SBF resources fit into the subject areas encompassed by six of the Institute's programs. The bulk (21 percent) fell on Program II (Support of National Institutions for the Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology); 20 percent of the projects were in Program VI (Stimulus for Agricultural and Forest Production); 28 percent in Program VIII (Integrated Rural Development); and 18 percent of the total allocated resources went to Program IX (Planning and Management for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being).

The remaining 13 percent of the resources was used to implement projects in Program III (Conservation and Management of Renewable Natural Resources) and Program VII (Agricultural Marketing and Agroindustry).

Area 1 (Northern) and Area 2 (Caribbean) received 65 percent of the Fund's resources for the implementation of sixteen projects concentrated in Programs II, VI, and IX. In Areas 3 and 4, Program VIII attracted the majority of the activities of Fund projects.

In order to facilitate the institutionalization of Fund projects, it was necessary to collaborate with the countries in the

elaboration of projects submitted to different governments and international agencies for financing. Efforts were likewise made to increase the financial participation of national organizations acting as project counterparts, as a means of encouraging them to absorb projects scheduled to last beyond the end of the year. In the meantime, IICA's cooperation with the countries would be continued.

A photographic display on the activities of the Fund was organized in 1983, as a tribute to the bicentennial of the birth of the Liberator Simon Bolivar. The presentation took place during the Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture in Kingston, Jamaica. An audiovisual presentation on the Fund was developed and shown in many of the nations on the continent to publicize and highlight the activities accomplished.

During the year, the Simon Bolivar Fund financed many projects of both a national and a multinational character. Detailed information on the development of these projects--their activities and results--can be found in the Fund's 1983 Annual Report. The following is a listing of projects by geographic area and by Program.

PROGRAM II Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology

Area 1 - Central

Guatemala	Support for implementing the Master Plan for the integrated agricultural development of the North Transverse Belt.
Nicaragua	Technical support for designing, testing and evaluating a technology transfer model for perennial crops.

Area 2 - Caribbean

Barbados	Support of technology transfer for the production of food crops in Barbados.
Jamaica	Developing technology for cassava and peanut production.
Grenada	Training, research and development for agricultural production.

PROGRAM III Conservation and Management of Renewable Natural Resources

Area 4 - Southern	Technical assistance to the Rio Grande do Norte State Secretariat of Agriculture, in the Serido region.

PROGRAM VI Stimulus for Agricultural and Forest Production

Area 1 - Central

El Salvador	Identifying and formulating food crop production technology for small-scale farmers in Irrigation and Drainage District No. 1, Zapotitan.
Panama	Technical cooperation in designing and operating a Regional Module for Agricultural Production (MOREPRA).

Area 2 - Caribbean

Guyana	Increasing small farmer production and productivity.
Haiti	Technical support for fruit production in rural zones.
Trinidad & Tobago	Technical assistance to develop a cocoa rehabilitation project in Trinidad (short-term action).

PROGRAM VII Agricultural Marketing and Agroindustry

Area 2 - Caribbean

Barbados	A marketing plan for small farmers in Barbados.

Area 4 - Southern

Chile	Marketing strategies for agricultural producers.

PROGRAM VIII Integrated Rural Development

Area 3 - Andean

Bolivia	Supporting integrated regional agricultural development in Valles.
Ecuador	Training in enterprise self-management in Cayambe and Pedro Moncayo counties.
Peru	Institutional strengthening of Agrarian Region IV for implementing the integrated watershed management project in Ancash.
Venezuela	Support of the National Program for Integrated Rural Development Areas (ARDI-AROA).

Area 4 - Southern

Paraguay	Strengthening the Agricultural Credit Users' Associations (AUCA).

Uruguay	Support for regional agricultural development in Uruguay.

PROGRAM IX Planning and Management for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being

Area 1 - Central

Costa Rica	Strengthening the agricultural sector planning system.
Honduras	Support in creating and developing a unit for formulating and evaluating agrarian reform projects.
Dominican Republic	Consolidating the planning and implementation system for policies and services of the Secretariat of State for Agriculture, SEA.

MULTINATIONAL PROJECTS

Area 1 - Central

The Simon Bolivar Fund collaborated with the United Nations Development Program and the World Bank in the implementation of a project by the Regional Unit for Technical Assistance (RUTA), headquartered in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Area 2 - Caribbean

Project Identification in the Caribbean.

CHAPTER 6

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS

This chapter summarizes very briefly the actions carried out by the General Directorate to promote, encourage, maintain and implement cooperative or complementary relations with IICA's governing bodies, the governments of the Member States and their institutions, the organs and agencies of the Inter-American System, subregional agencies, organs and agencies of the United Nations System, the governments and institutions of the Permanent Observers, and other international public service institutions.

Actions carried out to this end are governed by basic agreements formalizing relations with the Member States, general agreements with national or international institutions to establish the framework for future cooperative actions, operating agreements, and contracts or letters of understanding for managing the operation of these relations. Very often, the institutional relations provide funding to technical cooperation projects and strengthen the Institute's regular action in benefit of its Member States.

To facilitate and increase the effectiveness of these cooperative relations, IICA participates as an Observer to the governing organs of international organizations of the Inter-American and United Nations Systems. It sponsors and organizes international gatherings or meetings which promote the progress of agricultural and rural development. In addition, IICA maintains direct contact and conducts special missions with leaders of the governments and national or international institutions interested in IICA's work.

The General Directorate also pays special attention to projecting the Institute's image. An essential requirement for this purpose is to maintain the high technical quality of Institute

services, to disseminate the results of its projects through the media, and to make significant technical contributions at international gatherings and events in which it participates.

AGENCIES OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM

General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (OAS)

IICA-OAS Understanding on Rural Development

Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.17(II-E/82) inspired IICA's efforts to hold discussions with the General Secretariat of the OAS on incorporating agricultural and rural development projects into IICA. A report on the subject was presented to the Inter-American Board of Agriculture in 1983.

The General Secretariat of the Organization of American States recently decided that as of 1984, the Organization's Program-Budget would no longer include projects or activities in the field of agricultural and rural development. The Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture responded in Resolution No. IICA/JIA/Res.28(II-O/83), instructing the General Secretariat of the OAS to request its Member States, the Governments of its Permanent Observers and international organizations that have been supporting the Organization technically or financially in agricultural and rural development programs, to extend their support to IICA in these areas.

Joint IICA-OAS Group on Food and Food Security

IICA and the OAS worked together to prepare a document entitled "Food Security for Latin America and the Caribbean." It was presented to the regional consultative meeting of Ministers, "Food Strategies and Policies in Latin America," held in Quito, Ecuador from April 25 to 27, 1983.

IICA's Participation in Meetings of the Inter-American System

IICA participated in the Thirteenth Session of the General Assembly of the OAS, held in Washington D.C. from November 14 to 18, 1983, and in the Ninth Special Meeting of the Special Commission for Negotiation and Consultation, held in Washington D.C. on May 17, 1983. IICA was also present in a number of meetings of the OAS Permanent Council, and the General Secretariat sent a representative to the meetings of IICA's Executive Committee and the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.

Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW)

The IICA Office in Washington and the Director of the Integrated Rural Develoment Program kept up regular contact and coordination with the Inter-American Commission of Women. The Commission

President attended the meetings of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture and the Executive Committee in 1983.

The Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture approved Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.42(II-O/83), instructing IICA to support the IACW in the evaluation seminar on completion of United Nations Decade for Women.

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

On October 4 1983, a General Agreement for Cooperation was signed between IICA and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to formalize relations between the two institutions and provide a framework for cooperation in areas of shared interest. The purpose of this cooperation is to make an effective contribution toward improving food production, increasing the level and use of the food supply, and raising the nutritional levels of the population. Another important goal is to prevent the outbreak of major animal diseases affecting agriculture and human health, control the toxic effects of agrochemicals and veterinary medications that can harm human health, and generally to improve health and rural life for the populations of the Member States of the two institutions.

IICA was present at the Third Inter-American Animal Health Meeting at the Ministerial Level, the 88th Meeting of the PAHO Executive Committee, and the 29th meeting of PAHO's Governing Council.

An IICA/PAHO work group was set up in response to IICA/JIA/-Res.21(II-E/82). It prepared a study on the possibility of transferring the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center from PAHO to IICA. The Board then approved Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.27(II-O/83), stating that the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center should remain in PAHO but maintain contact with IICA, under a special agreement. This would guarantee appropriate coordination and operating mechanisms in the two institutions.

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

Regular contacts were made during the year with IDB authorities in Washington and in the member countries, to encourage coordination of inter-American technical and financial cooperation in benefit of agricultural development in the countries, and to identify new opportunities for cooperation.

IICA participated in a number of specific activities with the Inter-American Development Bank. Operation of the joint IICA-IDB unit for agricultural project identification and preparation continued, in the framework of IICA's Investment Projects Center. As a result, projects were prepared in Venezuela, Paraguay and Haiti.

Negotiations with the IDB made progress during the year toward procuring continued support for the Cooperative Agricultural Research Project for the Southern Cone, as charged in Resolutions

IICA/JIA/Res.19(II-E/82), IICA/JIA/ Res.20(II-E/82) and IICA/JIA/-Res.26(II-O/83). Negotiations were also pursued to establish an operating program for agricultural research in the Andean Zone.

IICA continued implementing projects funded by the IDB in the member countries. Of particular note were the "Project for institutional reinforcement of the Ministry of Agricultural Development of Panama" and the "Agricultural Education and Research" projects in Paraguay.

Inter-American Children's Institute (IACI)

A general agreement was signed on December 5, 1983 between the Inter-American Children's Institute and IICA to intensify cooperation between the two institutions.

ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

World Bank (IBRD)

IICA reached agreement with the World Bank's Economic Development Institute (EDI) for joint training events on agricultural and rural development project writing for the countries of Latin America. As a result, training was received by 27 professionals in eighteen of IICA's Member States.

Several concrete projects were carried out with the World Bank. Of special importance was the EMBRAPA agricultural research project in Brazil. Other projects were carried out in Honduras, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Chile.

IICA continued to support the UNDP/IBRD/IFAD/IICA Project implemented by the World Bank for operating a Regional Unit for Technical Assistance specialized in project identification and preparation for Central America and Panama. It worked with this Unit to coordinate pertinent training efforts.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

In 1983, contacts were maintained with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in New York, particularly in the area of information exchange for the Caribbean region.

International Agricultural Development Fund (IFAD)

IICA cooperated with IFAD in identifying and preparing projects for integrated rural development in Barbados and Guyana and agricultural diversification and spice production in Jamaica.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

The Director General of IICA, in a context of communication with FAO, paid a visit to the FAO Regional Office for Latin America,

which in turn sent a team to IICA's Central Office. As a result of these contacts, possible areas of cooperation were identified, and potential working mechanisms were devised for cooperation between the two institutions, including meetings of IICA and FAO Program Directors.

IICA is cooperating with FAO in the field of information for development through the AGRIS/AGRINTER System. Technical meetings were held on pesticide harmonization and labelling with the guidelines developed by FAO in inter-governmental consultative meetings in 1977 and 1982.

Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

Relations were maintained for coordination with ECLA, particularly in gathering and dissemination of statistical information on the rural sector. Contacts were also begun for coordinating activities with the new authorities of the Latin American Economic and Social Planning Institute (ILPES).

GOVERNMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS OF THE PERMANENT OBSERVERS

IICA's permanent observer countries--Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain--have demonstrated their willingness to cooperate for the attainment of the Institute's objectives. This cooperation provides IICA with considerable opportunities to share the experiences of countries on other continents and to expand its available technical, human and financial resources.

In 1983, three Permanent Observers participated in IICA activities. Spain contributed to financing a Latin American seminar on irrigation and drainage, in which technical people from the Spanish Agrarian Reform and Development Institute presented scientific papers. Also in 1983, Spain adopted a new system of cooperation with IICA. It provided seven Spanish technical people to work in projects for an initial period of one year, at no cost to the Institute. The cooperating specialists were headquartered in Costa Rica and assigned to work throughout Central America, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Brazil and Uruguay.

During 1983, France continued cooperating with IICA by assigning French personnel to the Investment Projects Center (CEPI) and IICA's National Office in Costa Rica, under a cooperative agreement between IICA and the Office of Overseas Scientific and Technical Research (ORSTOM). One of the activities sponsored jointly by IICA and the Government of France was a course on project identification and promotion, held in Haiti.

The Netherlands continued to provide financial cooperation with PROTAAL, the Cooperative Research Project on Agricultural Technology in Latin America. In August 1983, during a meeting of IICA's Executive Committee, a general agreement for technical cooperation was signed between the Institute and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of the Netherlands.

REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

IICA has formalized cooperative relations with important regional and subregional organizations.

A basic agreement for cooperation was signed on April 12, 1983 between ALADI and IICA, to provide for an exchange of technical know-how between the two institutions in pursuit of their particular general objectives and programs of activities. The purpose of this cooperation is to speed agricultural development, rural well-being and integration in Latin America.

The Director General of IICA attended a meeting on energy at the ministerial level, sponsored by the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) in Montevideo, Uruguay. IICA and OLADE cosponsored an agroeenergy seminar in Maracay, Venezuela.

IICA signed a subregional cooperation agreement with the Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration (SIECA). This Secretariat also attended CORECA meetings held by IICA and participated in other events sponsored by the Institute in Central America and Panama. The Director General of IICA attended a meeting of ministers of agriculture from the countries of the Cartagena Agreement, held in Caracas, Venezuela.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS IN THE MEMBER STATES AND DONOR COUNTRIES

IICA received support from the European Economic Community (EEC) through France, for a project to reinforce managerial skills in associative agricultural production enterprises (FORGE).

IICA also carried out important cooperation actions with other public and private institutions in the Member States and donor countries. Of particular note are:

The United States of America

Agency for International Development (AID)

IICA and AID continued a series of meetings in 1983 for the purpose of improving coordination between the two organizations, both at their headquarters and in their subregional and national offices, in technical areas of shared interest.

AID and IICA have both urged their many operating units to pursue further contact in the countries.

IICA has carried out projects with AID totalling US$1 346 000. Particularly important were PROMECAFE in Mexico, Central America and Panama, which received US$ 107 000, and support for the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation (CORECA), totalling US$ 574 000. Projects have also been carried out in Guatemala, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, and special mention should be made of the Agricultural Credit Insurance Project, costing US$571 000, and support for the PROPLAN Planning Project, for US$144 000. AID also participated in financing the Latin American Irrigation and Drainage Seminar.

IICA-USDA-APHIS Cooperation

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), through the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), provided substantial technical and financial resources to support the first phase of the African Swine Fever eradication project in Haiti. This phase was completed in 1983, with objectives and goals fully met, and the country will be declared free of the disease in February 1984. The financial contribution totalled US$ 9 627 000.

USDA-ERS

Contact was maintained with the International Economics Division (Latin American Area) of the United States Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service (ERS), to organize consultative meetings among international and national agencies involved in the collection, analysis and dissemination of data for the hemisphere's agricultural sector.

As a result of these efforts, a first meeting for coordination took place from March 16 to 17, 1983 in Washington D.C., to discuss agricultural information exchange opportunities in Latin America. A second meeting was held on June 6, 1983. Participants included representatives from FAO, USDA, IBRD, AID, IDB, OAS, ECLA, the United States Census Bureau, the International Food Policy Reseach Institute (IFPRI), the National Academy of Sciences and IICA.

W.K. Kellogg Foundation

The W.K. Kellogg Foundation continued supporting the Institute, with a major contribution of US$ 288 600 for the Planning and Management Project for Rural Development. The Kellogg Foundation also supported IICA actions in the Dominican Republic, Venezuela and Guatemala, and special emphasis was placed on the field of rural youth.

National 4-H Council

A general agreement was signed for technical cooperation between

the National 4-H Council and IICA, to strengthen rural youth organizations in the Americas.

Universities

1. Cornell University

   Cooperation was provided for reviewing a publication on the role and magnitude of international technical cooperation in animal health.

2. Michigan State University

   An IICA specialist continued to participate as a member of the external group to evaluate the Bean/Cowpea Collaborative Research Support Program.

   The College of Agriculture and Natural Resources was approached for financial cooperation with EMBRAPA in Brazil.

3. Land Grant Colleges and State Universities

   IICA attended the 97th Annual Meeting of NASULGC, held in Washington, D.C. from November 13 to 16, 1983.

4. Texas A & M University

   IICA began to participate in organizing the International Conference on Food and Water, to take place in June 1985.

5. Other Universities

   Contact was maintained with a number of universities, including Kansas State University, Harvard University, the University of Puerto Rico, the University of Hawaii (Manoa), Washington State University, the University of Minnesota. the University of Florida and the California State Polytechnic University.

BIFAD:

The Institute attended several meetings held by the Board for International Food and Agriculture Development (BIFAD) in Washington D.C., for the purpose of identifying areas of cooperation and coordination with universities and their projects and activities in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Federations, Councils and Associations

1. Society for International Development (SID)

   IICA participated in various events held by the SID in 1983.

2. National Agricultural Chemicals Association (NACA)

Through the good offices of NACA's Director of Scientific Affairs, the Association provided substantial cooperation in regional and hemisphere-wide meetings held IICA's Plant Protection and Animal Health Programs. It helped procure the participation of specialists from the Groupement International des Associations Nationales de Fabricants de Pesticides (International Group of National Associations of Agrochemical Manufacturers, GIFAP) in these events, especially in technical meetings on pesticide use in the rural sector.

Canada

IICA's Office in Canada

IICA's National Office in Canada was formally inaugurated in October 1983. The ceremony was attended by the Director General of IICA and the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, the Honorable Eugene F. Whelan.

Universities:

1. Guelph University

In 1983, contacts with Guelph University were activated. In mid 1983, IICA's Director General visited the University at the invitation of the Director of the Centre for International Programs.

2. University of Ottawa

The Director General, was a speaker in the conference "Canada and the Future of the Americas," and he gave a presentation entitled "Inter-American Scientific and Technological Cooperation for the Development of the Agricultural Sector."

IDRC

Projects carried out with the Canadian International Development Research Centre (IDRC) took place in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, Argentina and Brazil.

Other Organizations

IICA continued working on information exchange and coordination with the International Office of Epizootics (IOE), in the area of animal disease.

Support was also forthcoming from the International Tropical Agriculture Center (CIAT) and the International Potato Center (CIP), in IICA's programs with Brazil's EMBRAPA.

The International Group of National Associations of Agrochemical Manufacturers (GIFAP) supported IICA in a project on pesticide labelling and control.

CHAPTER 7

FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF IICA

The Institute has been experiencing intensive growth of resources under its control, and a consequent expansion in the volume and complexity of services provided to the countries. In response to this situation, the General Directorate has intensified the introduction of changes and improvements throughout IICA's operating structure, especially in the administrative area. This process began in 1982 and continued in 1983 with the design of a new accounting and financial management system. An important step was the acquisition of a modern mainframe computer, and a formal commitment was made to install approximately forty terminals that will provide IICA's operating units in the countries and at the Central Office with computerized access to information, coordination and analysis. This will streamline the use of financial resources and will increase cost efficienty and improve end results.

Many constraints have affected this process. Delayed quota payments by certain member countries, coupled with uncertainty about approximate dates of receipt of these contributions, have had a serious direct impact. This situation has obliged IICA to move cautiously in accomodating the needs of project and activity implementation to real fund availability. It is a complex relationship that has led the administration to adopt a conservative stance which, while avoiding severe restrictions, has nevertheless limited the Institute's potential to meet country requests for expanding and intensifying Institute services. Table 1 and Figure 1 show the status of member country payments as of December 31, 1983. A second major constraint has been the delayed receipt of reimbursements for expenditures made by IICA in the implementation of agreements and contracts totally or partially financed with non quota resources. These delays reflect the time it takes to compile information,

process it, and present it to the national agencies or other institutions with which contracts have been signed, and to IICA authorities. With the implementation of the new automated accounting and financial systems, it will be possible to reduce internal delays and streamline the accounting and financial processing of all external commitments.

Total Resources

IICA was responsible for managing and handling US$46.2 million in 1983. Of this total, US$17.2 million were quota funds, US$1.1 million were from the Simon Bolivar Fund, and US$27.9 million pertained to agreements and contracts signed with government agencies in the member countries and international institutions or agencies. Table 2 and Figure 2 show how the degree of financial responsibility has changed over recent years.

As can be seen, only three years ago in 1980, IICA's total resources were US$26.1 million. A comparison with the 1983 figure of US$46.2 million shows that financial means and responsibility have doubled in this very brief period. Consequently, IICA's operations and image have been transformed to fit into a very different framework, with a broader but perhaps more complex outlook. This gradual process has been orderly, systematic and expeditious.

Quotas

As can be seen in Table 1 and Figure 1, total regular fund income in 1983 was US$16.7 million in the payment of quotas pertaining to 1983 and previous years. This compares with 1982 collections of US$15.6 million. However, expenditures based on the approved quota budget for 1983 totaled US$17.2 million, and this gives the impression that quota expenditures exceeded quota receipts. Table 3 illustrates this comparison between quota collections and quota expenditures using resources from 1980 through 1983. The difference between receipts and expenditures for 1983 occurred because the approved budget made allowance for the account books to record reserves set aside for the payment of legally required labor benefits and recognition for years of service to national employees in IICA's offices in the different countries, for a total of US$560 thousand. The budget also recorded the mandatory contribution of US$162 thousand to the General Working Fund. Furthermore, Article 76 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate states that, "Appropriations shall be financed with the quotas and voluntary contributions of the Member States and income from other sources." The excess of expenditures in the quota budget over real quota receipts was covered by such operations as the print shop, computer services, information, and interest on short-term investments. This miscellaneous income totalled US$1.1 million, with expenditures of US$725 thousand. The difference of US$339 thousand was used for meeting acquired commitments, without producing a financial imbalance.

Agreements with national agencies

This heading includes all resources derived from contracts and agreements signed with Member States. Most of these resources are received by IICA in local currencies and are deposited in local bank accounts. It is therefore necessary for the IICA National Offices to maintain accounts in local currencies. At the same time, however, accounting records at the Central Office in San Jose, Costa Rica are carried in United States dollars, in compliance with pertinent regulations.

Over the years, these agreements and contracts had been listed under the heading "National Funds," and appear as such in the Report of the External Auditors and in this financial report. The breakdown of fund movement and expenditure is given in Table 4, which shows receipts of US$2.9 million and expenditures of US$2.7 million. The final column synthesizes all the agreements, with year-end figures on debt balances (in parenthesis) and credit balances. A debt balance figure indicates that the national agencies owed payment to IICA at the time the 1983 books were closed. A credit balance indicates that IICA was holding resources that needed to be invested or returned. Most of these national funds are in Brazil, where IICA has a high volume of operations.

Agreements with international entities and agencies

Unlike the agreements discussed above, these accords are signed with international entities and agencies. They generate resources in United States dollars, and accounting records are also carried in dollars. At times the funding sources providing these monies require that special bank accounts be opened and specific restrictions be placed on fund use. Both types of agreements are technically part of the trust funds described in new Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate. However, they are listed separately because of the clear difference between resources received in local currency and resources received in United States dollars.

The Institute received renevues of US$23.9 million under this heading in 1983, and had expenditures of US$23.1 million. Table 5 summarizes fund movement under the 102 agreements and contracts for these funds.

One of the most striking features of this table is the column that gives total credit and debt balances. As in the case of national funds, credit balances are resources that IICA needs to invest, return or request permission to use. The debt balances are owed to IICA under the agreements. However, because some agreements were completed many years ago, or implementation was irregular due to causes beyond IICA's control, many of the debt balances are essentially uncollectable. Next year the Inter-American Board of Agriculture will be presented with an itemized study of these cases, so that decisions can be made on how to handle them.

Indirect Administrative and Technical Costs (CATIs)

Resources received under this heading in 1983 totalled US$796 thousand. This, together with the 1982 credit balance of US$515 thousand under the same heading, gave total available resources of US$1.3 million. These funds were used to meet the expenses incurred by IICA's structural units in providing administrative and technical support for the implementation of projects derived from the agreements described above.

It should be noted that the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, in its meeting in Jamaica in October 1983, adopted a policy requiring that all agreements allow funds for payment of these costs, at a minimum level of 8 percent. Exceptions can be made when donations are received for the express purpose of strengthening the Institute.

Simon Bolivar Fund

This voluntary fund was created by IICA at the initiative of the Government of Venezuela in 1975 to promote Institute activities that would help bring about agricultural and rural development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Simon Bolivar Fund meets the requirements for a special fund. It has a specific orientation and unique characteristics enabling it to carry out projects that will effectively meet predefined objectives and goals.

The Fund was financed with a special contribution from the Government of Venezuela, and with additional voluntary contributions made by other Member States in 1983, for a total of US$69 thousand. This, added to interest earnings, financed total expenditures during the year of US$1 093 126. These figures are broken down in Table 6, which synthesizes the degree of budget execution and shows the financial status of this Fund and its historical development since its beginnings in 1975.

Venezuela contributed a little over US$10 million from 1975 to 1980. During the same period, ten other countries made total contributions of US$50 thousand. In 1981, when Venezuela discontinued its annual contributions in accordance with the agreement that gave rise to the Simon Bolivar Fund, seven countries provided over US$86 thousand. In 1982, five countries participated with a contribution of US$55 thousand, and in 1983 six countries provided US$56 thousand to the Fund.

It should be stressed that the Simon Bolivar Fund operated under an approved budget of US$1.4 million in 1983. Of this total, US$1.1 million, or practically 79 percent of the budget, was spent (see Table 6).

Table 7 shows assets, liabilities and the operating subfund of the Simon Bolivar Fund for 1983. We can see that by the end of 1983, US$191 thousand were still available. If the use of these funds is carefully planned, it will be possible to complete unfinished projects and to carry out an effective transition in 1984 of those projects which should not be interrupted or drastically changed due to the 1983 completion of the Simon Bolivar Fund.

Assets

IICA closed 1983 with a total of US $2 million in cash on hand and in banks. This total includes extra-quota resources earmarked for specific purposes and monies deposited in the bank accounts of Institute offices in the countries. However, these funds were not necessarily available for immediate use, due to certain clauses or conditions restricting access to them.

Several temporary investments with very short terms were made during the year, primarily with Simon Bolivar Fund resources, certain regular funds, and monies from agreements containing no restrictions in this regard. Table 8 gives a breakdown of these investments and identifies the various other items that go into IICA's total assets of US$13.0 million, or practically US$700 thousand more than in 1982.

It is important to stress in this context that IICA required no loans and paid no interest in 1983. Accounts receivable continue to be a crucial problem for the Institute, because a very high proportion (US$5.1 million) consists of uncollected quotas from the member countries. This is compounded by the fact that certain monies still outstanding for specific operations have been recorded for many years as accounts receivable, when in fact they should be considered uncollectable. A careful analysis will be made soon, to determine which accounts could reasonably be considered as active, and which should be written off as uncollectable.

The income and expenditures statement on Trust Funds shows IICA with a debt balance of US$1.6 million, but a credit balance of US$2.6 million. These balances are not static, and considerable change has already occurred since the books were closed for the year. This subject was previously touched upon in the discussion of agreements for resources collected in local currencies and in dollars.

Liabilities

As can be seen in Table 8, liabilities consist mainly of accounts payable and accrued expenditures such as future payments for anticipated equipment purchase. The major items under this heading are the purchase of a computer and forty terminals, the reserve for future payment of worker benefits, payments to suppliers, and other similar encumbrances. Some of the accounts payable are not really debts, but funds received and not yet invested.

The year 1982 began with a withdrawal of US $168 thousand from the Simon Bolivar Fund to cover major expenditures. By 1983, this emergency use of the Fund was no longer needed. Other important items in the liability column are obligations contracted with Rotating Funds, totalling US$438 thousand, and allowances for the payment of social security, severance pay, recognition for years of service, and other local staff benefits totalling US$559 thousand.

If the US$5.3 million in other liabilities is added to the total US$7.7 million of the General Working Fund, the final asset balance is US$13.0 million.

All this information on assets and liabilities is shown in greater detail in the Report of the External Auditors.

General Working Fund

The General Working Fund receives the balances remaining each year from the difference between total Regular Fund revenue (quotas and miscellaneous income) and expenditures for the payment of salaries, allowances, operating costs, general services, and general costs and provisions. Table 9 shows that Regular Fund revenues in 1983 totalled US$18.2 million with expenditures of US$17.2 million, for a difference of US$1.3 million. If this is added to the 1982 balance of the General Working Fund, or US$6.1 million, and the required annual contribution to reinforce the Fund, US$162 thousand, the new balance of the General Working Fund for 1983 is US$7.6 million. Regular Fund expenditures of US$17.2 million are shown in greater detail in Table 10, on budgetary performance, and in Appendix C of the Report of the External Auditors.

Performance of the Quota Program-Budget

The Inter-American Board of Agriculture, in Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.27(II-E/82), approved a Program-Budget of US$18 200 000 for 1983. Fully 94.4 percent of this budget, or US$17 163 062, has been used (see Figure 3).

The degree to which the Program-Budget is used depends heavily on the prompt receipt of the countries'contributions to the Institute. Furthermore, during the period of each Program-Budget, it is necessary to make on-going adjustments due to the regular process of evaluation and constant changes in the socioeconomic and political conditions in the countries. All this takes place as a part of the programming process approved by the Board, which authorizes the Director General to transfer resources from one chapter to another, not in excess of twenty percent of any one chapter.

These adjustments appear in Table 9, which shows the transfers that were necessary during the 1983 fiscal year. The transfers removed US$381 323 from Chapter 1 (Direct Technical Cooperation Services) and added US$178 376 to Chapter 2 and US$202 947 to Chapter 3. However, Chapter 2 expenditures exceeded the originally

budgeted totals by only US$11 thousand, and Chapter 3, by US$96 thousand. Thus, all three chapters showed budgetary surpluses with the adjusted amounts.

As was stated, not all resources programmed and adjusted (Column 3 and adjusted Table 9) can be expended, as this depends on the actual availability of resources during the fiscal year. Quota expenditures incurred by IICA in 1983 totalled US$17 173 062. It should be noted that the heading of "Expenditures" includes several items which do not necessarily represent real expenditures of funds, as in the case of reserves for the payment of labor benefits, recognition for years of service, the mandatory annual contribution to the Working Fund, and obligations acquired at the end of 1983 for the purchase of computer equipment (an IBM mainframe computer and over thirty Wang terminals), arrangements for physical space in the Office in Uruguay, and improvement of physical space at the Central Office.

Table 10 gives a breakdown of expenditures among the three chapters, by the level of programming in which the Program-Budget is structured and implemented. The table shows that during this fiscal year, the Institute used 53.6 percent of its quota resources for direct technical cooperation services to the member countries. This category includes 42.1 percent for programs and 11.5 percent for the specialized centers.

The Tropical Agriculture Research and Training Center (CATIE) was assigned 5 percent of the original quota budget, and this money was paid in its entirety. As a result, the payment to CATIE totalled 5.3 percent of all expenditures.

Quota collections in 1983 totalled US$16 729 018, corresponding to the following periods:

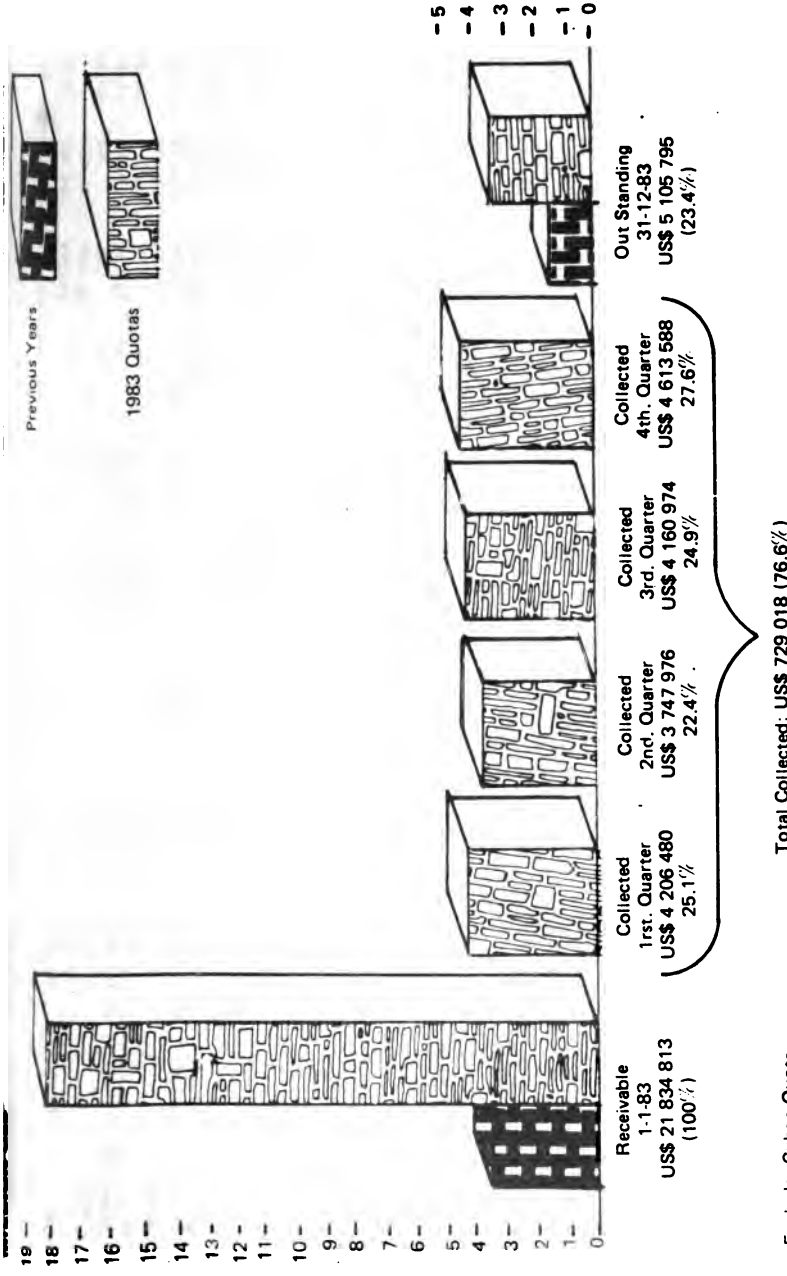
1983	US$ 14 572 000
Previous years	US$ 2 156 928
TOTAL	US$ 16 729 018

This would suggest that, in accordance with Article 72 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate, only this amount could have been spent, giving an excess of expenditures over income of US$444 044. However, the "Consolidated Budget Statement" and "Income and Expenditure Statement" should be taken into account. They refer strictly to quota resources and not to the Regular Funds, of which quotas are only one component.

In fact, Article 76 states that "Appropriations shall be financed with the quotas and voluntary contributions of the Member States and income from other sources." In addition, Article 82 clearly defines the Regular Fund as including quota payments.

This explains the excess of US$444 044 of expenditures over income, which was covered primarily by commercial and miscellaneous operations (see Note 7, page 22 of the Report of the External Auditors. A special source of income among these operations is for document reproduction, statistical and computer services, interest earned on temporary investments, and printing services, which all together generated US$339 074.

Finally, it is important to stress the fact that general directive costs, reflected in Chapters II and III of Table 9, plus reimbursements received for Indirect Administrative and Technical Costs, total US$9.3 million. This is the operating cost of IICA's administrative and directive structure. This is an important point. If a ratio is calculated between this figure and total resources used, or US$46.2 million, it can be seen that administration and direction consumed only twenty percent of total resources.



Excludes Cuban Quota.

Fig. 1 Analysis of 1983 Quota Collection.

TABLE 1

STATEMENT OF MEMBER STATE QUOTAS AS OF 12-31-83

(in US$)

COUNTRY	DUE			RECEIVED			BALANCE PAYABLE			LAST PAYMENT RECEIVED	
	As of 31 December 1982	Quota Resolution 1983	Total as of 1 Jan. 1983	Previous years	Present year	Total	Previous years	Present year	Total	Date	Amount
Argentina	553.533	1.285.515	1.839.048	-	-		553.533	1.285.515	1.839.048	-	-
Barbados	-	13.749	13.749	-	13.749	13.749	-	-	-	05-83	152
Bolivia	86.032	30.935	116.967	57.342	-	57.342	28.690	30.935	59.625	08-83	57.342
Brazil	2.194.748	1.610.330	3.805.078	1.699.660	-	1.699.660	495.088	1.610.330	2.105.418	12-83	1.000.000
Canada	-	1.192.710	1.192.710	-	1.179.567	1.179.567	-	13.143	13.143	02-83	1.179.567
Chile	(130.000)	139.207	9.207	-	7.673	7.673	(130.000)	131.534	1.534	09-83	7.673
Colombia	-	170.142	170.142	-	168.267	168.267	-	1.875	1.875	08-83	10.267
Costa Rica	40.018	30.935	70.953	31.942	-	31.942	8.076	30.935	39.011	10-83	11.469
Dominica	936	3.437	4.373	936	2.400	3.336	-	1.037	1.037	12-83	3.336
Dominican Rep.	65.266	30.935	96.201	-	-	-	65.266	30.935	96.201	-	-
Ecuador	5.385	30.935	36.320	5.385	6.297	11.682	-	24.638	24.638	12-83	3.390
El Salvador	75.167	30.935	106.102	-	-	-	75.167	30.935	106.102	-	-
Grenada	12.212	5.156	17.368	-	-	-	12.212	5.156	17.368	-	-
Guatemala	-	30.935	30.935	-	30.594	30.594	-	341	341	12-83	30.594
Guyana	41.713	24.060	65.773	-	-	-	41.713	24.060	65.773	-	-
Haiti	86.268	30.935	117.203	-	-	-	86.268	30.935	117.203	-	-
Honduras	-	30.935	30.935	-	30.000	30.000	-	935	935	10-83	30.000
Jamaica	-	30.935	30.935	-	-	-	-	30.935	30.935	-	-
Mexico	211.629	1.208.177	1.419.806	211.629	1.194.864	1.406.493	-	13.313	13.313	07-83	1.253.771
Nicaragua	135.157	30.935	166.092	-	-	-	135.157	30.935	166.092	-	-
Panama	-	30.935	30.935	-	31.751	31.751	-	(816)	(816)	06-83	31.751
Paraguay	20.643	30.935	51.578	-	-	-	20.643	30.935	51.578	-	-
Peru	160.893	92.804	253.697	74.821	-	74.821	86.072	92.804	178.876	10-83	74.821
Saint Lucia	-	5.156	5.156	-	-	-	-	5.156	5.156	-	-
Suriname	-	22.342	22.342	-	22.342	22.342	-	-	-	06-83	22.342
United States	-	11.342.776	11.342.776	-	11.318.480	11.318.480	-	24.296	24.296	11-83	2.829.620
Trin. & Tob.	-	30.935	30.935	-	30.594	30.594	-	341	341	03-83	30.594
Uruguay	-	61.869	61.869	-	-	-	-	61.869	61.869	-	-
Venezuela	75.213	620.415	695.628	75.213	535.512	610.725	-	84.903	84.903	12-83	610.725
Total	3.634.813	18.200.000	21.834.813	2.156.928	14.572.090	16.729.018	1.477.885	3.627.910	5.105.795	-	-

TABLE 2

TOTAL RESOURCES USED

31 December 1983
(in US$)

	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%
Quotas	12 740 500	48.8	14 380 925	43.9	14 633 099	34.5	17 173 062	36.7
S.B.F.	2 255 982	8.6	2 272 142	6.9	1 802 004	4.0	1 093 126	0.4
Agreements	11 121 919	42.6	16 135 710	49.2	26 113 400	61.5	27 903 641	62.9
	26 118 401	100.0	32 788 777	100.0	42 548 503	100.0	46 169 829	100.0

TABLE 3

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROVED ANNUAL BUDGETS, COLLECTIONS MADE EACH YEAR AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURES

1975/76 to 1983
(in thousands of US$)

Year	Quotas for the year	Total collections for the year	Percentage	Actual expenditures	Percentage
1980	12 757	13 894	108.9	12 741	99.8
1981	14 703	13 983	95.1	14 381	97.8
1982	16 967	15 661	92.3	14 633	86.2
1983	18 200	16 729	91.9	17 173	94.4

TABLE 4

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE

NATIONAL FUNDS

INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT FOR AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE INSTITUTE AND VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 1983

(in US$)

Code	Agreement	Initial balance	Movement during the year		Balance at year's end
			Income	Expenses	
A	Agrarian reform and settlement agencies of the Central American Isthmus	(70 313)	287 100	252 515	(35 728)
B	Public agricultural sector of Honduras	(39 797)	39 797		
C	Zoo-botanical Association of the Federal District of Brazil	13 931	25 281	40 110	(898)
D	Brazilian Agricultural Research Agency	(10 261)	505 461	533 695	(38 495)
E	National Secretariat for Agricultural Protection-Brazil	72 414	43 306	95 685	20 035
F	Government of Ecuador	669	18 893	18 646	916
G	Government of Venezuela	(9 992)	37 901	22 741	5 168
H	National Agricultural Training Program	(51 516)	198 238	166 070	(19 348)
I	Ministry of Agriculture - Brazil	40 095	409 898	275 565	174 428
J	Executive Commission of the Economic Rural Recovery Commission of Cacao Workers	8 282	28 004	48 068	(11 782)
K	Ministry of the Interior - Brazil	236 248	241. 375	473 795	3 828
L	National Reclamation Projects Department		13 038	12 878	160
M	Government of Colombia		343 383	83 735	259 648
N	Superintendancy of Fishery Development - Brazil	7 926	57 059	62 872	2 113
O	Office of Agricultural Planning - Chile	73 045	45 573	77 466	41 152
P	Ministry of Agriculture of Colombia		121 259	99 010	22 249
Q	San Francisco Valley Development Agency - Brazil	5 482	27 050	34.421	(1 889)
R	Brazilian Agricultural Research Agency	24 832		28 022	(3 190)
S	Secretariats of Education of the states of Amazonas, Espíritu Santo, Pernambuco, Ceará, Sao Paulo, Bahía, Río Grande do Sul - Brazil	(19 495)	365 068	327 507	18 066
"	Ministry of Industry and Commerce - Brazil	7 412	131 546	121 955	2 179
		274 138	2 939 230	2 774 756	438 612

TABLE 5

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
FOR TRUST FUNDS

1983

(In US$)

Agreements and Contracts	No. 102
DEBT BALANCES THROUGH 1982	1.628.965
CREDIT BALANCES THROUGH 1982	1.831.084
INCOME IN 1983	23.868.077
EXPENDITURES IN 1983	23.091.708
DEBT BALANCES THROUGH 1983	1.654.627
CREDIT BALANCES THROUGH 1983	2.633.115

TABLE 6

SIMON BOLIVAR FUND

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES (in US$) AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1984

ACTUAL

	FY 75/76	FY 76/77	FY 77/78	FY 78/79	2nd Sem. 79	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	TOTAL
INCOME										
CONTRIBUTIONS:										
Govt. Venezuela	2.000.000.00	2.000.000.00	2.000.000.00	2.000.000.00	3.494.00	2.003.494.47	--	--	--	10.006.988.47
Govt. Ecuador	--	--	29.567.36	24.634.74	11.671.36	13.340.57	1.913.79	19.910.56	11.621.91	112.660.29
Govt. Panama	12.500.00	12.500.00	12.500.00	12.250.00	12.500.00	12.500.00	12.500.00	12.500.00	12.500.00	112.250.00
Govt. Jamaica	--	--	10.901.50	8.288.20	--	8.294.05	8.294.20	--	--	35.777.95
Govt. Chile	--	--	10.000.00	10.000.00	10.000.00	--	20.000.00	10.000.00	10.000.00	70.000.00
Govt. Honduras	10.000.00	--	5.000.00	5.000.00	5.000.00	5.000.00	5.000.00	--	--	35.000.00
Govt. Haiti	5.000.00	--	5.000.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.000.00
Govt. Costa Rica	--	--	--	--	1.500.00	7.500.00	3.000.00	1.488.99	3.990.54	17.479.53
Govt. Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.000.00	12.000.00	--	48.000.00
Govt. Guatemala	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.738.00	26.738.00
Govt. Guyana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.149.43	4.149.43
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	2.027.500.00	2.012.500.00	2.072.968.86	2.060.172.94	44.165.36	2.050.129.09	86.707.99	55.899.55	68.999.88	10.479.043.67
INTEREST EARNED	--	107.405.18	161.566.38	323.666.47	228.549.20	556.021.77	549.487.41	218.962.08	46.128.89	2.191.836.38
Other income	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.260.21	40.850.60	46.110.81
TOTAL INCOME	2.027.500.00	2.119.954.18	2.234.535.24	2.383.839.41	272.714.56	2.606.150.86	636.195.40	280.121.84	155.979.37	12.716.990.86
EXPENSES										
Budgeted expenditures	34.364.33	937.519.24	1.475.370.80	1.694.218.85	953.644.05	2.262.832.47	2.272.142.26	1.802.003.32	1.093.125.80	12.525.221.12
General Working Fund	200.000.00	200.000.00	320.000.00	80.000.00	12.500.00	25.000.00	--	--	--	837.500.00
TOTAL EXPENSES	234.364.33	1.137.519.24	1.795.370.80	1.774.218.85	966.144.05	2.287.832.47	2.272.142.26	1.802.003.32	1.093.125.80	13.362.721.12
BUDGET SURPLUS	1.793.135.67	982.434.94	439.164.44	609.620.56	(693.429.49)	318.318.39	(1.635.946.86)	(1.521.881.48)	(937.146.43)	(645.730.26)
GENERAL WORKING FUND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	837.500.00
SURPLUS IN GENERAL WORKING FUND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	191.769.74*

ANNUAL BUDGETARY PERFORMANCE

BUDGET APPROVED BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS	2.500.000.00	2.800.000.00	3.200.000.00	3.080.000.00	1.500.000.00	3.000.000.00	2.500.000.00	2.200.000.00	1.376.000.00	--
Operating Program (spent)	34.364.33	937.519.24	1.475.370.80	1.694.218.85	953.644.05	2.262.832.47	2.272.142.26	1.802.003.32	1.093.125.80	--
Expenditure	1.37%	33.5%	46%	55%	63.6%	75%	91%	82%	79%	--

*Surplus from the application of the budget surplus through 1983 with the General Working Fund.

TABLE 7

SIMON BOLIVAR FUND

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND OPERATING SUBFUND
THROUGH 31 DECEMBER 1983
(in US$)

ITEM	PARTIAL	TOTAL
ASSETS		
Cash on hand and in banks	3.687	
Accounts receivable	3.825	
Short-term deposits	425.000	
Total assets		432.512
LESS, LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	240.742	
Total liabilities		240.742
TOTAL NET ASSETS		191.770
OPERATING SUBFUND		
BUDGET SURPLUS (DEFICITY)		
Fiscal years 1975 to 1983		(645.730)
OPERATING SUBFUND		
Accrued from 1975 to 1980		837.500
SURPLUS IN OPERATING SUBFUND		191.770

TABLE 8

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FROM 12/31/82 TO 12/31/83

(in US$)

ASSETS	12/31/83	12/31/82	LIABILITIES AND GENERAL WORKING FUND	12/31/83	12/31/82
Cash on hand and in banks	2 173.543	2 470.157	Fund advances	---	
Short-term Preinvestments	2 005.201	567.264	and accrued expenditures	1 410.133	695.276
Quotas Receivable:			Fund advances - Nl. Funds	157.481	371.756
Quotas receivable from			Fund advances - SBF	---	168 488
Member States	5 105.795	3 633.877	Rotating funds	438.269	255.242
National Funds	215.059	339.464	Reserve obligatory labor ben.	264.352	151.621
Advances on operating expen-			Reserve Recognition for	-	-
ditures - Simon Bolivar Fund	240.742	---	years of services	295.312	183.023
Other	1 044.185	1 082.738	Other reserves	130.000	-
Inventories	287.121	280 887			
Prepaid expenses	181 290	267 263			
Other assets	77.978	29.013			
Agreements and contracts	1 654 627	1 628 965	Agreements and contracts	2 633 586	2 346.762
			General working fund	7 656.408	6.127.460
	12 985 541	10 299 628		12 985.541	10 299.628

TABLE 9

REGULAR FUND

ORIGINAL AND REVISED QUOTA BUDGET WITH TRANSFERS, EXPENDITURES AND CONTRIBUTION TO THE GENERAL WORKING FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 1983
(in US$)

	Budget				
	Original	Transfers (unaudited)	Revised	Expenditures	Surplus
CHAPTER 1					
DIRECT TECHNICAL COOPERATION SERVICES					
A. Programs:					
1. Formal Agric. Education	583.100	(55.507)	527.593	520.556	7.073
2. Support of national institions for the generation and transfer of agricultural technology	1.671.300	(333.252)	1.338.048	1.176.048	162.000
3. Conservation and management of renewable natural resources	888.900	(165.029)	723.871	664.284	59.587
4. Animal Health	830.100	11.822	841.922	795.493	46.429
5. Plant Protection	666.500	(5.523)	660.977	606.252	54.725
6. Stimulus for agricultural and forest production	622.900	4.445	627.345	537.343	90.002
7. Agricultural marketing and agroindustry	629.700	(9.950)	619.750	536.417	83.333
8. Integrated rural development	1.505.400	(76.540)	1.428.860	1.348.119	80.741
9. Planning and management for agricultural development and rural well-being	883.500	(40.188)	843.312	734.610	108.702
10. Information for agricultural development and rural well-being	336.000	9.693	345.693	302.460	43.233
	8.617.400	(660.029)	7.957.371	7.221.582	735.789
	8.617.400	(660.029)	7.957.371	7.221.582	735.789

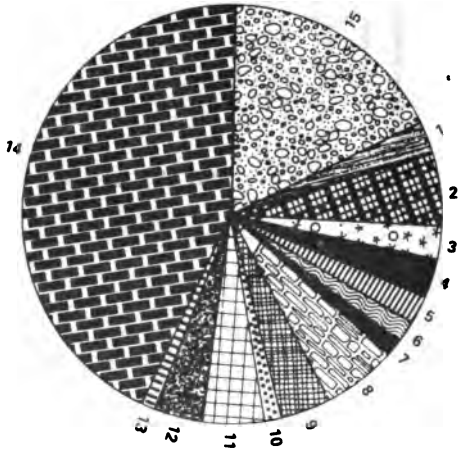
B. Centers:					
1. Tropical Agriculture Research and Training Center (CATIE)	911.000		911.000		
2. Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center (CIDIA)	650.100	109.117	759.217	747.186	12.031
3. Investment Projects Center (CEPI)	153.000	169.589	322.589	317.998	4.591
	1.714.100	278.706	1.992.806	1.976.184	16.622
Total Chapter 1	10.331.500	(381.323)	9.950.177	9.197.766	752.411
CHAPTER 2					
DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND SUPPORT:					
A. General Directorate	1.100.600	289.997	1.390.597	1.336.012	54.585
B. Office of the Deputy Director General for Operations	3.218.700	(243.059)	2.975.641	2.933.592	42.049
C. Office of the Deputy Director General for External Affairs	1.031.100	138.516	1.169.616	1.156.906	12.710
D. Office of the Deputy Director General for Program Develop.	394.100	(7.078)	387.022	328.558	58.464
Total Chapter 2	5.744.500	178.376	5.922.876	5.755.068	167.808
CHAPTER 3					
GENERAL COSTS AND PROVISIONS:					
A. Kellogg Foundation	80.000		80.000	80.000	
B. General Working Fund	162.000		162.000	162.000	
C. Personnel Movement Fund	800.000	215.000	1.015.000	1.007.504	7.496
D. Contingencies	200.000	410.000	610.000	576.349	33.651
E. Contingency Reserve	732.000	(682.053)	49.947		49.947
F. Equipment and Furniture	150.000	260.000	410.000	394.375	15.625
Total Chapter 3	2.124.000	202.947	2.326.947	2.220.228	106.719
	18.200.000	-	18.200.000	17.173.062	1.026.938

TABLE 10

ACTUAL EXPENDITURES OF QUOTA BUDGET
BY PROGRAM

TOTAL EXPENDED US$17.173.062

		US$		%	
	A. Programs		7.221.582		42.1
1.	Program I	520.556		3.0	
2.	Program II	1.176.048		6.9	
3.	Program III	664.284		3.9	
4.	Program IV	795.493		4.6	
5.	Program V	606.252		3.5	
6.	Program VI	537.343		3.1	
7.	Program VII	536.417		3.1	
8.	Program VIII	1.348.119		7.9	
9.	Program IX	734.610		4.3	
10.	Prográm X	302.460		1.8	
	B. Centers		1.976.184		11.5
11.	CATIE	911.000		5.3	
12.	CIDIA	747.186		4.4	
13.	CEPI	317.998		1.8	
14.	C. Dir. Supervision and Support		5.755.068		33.5
15.	D. General Costs and Provisions		2.220.228		12.9
	TOTAL		17.173.062		100.0



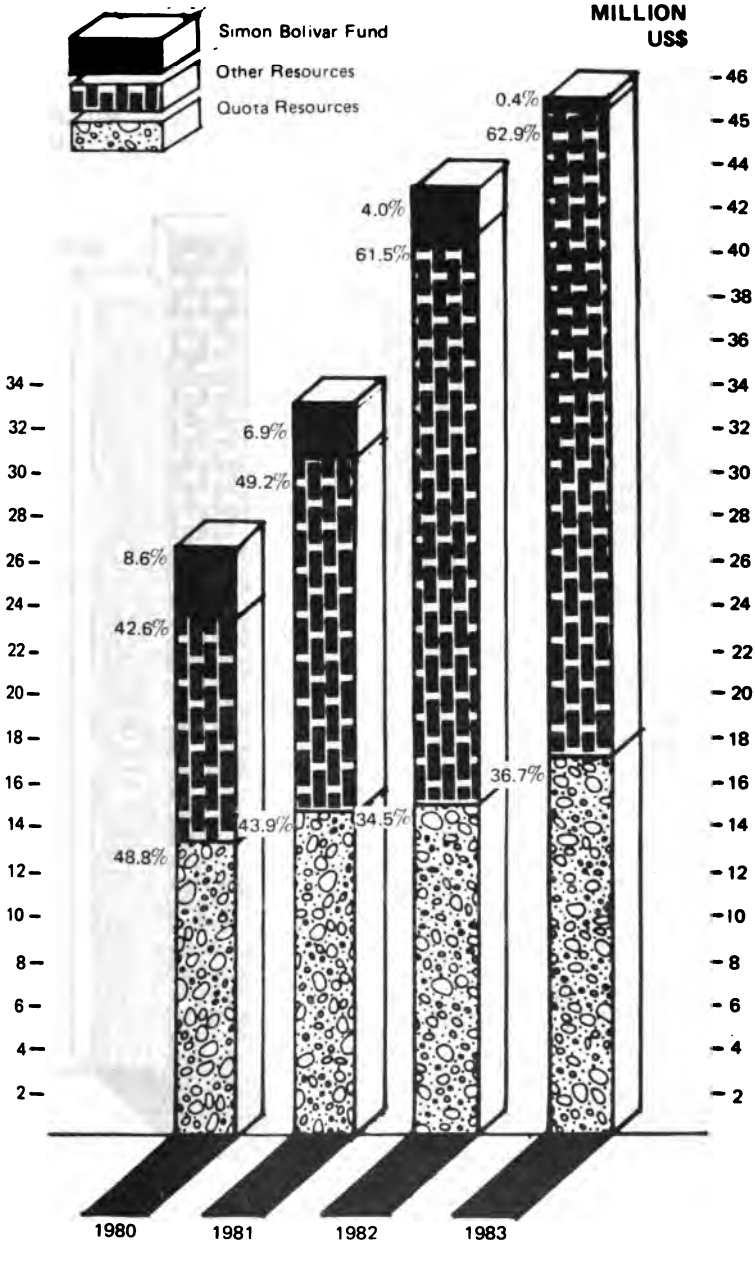
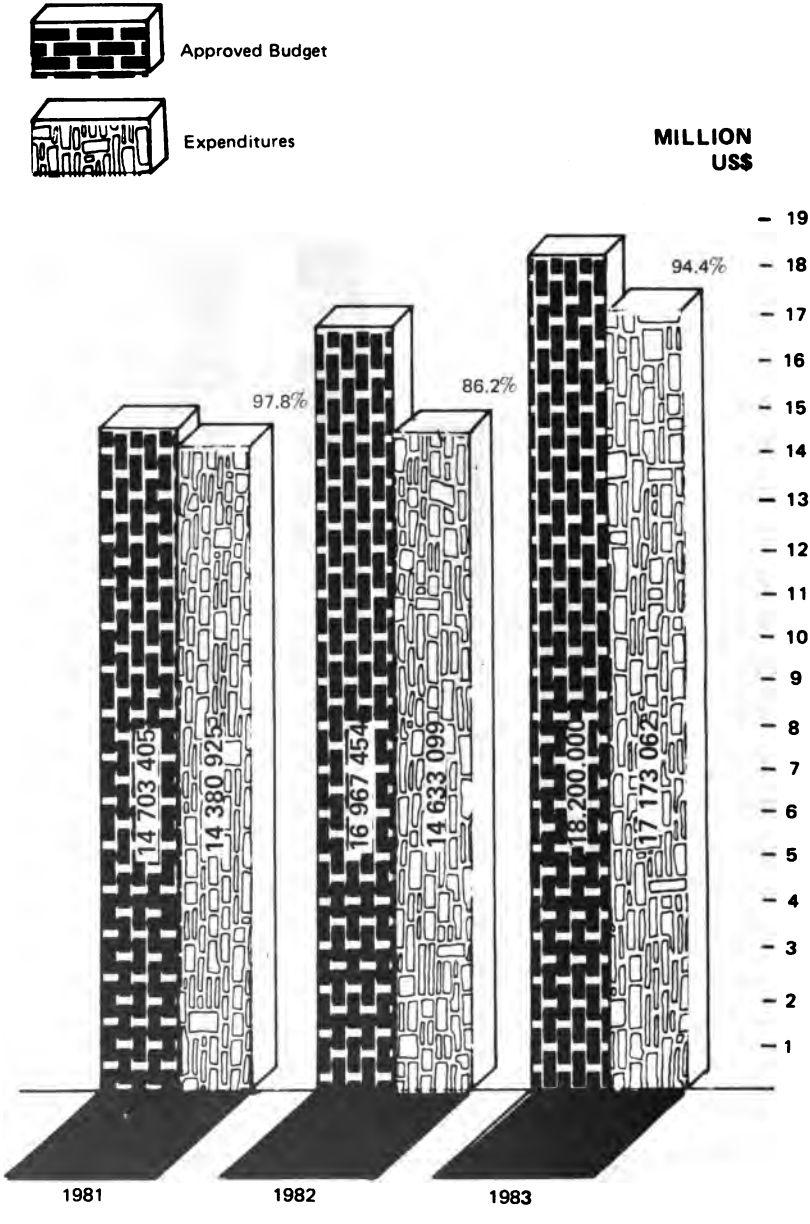


Fig. 2. Total of Resources used.



Note: Excludes Cuban Quota.

Fig. 3. Program-Budget Execution as Compared to Approved Budget.

Appendices

The activities summarized below do not constitute a full compendium of all IICA's work. The list includes only those activities that fit into projects carried out during the period, and does not include short term, unanticipated actions.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY IICA IN 1983

ARGENTINA

PROGRAM II	Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology
A.2.SA.1	Cooperation for regional agricultural development in the coastal zone.
	Activities performed: 24
PROGRAM IV	Animal Health
K.4.SA.2	Cooperation in planning and development of SENASA.
	Activities performed: 1
Multinational Project A.4.SZ.1	Reinforcement and development of programs for the prevention, control and eradication of animal diseases.
	Activities performed: 4
PROGRAM X	Information for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
A.10.SA.2	Cooperation with the National Agricultural Information and Documentation System.
	Activities performed: 25

BARBADOS

PROGRAM II	Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology
A.2.LB.1	Support for technology transfer for food production.
	Activities performed: 3

PROGRAM VII	Agricultural Marketing and Agroindustry
X.7.LB.1	Marketing for small-scale producers.
	Activities performed: 2
PROGRAM IX	Planning and Management for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
Multinational Project X.9.LZ.01	Project identification and preparation in the Caribbean.
	Activities performed: 2
PROGRAM X	Information for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
Multinational Project A.10.LZ.01	Reinforcement of information systems for agricultural development in the Caribbean.
	Activities performed: 3

BOLIVIA

PROGRAM I	Formal Agricultural Education
A.1.AB.1	Reinforcement of institutions for advanced education in agriculture, to meet the needs of integrated agricultural and rural development.
	Activities performed: 2
PROGRAM II	Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology
2.AB.1	Support for technology generation and transfer in the framework of agricultural development projects.
	Activities performed: 2
PROGRAM VI	Stimulus for Agricultural and Forest Production
K.6.ABC.1	Crop credit insurance project.
	Activities performed: 3
PROGRAM VIII	Integrated Rural Development

A.8.AB.1 Integrated regional agricultural development-highlands.

Activities performed: 2

A.8.AB.2 Integrated regional agricultural development-tropics.

Activities performed: 2

A.8.AB.3
X.8.AB.3 Integrated regional agricultural development-valley.

Activities performed: 2

PROGRAM IX Planning and Management for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being

A.9.AB.1 Reinforcement of guidance systems for regional agricultural development.

Activities performed: 1

BRAZIL

PROGRAM I Formal Agricultural Education

A.1.SB.2 Cooperation with the government in formulating rural education policies.

Activities performed: 1

K.1.SBE.1 Assistance for the state Secretariat of Education of Pernambuco for planning and implementing the integrated rural education system.

Activities performed: 4

K.1.SBG.2 Cooperation with the state Secretariat of Education of Espiritu Santo in planning and implementing the community education program.

Activities performed: 4

K.1.SBH.3 Cooperation with the state Government of Amazonas in implementing the educational component of the integrated rural development program.

Activities performed: 4

K.1.SDB.5	Cooperation with the state Secretariat of Education of Rio de Janeiro in planning for rural education. Activities performed: 2
K.1.SDF.7	Development of basic education in rural areas. Activities performed: 3
K.1.SBE.10	Implementation of the participatory education system in Pernambuco. Activities performed: 1
PROGRAM II	Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology
K.2.SBB.1 K.2.SPR.1 O.2.SB.2	Technical cooperation to strengthen agricultural research. Activities performed: 21
K.2.SD.I.2	Technical cooperation with CEPLAC in the physical-biological research program. Activities performed: 1
K.2.SD.J.3	Technical cooperation with CEPLAC in the witches broom disease research and control program. Activities performed: 1
A.2.SB.01	Technical support for agricultural technology generation and transfer projects. Activities performed: 1
PROGRAM III	Conservation and Management of Renewable Natural Resources
K.3.SBS.1	Technical cooperation with MINTER in defining, coordinating and implementing the national irrigation policy. Activities performed: 4
K.3.SBU.2	Technical cooperation with SUDENE in the irrigation program and the SERTANEJO Project. Activities performed: 7

K.3.SDJ.4 Technical cooperation with SERSE for the development of irrigated agriculture in the Southeastern Region.

Activities performed: 4

3.SB.5 Technical cooperation with CODEVASF in the operation and maintenance of irrigation districts.

Activities performed: 6

K.3.SDA.6 Technical cooperation with DNOCS in the operation and maintenance of irrigation districts.

Activities performed: 5

K.3.SDA.7 Technical cooperation with (SERSE/DNOS) in the preparation and implementation of a human resources training program for irrigated agriculture in Northern Fluminense.

Activities performed: 3

K.3.SBR.8 Technical cooperation with PROVARZEAS, in the Ministry of Agriculture, in irrigated agricultural programs.

Activities performed: 5

K.3.SBR.9 Technical cooperation in irrigation with the Secretariat of Agriculture of Rio Grande do Sul.

Activities performed: 3

K.3.SDB.10 Technical cooperation with the Federal District Secretariat of Agriculture and Production.

Activities performed: 4

K.3.SB.1 Technical cooperation with the state Secretariat of R.N. in the implementation and operation of the state irrigation program.

Activities performed: 4

A.3.SB.01
0.3.SB.01 Support of national agencies for the development of irrigated agriculture.

Activities performed: 1

Multinational Project A.3.SZ.1	Production systems for the Amazon and other areas of the humid tropics in the Americas. Activities performed: 4
Multinational Project A.3.SZ.2	Reinforcement of institutions for the development of renewable natural resources in the humid tropics of the Americas. Activities performed: 1
PROGRAM IV	Animal Health
A.4.SZS.1	Technical cooperation in animal health. Activities performed: 1
PROGRAM VI	Stimulus for Agricultural and Forest Production
K.6.SBP.1	Cooperation with the Agroenergy Program of the Ministry of Agriculture. Activities performed: 8
Multinational Project A.6.SZ.1	Multinational cooperation in agroenergy and feasibility study on cooperation with the agroenergy program in Brazil and in other countries. Activities performed: 1
PROGRAM VIII	Integrated Rural Development
K.8.SBH.1	Cooperation with the Amazonas state Government in implementing the state integrated rural development program in the area of farmer organization. Activities performed: 4
K.8.SBF.2	Cooperation with the Ceara state Government in implementing the state integrated rural development program in the area of farmer organization. Activities performed: 4
K.8.SBB.3	Technical cooperation with SEPLANTEC-BAHIA in the area of regional and integrated rural development. Activities performed: 6

K.8.SBR.5	Technical cooperation with the Rio Grande do Sul state Government in project preparation and implementation for rural development. Activities performed: 3
K.8.SDO.6	Support in policy and program preparation for small-scale rural producers. Activities performed: 3
Multinational Project A.8.SZ.1	Increased participation of the family in rural development. Activities performed: 3
PROGRAM IX	Planning and Management for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
0.9.SB.0.1	Technical cooperation for the formulation and evaluation of rural development programs. Activities performed: 1
PROGRAM X	Information for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
K.10.SDB.1	Technical cooperation with SUDEPE to establish a documentation and information system on fisheries. Activities performed: 2
0.10.SB.0.1	Preparation, publication and dissemination of technical information on projects. Activities performed: 1
K.10.SDP.2 0.10.SB.2	Support for CENAGRI actions. Activities performed: 6

CHILE

PROGRAM I	Formal Agricultural Education
A.1.SC.1 K.1.SCA.1 K.1.SCD.1	Reinforcement of the national agricultural technical education system at the secondary level. Activities performed: 4

K.1.SCD.2	Technical cooperation with the Los Angeles Agricultural School to establish its program for cooperation with low income rural communities. Activities performed: 4
PROGRAM II	Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology
A.2.SC.1	Technical support for Chilean technology transfer agencies, systems analysis and design of a training program. Activities performed: 2
A.2.SC.2	Advisory services for the Agricultural Research Institute (INIA) to strengthen the general and economic features of its technology generation and transfer operations. Activities performed: 1
PROGRAM III	Conservation and Management of Renewable Natural Resources
Multinational Project A.3.AZ.01	Seventh Latin American Seminar on Irrigation and Drainage. Activities performed: 1
PROGRAM V	Plant Protection
Multinational Project 5.SZC.1	Support for plant protection programs in the Southern Area. Activities performed: 2
PROGRAM VII	Agricultural Marketing and Agroindustry
X.7.SC.01	Outreach for Marketing Projects of the Farm Producers Confederation (COPAGRO). Activities performed: 2
A.7.SC.01	Support of the price and market information and harvest forecasting service. Activities performed: 1

COLOMBIA

PROGRAM I	Formal Agricultural Education
Multinational Project A.1.AC.1 K.1.AG.1	Training in support of high priority areas for the organization of the agricultural sector (National Agricultural Training Program).
	Activities performed: 3
PROGRAM II	Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology
A.2.AC.1 A.2.ACI.1	Support for agricultural research
	Activities performed: 2
A.2.AC.01	Support for CENICAÑA.
	Activities performed: 1
PROGRAM IV	Animal Health
Multinational Project A.4.AZ.1	Institutional reinforcement in animal health.
	Activities performed: 5
PROGRAM VI	Stimulus for Agricultural and Forest Production
K.6.ACM.1	Training for women in production and marketing (CAMPROMER).
	Activities performed: 2
PROGRAM VII	Agricultural Marketing and Agroindustry
A.7.AC.1 K.7.ACI.1	Reinforcement of agroindustry outreach and development
	Activities performed: 5
PROGRAM IX	Planning and Management for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
A.9.AC.1 K.9.ACI.1 K.9.ACB.1	Agricultural and rural planning and management. Activities performed: 3
A.9.AC.2 K.9.ACF.2 K.9.ACI.2	Institutional reinforcement in planning and management for agricultural and rural development
	Activities performed: 3

PROGRAM X	Information for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
A.10.AC.1 K.10.AC.1	Reinforcement and coordination of documentation and information services in Colombia.
	Activities performed: 2

COSTA RICA

PROGRAM I	Formal Agricultural Education
K.1.NCB.1	Integrated Planning of Farms on Agricultural Schools.
	Activities performed: 1
Multinational Project A.1.NZ.1	Design and application of a system to identify and rank problems and projects in formal agricultural education.
	Activities performed:
PROGRAM III	Conservation and Management of Renewable Natural Resources
Multinational Project A.3.NZ.2	Agroclimatic study and zoning of Latin America and the Caribbean on the basis of climate potential for agricultural production.
	Activities performed: 3
PROGRAM IV	Animal Health
Multinational Project A.4.NZ.1	Support for animal health activities in the countries of Central America, Mexico and Panama.
	Activities performed: 3
PROGRAM V	Plant Protection
Multinational Project A.5.NZ.1	Design and application of a system for the identification and ranking of plant protection problems and projects.
	Activities performed: 4
PROGRAM VI	Stimulus for Agricultural and Forest Production

Multinational Project A.6.NZ.1 K.6.NZA.1 K.6.NZE.1	Modernization of coffee cultivation in Mexico, Central America and Panama in cooperative regional activities (PROMECAFE). Activities performed: 7
PROGRAM VIII	Integrated Rural Development
A.8.NC.1	Support for the national agricultural enterprise program for young people. Activities performed: 3
Multinational Project K.8.NZD.2	Reinforcement of managerial skills in associative agricultural production enterprises. Activities performed: 14
Multinational Project K.3.NZF.1	Training and study program on agrarian reform and rural development for the Central American Isthmus and the Dominican Republic (PRACA). Activities performed: 5
PROGRAM IX	Planning and Management for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
X.9.NC.1	Reinforcement of the agricultural sectoral planning system. Activities performed: 5
Multinational Project 9.NZB.1 9.NZC.1	Support for the operation of the Secretariat of Coordination of the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CORECA). Activities performed: 6

DOMINICA

PROGRAM V	Plant Protection
A.5.LD.1	Technical Support to Reinforce the Capabilities of Plant Protection Services. Activities performed: 2

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PROGRAM I	Formal Agricultural Education
A.1.NZ.1.3	Identification of problems and projects of formal agricultural education in the Dominican Republic.
	Activities performed:
PROGRAM III	Conservation and Management of Renewable Natural Resources
A.3.ND.1	Reinforcement of the system for the conservation and management of renewable natural resources.
	Activities performed: 5
PROGRAM VI	Stimulus for Agricultural and Forest Production
K.6.NDC.1	Study for the reinforcement of extension services for livestock development in the Northeast.
	Activities performed: 1
K.6.NDE.1	Training for women in production and marketing (CAMPROMER).
	Activities performed: 6
PROGRAM VII	Agricultural Marketing and Agroindustry
A.7.ND.1	Reinforcement of the national marketing system.
	Activities performed:
PROGRAM VIII	Integrated Rural Development
A.8.ND.1 K.8.NDO.1	Technical cooperation project for the development of twenty thousand hectares in Monte-Cristi province.
	Activities performed: 4
K.8.NDV.1	Support for the IAD Planning Office.
	Activities performed: 3

A.8.ND.3	Support for SEA to improve programming methods with farmer associations.
	Activities performed: 4
PROGRAM IX	Planning and Management for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
A.9.ND.1	Consolidation of SEA policy planning and information and services system.
	Activities performed: 5
PROGRAM X	Information for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
A.10.NZ.0.1	Support for the establishment of a national information system and national documentation centers.
	Activities performed: 1

ECUADOR

PROGRAM II	Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology
K.2.EC.2	Support for the implementation of the project to introduce and evaluate high potential forage species in the Ecuadorian Amazon.
	Activities performed: 2
PROGRAM VI	Stimulus for Agricultural and Forest Production
K.6.AE.1	Crop credit insurance.
	Activities performed: 2
PROGRAM VIII	Integrated Rural Development
A.8.AE.1	Technical cooperation with MAG community development projects.
	Activities performed: 2
X.8.AE.3	Training for self-management in thirteen agricultural cooperatives in Cayambe and Pedro Moncayo counties.
	Activities performed: 2
PROGRAM IX	Planning and Management for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being

A.9.AE.1 K.9.AEF.1	Cooperation to reinforce the sectoral planning system.
	Activities performed: 2
A.9.AE.0.1	Technical cooperation with the MAG Technical Undersecretariat in the area of planning and evaluation.
	Activities performed: 1

EL SALVADOR

PROGRAM VI	Stimulus for Agricultural and Forest Production
X.6.NS.2	Support for introducting production lines formulated for the Zapotitan District.
	Activities performed: 5
PROGRAM VIII	Integrated Rural Development
A.8.NS.1	Support for developing farm operations in the agrarian reform sector.
	Activities performed: 2
PROGRAM IX	Planning and Management for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
H.9.NS.1	Operating plans for agricultural development.
	Activities performed: 3

GRENADA

PROGRAM II	Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology
X.2.LR.1	Training, research and development of agricultural production.
	Activities performed: 3
PROGRAM V	Plant Protection
A.5.LR.0.1	Support in establishing plant protection infrastructure.
	Activities performed: 1

PROGRAM VII	Agricultural Marketing and Agroindustry
A.7.LR.1	Assistance to the agricultural marketing system to reduce post-harvest losses.
	Activities performed: 1

GUATEMALA

PROGRAM II	Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology
X.2.NG.2	Support for PMDIA/FEN.
	Activities performed: 3
Multinational Project A.2.NZ.1	Strengthening cooperative actions among agricultural research efforts in the Central American Isthmus.
	Activities performed: 1
PROGRAM VIII	Integrated Rural Development
A.8.NG.1	Technical support for the Training Division of the Human Resources Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food, to develop training activities.
	Activities performed: 3
A.8.NG.2	Support for FEDECOVERA farmer organization programs
	Activities performed: 6
PROGRAM IX	Planning and Management for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
A.9.NG.1	Support for the operation of a system for coordinated, integrated services by the SPA.
	Activities performed: 7
PROGRAM X	Information for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
A.10.NG.1	Support to implement the National Information System in Guatemala (SNIAG).
	Activities performed: 3

GUYANA

PROGRAM IV	Animal Health
A.4.LZ.1	Improving the capabilities of the countries of the Caribbean to provide better veterinary services.
	Activities performed: 3
PROGRAM VI	Stimulus for Agricultural and Forest Production
A.6.LG.0.1	Improvement of Animal Production and Productivity Systems.
	Activities performed: 1
X.6.LG.1	Increasing small farmer production and productivity.
	Activities performed: 3

HAITI

PROGRAM III	Conservation and Management of Renewable Natural Resources
A.3.LH.1	Support for DARNDR and ODVA in water resources.
	Activities performed: 2
PROGRAM IV	Animal Health
K.4.LH.1	Eradication of African Swine Fever
	Activities performed: 6
PROGRAM VI	Stimulus for Agricultural and Forest Production
X.6.LH.1	Technical support for fruit production in rural zones
	Activities performed: 4
PROGRAM IX	Planning and Management for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
A.9.LH.1	Technical support for the DARNDR office of planning and control.
	Activities performed: 2

HONDURAS

PROGRAM I	Formal Agricultural Education
A.1.NH.0.1	Technical support for formulating and implementing a development program for the National Agricultural School (ENA) of the Secretariat of Natural Resources.
	Activities performed: 1
PROGRAM II	Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology
A.2.NH.1	Technical support for the coffee cultivation and crop diversification research program of the Honduran Coffee Institute (IHCAFE).
	Activities performed: 1
PROGRAM VI	Stimulus for Agricultural and Forest Production
A.6.NH.1	Preparation of a national livestock development plan.
	Activities performed: 5
A.6.NH.2	Formulation of farm credit projects.
	Activities performed: 2
PROGRAM VIII	Integrated Rural Development
A.8..NH.1	Support for INA in formulating and implementing a program for small investment projects for the Honduran agrarian reform sector.
	Activities performed: 4
A.8.NH.2	Technical support for programs for rural women and youth in SRN, INA and the campesino federations.
	Activities performed: 4
PROGRAM IX	Planning and Management for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
X.9.NH.1 K.9.NHN.1	Support for establishing and developing an agrarian reform project formulation and evaluation unit.
	Activities performed: 4

A.9.NH.2	Formulation of agricultural investment projects for the Secretariat of Natural Resources.
	Activities performed: 2
PROGRAM X	Information for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
A.10.HN.0.1	Coordination of IICA's support for the development of CEDIA and the national agricultural information system.
	Activities performed: 1

JAMAICA

PROGRAM II	Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology
A.2.LJ.1	Support of national technology generation and transfer institutions.
	Activities performed: 1
X.2.LJ.2	Support for cassava and peanut production.
	Activities performed: 5
K.2.LJC.3	Support for BRUMDEC II.
	Activities performed: 1
PROGRAM VI	Stimulus for Agricultural and Forest Production
A.6.LJ.1	Assistance to agricultural diversification programs.
	Activities performed: 2
PROGRAM VIII	Integrated Rural Development
A.8.LJ.2	Outreach, training and organization of human resources.
	Activities performed: 1

MEXICO

PROGRAM II	Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology
A.2.NM.1	Reinforcement of the key agency of the technology generation and transfer system.
	Activities performed: 2
PROGRAM IV	Animal Health
A.4.NZ.1	Support of animal health activities in the countries of Central America, Mexico and Panama.
	Activities performed: 4
PROGRAM VII	Agricultural Marketing and Agroindustry
A.7.NM.1	Support for the SARH General Office of Agricultural Economics in formulating and implementing marketing policies.
	Activities performed: 1
PROGRAM IX	Planning and Management for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
A.9.NM.0.1 K.9.NMB.0.1	Completion of the IICA/SARH planning project and preparation of phase 2.
	Activities performed: 2

NICARAGUA

PROGRAM I	Formal Agricultural Education
A.1.NN.1	Cooperation for the development of technical agricultural education in the Esteli and Rivas schools.
	Activities performed: 3
PROGRAM II	Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology
A.2.NN.1 X.2.NN.1	Technical support for production systems research for the humid tropics in Nicaragua.
	Activities performed: 3

X.2.NN.2	Technical support for the design, testing and evaluation of a perennial crop technology transfer model. Activities performed: 3
PROGRAM VII	Agricultural Marketing and Agroindustry
A.7.NN.1	Study and Revision of a market information system and market research methods. Activities performed: 9
PROGRAM IX	Planning and Management for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
A.9.NN.1	Technical cooperation with the agricultural sector planning system. Activities performed: 5

PANAMA

PROGRAM I	Formal Agricultural Education
A.1.HZ.1.5	Support of a training program for INA teachers and extension agents. Activities performed: 1
PROGRAM V	Plant Protection
Multinational Project A.5.NZ.1	Support for plant protection activities in Area I (Central). Activities performed: 5
PROGRAM VI	Stimulus for Agricultural and Forest Production
X.6.NP.1	Technical cooperation for the design and operation of a Regional Agricultural Production Module (MOREPRA). Activities performed: 4
PROGRAM VII	Agricultural Marketing and Agroindustry
Multinational Project A.7.NZ.1	Food security studies and analysis. Activities performed: 1

PROGRAM VIII	Integrated Rural Development
A.8.NP.1 K.8.NPP.1	Technical cooperation in organizing and training farmers for regional development.
	Activities performed: 3
PROGRAM IX	Planning and Management for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
A.9.NP.1	MIDA institutional reinforcement program.
	Activities performed: 4

PARAGUAY

PROGRAM I	Formal Agricultural Education
K.1.SPA.1 O.1.SP.1	Reinforcement of the agricultural and forest education subsystem of Paraguay.
	Activities performed: 9
PROGRAM II	Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology
K.2.SPA.1 O.2.SP.1	Development of an agricultural technology generation and transfer system.
	Activities performed: 9
PROGRAM VII	Agricultural Marketing and Agroindustry
A.7.SP.1	Reinforcement of the marketing subsystem.
	Activities performed: 9
PROGRAM VIII	Integrated Rural Development
A.8.SP.01	Support for the IBR Land Grant System
	Activities performed: 3
X.8.SP.1	Reinforcement of the Agricultural Credit Users Associations (AUCA).
	Activities performed: 8
PROGRAM X	Information for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being

A.10.SP.1	Agricultural and forest information.
	Activities performed: 3

PERU

PROGRAM I	Formal Agricultural Education
A.1.AP.1	Coordination, structuring and planning of agricultural education in Peru.
	Activities performed: 2
PROGRAM II	Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology
A.2.AP.1	Support for the National Agricultural Research and Outreach Institute (INIPA).
	Activities performed: 8
PROGRAM IV	Animal Health
Multinational Project A.4.AZ.1	Institutional reinforcement of animal health programs.
	Activities performed: 5
PROGRAM V	Plant Protection
Multinational Project 5.AZ.1	Support for plant protection programs in Area 3.
	Activities performed: 9
PROGRAM VIII	Integrated Rural Development
A.8.AP.1	Technical cooperation for planning and implementing the special project for Alto Huallaga and its area of influence.
	Activities performed: 6
X.8.AP.2	Institutional reinforcement of the Region V Agrarian Office for implementation of the integrated watershed management project in Area 3.
	Activities performed: 5

SAINT LUCIA

PROGRAM V	Plant Protection
A.5.LL.0.1	Technical cooperation with plant protection programs in Saint Lucia.
	Activities performed: 1
PROGRAM IX	Planning and Management for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
A.9.LL.0.1	Support for the establishment of an agricultural development unit.
	Activities performed: 2

SURINAME

PROGRAM II	Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology
A.2.LS.2	Reinforcement for organizing and managing the research and establishment of an oil and coconut palm research center.
	Activities performed: 2
PROGRAM VI	Stimulus for Agricultural and Forest Production
A.6.LS.0.1	Cooperation to reinforce the institutional structure of the animal production program.
	Activities performed: 1
PROGRAM IX	Planning and Management for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
A.9.LS.0.1	Support for the establishment of a project formulation and evaluation unit in the Ministry of Agriculture planning division.
	Activities performed: 1

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

PROGRAM V	Plant Protection
Multinational Project A.5.LZ.1	Support for plant protection programs in the Caribbean.
	Activities performed: 5

PROGRAM VI	Stimulus for Agricultural and Forest Production
X.6.LT.0.1	Technical assistance to develop a cacao rehabilition program in Trinidad and Tobago.
	Activities performed: 11
PROGRAM VIII	Integrated Rural Development
A.8.LT.1	Strengthening 4-H Clubs
	Activities performed: 3
PROGRAM X	Information for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
A.10.LT.1	Establishment of a national agricultural bibliographic information network in Trinidad and Tobago.
	Activities performed: 2

URUGUAY

PROGRAM I	Formal Agricultural Education
A.1.SU.1	Support for Agricultural Education Institutions in Uruguay
	Activities performed: 2
PROGRAM II	Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology
A.2.SU.1	Support for the technology research and transfer system in Uruguay.
	Activities performed: 1
Multinational Project 0.2.SZ.1 X.2.SZF.1	Cooperative research project IICA-Southern Cone/IDB.
	Activities performed: 8
PROGRAM III	Conservation and Management of Renewable Natural Resources
A.3.SU.1	Promotion of a national program for the conservation and management of land and water resources.
	Activities performed: 4

PROGRAM V	Plant Protection
Multinational Project A.5.SZ.1	Support for plant protection programs in Area 4 (Southern).
	Activities performed: 7
PROGRAM VII	Agricultural Marketing and Agroindustry
7.SU.1	Analysis of the export potential of agricultural produce.
	Activities performed: 1
PROGRAM VIII	Integrated Rural Development
8.XSU.1	Regional Agricultural Development in Uruguay-MAP/IICA Agreement
	Activities performed: 2
PROGRAM X	Information for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
A.10.SU.1	Maximizing the efficiency of agricultural information subsystem.
	Activities performed: 4

VENEZUELA

PROGRAM I	Formal Agricultural Education
A.1.AV.1	Support for secondary and university agricultural education programs.
	Activities performed: 1
PROGRAM II	Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology
A.2.AV.0.1	Cooperation with MAC in redirecting technology generation and transfer services.
	Activities performed: 1
A.2.AV.0.2	Support for MAC/FONAIAP in agricultural research management.
	Activities performed: 1

Multinational Project A.2.AV.1	Design and application of a system to identify and rank problems and projects in support of national agricultural technology generation and transfer institutions. Activities performed: 1
PROGRAM III	Conservation and Management of Renewable Natural Resources
A.3.AV.0.1	Technical cooperation with the MAC General Sectoral Irrigation Office (DGSR). Activities performed: 1
PROGRAM VI	Stimulus for Agricultural and Forest Production
K.6.AV.1	Crop credit insurance project. Activities performed: 1
A.6.AV.0.1	Support for dairy development. Activities performed: 1
PROGRAM VII	Agricultural Marketing and Agroindustry
A.7.AV.1	Support for the agricultural marketing subsystem of the Agricultural Marketing Administration. Activities performed: 3
PROGRAM VIII	Integrated Rural Development
X.8.AV.1 K.8.AVH.1 K.8.AVC.1	Support for the ARDI-AROA program. Activities performed: 11
A.8.AV.2 K.8.AVB.2	Reinforcement of IAN planning and management. Activities performed: 5
PROGRAM X	Information for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being Support to improve the efficiency of the National Agricultural Information Network (REDIAGRO). Activities performed: 3

CENTRAL OFFICE

PROGRAM VI	Stimulus for Agricultural and Forest Production
Hemispheric Project K.6.OEC.1 O.6.OE.1 K.6.AVM.1	Crop credit insurance.
	Activities performed: 5
PROGRAM IX	Planning and Management for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
Hemispheric Project A.9.OE.1 K.9.OEB.1	Dissemination and exchange of PROPLAN experiences.
	Activities performed: 2
Hemispheric project K.9.OEB.2	Planning project for Latin America and the Caribbean (PROPLAN/A).
	Activities performed: 3
Hemispheric Project K.9.OEA.3 O.9.OE.3	Agricultural planning and policy analysis project (PROPLAN/AP).
	Activities performed: 3
PROGRAM X	Information for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being
Hemispheric Project A.10.OC.1	Design and implementation of a system to identify and rank problems and projects in information for rural development.
	Activities performed: 3

CIDIA

A.11.OC.2 K.11.OCA.2	Orton Memorial Library.
	Activities performed: 3
A.11.OC.3	Rodrigo Peña Library.
	Activities performed: 3
A.11.OC.4	Statistical information and analysis system for agricultural development in Latin America and the Caribbean.
	Activities performed: 11

A.11.OC.5 Documental information systems and services for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Activities performed: 12

A.11.OC.6
K.11.OCB.6 Editing and publishing technical and scientific literature.

Activities performed: 35

Computer Services

CEPI

A.11.OD.1 Formulation of quota and extra-quota projects.

Activities performed: 6

A.11.OD.2 Training and development of methodologies for project identification and formulation.

Activities performed: 3

A.11.OD.3
K.11.ODA.3 Cooperation in the formulation and preparation of rural development projects UPP, IICA/IDB.

Activities performed: 2

INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL - REGULAR

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Acosta, Jaime	Colombia	Economist	Director, Internal Auditing	San Jose, Costa Rica
Aguirre, Juan A.	Cuba	Ph. D.	Director, Center for Investment Projects	San Jose, Costa Rica
Aitken-Soux, Percy	Bolivia	Ph. D.	Office Director, Specialist in Social Rural Development	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Alburquerque, Héctor	Uruguay	Ph. D.	Office Director, Specialist in Agricultural Ecology	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Alexander, Franz	Jamaica	M. S.	Office Director, Specialist in Animal Health	Georgetown, Guyana
Alonso, Alfredo	Uruguay	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Project Development	San Jose, Costa Rica
Alonso, Carlos	Chile	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Agricultural Marketing	Caracas, Venezuela
Alvarez, Hugo 1/	Bolivia	Mag. Agr.	Specialist in Forest Development	Panama, Panama
Alvear, Gualberto	Ecuador	Lic. Bibliotec.	Specialist in Documentation and Information	Bogota, Colombia

1/ In Quito, Ecuador, until November 30, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Ansorena, Ignacio	Uruguay	Ph. D.	Specialist in Education	Caracas, Venezuela
Araniva, Marco Tulio	El Salvador	Dr. Eco.	Specialist in Rural Development	Guatemala, Guatemala
Araujo, Miguel A.	El Salvador	Mag. Sc.	Specialist in Economic and Social Planning, Secretary of Coordination, CORECA	San Jose, Costa Rica
Arboleda, Orlando 1/	Colombia	M. L. S.	Specialist in Information and Documentation	San Jose, Costa Rica
Arias, Carlos Luis	Costa Rica	M. A.	Specialist in Communications	Guatemala, Guatemala
Baree, Francisco	Nicaragua	Mag. Sc.	Specialist in Project Administration	Bogota, Colombia
Bareiro, José Luis	Paraguay	Mag. Sc.	Specialist in Agricultural Project Preparation	Lima, Peru
Barrios, José	Chile	M. S.	Specialist in Conservation and Management of Land and Water	Montevideo, Uruguay
Barreyro, Héctor	Argentina	Ph. D.	Office Director, Specialist in Agricultural Economics	Bridgetown, Barbados

1/ Until January 16, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Barros, Mario Paes de	Brasil	M. S.	Assistant to the Director of Follow-Up and Supervision	San Jose, Costa Rica
Bazán, Rufo	Bolivia	Ph. D.	Head, Evaluation Division	San Jose, Costa Rica
Beraja, Isidoro	Honduras	Ing. Agr.	Executive Secretary, S.I.J.R.	San Jose, Costa Rica
Blair, Enrique	Colombia	Ing. Agr.	Associate Deputy Director General for External Affairs	San Jose, Costa Rica
Buckmire, George	Trinidad & Tobago	M. S.	Assistant to the Director of Follow-Up and Supervision	San Jose, Costa Rica
Blasco, Mario	Spain	Ph. D.	Office Director, Specialist in Agricultural Research	Bogota, Colombia
Brathwaite, Chelston	Barbados	Ph. D.	Office Director, Specialist in Plant Protection	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad & Tobago
Brouillard, Claude	Canada	B. A.	Director of Area 2 (Caribbean) and Office Director	Kingston, Jamaica
Caballero, Hernán 1/	Chile	Ph. D.	Specialist in Agricultural Research	Quito, Ecuador

1/ In Montevideo, Uruguay, until September 30, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Cabral, José Irineu	Brazil	Ec.	Office Director, Specialist in Agricultural Programming	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Cáceres, Hugo	Colombia	M. L. S.	Head, Division of Documental Information Services	San Jose, Costa Rica
Cetrángolo, Miguel A.	Uruguay	M. Ec.	Coordinator, Technical Assistance Project (PIDAP II), Specialist in Organization and Transfer of Agricultural Technology	Asuncion, Paraguay
Clifford, Roy A.	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Specialist in Rural Social Development	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Cordini, Orlanda Mabel	Uruguay	Lic. Ec. D.	Specialist in Rural Women's Organization	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Cohan, Hugo 1/	Argentina	Ph. D.	Specialist in Agricultural Economics	San Jose, Costa Rica
Cubillos, Gustavo	Chile	Ph. D.	Specialist in Agricultural Research	Guatemala, Guatemala
Chaverra, Hernán	Colombia	Ph. D.	Director of Area 3 (Andean) and Office Director	Lima, Peru

1/ Until May 16, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Chávez, Oswaldo	Peru	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Small-Scale Irrigation	Natal, Brazil
Chirinos, José Alfonso 1/	Peru	M. S.	Specialist in Agricultural Education	Asuncion, Paraguay
Damtoft, Finn	Canada	M. A.	Director, CIDIA and Program X - Information	San Jose, Costa Rica
Dao, Federico	Venezuela	Ph. D.	Director, Program V - Plant Protection	San Jose, Costa Rica
Deaton, Oliver	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Specialist in Animal Production	Cochabamba, Bolivia
De las Casas, Lizardo	Peru	Ph. D.	Director, Programa IX - Planning and Management for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being, and Head of PROPLAN	San Jose, Costa Rica
Donoso, Augusto 2/	Chile	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Agricultural Production Planning	Asuncion, Paraguay
Dubois, Jean	Belgium	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Tropics Development	Belem, Brazil

1/ Director, Office in Nicaragua, until November 15, 1983

2/ In Quito, Ecuador, until August 15, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Echandi, Ronald	Costa Rica	Ph. D.	Director of the Cabinet	San Jose, Costa Rica
Elissetche, Osvaldo 1/	Argentina	Lic. Soc.	Director of Human Resources	San Jose, Costa Rica
Erickson, Ana María	Guatemala	Librarian	Executive Secretary of AIBDA	Turrialba, Costa Rica
Erickson, Arnold L. 2/	U.S.A.	M. S.	Head of Public Information and Official Relations	Turrialba, Costa Rica
Esparza, Javier	Colombia	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Plant Protection	Santiago, Chile
Fargas, José 1/	Ecuador	Ph. D.	Plant Physiologist	Turrialba, Costa Rica
Febres, Abraham	Perú	M. S.	Specialist in Regional Development	La Paz, Bolivia
Fernández, Carlos E.	Guatemala	Ph. D.	Director of Area 1 (Central) and Office Director	San Jose, Costa Rica
Ferreiro, Carlos A. 3/	Uruguay	B. A. M.	Head, Division of Accounting and Financial Analysis	San Jose, Costa Rica

1/ Entered August 9, 1983

2/ IICA staff member at CATIE

3/ Until August 22, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Fiori, Ernani Ma.	Brazil	Mag. Sc.	Office Director, Specialist in Agricultural Programming	Santiago, Chile
Flores, Luis	Peru	Lic. C.P.S.	Specialist in Rural Social Development and Coordinator of the PRACA Executive Office	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Forsythe, Warren	Jamaica	Ph. D.	Specialist in Agricultural Research	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad & Tobago
Franca, Mario Barreto	Brazil	M. D. A.	Specialist in Planning and Rural Development	La Paz, Bolivia
Franco, Alberto	Colombia	M. S.	Office Director, Specialist in Agricultural Economics	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Fuenzalida, Hernán 1/	Chile	Ll. M.	Advisor in Lagal Affairs	San Jose, Costa Rica
Galrao, María José	Brasil	Bibliotec.	Specialist in Documentation and Information	San Jose, Costa Rica

1/ Until June 30, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
García, Noel	Nicaragua	M. A.	Specialist in Rural Social Development	Guatemala, Guatemala
Gastal, Edmundo	Brazil	M. S.	Director, Southern Cone Research Program	Montevideo, Uruguay
Genis, Marigold 1/	United Kingdom	B. A.	Head, Conference and Meeting Coordination Unit	San Jose, Costa Rica
Gil de Muro, Julio	Argentina	Veterinarian	Specialist in Rural Development	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Gil Turnés, Benjamín	Uruguay	Ph. D.	Specialist in Agricultural Education, Coordinator of Cooperation Program	Asuncion, Paraguay
González, Sergio	Chile	Ing. Agr.	Office Director, Specialist in Regional Agricultural Planning	Asuncion, Paraguay
Gonzales, Tomás	Bolivia	M. S.	Coordinator, IICA/Gov. RGdS Contract	Porto Alegre, Brazil
Graeff, Allan H. 2/	U.S.A.	M. A.	Specialist in Community Enterprises	Port-au-Prince, Haiti

1/ Until April 30, 1983

2/ Until August 31, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Grajales, Guillermo	Colombia	Ing. Com.	Director of External Funding	San Jose, Costa Rica
Guerra, Guillermo 1/	Colombia	M. S.	Office Director, Spacialist in Agricultural Economics	Panama, Panama
Hernández, Aurelio J.	Cuba	C. P.	Director of Physical Resources and Services	San Jose, Costa Rica
Herrera, José Eugenio	Chile	M.P.I.A.	Specialist in Management for Agricultural Development and Head of the Project for Institutional Reinforcement of MIDA	Panama, Panama
Holguín, José A.	Dominican Republic	Lic. Cont.	Specialist in Project Administration	San Jose, Costa Rica
Hurwitch-MacDonald Jan	U.S.A.	B. A.	Specialist in Rural Development	Kingston, Jamaica
Ibarra, Edgar Lionel	Guatemala	M. Sc.	Specialist in Agricultural Research	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Indarte, Eduardo José	Uruguay	Mag. Agr.	Specialist in Rural Development	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Infante, Mario	Colombia	Mag. Sc.	Specialist in Regional Development	Buenos Aires, Argentina

1/ Director of S. B. F. until March 1, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Kaminsky, Mario	Argentina	Ph. D.	Head, Division of Analysis	San Jose, Costa Rica
La Gra, Jerry	U.S.A.	M. A.	Specialist in Agricultural Marketing	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Lazos, Flavio	Mexico	M. S.	Specialist in Technology Transfer	Panama, Panama
Lewis, Elizabeth	U.S.A.	M. A.	Head, Language Services Unit	San Jose, Costa Rica
Liboreiro, Ernesto S.	Argentina	Ph. D.	Head, Project for the Reinforcement of Managerial Skills in Associative Agricultural Production Enterprises	San Jose, Costa Rica
Lombardo, Heraclio A.	Panamá	Ph. D.	Office Director, Specialist in Agricultural Economics	Guatemala, Guatemala
Londoño, Diego	Colombia	Ph. D.	Specialist in Rural Development	Quito, Ecuador
Llosa, Jaime	Perú	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Rural Producers Organizations	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Marambio, Juan Luis	Chile	Ing. Agr.	Head, Program-Budget Division	San Jose, Costa Rica
Martínez F., Rodolfo	Guatemala	Ing. Agr.	Director of Analysis and Evaluation	San Jose, Costa Rica

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
McLaren, Lyndon	Jamaica	Ph. D.	Office Director	Ottawa, Canada
Mendoza, Gilberto	Colombia	Ec.	Specialist in Agricultural Marketing	Santiago, Chile
Mendoza, Luis	Bolivia	Ph. D.	Head, Organization and Methods Division	San Jose, Costa Rica
Merea, Agustín	Peru	Ing. Civ.	Specialist in Irrigation and Drainage	Caracas, Venezuela
Millar, Agustín	Chile	Ph. D.	Specialist in Conservation and Management of Land and Water	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Molestina, Carlos J.	Peru	Mag. Sc.	Head, Program for the Promotion of Human Resources	Turrialba, Costa Rica
Montero, Emilio	Chile	M. S.	Director of Area 4 (Southern) and Office Director	Montevideo, Uruguay
Montoya, Jorge M. 1/	Peru	Dr. Sc. B.	Office Director, Specialist in Ecology	Managua, Nicaragua
Montoya, Luis A.	Peru	Ph. D.	Office Director, Specialist in Agricultural Research	Washington, D. C., U.S.A.

1/ Specialist in Agricultural Ecology until October 31, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Montoya, Ramón	Colombia	Mag. Sc.	Specialist in Plant Protection	Lima, Peru
Morales, Domingo	Chile	B. C. I.	Computer Specialist	San Jose, Costa Rica
Morales, Héctor	Chile	M. S.	Office Director, Specialist in Agricultural Planning	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Moran, Michael	U.S.A.	M. S.	Head, Divsion of International Organizations	Washington, D. C., U.S.A.
Morillo, Francisco	Venezuela	Ph. D.	Director General	San Jose, Costa Rica
Mulhern, F. James	U.S.A.	D. V. M.	Director of Program IV - Animal Health	Washington, D. C., U.S.A.
Muñoz, Héctor	Mexico	Ph. D.	Specialist in Animal Production	Georgetown, Guyana
Muñoz, Víctor	U.S.A.	Bus. Adm.	Head, Division of International Professional Personnel Administration	San Jose, Costa Rica

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Muñoz Reyes, Jaime 1/	Bolivia	Agr.	Specialist in Conservation and Management of Land and Water	La Paz, Bolivia
Murcia, Héctor	Colombia	M. S.	Specialist in Agricultural Economics	Lima, Peru
Nadal, Francisco 2/	Spain	Ph. D.	Specialist in Rural Development Management	Quito, Ecuador
Ojeda, Víctor	Venezuela	Mag. Sc.	Specialist in Agricultural Economics	Bridgetown, Barbados
Olazábal, Mariano	Peru	M. R. P.	Specialist in Agricultural Planning	Bogota, Colombia
Ortiz Egas, Jaime 3/	Ecuador	M. S.	Specialist in Rural Administration	San Salvador, El Salvador
Ouellette, André 4/	Canada	M. S.	Director, Public Information and Institutional Support	San Jose, Costa Rica

1/ In Port-au-Prince, Haiti, until September 23, 1983

2/ In Santiago, Chile, until June 16, 1983

3/ In Asuncion, Paraguay, until Octobar 24, 1983

4/ Entered May 20, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Páez, Gilberto	Paraguay	Ph. D.	Director of CATIE	Turrialba, Costa Rica
Pando, José Luis	Canada	M. S.	Specialist in Agricultural Marketing	Asuncion, Paraguay
Paulet, Manuel	Peru	Ph. D.	Specialist in Coservation and Management of Land and Water	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Paulette, Miguel	Peru	M. S.	Director, Special Funds and Projects	San Jose, Costa Rica
Pierre, Reginald 1/	Grenada	Ph. D.	Office Director in Dominica, Grenada and Saint Lucia, Specialist in Pathology	Castries, St. Lucia
Pinchinat, Antonio	Haiti	Ph. D.	Specialist in Agricultural Research and Tropics Development	Lima, Peru
Planella, Isidro	Chile	M. S.	Specialist in Agroindustry	Bogota, Colombia
Quiroga, Víctor	Bolivia	Mag. Sc.	Specialist in Analysis and Programming	Bridgetown, Barbados
Ramos Chorro, Julio	El Salvador	Lic. Ec. Agr.	Specialist in Agricultural Project Development	Panama, Panama

1/ In Guyana until June 1, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Ramos Cantoral, Francisco 1/	Mexico	Economist	Office Director, Specialist in Economics	Quito, Ecuador
Reyes, Armando 2/	Honduras	M. S.	Specialist in Agricultural Economics	Guatemala, Guatemala
Rosado, Humberto 3/	Mexico	Ph. D.	Human Resources Advisor to the Director General	San Jose, Costa Rica
Ruiz, Manuel 4/	Perú	Ph. D.	Specalist in Animal Nutrition	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Sáenz Zuazo, Gonzalo	Bolivia	M. A.	Head, Division of Institutional Support	San Jose, Costa Rica
Salvadó, Eduardo	Spain	Dr. Sc. Soc.	Office Director, Specialist in Rural Social Development	Mexico, D. F., Mexico
Saravia, Antonio	Uruguay	M. Sc.	Office Director, Specialist in Technology Generation and Transfer	La Paz, Bolivia

1/ Entered July 16, 1983

2/ On leave without pay until August 31, 1984

3/ Until February 28, 1983

4/ In CATIE, Turrialba until September 30, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Sariego, Jorge	Chile	Soc.	Specialist in Social Rural Development	Panama, Panama
Segura, Mariano	Peru	Ph. D.	Office Director and Director of Program II - Support of National Institutions for the Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology	Caracas, Venezuela
Scarsi, Juan Carlos	Uruguay	Ph. D.	Specialist in Animal Production, Coordinator of IICA/EMBRAPA Contract	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Soikes, Raúl	Peru	Ph. D.	Office Director, Specialist in Technical and Scientific Information	San Salvador, El Salvador
Soria, Jorge	Ecuador	Ph. D.	Assistant Deputy Director General for Program Development	San Jose, Costa Rica
Stagno, Horacio	Argentina	M. S.	Specialist in Agricultural Planning	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Stone, Pablo 1/	E. U. A.	M. A.	Specialist in Social Development	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad & Tobago

1/ Until June 12, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Suárez de Castro, Fernando 1/	Colombia	Mag. Agr.	Director of Supervision and Follow-Up	San Jose, Costa Rica
Sylvester, Francisco	Peru	M. F. S.	Director, Programa I - Formal Agricultural Education	San Jose, Costa Rica
Tonina, Teodoro	Argentina	Dr. C. Agr.	Specialist in Agricultural Economics	Lima, Peru
Toro, Guillermo	Chile	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Agricultural Planning	Quito, Ecuador
Torres, José A.	Costa Rica	Ing. Agr.	Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations	San Jose, Costa Rica
Torres, Hugo	Colombia	M. S.	Specialist in Agricultural Marketing	Mexico, D. F., Mexico
Tunarosa, Víctor	Colombia	Mag. Sc.	Specialist in Project Preparation	San Jose, Costa Rica
Valdivieso, Luis	Venezuela	Ing. Agr.	Director, Programa VIII - Integrated Rural Development	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Vázquez, Roberto	Uruguay	Ph. D.	Specialist in Agricultural Economics	Buenos Aires, Argentina

1/ Until May 9, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Vega Luna, Mayo	Nicaragua	M. Sc.	Specialist in Development Management	Guatemala, Guatemala
Veras, Arnaldo	Brazil	B. C. E.	Head, Multinational Agroenergy Cooperation Project	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Vieira, Pedro Mercon	Brazil	Ing. Agr.	Coordinator, IICA/SUDHEVEA Contract	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Viguás, Enrique	Spain	Ph. D.	Head, Division of Donor Countries	San Jose, Costa Rica
Vilches, Mario	Chile	M. A.	Head, Public Information Unit	San Jose, Costa Rica
Villacís, Fabio 1/	Venezuela	Ph. D.	Director, Financial Resources and Management	San Jose, Costa Rica
Villanueva, Guillermo	Dominican Republic	M. A.	Office Director, Specialist in Agricultural Research	Paramaribo, Suriname
Villegas, Carmen	Uruguay	Lic. Bib.	Documentalist	Belem, Brazil
Vohnout, Karel	Ecuador	Ph. D.	Coordinator of Research and Training in Animal Production	Turrialba, Costa Rica

1/ Entered May 1, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Werthein, Jorge	Argentina	Ph. D.	Specialis in Rural Education	Río de Janeiro, Brazil
West, Quentin	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Deputy Director General	San Jose, Costa Rica
Wilke, Rubém 1/	Brazil	Ing. Agr.	Director, Programa VII - Agricultural Marketing and Agroindustry	Montevideo, Uruguay

1/ Entered February 28, 1983

INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL - TEMPORARY

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Abreu, Marcial	Uruguay	Mag. Sc.	Specialist in Production Systems	Montevideo, Uruguay
Adámoli, Jorge	Argentina	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Research, Consultant on Ecology and Agricultural Zoning	Planaltina, Brazil
Aguilar, Carlos	Peru	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Irrigation	Recife, Brazil
Aguilar, José	Peru	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Irrigation	Porto Alegre, Brazil
Amelingmeier, Robert 1/	U.S.A.	D. V. M.	Specialist in Extension of Swine Veterinary Care	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Andrade, Eduardo	Ecuador	Lic. Der. C. S.	Specialist in Agricultural Communication	San Jose, Costa Rica
Aguirre, María Teresa	Colombia	M. S.	Coordinator of Women's Integration Project through Educational Media	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Aquize Carpio, José	Perú	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Irrigation	Salvador, Brazil

1/ Entered December 1, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Argumedo, Manuel	Argentina	Lic. Inv. Ed.	Specialist in Rural Education	Fortaleza, Brazil
Arrunátegui, Humberto	Perú	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Operation and Maintenance of Irrigated Belts	Petrolina, Brazil
Avalos, Luis	Colombia	M. S.	Specialist in Agricultural Crop Credit Insurance	Quito, Ecuador
Bartelt, Lee 1/	U.S.A.	D. V. M.	Co-Director of the African Swine Fever Project	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Bartley, Basil G. D.	United Kingdom	Ph. D.	Geneticist	Itabuna, Bahía, Brazil
Beca, Carlos E. 2/	Chile	Lic. Ed.	Specialist in Rural Education	Recife, Brazil
Beckley, Dora 3/	Guatemala	Pol. and Soc. Sc.	Specialist in Rural Women's Organization	Tegucigalpa, Honduras

1/ Until September 5, 1983

2/ Until Septermber 20, 1983

3/ In Quito, Ecuador, until June 20, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Becerra, Julio C.	Peru	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Agricultural Production	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Beek, Adrianus Martinus 1/	Netherlands	Ing.	Specialist in Plant Breeding	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Berthouet, Daniel	Uruguay	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Agricultural Projects, Coordinator of S. B. F. Project	La Paz, Bolivia
Brevis, Omar	Chile	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Evaluation of Projects	Recife, Brazil
Boddey, Robert	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Specialist in Soil Science Microbiology	Río de Janeiro, Brazil
Bonilla, José A.	Uruguay	M. S.	Advisor in Statistics and Experimental Designs	Belo Horizonte, Brazil
Brandao, Erly Dias	Brazil	M. S.	Advisor in Program Development and Implementation	Washington, D. C., U.S.A.
Bresciani, J. Carlos	Chile	M. S.	Specialist in Seed Production	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil

1/ Entered December 3, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Brockington, Norman	United Kingdom	Ph. D.	Specialist in Production Systems	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Cabrejos, Roberto 1/	Bolivia	Prof.	Specialist in Rural Education	Manaus, Brazil
Cáceres, Francisco	El Salvador	M. P. A.	Specialist in Development Management	San Jose, Costa Rica
Campos, Héctor 2/	México	Veterinarian	Specialist in Animal Health	Washington, D. C. U.S.A.
Ccama, Faustino	Peru	Ph. D.	Specialist in Economics Research	La Paz, Bolivia
Cantrell, Carl W.	U.S.A.		Specialist in Systems Analysis	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Carvallo, Hugo 3/	Chile	Ph. D.	Specialist in Irrigation	Petrolina, Brazil
Casás, Roberto	Uruguay	Mag. Agr.	Specialist in Project Development	San Jose, Costa Rica

1/ Entered February 28, 1983

2/ Entered June 1, 1983

3/ Entered May 1, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Castañeda, René	Guatemala	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Agricultural Education	La Paz, Bolivia
Castagnino, Dante	Peru	Veterinarian	Specialist in Animal Health	Bogota, Colombia
Cobos, Agustín	Colombia	M. Sc.	Specialist in Rural Development	Riobamba, Ecuador
Cochrane, Thomas	New Zealand	Ph. D.	Specialist in Soil Evaluation	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Colmenares, Humberto	Colombia	Ph. D.	Specialist in Project Development, WB/IICA Unit	San Jose, Costa Rica
Corrales, Luis 1/	Honduras	Econ.	Specialist in Operational Planning	Panama, Panama
Cubas, Ma. de los Angeles 2/	Costa Rica	Mag. Ad.	Specialist in Accounting and Auditing	Panama, Panama
Couto, Walter 3/	Uruguay	Ph. D.	Specialist in Soil Fertility	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil

1/ Until June 19, 1983

2/ Until September 6, 1983

3/ Entered June 30, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Chapman, James 1/	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Specialist in Economics Research	San Jose, Costa Rica
Chena, Rodolfo 2/	Mexico	Ph. D.	Specialist in Agricultural Extension	Mexico, D. F., Mexico
Chin, Algernon 3/	Guyana	M. Sc.	Specialist in Rice Production	Kingston, Jamaica
Dancourt, Susana	Peru	Bus. Adm.	Co-Administrator of the A.S.F. Project	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
De la Puente, Fermín	Peru	Ph. D.	Specialist in Horticulture	Brasilia, Brazil
Del Risco, Fernando	Peru	Mag. Plan.	Specialist in Planning	San Jose, Costa Rica
Diederichs, Christoph 4/	Germany	Dr. C. Agric	Specialist in Mycorrhizas	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Doraswamy, Gorantla 5/	India	Ph. D.	Specialist in Aplied Economics	Petrolina, Brazil

1/ Until April 30, 1983

2/ Until February 28, 1983

3/ Until April 25, 1983

4/ Entered April 27, 1983

5/ Entered March 30, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Echeverri, Jorge	Colombia	M. S.	Specialist in Agricultural Research	Turrialba, Costa Rica
El Dash, Almed Atia 1/	Egypt	Ph. D.	Specialist in Food Technology	Río de Janeiro, Brazil
Escobar, Ricardo	Bolivia	M. Sc.	Consultant in Tropical Crop Breeding	Manaus, Brazil
Escoto, Julio	Honduras	B. A.	Specialist in Editing (Educational Books and Materials), Head of Comunication Unit	San Jose, Costa Rica
Espinal, Juan A.	Honduras	M. S.	Specialist in Plant Pathology	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Espinoza, Nelson	Chile	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Project Development	San Jose, Costa Rica
Espinoza, Waldo	Chile	Ph. D.	Specialist in Soil Fertility	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Estefanell, Gonzalo	Uruguay	M. S.	Specialist in Planning	San Jose, Costa Rica
Fernández, Benjamín 2/	Chile	M. S.	Specialist in Conservation and Management of Land and Water	Manaus, Brazil

1/ Entered July 13, 1983

2/ Entered April 5, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Ferreira, Pedro	Uruguay	Ph. D.	Specialist in Statistics	Brasilia, Brazil
Ferrer, José	Nicaragua	M. S.	Specialist in Animal Health	San Jose, Costa Rica
Finch, Edwin	U.S.A.	M. S.	Agricultural Engineering Research Advisor	Sete-Lagoas, Brazil
Fonck, Carlos 1/	Chile	Ph. D.	Specialist in Agricultural Production and Project Development	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Gajardo, Marcela 2/	Chile	M. A.	Specialist in Rural Education	Río de Janeiro, Brazil
García, Alberto	Costa Rica	M. A.	Coordinator, IICA/IDB Unit	San Jose, Costa Rica
Gallegos, Benjamín 3/	Guatemala	Lic. Ag. Sc.	Specialist in Food Crop Production	San Salvador, El Salvador
Garra, Francisco Domingo	Argentina	Dr. Geo.	Specialist in Rural Development	Salvador, Bahia, Brazil

1/ Until June 30, 1983

2/ Entered March 4, 1983

3/ Entered December 1, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Gaeta, Richard	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Specialist in Rural Development Management	Buenos Aires, Argentina
García T., Héctor	Guatemala	Lic. Ec.	Specialist in Agricultural Planning	San Salvador, El Salvador
Gálvez, Hildebrando	Peru	Ing. Civ.	Specialist in Hydroagricultural Planning	Río de Janeiro, Brazil
Gardner, Andrew L. 1/	Unitad Kingdom	Ph. D.	Specialist in Pasture Research	Coronel Pacheco, Brazil
Giles, José A. 2/	Peru	Ph. D.	Specialist in Cotton Cultivation	Campina Grande, Brazil
Gómez, Germán	Venezuela	M. S.	Specialist in Animal Health	Lima, Peru
González, Carlos 3/	Uruguay	M. Sc.	Specialist in Agricultural Statistics and Experimental Design	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
González, Roberto	Colombia	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Rural Development	Latacunga, Ecuador

1/ Entered May 3, 1983

2/ Until February 28, 1983

3/ Until September 8, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Goic, Roberto	Chile	D. V. M.	Specialist in Animal Health	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
González, Ignacio 1/	México	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Integrated Agricultural Projects	Porto Seguro, Brazil
Gudger, William	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Head, Agricultural Crop Credit Insurance Project	San Jose, Costa Rica
Guerrero, Héctor F.	Chile	Ing. Com.	Specialist in Financial Management	San Jose, Costa Rica
Guzmán, Juan Mario	Bolivia	Profesor	Specialist in Rural Education	Manaus, Brazil
Gustafson, Daniel	U.S.A.	M. S.	Consultant in Research Programming	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Hagen de Montero, Guillermina 2/	Argentina	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Small Farmers Organization	Salvador, Brazil
Hamdy, Farouk 3/	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Specialist in Diagnosis of Swine Diseases	Port-au-Prince, Haiti

1/ Until February 28, 1983

2/ Entered July 1, 1983

3/ Until December 15, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Hanson, James 1/	U.S.A.	M. S.	Advisor to the Director General	San Jose, Costa Rica
Hervas, Eduardo 2/	Ecuador	M. S.	Specialist in Swine Production	Pato Branco, Brazil
Hartman, Leopoldo 3/	New Zealand	Dr. C.	Specialist in Food Technology	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Huang, Shiou Pin	China	Ph. D.	Specialist in Plant Pathology	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Hutton, Marck 4/	Australia	Dr. Ag. Sc.	Specialist in Gramineae Breeding	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Jacob, Mechell 5/	U.S.A.	M. P. S.	Specialist in Swine Production	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Jara, Marcial	Peru	Ph. D.	Specialist in Animal Production	Tegucigalpa, Honduras

1/ Entered October 1, 1983

2/ Until February 23, 1983

3/ Entered June 8, 1983

4/ Entered May 14, 1983

5/ Entered September 6, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Jaramillo, Gonzalo	Ecuador	Mag. Sc.	Specialist in Campesino Organization	San Jose, Costa Rica
Javed, Zia 1/	Pakistan	Ph. D.	Specialist in Coffee Cultivation	San Salvador, El Salvador
Jova, Henry	U.S.A.	B. A.	Head, Conference and Meetings Coordination Unit	San Jose, Costa Rica
Kendall, Theodore 2/	U.S.A.	M. S.	Specialist in Food Technology Transfer	Río de Janeiro, Brazil
Lal, Harbans	India	M. Tech.	Specialist in Agricultural Mechanization	Petrolina, Brazil
Lamprea, Pablo	Colombia	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Project Management	Recife, Brazil
Lim, Tow Ming 3/	Malasia	Ph. D.	Specialist in Plant Pathology	Manaus, Brazil
Lizarazo, Luis José 4/	Colombia	Ing. Com.	Specialist in Agricultural Marketing	Managua, Nicaragua

1/ Entered January 29, 1983

2/ Entered April 3, 1983

3/ Entered September 2, 1983

4/ Entered July 5, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Lizárraga, Gustavo	Peru	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Small-Scale Irrigation	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Lombardo, Rubén	Uruguay	Méd. Vet.	Specialist in Animal Health	Buenos Aires, Argentina
López Machado, Juan	Colombia	M. S. P.	Specialist in Agricultural Projects	Salvador, Brazil
Lukefar, Maurice	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Entomologist, Researcher	Campina Grande, Brazil
Lleras, Eduardo	Colombia	Ph. D.	Specialist in the Botany of Amazon Flora	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Madalena, Fernando 1/	Uruguay	Ph. D.	Specialist in Genetic Improvement	Coronel Pacheco, Brazil
Marín, Jaime	Colombia	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Development of Irrigated Farming Areas	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Marte, Rafael José 2/	Dominican Republic	M. Sc.	Specialist in Fruits	Bridgetown, Barbados

1/ Entered April 4, 1983

2/ Entered June 17, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Martin, Paul 1/	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Specialist in Entomology	Campo Grande, Brazil
Martínez, Romeo	Guatemala	Ph. D.	Specialist in Research	Managua, Nicaragua
Matute, Enrique	Perú	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Irrigation	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Matos, Felipe	Venezuela	Mag. Sc.	Specialist in Natural Resources	San Jose, Costa Rica
Mollinedo, Sergio 2/	Guatemala	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Agrarian Reform and Campesino Organization, PRACA Coordinator	San Jose, Costa Rica
Meyer, Federico	Argentina	Ph. D.	Specialist in Plant Protection	Montevideo, Uruguay
Nilakhe, Shashank S.	India	Ph. D.	Specialist in Entomology	Campo Grande, Brazil
Norman, Geoffrey 3/	United Kingdom	Ph. D.	Specialist in Meet Technology	Campinas, Brazil

1/ Until September 30, 1983

2/ Until February 28, 1983

3/ Entered September 2, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Ofloro, Pedro 1/	Colombia	Ph. D.	Specialist in Systems and Quantitative Analysis	San Jose, Costa Rica
Ortiz, Raúl	Peru	Dr. Ec. Sc.	Specialist in Physical Planning	Manaus, Brazil
Palencia, Aníbal 2/	Guatemala	M. Sc.	Head of PROMECAFE	San Jose, Costa Rica
Pinedo, Hermógenes 3/	Peru	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Agricultural Projects	Santiago de Veraguas, Panama
Pant, Kanta	India	Ph. D.	Specialist in Animal Breeding Research	Sobral, Brazil
Peinado, Marcelo	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Specialist in Planning and Credit	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Philip, Thomas	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Specialist in Natural Products	Río de Janeiro, Brazil
Pizarro, Humberto 4/	Peru	M. S.	Specialist in Agricultural Projects	Port-au-Prince, Haiti

1/ Entered January 1, 1983

2/ Entered April 1, 1983

3/ Until July 18, 1983

4/ Entered October 1, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Polo, Enrique	Peru	Mag. Agr.	Specialist in the Planning and Management of Rural Development Projects	Bogota, Colombia
Ponce de León, Federico	Peru	Ph. D.	Researcher in Goat and Sheep Breeding	Sobral, Brazil
Pomareda, Carlos	Peru	Ph. D.	Specialist in Agricultural Research	San Jose, Costa Rica
Prasad, Maddipatla 1/	India	Ph. D.	Specialist in Crop Breeding	Fortaleza, Brazil
Propper, Robert A. 2/	U.S.A.	M. S.	Specialist in Visual Communication	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Rao, Meka R.	India	Ph. D.	Specialist in Croping Systems for Semi-Arid Tropics	Petrolina, Pernambuco, Brazil
Rao, Ramanatha 3/	India	Ph. D.	Specialist in Taxonomy and Genetic Resources	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Reddy, Sazzala	India	M. S.	Specialist in Agrometeorology	Petrolina, Brazil

1/ Entered September 1, 1983

2/ Entered May 29, 1983

3/ Entered June 20, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Renaud, Andre P. 1/	Canada	M. Ed.	Specialist in Education	Mexico D. F., Mexico
Ritchey, Kenneth	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Specialist in Soil Research and Fertility	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Rosales, Franklin	Honduras	Ph. D.	Specialist in Agricultural Research	Kingston, Jamaica
Romero, Carlos 2/	Peru	Ph. D.	Specialist in Virology and Immunology	Concordia, Brazil
Ruiz, Santiago	El Salvador	M. A.	Specialist in Planning and Project Management	San Felipe, Venezuela
Rudgard, Stephen A. 3/	United Kingdom	Ph. D.	Specialist in Plant Pathology	Rondonia, Brazil
Salinas, Alberto	Argentina	M. P. A.	Specialist in Project Management	San Jose, Costa Rica
Samanez, Benjamín	Peru	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Rural Development	Caracas, Venezuela

1/ Entered April 16, 1983

2/ Entered July 6, 1983

3/ Entered March 20, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Sánchez, Alvaro	Uruguay	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Systems and Quantitative Analysis	San Jose, Costa Rica
Sánchez, Omar 1/	Colombia	Ph. D.	Specialist in Animal Reproduction	Sobral, Brazil
Scarsi, Roberto	Uruguay	Ph. D.	Specialist in Animal Health	Pelotas, Brazil
Schaffert, Robert	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Specialist in Genetic Improvement of Sorghum	Sete Logoas, Brazil
Sebrechts, Mary T. 2/	U.S.A.	B. A.	Specialist in Information	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Sepúlveda, Sergio	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Specialist in Agricultural Planning	Salvador, Brazil
Sequeira, Julio	Nicaragua	Ph. D.	Specialist in Plant Protection	Panama, Panama
Seixas, Jorge	Portugal	Mec. Eng.	Specialist in Farm Mechanization	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Servy, Elsa C.	Argentina	Ph. D.	Specialist in Bio-Statistics	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil

1/ Entered November 5, 1983

2/ Until September 30, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Sharma, Prem	India	Ph. D.	Specialist in Irrigation	Petrolina, Brazil
Shepherd, Kenneth	United Kingdom	B. Sc.	Specialist in Banana Germplasm Introduction and Breeding	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Singer, Edward 1/	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Specialist in Socio-Economic Research	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Singh, Ramendra	India	Ph. D.	Specialist in Soil Fertility	Belén, Pará, Brazil
Sirvent, Ma. Teresa	Argentina	M. A.	Specialist in Rural Education	Vitoria, Brazil
Soncini, Ricardo	Argentina	Dr. C. Vet.	Specialits in Poultry Pathology	Concordia, Brazil
Sosa, Mario 2/	Peru	Ph. D.	Specialist in Plant Science	Vicosa, Brazil
Subramanian, Sathasivam	Malaysia	B. S.	Specialist in Rubber Production	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Surkis, Leonard	Israel	Bach.	Specialist in Irrigation Equipment	Sao Paulo, Brazil

1/ Entered October 12, 1983

2/ Until July 30, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Tanaka, Yoshitaka	Japan	Ph. D.	Specialist in Plant Pathology and Genetic Improvement of Rice	Goiania, Brazil
Tavella, Cayo Mario 1/	Uruguay	M. S.	Specialist in Wheat Breeding	Dourados, Brazil
Tejero, Luis	Perú	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Campesino Organization	Sobradinho, Brazil
Telfer, Irwing	Trinidad & Tobago	A. E.	Coordinator, Joint Projects Unit	Bridgetown, Barbados
Torchelli, Carlos	Argentina	M. Sc.	Specialist in Agricultural Economics	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Tiscornia, Julio	Argentina	M. S.	Specialist, Researcher and Consultant in Orchard Production	Vacaría, Brazil
Tona, Claudio	El Salvador	M. S.	Specialist in Agricultural Planning	Managua, Nicaragua
Valdivieso, Carlos 2/	Peru	M. Sc.	Specialist in Irrigation and Drainage	Petrolina, Brazil

1/ Entered May 4, 1983

2/ Entered March 28, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Valdivieso, Cristián	Chile	Mag. Agr.	Specialist in Agricultural Education	Asuncion, Paraguay
Vallee, Gilbert	France	D. E. A.	Specialist in Production Systems	Petrolina, Brazil
Vargas, Norberto	Costa Rica	M. A. E.	Specialist in Development Projects for Agricultural Enterprises	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Vázquez P., Eduardo	Uruguay	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Seed Production	Ponta Grossa, Brasil
Velazco, Jaime	Peru	M. S.	Specialist in Irrigation	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Verdesio, Juan José	Uruguay	M. S.	Specialist in Forest Engineering	Planaltina, Brazil
Vega, Rodolfo	Bolivia	D. V. M.	Specialist in Resource Mapping and Evaluation	Salvador, Brazil
Vejarano, Gilberto 1/	Colombia	Ph. D.	Specialist in Coffee Technology and Transfer	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Vivallo, Angel Gabriel	Chile	Dr. Geo.	Specialist in Agricultural Economics	Petrolina, Brazil
Yang, Sung Jen	China	Ph. D.	Head of CENICAÑA	Cali, Colombia

1/ Entered July 20, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITIC	LOCATION
Yeganiantz, Levon	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Specialist in Socio-economic Evaluation	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Warner, Anne 1/	United Kingdom	Ph. D.	Specialist in Mycorrhiza Research	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Warner, Thimoty 2/	United Kingdom	Ph. D.	Specialist in Plant Physiology Research	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Williamson, Guillermo 3/	Chile	Mag. Ed.	Specialist in Rural Education	Recife, Brazil
Zamora, Conrado 4/	Mexico	Mag. Agr.	Specialist in Animal Production	Caracas, Venezuela
Zúñiga, Jorge	Peru	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Irrigation	Fortaleza, Brazil

1/ Entered April 2, 1983

2/ Entered April 2, 1983

3/ Until September 30, 1983

4/ Entered January 20, 1983

LOCAL PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Adiwasito, Ernoko 1/	Indonesia	M. A.	Specialist in Marketing	Bogota, Colombia
Aguilera, Eustacio	Paraguay	Mag. Sc.	Specialist in Agricultural Extension	Asuncion, Paraguay
Alonso, Freddy 2/	Guatemala	Ph. D.	Entomologist	Guatemala, Guatemala
Alvarez, Aníbal	Colombia	Lic. C.E.	Psychology Instructor	Bogota, Colombia
Alvin, Decio Dias 3/	Brazil	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Food Technology	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Araujo, Idalvo Emerenciano 4/	Brazil	B. B. M.	Specialist in Shrimp Production	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Azael, Ariel	Haiti	Dr. Sc. Agr.	Specialist in Plant Production	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Batelli, Joao 5/	Brazil	Soc.	Specialist in University and Technical Training	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil

1/ Entered June 1, 1983

2/ Until November 1, 1983

3/ Entered August 1, 1983

4/ Entered July 1, 1983

5/ Entered July 1, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Bejarano, Alfonso	Colombia	M. S.	Specialist in Project Management	Bogota, Colombia
Berny, Paulo Brisolara 1/	Brazil	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Microdistilleries	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Bornemisza, Paul	Costa Rica	B. C. E.	Specialist in Project Guidance	San Jose, Costa Rica
Cantalice, María José	Brazil		Specialist in Irrigated Agriculture	Recife, Brazil
Caricatti, Adhemar	Brazil		Specialist in Alcohol Distillation	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Caro, Jorge	Chile	Bach. Ec.	Researcher in Economics	San Jose, Costa Rica
Cerqueira, Arnaldo 2/	Brazil		Head, Personnel Unit	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Costa, Armando 3/	Brazil	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Plant Protection	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Chang, Yoon Kil 4/	Brazil		Specialist in Cereals Technology	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil

1/ Entered May 2, 1983

2/ Entered June 13, 1983

3/ Entered March 1, 1983

4/ Entered June 6, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Dantas, Pedro	Brazil	Ing. Agr.	Consultant in Seed Production Program Management	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
De Barros, Luciano 1/	Brazil	B. S.	Researcher in Crop Irrigation and Drainage	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
De Lima, Luis Carlos Ramos	Brazil	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Agriculture	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
De Nardo, Elizabeth	Brazil	Ph. D.	Specialist in Plant Patology	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
De Castro, Ma. Elizabeth	Brazil	Tec. Adm.	Administrative Technical Advisor	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Do Prado, Hércules	Brazil		Senior Systems Analyst	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Esmanhoto, Paulo R. 2/	Brazil		Specialist in Educational Evaluation	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Farnese, Silvio M. 3/	Brazil	M. Sc.	Specialist in Programming, Follow-Up and Evaluation of Seed Production	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil

1/ Entered April 1, 1983

2/ Until May 2, 1983

3/ Entered March 1, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Ferreira, Regina Estela	Brazil		Specialist in Fisheries Development	Río de Janeiro, Brazil
Ford, John Ronald	Guyana	Ph. D.	Specialist in Farm Administration	Georgetown, Guyana
Fontes, Luiz 1/	Brazil	Agr.	Pesticide Consultant	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Frighetto, Nelson 2/	Brazil	M. Sc.	Specialist in Analytical Chemistry	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Freire, Elano Ribeiro	Brazil	Bach. Adm.	Office Administrator	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Gallegos, Benjamín 3/	Guatemala	M. S.	Specialist in Business Administration	Guatemala, Guatemala
Ganem, Nadir	Brazil	Bach. Law	Specialist in Agricultural Law	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Garda, Eduardo Carlos 4/	Brazil	M. S.	Specialist in Technology Dissemination	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil

1/ Entered March 1, 1983

2/ Entered March 21, 1983

3/ Until November 30, 1983

4/ Entered March 1, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Guedes, Antonio Carlos 1/	Brazil	Ph. D.	Consultant in Seed Physiology	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Harris, Jaime	Chile	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Agricultural Planning	Santiago, Chile
Holanda, Antonio Edhmar	Brazil	M. Vet.	Specialist in Rural Education	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Jones, John	Uruguay	M. Sc.	Specialist in Agricultural Projects	Montevideo, Uruguay
Johnson, Irving	Jamaica	Ph. D.	Specialist in Agricultural Economics	Kingston, Jamaica
Jordan, Leonel	Barbados	M. Admin.	Specialist in Marketing	Bridgetown, Barbados
Juárez, Modesto	El Salvador	Mag. Agr.	Assistant, S.B.F. Project	San Salvador, El Salvador
Kebreau, Antonio 2/	Haiti	B. A.	Specialist in Budgeting	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Kuffner, Jacob Ronald	Brazil	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Rubber Technology	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil

1/ Entered March 1, 1983

2/ Until June 30, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Lavorenti, Arquimides 1/	Brazil	M. S.	Specialist in Analytical Chemistry	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Lima, Pedro Bezerra 2/	Brazil	M. S.	Specialist in Farmer Organization	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Lima, Arnaldo 3/	Brazil	Lic. Pedag.	Personnel Officer	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
López, Carmen 4/	Venezuela		Specialist in Animal Health Statistics	Caracas, Venezuela
Magalhaes, Leonidas 5/	Brazil	Veterinarian	Specialist in Research, Clinical Pathology and Symptomatology	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Matzumoto, Kazumitzu 6/	Brazil	B. A.	Specialist in Tissue Culture	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Mendes, Antonio Mariano 5/	Brazil	Ing. Agr.	Consultant in Production Systems	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil

1/ Entered March 1, 1983

2/ Entered August 1, 1983

3/ Entered June 13, 1983

4/ Entered July 6, 1983

5/ Entered March 1, 1983

6/ Entered May 1, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Monteiro, Pedro Manuel 1/	Portugal	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Soy Breeding	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Mejía, José Andrés	Nicaragua	M. S.	Specialist in Rural Development	Managua, Nicaragua
Mendoza, Gerardo	Bolivia	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Crop Credit Insurance	La Paz, Bolivia
Muñoz, Carlos	Costa Rica	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Tropical Crops	Managua, Nicaragua
Peláez, Eduardo 2/	Colombia	M. S.	Coordinator, Marketing Project	Bogota, Colombia
Peña, Ismael	Colombia	Ec.	Head, Marketing Unit	Bogota, Colombia
Pérez, Agapito	Dom. Republic	Ph. D.	Specialist in Regional Planning	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Paiva, Ruy 3/	Brazil	M. S.	Specialist in Agricultural Economics	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Pires, Joao Murca	Brazil	Dr. Agr.	Specialist in Tropical Forest Ecology	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil

1/ Entered March 1, 1983

2/ Entered June 1, 1983

3/ Entered February 8, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Pires, Maria Joaquina 1/	Brazil	M. S.	Specialist in Biochemical Germplasm Identification	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Praca, Nelson Ferreira	Brazil	Adm. Emp.	Specialist in Physical and Financial Follow-up on Projects	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Quilaqueo, Antonio René	Chile	M. S.	Specialist in Use of Biomass Fuel	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Ramos, Eduardo	Colombia	Ph. D.	Co-Director of P. N. C. A.	Bogota, Colombia
Reinoso, Jorge	Peru	Mag. Sc.	Specialist in Marketing	Lima, Peru
Rojas, Tamaira 2/	Venezuela		Specialist in Animal Health Statistics	Caracas, Venezuela
Rueda, Rafael Pinzón	Brazil	Lic. F.	Specialist in Farmer Organization	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil

1/ Entered March 1, 1983

2/ Entered June 1, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Santoro, Luiz 1/	Brazil	M. Sc.	Specialist in Plant Physiology	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Silva, Odilson	Brazil	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Complementary Crops for Alcohol and Sugar Cane Production	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Silva, Francisco A.	Brazil		Specialist in Irrigated Agriculture	Recife, Brazil
Silveira, Gilberto	Brazil		Specialist in Forest Production and Use for Energy	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Soares, Ricardo 2/	Brazil	M. S.	Specialist in Agroenergy	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Tapia, Mario	Peru	Ph. D.	Coordinator, Andean Crop Project	Cuzco, Peru
Tapioca, Gustavo 3/	Brazil	M. A.	Specialist in Communication	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil

1/ Entered February 1, 1983

2/ Entered July 19, 1983

3/ Entered June 1, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Teixeira, Luis A. 1/	Brazil	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Irrigated Agriculture	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Trovo, José Benedito 2/	Brazil	M. S.	Specialist in Evaluation and Conservation of Animal Germplasm	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Vázquez, Víctor	El Salvador	Ing. Agr.	Coordinator of the S. B. F. Project	San Salvador, El Salvador
Vergara, Nízar	Colombia	Ec.	Marketing Professor	Bogota, Colombia

1/ Entered February 2, 1983

2/ Entered May 30, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Alvarado, Ana Lorena	Costa Rica	B. C. E. A.	Assistant in Evaluation	San Jose, Costa Rica
Alvarado, Guillermo	Honduras	M. S.	Specialist in Farm Management and Marketing	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Amado de Moreira, Emilia 1/	U.S.A.	M. Ed.	Head, Division of Local Personnel	San Jose, Costa Rica
Araya, José E.	Costa Rica	Lic. C. C.	Applications Programmer	San Jose, Costa Rica
Arias, Ana María	Costa Rica	Lic. Lib.	Head, ORTON Library	Turrialba, Costa Rica
Artiñano, Tomás 2/	Costa Rica	Mag. Agr.	Assistant to the Assistant Deputy Director General for Program Development	San Jose, Costa Rica
Bogantes, Rosario	Costa Rica	B. C. E. A.	Assistant Analyst	San Jose, Costa Rica
Briceño, Olman	Costa Rica	Lic. C.E. y S.	Head, Services Division	San Jose, Costa Rica
Cagnoli, Franklin	Uruguay		Office Administrator	Montevideo, Uruguay

1/ Entered August 1, 1983

2/ Entered August 9, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Calvo, Pablo	Costa Rica	B. A. N.	Budget Officer	San Jose, Costa Rica
Coto, Laura	Costa Rica	B. B. C. I.	Librarian	Turrialba, Costa Rica
Dominique, Cyril 1/	Grenada	Ph. D.	Specialist in Entomology	St. George's, Grenada
Fallas, Helio	Costa Rica	Mag. Ec.	Specialist in Project Analysis and Follow-Up	San Jose, Costa Rica
Fernández, Angel	Argentina	Libr.	Specialist in Documentation and Information	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Fernández, Rodrigo	Costa Rica		Head, Quota Resources Unit	San Jose, Costa Rica
Garbarino, Primavera	Uruguay	C. P.	Specialist in Agricultural Marketing	Montevideo, Uruguay
Garro, Alvaro	Costa Rica	M. S.	Head, Data Processing Unit	San Jose, Costa Rica
Guise, Marilia	Brazil		Specialist in Public Information	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Koch, Cristian	Chile	Ing. Agr.	Projects Researcher	San Jose, Costa Rica

1/ Entered July 11, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Lima, Lucía	Brazil	Lawyer	Assistant Programmer	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Marín, Guillermo	Costa Rica	D. A. P.	Audiovisual Editor	San Jose, Costa Rica
Martínez, Alejandro	Chile	Agr.Tec.	Technician in Youth Production Projects	San Jose, Costa Rica
Mayorga, Róger	Costa Rica	Lic. C. C.	Program Analyst	San Jose, Costa Rica
Moreno, Guillermo	Costa Rica	Arch.	Specialist in Regional Rural Development	San Jose, Costa Rica
Muñoz, Alberto	Costa Rica	Lic. A. P.	Assistant in Administration and Programming	San Jose, Costa Rica
Naranjo, Alfonso	Costa Rica		Protocol Officer	San Jose, Costa Rica
Navarro, José Francisco 1/	Costa Rica	Lic. C. E. S.	Auditor II	San Jose, Costa Rica
Poitevien, Ghislaine	Haiti	B. B. C. I.	Documentalist II	San Jose, Costa Rica
Raine, Susana 2/	U.S.A.	B. A.	Translator II	San Jose, Costa Rica

1/ Entered February 1, 1983

2/ Until June 26, 1983

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Rivera, Tirza	Costa Rica	M. L.	Advisor in Legal Affairs	San Jose, Costa Rica
Rodríguez, Lupita	Costa Rica	B. C. Ed.	Documentalist	San Jose, Costa Rica
Román, Lina	Costa Rica	B. B. C. I.	Librarian	San Jose, Costa Rica
Ruiz, Manuel	Costa Rica	Lic. C. C.	Aplication Programmer	San Jose, Costa Rica
Salinas, Luis	Peru	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Agricultural Communication	Lima, Peru
Sánchez, Marcial 1/	Costa Rica	M. B. A.	Head, Division of Remuneration and Benefits	San Jose, Costa Rica
Segura, Mario	Costa Rica	B. C. C. C.	News Editor	San Jose, Costa Rica
Solís de Araya, Clarita	Costa Rica	Lic. Ed.	Technician in Rural Women's Organization	San Jose, Costa Rica
Uribe, Maruja	Colombia		Documentalist	Bogota, Colombia
Vallejo, César	Peru		Office Administrator	Lima, Peru
Vázquez, Marta	Costa Rica	B. C. Ed.	Documentalist I	San Jose, Costa Rica

1/ Entered May 16, 1983

ASSOCIATE PERSONNEL

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Arze, José	Peru	M. S.	CATIE Activities Coordinator	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Barborak, James	U.S.A.	M. S.	Specialist in Forest Areas	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Bauer, Jan A.	Netherlands	M. Sc.	Coordinator, ROCAP/LEÑA Project	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Beale, Albarto	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Specialist in Weed Management	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Beer, John	United Kingdom	M. S.	Assistant in Agro-Forestry	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Bejarano, Washington	Ecuador	M. S.	Agronomist, Specialist in Production Systems	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Blanc, Nicolas 1/	France	Ing. Agr.	Assistant Specialist in Agricultural Cooperative Management	Managua, Nicaragua
Borel, Rolain Pierre	Switzerland	Dr. C. Ag.	Agrostologist	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Blazer, Jurgen	Switzerland	Ing. For.	Assistant Forester	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Boshier, David	United Kingdom	M. S.	Forest Genetist	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.

1/ IICA/European Economic Community (E.E.C.) Agreement

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Bravo, Blas Francisco 1/	Argentina	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Beef Cattle	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Berthouly, Marc Paul 2/	France	Ing. Agr.	Advisor to PROMECAFE	San Jose, Costa Rica
Budowski, Gerardo	Venezuela	Ph. D.	Head, Renewable Natural Resources	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Burgos, Carlos	El Salvador	Ph. D.	Specialist in Soil Management	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Bradfield, Stillman	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Advisor in Small Farm Production Systems	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Briscoe, Charles	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Senior Forester	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Bristow, Michael	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Weed Specialist	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Capieto, Francois 3/	France	Ing. Agr.	Assistant Specialist in Cooperative Management	Tegucigalpa, Honduras

1/ INTA/Southern Cone Agreement

2/ IICA/ORSTOM Agreement

3/ IICA/European Economic Community (E.E.C.) Agreement

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Combe, Federico 1/	France	Ing. Agr.	Assistant Specialist in Cooperative Management	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Cristophe, Guy 1/	France	Lic. C. E.	Assistant Head of the Project for the Reinforcement of Managerial Skills in Associative Agricultural Production Enterprises	San Jose, Costa Rica
Damilano, Luis 2/	Argentina	Mag. Sc.	Corn Specialist	Buenos Aires, Argentina
De Alba, Jorge	Mexico	Ph. D.	Head, Animal Production, Genetist	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Da Costa Val, Warney 3/	Brazil	Ph. D.	Specialist in Soybeans	Londrina, Parana, Brazil
Díaz-Romeu, Roberto	Guatemala	M. A.	Head, Soil Laboratory	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Enríquez, Gustavo	Ecuador	Ph. D.	Head, Perennial Plant Program	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Escobar, Germán	Colombia	Ph. D.	Agricultural Economist	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.

1/ IICA/European Economic Community (E.E.C.) Agreement

2/ INTA/Southern Cone Agreement

3/ EMBRAPA/Southern Cone Agreement

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Esnaola, Marco Antonio	Chile	Ph. D.	Specialist in Animal Production	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Espinoza, Leonardo	Chile	Ing. For.	Specialist in Agroforestry	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Gálvez, Guillermo 1/	Colombia	Ph. D.	Specialist in Beans	San Jose, Costa Rica
Goud, Benoit 2/	France	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Cooperative Management	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Hawkins, Richard	United Kingdom	Ph. D.	Physiologist	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Hazlett, Donald	U.S.A.	Dr.	Coordinator, University of Florida/CATIE Cooperative Program	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Heinze, Hubertus	Germany	Dr.	Coordinator GTZ/CATIE Projects	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Henao, Julio	Colombia	Ph. D.	Specialist in Data Processing	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Hidalgo, Oscar 3/	Peru	Ph. D.	Specialist in Potato Production	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil

1/ IICA/CIAT Agreement

2/ IICA/European Economic Community (E.E.C.) Agreement

3/ IICA/C.I.P. Agreement

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Heuveldop, Jochen	Germany	Dr.	Agroforestry Researcher	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Jarret, Robert L.	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Postdoctoral Researcher	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Jiménez, Humberto	Colombia	M. S.	Specialist in Information	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Jiménez, Víctor M. 1/	Spain	Ing. S. M.	Forestry Assistant	Belém do Pará, Brazil
Kerautret, Thierry 2/	France	Ing. Agr.	Assistant Specialist in Cooperative Management	Managua, Nicaragua
Kass, Donald	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Agronomist, Crop Systems	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Kohli, Man Mohan 3/	India	Ph. D.	Corn Researcher	Santiago, Chile
Kodera, Yoshiro	Japan	M. S.	Cacao and Tropical Fruit Researcher	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
La Hoz Brito, Enrique	Peru	M. S.	Nutritionist, Specialist in Animal Production	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.

1/ IICA/Government of Spain Agreement

2/ IICA/European Economic Community (E.E.C.) Agreement

3/ IICA/CIMMYT Agreement

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Lasso, Medardo	Ecuador	Ph. D.	Specialist in Animal Health	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Lemelle, Jean Pierre 1/	France	Ec.	Specialist in Project Preparation	San Jose, Costa Rica
León, Jorge	Costa Rica	Ph. D.	Head, Crop Genetic Resources Bank	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
León Velarde, Carlos U.	Peru	M. S.	Specialist in Training	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Lhome, Jean Paul 2/	France	Ing. Agr.	Agroclimatologist	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Madeiros, Milton 3/	Brazil	Mag. Sc.	Specialist in Wheat	Passo Fundo, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil
Madrid, José Emilio 4/	Chile	Ing. Agr.	Corn Researcher	Santiago, Chile
Martínez, Héctor	Colombia	M. Sc.	Forester	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.

1/ IICA/Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of France Agreement

2/ IICA/ORSTOM Agreement

3/ EMBRAPA/Southern Cone Agreement

4/ IICA/International Corn and Wheat Breeding Center (CIMMYT) Agreement

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Mateus, José G.	Colombia	Dr.	Specialist in Plant Protection	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Marmillad, Daniel	Switzerland	Dr.	Forester	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
McFarland, Graig	U.S.A.	M. S.	Specialist in Forest Management	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
McMahon, Mattew A. 1/	Ireland	Ph. D.	Corn Researcher	Santiago, Chile
Mallado, Miguel	Mexico	M. S.	Specialist in Animal Production	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Mitoma, Eitaro	Japan	M. S.	Researcher in Agroforest Systems and Timber Production	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Meneses, Róger	Costa Rica	M. S.	Resident Technician	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Mocholi, José 2/	Spain	Ing. T. A.	Assistant in Extension	Quito, Ecuador
Moreno, Raúl	Chile	Ph. D.	Head, Annual Crops Program	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.

1/ IICA/International Corn and Wheat Breeding Center (CIMMYT) Agreement

2/ IICA/Government of Spain Agreement

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Moore, Patrick 1/	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Specialist in Beef Cattle Management	Brasilia, D. F., Brasil
Müller, Ludwig	Germany	Dr. Rec. Nat.	Plant Physiologist	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Muller, Didier 2/	France	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Associative Enterprise Management	Panama, Panama
Navarro, Luis	Chile	Ph. D.	Agricultural Economist	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Novoa, Andrés	Colombia	M. S.	Specialist in Communication	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Otárola, Augusto	Peru	M. S.	Forester	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Palmer, Heather	United Kingdom	M. S.	Advisor, Specialist in Data Processing	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Palmer, John	United Kingdom	M. S.	Forester	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Peñuelas, Juan L. 3/	Spain	Ing. M.	Assistant in Watershed Conservation	Santo Domingo, Dom. Repub.

1/ IICA/CIAT Agreement

2/ IICA/E.E.C. Agreement

3/ IICA/Government of Spain Agreement

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Plessow, Christoph 1/	Germany	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Animal Production	Maturín, Venezuela
Picón, Raúl	Peru	C. P. A.	Head, Finance and Accounting Division	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Pommier, Dennis 2/	France	Ing. Agr.	Specialist in Management of Agricultural Cooperatives	Managua, Nicaragua
Price, Norman	Canada	M. S.	Resident Scientist	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Quesada, Carlos	Costa Rica	Ph. D.	Specialist in Watershed Management	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Reiche, Carlos	Guatemala	M. S.	Agricultural Economist, Researcher Assistant	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Rodríguez, Marciano	Panama	Ph. D.	Coordinator, Public Relations	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Rodríguez, Ramón 1/	Spain	Ing. Agr. S. M.	Assistant Forester	Belém do Pará, Brazil
Rojas, Jaime	Colombia	M. S.	Specialist in Audiovisual Production	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.

1/ IICA/CIAT Agreement

2/ IICA/E.E.C. Agreement

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Rojo, Leopoldo 1/	Spain	Ing. S. M.	Assistant in Watershed Conservation	Montevideo, Uruguay
Romero, Arturo	Colombia	Ing.	Forester	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Sands, Michael W.	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Postdoctoral Researcher	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Saunders, Joseph	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Entomologist	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Schlichter, Tomás Miguel	Argentina	Dr. Sc.	Specialist in Agroenergy	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Schopke, Christian	Germany	Biologist	Research Assistant	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Seidewitz, Lothar	Germany	Dr.	Documentalist in Plant Genetic Resources	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Shannon, Philip U.	United Kingdom	M. S.	Entomologist	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.
Smith, Margaret	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Plant Breeder	CATIE, Turrialba, C. R.

1/ IICA/Government of Spain Agreement

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	POSITION	LOCATION
Smyth, Tomas 1/	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Specialist in Soil Fertility	Manaus, Brazil
Speidel, Karen 2/	U.S.A.	M. S.	Specialist in Soil Microbiology	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Thomas, Derrick 2/	United Kingdom	Ph. D.	Specialist in Forage Plants	Brasilia, D. F., Brazil
Thung, Michael Djie Tjang 2/	Indonesia	Ph. D.	Specialist in Bean Cultivation	Goiania, Brazil
Watt, Earl E. 3/	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Specialist in Bean Breeding	Goiania, Brazil
Zapata, Ma. de la Consolación 4/	Spain	Lic. Vet.	Consultant in Differential Diagnosis of Hog Cholera	San Jose, Costa Rica

1/ IICA/North Carolina State University Agreement

2/ IICA/CIAT Agreement

3/ IICA/IITA Agreement

4/ IICA/Government of Spain Agreement

PERSONNEL EMERITUS

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	LOCATION
Alvim, Paulo de T.	Brazil	Ph. D.	Itabuna, Brazil
Cásseres, Ernesto H.	Costa Rica	Ph. D.	Santiago, Chile
Castronovo, Alfonso	Argentina	M. S.	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Coto, Rogelio	Costa Rica		San Jose, Costa Rica
Elgueta, Manuel	Chile	Ing. Agr.	Santiago, Chile
Gorbitz, Adalberto	Peru	Ing. Agr.	Guadalupe, Costa Rica
MacDonald, Malcolm H.	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	Kingston, Jamaica
Mc Lean, Alejandro	Chile	Ing. Agr.	Montevideo, Uruguay
Marull, José D.	Chile	Ph. D.	Quilpué, Chile
Ramsay, Jorge	Chile	Ing. Agr.	Caracas, Venezuela
Rangel, Jefferson Firth	Brazil	M. S.	Río de Janeiro, Brazil

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	LOCATION
Ras, Norberto	Argentina	D. M. V.	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Rodríguez, Manuel	Chile	Ing. Agr.	Montevideo, Uruguay
Rosado E. Humberto	Mexico	Ph. D.	Mexico, D. F., Mexico
Sylvain, Pierre G.	Haiti	Ph. D.	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Shurtleff, Don L.	U.S.A.	B. A.	San Jose, Costa Rica

DIRECTORS EMERITUS

NAME	NATIONALITY	ACADEMIC DEGREE OR PROFESSION	LOCATION
Allee, Ralph H.	U.S.A.	Ph. D.	California, U.S.A.
Araujo, José Emilio	Brazil	Dr. C. Agr.	Pelotas, Brazil
Madrid, Carlos	Colombia	M. S.	San Jose, Costa Rica
Samper, Armando	Colombia	Ing. Agr.	Bogota, Colombia

LEGAL INSTRUMENTS
AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND LETTERS OF UNDERSTANDING
FILED BY THE LEGAL ADVISOR, CENTRAL OFFICE
1983

MEMBER STATES	NUMBER
Argentina	7
Brazil	31
Canada	2
Chile	6
Colombia	5
Costa Rica	5
Dominica	1
Dominican Republic	8
Ecuador	3
Haiti	4
Honduras	3
Jamaica	1
Mexico	1
Panama	2
Paraguay	4
Peru	1
Saint Lucia	1
United States of America	22
Venezuela	4
OTHERS	
Special scientific, educational or social entities	8
Multinational (signed by more than one Member State)	2
Permanent Observers	
Spain	1
The Netherlands	1
Inter-American System	
Inter-American Children's Institute	1
Pan American Health Organization Regional Office of the World Health Organization (PAHO)	1
United Nations System	
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	1
TOTAL	126

PUBLICATIONS

This appendix contains a list of publications produced by IICA specialists or resulting from activities in which the Institute cooperated with national institutions.

The appendix is arranged in alphabetical order. It includes publications by IICA specialists and IICA offices, articles published in the series on Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events (previously known as Reports from Conferences, Courses and Meetings), periodical publications (journals or bulletins that IICA publishes on a regular basis), and books released by the Educational Books and Materials Series.

1. AGUIRRE, J.A. Swine repopulation project (interphase), technical and financial implementation plan. Port-au-Prince, IICA Office in Haiti, 1983. p. var.

2. ALFARO, J.F. Pesquisa agropecuaria II.2.SB.1: cooperaçao técnica para fortalecer o programa de mecanizaçao agrícola. K.02.SBB.1.14: Relatório final, período 04/83-31/05/83. Brasília, D.F., IICA Office in Brazil, 1983. 24 p.

3. ALONSO, C. Estructura jurídica, organización y funcionamiento de centros de acopio. Caracas, IICA Office in Venezuela, 1983.

4. _____. Factibilidad del sistema de centros de acopio para el valle de Aroa. Caracas, IICA Office in Venezuela, 1983.

5. _____, BARRIA, S. and OYARCE, E. Investigación, situación estructural y funcional para mercadeo, agroindustria y flujos mercantiles. Caracas, IICA Office in Venezuela, 1983.

6. _____. Manual de guía para preparación de planes operativos. Caracas, IICA Office in Venezuela, 1983.

7. _____. Mercadeo agropecuario y el desarrollo general. Caracas, IICA Office in Venezuela, 1983.

8. _____. Plan maestro de comercialización. Caracas, IICA Office in Venezuela, 1983.

9. ALONZO PADILLA, F.R. La broca y su control. Guatemala, IICA-PROMECAFE, 1983.

10. ALONZO PADILLA, F.R. Pliego de recomendaciones para el control de la broca en El Salvador. s.l., IICA-PROMECAFE, 1983. 5 p.

11. ALVEAR, A. Organización del subsistema nacional de información agropecuaria; propuesta. Bogotá, IICA Office in Colombia, 1983. 20 p.

12. AMARILLA A., E. et al. Proyecto de desarrollo rural integrado en el cantón de Sarapiquí, Costa Rica. Practicum from the Course on Agricultural Project Preparation and Evaluation, organized by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture-IICA and the World Bank Economic Development Institute-IDE. San José, Costa Rica, 1983. 114 p. Appendix: 36 p.
Coauthors: C. Croce U., O. Luna C., N. Mejía G., R. Morales A. and G. Sánchez V.

13. ANDRADE M., E. Marco general de la transferencia de tecnología en café en Centroamérica. San José, Costa Rica, IICA, 1983. 28 p.

14. AREAS RURALES de desarrollo integrado de los Valles de Aroa (ARDI-AROA). National Program of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 446. 1983. 70 p.

15. ARIAS DE GUERRERO, A.M. and CLEMENT, C.R. Pejibaye (Bactris gasipaes); bibliografía parcialmente anotada. IICA. Agricultural Documentation and Information no. 121. 1983. 57 p.

16. ARNOLD, C.E. Project II.SB.1: Technical cooperation to strengthen the research program of fruiticulture. Pelotas, Brazil, IICA-EMBRAPA Agreement, 1983. 7 p.

17. ARTOLA, P. et al. Proyecto de producción de hortalizas en Santa Elena, Puntarenas, Costa Rica. Practicum from the Course on Agricultural Project Preparation and Evaluation, organized by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture-IICA and the World Bank Economic Development Institute-IDE. San José, Costa Rica, 1983. 52 p.
Coauthors: M. Avedillo, E. Bustillos, W. Chacón, R. Ferrari and R. Méndez.

18. AVALOS, L. Consideraciones institucionales y operativas sobre seguro forestal. Quito, IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 27 p.

19. _____. Reglamento operación seguro agropecuario. Quito, IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 27 p.

20. _____. El seguro agrocrediticio de Ecuador. Quito, IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 108 p.

21. AVALOS, L. and RAMIREZ, R. El seguro agrocrediticio, el crédito y la asistencia técnica: Primera evaluación en la provincia del Carchi, Ecuador. Quito, IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 90 p.

22. AVANCES Y logros de la investigación en pastos y forrajes en el Callejón de Huaylas. Huaráz, IICA Office in Peru, CIPAIV, 1983.

23. AZAEL, A. Introductión a la selection vegetable. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 465. 1983. 137 p.

24. BAREA SANDINO, F. El desarrollo rural: algunos lineamientos para la acción. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 453. 1983. 32 p.

25. BARRANTES, N., GALRAO, M.J. and PONS-FERNANDEZ, S. Tesauro del banano, vocabulario especializado para el procesamiento y recuperación de la información sobre banano. Panama, Union of Banana Exporting Countries-UPEB, 1983. 258 p.

26. BARSKY, O. and LLOVET, I. Pequeña producción y acumulación de capital: los productores de papa en Carchi, Ecuador. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 395. 1983. 96 p.

27. BASES PARA la formulación de un plan nacional de investigación pecuaria a mediano plazo en El Salvador, por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería e Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 418. 1983. 76 p.

28. BLASE, M. G. and PINCHINAT, A.M. Bean, cowpea collaborative research support program. Report on external review of Brazil, Boyce Thompson Institute, D.W. Robert Project. Insect pathogens in cowpea pest management systems for developing nations. Lima, IICA Office in Peru, 1983. 6 p.

29. _____. Brazil. UW, Bliss project. Identification of superior bean Rhizobia combinations and utilization in cropping system suitable to small farms in Brazil. Lima, IICA Office in Peru, 1983. 7 p.

30. _____. Brazil. UW, Hagedorn proyect. Improved techniques for development of multiple disease resistance in Phaseolus vulgaris L. Lima, IICA Office in Peru, 1983. 7 p.

31. BORDON, M. et al. Proyecto desarrollo del coco en el Cantón Matina, Costa Rica. Practicum from the Course on Agricultural Project Preparation and Evaluation, organized by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture-IICA and the World Bank Economic Development Institute-IDE. San José, Costa Rica, 1983. 79 p. Appendix: 64p.

32. BRATHWAITE, C.W.D. Caribbean Plant Protection Newsletter. Vol. 1, no. 3. June 1983. 10 p.

33. _____. Crop protection in the 1980's; an analysis of present and alternative technologies. Paper presented at Agro-Tech., 1983. St. Augustine, University of the West Indies, 1983.

34. _____. IICA's activities in the Caribbean. ECLA Workshop on Agricultural Research Policy and Management. Port-of-Spain, 1983.

35. _____. Pests and diseases of onion. Paper presented at the Seminar on the Onion Industry in Barbados, organized by IICA Office in Barbados and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs, 1983.

36. BUSTAMANTE DE HENAO, R. and REYES CARMONA, M.F. Actualización y sistematización del diagnóstico y la política agropecuaria, 1979-1982. Technical Cooperation Agreement Ministery of Agriculture and IICA Office in Colombia. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 436. 1983.

37. _____. Política de crédito agropecuario 1970-1981. Technical Cooperation Agreement Ministery of Agriculture and IICA Office in Colombia. Miscellaneous publication no. 439. 1983. 64 p.

38. CACERES RAMOS, and GALRAO, M.J. tran. Esquema de Categorías de materias AGRIS/CARIS. Rome, FAO, 1983. 128 p. Original in English; AGRIS/CARIS Categorization Scheme, by I. Prince-Perciballi.

39. CALLE A., C. R. et al. Proyecto de drenaje y desarrollo agrícola en la cuenca del río Madre de Dios, Costa Rica. Practicum from the Course on Agricultural Project Preparation and Evaluation, organized by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture-IICA and the World Bank Economic Development Institute-IDE. San José, Costa Rica, 1983. 65 p.

40. CASTAÑO, O. and MONTOYA, R. Manejo integrado de problemas fitosanitarios en el cultivo de plátano. In 26th National Convention on Entomology, Tingo María, 1983. Proceedings. Lima, IICA Office in Peru, 1983.

41. CENTRO DE introducción y cría de insectos útiles. Lima, IICA Office in Peru and INIPA, 1983.

42. COBES, A. Desarrollo de la asistencia técnica agropecuaria en el PDRI Quimiag-Penipe; Algunos aspectos de análisis y recomendaciones para su ejecución. Quito, IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 40 p.

43. COBES, A., BARRIGA, G. and CHACHA, J.E. Diagnóstico y estudio de prefactibilidad para el desarrollo económico y social del área del Ichubamba-Atillo (Cebadas), provincia de Chimborazo. Quito, IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 73 p.

44. CONSEJO REGIONAL DE COOPERACION AGRICOLA DE CENTROAMERICA, PANAMA Y REPUBLICA DOMINICANA-CORECA. Una estrategia multinacional para la investigación y transferencia de tecnología en producción de leche en los países de CORECA. 1983. 17 p. (IICA/CORECA/Doc. 09.IV.83)

45. _____ Estudio de factibilidad económica y técnica de la erradicación del gusano barrenador. San José, Costa Rica, 1983. 5 v. (IICA/CORECA/Doc.4.IV.83)

46. _____. Informe de la Secretaría de Coordinación. San José, Costa Rica, 1983. 32 p. Appendices. (IICA/CORECA/Doc. 01.IV.83)

47. _____. Perfil preliminar del Proyecto Regional de Desarrollo de Microcuencas con énfasis en acuacultura. San José, Costa Rica, 1983. 42 p. Appendices. (IICA/CORECA/Doc.6. IV.83)

48. _____. Posibilidades de exportación de frutas y hortalizas centroamericanas a los mercados de Canadá y Estados Unidos. San José, Costa Rica, 1983. 42 p. Appendices. (IICA/ CORECA/Doc.07.IV.83)

49. _____. Programa de actividades para la gestión de financiamiento. San José, Costa Rica, 1983. 13 p. (IICA/CORECA/ Doc.12.IV.83)

50. _____. Programa de cooperación técnica y financiera para el fortalecimiento del sector semillas de Centroámerica, Panamá y República Dominicana. San José, Costa Rica, 1983. 71 p. (IICA/CORECA/Doc.5.IV.83)

51. _____. Propuesta de sistemas operativos para la acción de CORECA. San José, Costa Rica, 1983. 5 p. Appendices. (IICA/CORECA/Doc.11.IV.83)

52. _____. Propuesta de una agenda de políticas agrícolas regionales para CORECA. San José, Costa Rica, 1983. 6 p. (IICA/CORECA/Doc.10.IV.83)

53. _____. Propuesta para la incorporación de los Países Miembros de CORECA y MULTIFLER y ampliación de las compras conjuntas a otros tipos de insumos agrícolas además de los fertilizantes. San José, Costa Rica, 1983. (IICA/CORECA/ Doc.8.IV.83)

54. CONSEJO REGIONAL DE COOPERACION AGRICOLA DE CENTROAMERICA, PANAMA Y REPUBLICA DOMINICANA-CORECA. Proyecto para la seguridad alimentaria en los Países Miembros del CORECA. San José, Costa Rica, 1983. 60 p. Appendices. (IICA/CORECA/Doc.02.IV.83)

55. _____. Proyecto regional de reducción de pérdidas de post-producción. San José, Costa Rica, 1983. 93 p. Appendices. (IICA/CORECA/Doc.03.IV.83)

56. CONVENIO IICA-FAO. Servicios de información de precios y noticias de mercado. Quito, 1983. 50 p.

57. CONVENIO IICA-CONO-SUR/BID. Cronología de actividades 1978-1982. Montevideo, 1983. 44 p.

58. _____. Directorio regional de los recursos humanos e instituciones involucradas en los proyectos del Programa IICA-Cono Sur/BID. Montevideo, 1983. 220 p. Appendix: 41 p. (Diálogo VIII)

59. _____. Informe anual 1982. Plan anual de trabajo, 4o. año 1983. Montevideo, 1983. p. var.

60. CONVENIO SEDRI-IICA. El Banco Campesino de Fertilizantes: una alternativa de crédito para agricultores marginados del PDRE. Salcedo, IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 30 p.

61. _____. Estrategia para divulgar dos variedades de cebada. Salcedo, IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 51 p.

62. _____. Estrategia para divulgar una nueva variedad de maíz y enfrentar algunos problemas de plagas. Salcedo, IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 56 p.

63. _____. Estrategia para establecer un plan de producción de semilla de papa. Salcedo, IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 56 p.

64. _____. Manual de recomendaciones técnicas agropecuarias. PDRI-QUIMIAC-Penipe. Quito, IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 114 p.

65. _____. Proyecto de Desarrollo Integral Jipijapa: El Proyecto. Quito, IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 373 p.

66. _____. Proyecto de Desarrollo Rural Integral Jipijapa: Recursos naturales. Quito, IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 387 p.

67. CONVENIO SEDRI-IICA. Proyecto de Desarrollo Rural Integral Jipijapa: Recursos Naturales. Quito, IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 234 p.

68. CORDINI, M. and MENDONÇA, G. de F. Trabalnando com a familia rural: una alternativa metodológica. IICA. Miscellaneous Publication no. 447. 1983. 80 p.

69. COTO ROYO, L. and VILLEGAS, C. Escoba de bruja del cacao (Marasmius perniciosus), una bibliografía parcialmente anotada. IICA. Agricultural Documentation and Information no. 122. 1983. 136 p.

70. CRUZ M., A. et al. Guía técnica para el cultivo de hule (Hevea brasiliensis). Technical Cooperation Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform, Nicaragua and IICA-Simon Bolivar Fund. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 435. 30 p.
Coauthors: A. Gómez A., M. Obando, R. Martínez Rodas and C. Muñoz R.

71. CUBILLOS O., G. Marco de referencia para el mejoramiento de la producción animal en Panamá. Program for Institutional Strengthening of MIDA. Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas, Panama, 1983. 39 p.

72. CURSO DE CAFICULTURA MODERNA, Santiago, Dominican Rep., 1983. Course sponsored by the Coffee Departament of the Secretary of State for Agriculture and PROMECAFE. 1983.

73. CURSO SOBRE ADMINISTRACION Y PLANIFICACION DE EMPRESAS GANADERAS, San Salvador, El Salvador, 1983. Administración y planificación de empresas ganaderas. Edit. by R. Soikes. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 316. 1983. p.var.

74. CURSO SOBRE ASESORAMIENTO PARA LA TOMA DE DECISIONES EN EL SECTOR PUBLICO AGROPECUARIO, San José, Costa Rica, 1983. Memoria. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 329. 1983. 2 v. (Document PROPLAN-39). v. 1: Final report; v.2: Closing workshop.

75. CURSO SOBRE PLAGUICIDAS EN COLOMBIA, Bogotá, 1983. Papers given in the course organized by IICA and the Colombian Agricultural Institute. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 306. 1983. 181 p.

76. CURSO-TALLER SOBRE INTERPRETACION DE LA INFORMACION DE MERCADOS, San Lorenzo, Paraguay, 1983. General information and papers presented. 9 v.

77. CURSO-TALLER SOBRE PLANIFICACION DE LA ASISTENCIA TECNICA AGRICOLA A NIVEL DE AGENCIA, San Salvador, El Salvador, 1982. Proceedings. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 315. 1983. p.var.

78. CUZCO, PERU. UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL SAN ANTONIO ABAD DEL CUZCO. Catálogo de los recursos fitogenéticos del kiwicha. Cuzco, IICA Office in Peru, IDRC, 1983.

79. CHAHUARES, E., TONINA, T. and CHAQUILLA, O. Alimentación y producción en familias campesinas de Puno. El Ingeniero (Peru) no. 7:8-14. 1983.
Also in Desarrollo Rural en las Américas (IICA) 15(2): 133-142. 1983.

80. CHAPMAN, J.A. et al. Cambio tecnológico y relaciones sociales de producción: los pequeños productores del Distrito de Pejibaye, Costa Rica. San José, Costa Rica, IICA-PROTAAL, 1983. 265 p. (Document PROTAAL no. 85)
Coauthors: E. Martínez, T. Ammour, J. Caro and M. Cuvi.

81. _____. Cambio tecnológico y relaciones sociales de producción: los pequeños productores del distrito de Pejibaye, Costa Rica. 1. Resumen de un estudio de caso. 2. Consideraciones sobre política tecnológica a partir de un estudio de caso. IICA. Miscellaneous Publication no. 392. 1983. 105 p. (Document PROTAAL no. 92).
Coauthors: E. Martínez, T. Ammour, J. Caro and M. Cuvi.
Also in English.

82. CHAQUILLA, O., TONINA, T. and CHAHUARES, E. Modelo del sistema agroeconómico familia-predio en comunidades campesinas del altiplano peruano. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 380. 1983. 69 p.

83. CHAVERRA, H. Formulación institucional de proyectos de investigación agrícola. Lima, IICA Office in Perú, 1983. 22 p.

84. _____ y TORO, G. Identificación de proyectos de investigación: INIAP. Working document. Quito, IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 18 p.

85. DAO, F. La importancia de los eventos cronológicos de la armonización de los requisitos para el registro de plaguicidas en los países de América Latina y el Caribe. In Reunión de Consulta para la Armonización de Criterios en Registro y Etiquetado de Plaguicidas para los países del Area Sur, la., Santiago, Chile, 1983. Document 6: 8 p.

86. DAVILA, M. et al. Guía técnica para el cultivo del plátano (Musa sp.). Technical Cooperation Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform, Nicaragua and IICA-Fondo Simón Bolívar. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 434. 1983. 37 p.

87. DE LEON, J.R. Informe general: banco de datos socioeconómicos. San José, Costa Rica, CIDIA, 1983. p.var.

88. _____. Variables y códigos del banco de datos socioeconómicos. San José, Costa Rica, CIDIA, 1983. 30 p.

89. DELGADILLO, G. Informe final del especialista internacional en plantas forrajeras para el subtrópico: Trinidad, Bolivia. Sante Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, IICA-Southern Cone/ IDB Agreement, 1983. 26 p.

90. EDUCAÇAO RURAL integrada; a experiencia de pesquisa e planejamento participativo no Ceará. Technical Cooperation Agreement State Secretary of Education of Ceará and IICA. Rio de Janeiro, Paz e Terra, 1983. 238 p.

91. ESCOTO B., J. El hombre: sujeto y objeto de la comunicación. Desarrollo Rural en las Américas (IICA) 15(1):13-25. 1983.

92. ESPINOZA, N. et al. Programa de Desarrollo Tecnológico (PRODETEC) para su financiamiento por el BID. Caracas, IICA Office in Venezuela, 1983.

93. ESTRELLA, J. Elementos de contabilidad agrícola. Cayambe, MAG-IICA, Ecuador, Cayambe Project, 1983. 58 p.

94. _____. Metodología para la administración de cooperativas agropecuarias. Cayambe, MAG-IICA-Ecuador, Cayambe Project, 1983. 54 p.

95. FERRER, J. Las enfermedades exóticas y el problema de su control a nivel hemisférico. In Reunión de la Comisión Interamericana de Salud Animal, la, México, D.F., 1983. Proceedings. IICA. Animal Health Series. Scientific Publication no. 5. 1983. pp. 567-579.

96. _____. Informe de la la. Reunión de Directores de Laboratorios Centrales de Diagnóstico Veterinario de Centroamérica y Panamá. In Reunión de la Comisión Interamericana de Salud Animal, la, México D.F., 1983. Memorias. IICA. Animal Health Series. Scientific Publication. no. 5. 1983. pp.291-308.

97. FLETCHER, L. B. et al. Manuals for policy analysis: price and market-intervention policies. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 472. 1983. 513 p.

98. FORSYTHE, W., PINCHINAT, A.M. and McLAREN, L. eds. Caribbean Workshop on the organization of agricultural research. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 236. 1983. 166 p.

99. FRIES, A.M. comp. Evolución y tecnología de la agricultura andina. Lima, IICA and IDRC, 1983.

100. GALRAO, H.J. and CACERES RAMOS, H. tran. AGRIS: guía para indización. Rome, FAO, 1983. 183 p.
Original English: AGRIS: Indexing Guidelines, by M.T. Martinelli, D. Leatherdale, M. Natlacen, I. Prince-Perciballi and H. Schmid.

101. GARRIDO, V.J. et al. Proyecto de producción e industrialización de leche en el Distrito de Santa Cruz-Turrialba, Costa Rica. Practicum from the Course on Agricultural Project Preparation and Evaluation, organized by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture-IICA and the World Bank Economic Development Institute-EDI. San José, Costa Rica, 1983. 49 p. Appendix: 36 p.
Coauthors: L. F. Macagno, E. A. Mérida, R.I. Morales and A. Oliva.

102. GOIC MARTINIC, R. Informe de la la. Reunión de Directores de Laboratorios de Salud Animal, Zona Sur del IICA. In Reunión de la Comisión Interamericana de Salud Animal, la, México D.F. Proceedings. IICA. Animal Health Series. Scientific Publication no. 5. 1983. pp. 341-356.

103. GOMEZ, G. y GOMEZ URQUIZO, D. Compendio de legislación de sanidad animal del Perú. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 449. 1983. p.var.

104. _____. Problemática de la rabia bovina: Programas de control. Huancayo, IICA Office in Peru, 1983.

105. _____. La rabia bovina en América del Sur. Valledupar, IICA Office in Colombia, 1983.

106. _____. Situación y propuesta sobre reglamentación sanitaria en la subregión. Lima, IICA Office in Peru, 1983.

107. GUIDO M., M. et al. Guía técnica para el cultivo de la piña (Ananas comosus (L) Merr.). Technical Cooperation Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform, Nicaragua and IICA-Simon Bolivar Fund. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 443. 1983. 20 p.
Coauthors: R. Ruiz R., M. Obando, R. Martínez R. and C. Muñoz R.

108. HERNANDEZ GAMARRA, A. and JIMENEZ PERDOMO, G. Consideraciones económicas y financieras sobre la viabilidad del seguro agrocrediticio en Colombia. Technical Cooperation Agreement Ministry of Agriculture and IICA Office in Colombia. Miscellaneous publication no. 431. 1983. 97 p.

109. HUBERT, D. Informe final del consultor en ecología de pasturas naturales. Santiago, Chile, IICA-Southern Cone/IDB Agreement, 1983. 25 p.

110. HURWITCH-MacDONALD, J. La incorporación femenina a las empresas asociadas. Desarrollo Rural en las Américas (IICA) 15(1):55-64. 1983.

111. IDENTIFICACION Y formulación de tecnología de producción de cultivos alimenticios para pequeños agricultores del Distrito de Riego y Avenamiento no. 1, Zopotitan. Final report of Project X.G.NS. 1 of the Ministery of Agriculture and Livestock and IICA-Simon Bolivar Fund. San Salvador, El Salvador, 1983. p.var.

112. INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE. Un mecanismo para la concertación multinacional del Programa de Planificación y Administración y las acciones del IICA-PROPLAN vinculadas al CORECA. San José, IICA Office in Costa Rica, 1983. 20 p.

113. _____. Programa IICA-Trópicos: doze anos de atuaçao no trópico sul-americano (abril de 1971 a abril de 1983). IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 366. 1983. 105 p.

114. _____. Seguridad alimentaria para América Latina y el Caribe. Paper given in the Meeting of Ministers on Food Policies and Strategies in Latin America and the Caribbean. Quito, 1983.

115. _____. INVESTMENT PROJECTS CENTER-CEPI. Estudio de factibilidad económica y técnica de la erradicación del gusano barrenador en Centroamérica y Panamá. San José, 1983. 2 v.

116. _____. INVESTMENT PROJECTS CENTER-CEPI. Manual de políticas y procedimientos de la División Administrativa del Proyecto para la erradicación del gusano barrenador del ganado en Centroamérica y Panamá. San José, Costa Rica, 1983. 2 v.

117. _____. INVESTMENT PROJECTS CENTER-CEPI. Proyecto para la erradicación del gusano barrenador del ganado en Centroamérica y Panamá. San José, Costa Rica, 1983. 127 p.

118. IICA. DIRECTORATE OF ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION. Estado y dinámica de la agricultura y el desarrollo rural en América Latina. Indicadores sintéticos y tipificación de países. Presented in the Fourth Latin American Congress of the Econometric Society. Santiago, Chile, 1983.

119. _____. DIRECTORATE OF ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION. Evolución trimestral del poder adquisitivo real del dólar en los Países Miembros del IICA 1980-1982. San José, Costa Rica, 1983.

120. _____. DIRECTORATE OF ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION. Land tenure and agrarian reform in Central America. San José, Costa Rica, 1983. 20 p.

121. _____. DIRECTORATE OF ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION. Perfiles demográficos y de desarrollo de asentamiento rurales en América Latina y el Caribe. San José, Costa Rica, 1983.

122. _____. DIRECTORATE OF ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION. Tipificación de países de América Latina y el Caribe según su estructura y dinámica alimentaria y agrícola. Presented in the Fourth Latin American Congress of the Econometric Society, Santiago, Chile, 1983.

123. _____. SIMON BOLIVAR FUND. Microplanificación del desarrollo rural mediante módulos unitarios de producción, síntesis metodológica e instrumental. Guatemala, 1983. 120 p.

124. _____. COOPERATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE PROTECTION AND MODERNIZATION OF COFFEE CULTIVATION-PROMECAFE. Informe quinquenal de actividades 1978-1982. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 389. 1983. 40 p.

125. _____. COOPERATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE PROTECTION AND MODERNIZATION OF COFFEE CULTIVATION-PROMECAFE. Informe sobre enfoque y actuación de los Países Miembros del PROMECAFE en relación a la roya del cafeto. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 272. 1983.

126. _____. COOPERATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE PROTECTION AND MODERNIZATION OF COFFEE CULTIVATION-PROMECAFE. Quinto informe de actividades 1982. San José, Costa Rica, 1983. 19 p.

127. _____. PLANT PROTECTION PROGRAM. Normas legales de sanidad agrícola del Perú. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 457. 1983. 328 p.

128. _____. PLANT PROTECTION PROGRAM. ANDEAN AREA. Diagnóstico y problemas fitosanitarios en granos almacenados en los países del Area Andina. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 456. 1983.

129. IICA. PLANT PROTECTION PROGRAM. SOUTHERN AREA. Lineamientos para la reorganización de la Dirección de Defensa Vegetal de acuerdo a las funciones y atribuciones que le fueron otorgadas por el Decreto No. 37319 del 5-1-1983. Montevideo, 1983.

130. _____. PLANT PROTECTION PROGRAM. SOUTHERN AREA. Lineamientos para un plan de acción contra el picudo del algodón (Anthonomus grandis Boheman) en el Paraguay. Montevideo, 1983.

131. _____. PLANT PROTECTION PROGRAM. SOUTHERN AREA. Listado de plagas y enfermedades de importancia cuarentenaria para el Area Sur. Montevideo, 1983.

132. _____. PLANT PROTECTION PROGRAM. SOUTHERN AREA. Régimen legal que hace a los productos utilizados en Terapéutica Vegetal en el Area Sur. Montevideo, 1983.

133. _____. PLANT PROTECTION PROGRAM. SOUTHERN AREA. Síntesis de la Legislación Fitosanitaria existente en el Area Sur. Montevideo, 1983.

134. _____. AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND POLICY ANALYSIS PROJECT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN-PROPLAN. El manejo de programas y proyectos en el contexto de la conduccion del desarrollo agrícola y rural. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 415. 1983. (Document PROPLAN-36)

135. _____. AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND POLICY ANALYSIS PROJECT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN-PROPLAN. Manuals for policy analysis: price and market intervention policies. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 472. 1983. (Document PROPLAN-41)

136. _____. AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND POLICY ANALYSIS PROJECT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN-PROPLAN. Planificación y administración para el desarrollo rural: la capacitación como elemento esencial de la cooperación técnica. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 304. 1983. (Document PROPLAN-34) Paper given in the Second Exchange Seminar, Santo Domingo, Dominican Rep., 1983.

137. _____. AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND POLICY ANALYSIS PROJECT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN-PROPLAN. El proceso de análisis de políticas para las decisiones de orientación: el marco orientador. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 414. 1983. 41 p. (Document PROPLAN-35)

138. IICA. AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND POLICY ANALYSIS PROJECT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN-PROPLAN. El proceso de análisis y políticas para las decisiones operativas. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 448. 1983. 33 p. (Document PROPLAN-37)

139. _____. OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL FOR PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT. Evaluation report: Project VI.XNC. 2.2. Apoyo del IICA/FSB para la promoción y el fortalecimiento de los centros agrícolas cantonales. San José, Costa Rica, 1983. 1 v.

140. AN INVESTIGATION of the incidence of pests and diseases at Orange Grove National Sugar Company. (Study prepared for IICA Plant Protection Program). 1983. 13 p.

141. JIMENEZ, J. and MONTOYA, R. La asistencia técnica fitosanitaria: organización y funciones. In Curso Internacional sobre Plaguicidas. Proceedings. Bogotá, IICA Office in Colombia, 1983.

142. JOHNSON, I.E. and AITKEN-SOUX, P. Review of technical documents presented in the IICA/Jamaica series: Agriculture in Jamaica. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 367. 1983. 79 p.

143. KAMINSKY, M. Situación global y según tipos de países de la agricultura de América Latina. Desarrollo Rural en las Américas (IICA) 15(2):101-121. 1983

144. _____. Situación y dinámica agrícola y rural de las áreas geográficas y tipos de países de América Latina y el Caribe. San José, Costa Rica, IICA-Directorate of Analysis and Evaluation , 1983. 21 p.

145. LAL, H. Programa de pesquisa em mecanizaçao agrícola do CPATSA (Restrospectivas e Prospectivas). Desarrollo Rural en las Américas (IICA) 15(2):123-131. 1983.

146. LEATHERDALE, D. and GALRAO, M.J. AGROVOC: Tesauro multilingue de terminología agrícola. Versión española. Rome, FAO and European Economic Community-EEC, 1983. 542 p. Also published in German, French, English and Italian.

147. LEGUIZAMON C., J. et al. Contribución al estudio de la resistencia parcial del cafeto a Hemileia vastatrix Berk & Br. Tran. from French by PROMECAFE. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 458. 1983. 24 p.
Coauthors: R. Lotode, D. Bieysse and R. A. Muller.

148. LEYVA FRANCO, P., MANTILLA SUAREZ, G. and REYES PEREIRA,L.F. Bibliografía de los recursos hídricos en Colombia. Technical Cooperation Agreement Ministry of Agriculture and IICA Office in Colombia. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 432. 1983. 107 p.

149. _____. and REYES PERÉIRA, L. F. Bibliografía sobre flora, fauna y parques nacionales. Technical Cooperation Agreement Ministry of Agriculture and IICA Office in Colombia. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 430. 1983. 106 p.

150. LIN, MING-TIEN. Relatorio de consultoria técnica CNPAF/IICA. Brasília, D.F., IICA Office in Brazil, 1983. 19 p.

151. LONDOÑO URIBE, R. Metodología para el establecimiento de límites máximos de residuos de plaguicidas en productos agrícolas. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 397. 1983. 100 p.

152. MACHADO C., A. Elementos del desarrollo agroindustrial. Bogotá, IICA Office in Colombia, 1983. 29 p.

153. MANTILLA SUAREZ, G. and LEYVA FRANCO, P. Diagnóstico de suelos. Technical Cooperation Agreement Ministry of Agriculture and IICA Office in Colombia. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 429. 1983. 75 p.

154. _____ and ESPINOZA, O. Diagnóstico de los recursos hídricos. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 429. 1983. 147 p.

155. MANUAL DE organización general del Proyecto para la erradicación del gusano barrenador del ganado en Centroamérica y Panamá. San José, Costa Rica, IICA, 1983. 127 p.

156. MARTINEZ FERRATE, R. El pequeño proyecto como base para el desarrollo del hombre rural. In Seminario Internacional sobre Financiamiento de Pequeños Proyectos de Desarrollo, Buenos Aires, 1982. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 324. 1983. pp. 98-132.

157. _____, LIBOREIRO, E. and FLORES, L. Tenencia de la tierra y reforma agraria en Centroamérica y Panamá. San José, Costa Rica, IICA, 1983. 18 p.

158. MARTINEZ RODAS, R. Marco de referencia para el mejoramiento de la producción agrícola de Panamá. Program for Institutional Strengthening of MIDA. Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas, Panama, 1983. 50 p.

159. MATSUO, T. Project: strengthening rice breeding research in Brazil, consultations of the rice breeding teams in each rice research center on the planning, execution, operation, evaluation and development of the rice breeding research carried out by the center. Brasilia, D.F., 1983. 5 p.

160. MAUNEY, J.R. Report to Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture: research recommendations, cotton physiology program. 1983. 4 p.

161. MEREA, A. La autosuficiencia de los servicios de operación y conservación de los proyectos de riego. Caracas, IICA Office in Venezuela, 1983.

162. _____. Los planos de cultivo y riego: una metodología para optimizar el uso de las tierras y aguas de los proyectos de riego. Caracas, IICA Office in Venezuela, 1983.

163. MESA REDONDA DE LA REUNION ORDINARIA DE LA JUNTA INTERAMERICANA DE AGRICULTURA, 2nd., Kingston, 1983. Examen del estado de la agricultura y el desarrollo rural en América Latina y el Caribe. San José, Costa Rica, 1983. p.var. Also in English.

164. MESA REDONDA DEL SISTEMA INTERAMERICANO DE INFORMACION AGRICOLA-AGRINTER, 14th., Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, 1983. Country reports. San José, Costa Rica, CIDIA, 1983. 150 p.

165. MILLONES, J. Avances de la investigación en el mejoramiento del maíz en la sierra de Ancash. Huaráz, IICA Office in Peru and CIPAIV, 1983.

166. MIRA VELASQUEZ, J. Un posible papel de las formas asociadas en el desarrollo agroindustrial. In Planella-Villagra, I. ed. Agroindustria y desarrollo económico. Ciclo de conferencias dictadas durante los Seminarios sobre Principios de Agroindustria en 1983. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 314. 1983. pp. 215-237.

167. MONTOYA, J. M. Perfil de proyecto: Actualización y ampliación de la zonificación ecológica de cultivos de Panamá. Program for Institutional Strengthening of MIDA. Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas, Panamá, 1983. 15 p.

168. MONTOYA, R. La fitosanidad en los productos alimenticios almacenados. In Curso Internacional de Reconocimiento y Problemas Fitosanitarios en Granos Almacenados, 1. Proceedings. Santa Marta, ICA and IICA Office in Colombia, 1983.

169. MONTOYA, R. ed. Programa de Sanidad Vegetal. Informativo del Area Andina 1(1):16. 1983.

170. _____. Propuesta para el desarrollo de actividades de sanidad vegetal en el proceso de asistencia técnica a los PDRI Quimiag-Penipe y Salcedo. Quito, IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 18 p.

171. _____ and SALINAS, L. Situación actual de la mosca del mediterráneo en Chile y en Perú: factibilidad de una campaña conjunta en el área de Arica y Tacna. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 275. 1983.

172. MULHERN, F. Informe de las actividades del Programa de Salud Animal del IICA en 1982-1983. Programa y presupuesto de 1984-1985. In Reunión de la Comisión Interamericana de Salud Animal, 1a., México D.F., 1983. Proceedings. IICA. Animal Health Series. Scientific Publication no. 5. 1983. pp. 63-84.

173. MURNANE, T. Marco de referencia para el desarrollo de las actividades de salud animal de la Dirección de Producción Animal del Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario de Panamá. Program for Institutional Strengthening of MIDA. Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas Panamá, 1983. 41 p.

174. NADAL, F. Aspectos relacionados con una política de capacitación gerencial para la investigación agropecuaria. In Reuniones sobre Políticas de Adiestramiento de Personal para la Investigación Agropecuaria, Montevideo, 1982; Brasilia, D.F., 1983. Report. Montevideo, IICA-Southern Cone/IDB, 1983. pp. 47-51 (Diálogo VII)

175. NORMAS LEGALES de sanidad agrícola del Perú. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 457. 1983.

176. OROZCO LOPEZ, R. Análisis del proceso de formulación de planes indicativos por productos e insumos. Technical Cooperation Agreement Ministry of Agriculture and IICA Office in Colombia. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 426. 1983. 113 p.

177. ORTIZ, J. Indicadores macroeconómicos propuestos en la revisión de distintas fases de formulación.. Quito, IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 22 p.

178. PANAMA. PROGRAM FOR INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF MIDA. Clasificación de suelos para el desarrollo agropecuario de Panamá. Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas, Panama, 1983. p.var.

179. PANAMA. PROGRAM FOR INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF MIDA. Diseño del sistema de compra y control de bienes del MIDA. Convenio Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario e IICA-Oficina en Panamá. Santiago de Veraguas, Panamá, 1983. p.var.

180. _____. Diseño del sistema sectorial de planificación agropecuaria. Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas, Panamá, 1983. 70 p.

181. _____. Guía para el manejo gerencial de proyectos. Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas, Panama, 1983. 43 p.

182. _____. Instructivo metodológico para formular planes operativos anuales del sector agropecuario. Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas, Panama, 1983. 134 p.

183. _____. Instructivo metodológico para desarrollar el proceso de planificación institucional. Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas, Panama, 1983. 45 p.

184. _____. Instructivo para la formulación del programa de inversiones del sector público agropecuario. Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas, Panama, 1983. 78 p.

185. _____. Instructivo para la identificación, priorización, formulación y evaluación de proyectos. Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas, Panama, 1983. 194 p.

186. _____. Instructivo para la presentación del presupuesto del sector público agropecuario por funciones, programas, categorías de inversión y por regiones. Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas, Panama, 1983. p.var.

187. _____. Manual de auditoría interna, organización, funciones, normas y procedimientos. Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas, Panama, 1983. p.var.

188. _____. Manual de organización y cargos del MIDA. Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas, Panama, 1983. 514 p.

189. PANAMA. PROGRAM FOR INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF MIDA. Programa de capacitación para funcionarios del MIDA (Panamá). Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas, Panama, 1983. p.var.

190. _____. Recomendaciones para la mecanización y automatización de los sistemas de procesamiento de datos agropecuarios. Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas, Panama, 1983. 4 p.

191. _____. Resumen de los resultados del diagnóstico institucional del Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario de Panamá y recomendaciones sugeridas para superar los problemas identificados. Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas, Panama, 1983. 81 p.

192. _____. Sistema de administración y control de proyectos del sector público agropecuario. Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas, Panama, 1983. 30 p.

193. _____. Sistema integrado de finanzas, contabilidad y control presupuestario; manual y procedimientos. Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas, Panama, 1983. p.var.

194. PANDO, J.L. La exportación de soja paraguaya. Asunción, IICA Office in Paraguay, 1983. p.var. Presentado en el Curso-Taller sobre Interpretación de la Información de Mercados, San Lorenzo, Paraguay, 1983.

195. _____. Fundamentos de los pronósticos de mercado. Asunción, IICA Office in Paraguay, 1983. 23 p.

196. _____. La información y el proceso de toma de decisiones. Asunción, IICA Office in Paraguay, 1983. 16 p. Presentado en el Curso-Taller sobre Interpretación de la Información de Mercados, San Lorenzo, Paraguay, 1983.

197. PAREDES, J. Guía para el estudio y diseño del sistema sectorial de proyectos. Technical Cooperation Agreement Ministry of Agriculture and IICA Office in Colombia. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 409. 1983. 54 p.

198. PAULET ITURRI, M. Relación agua-suelo-planta, requerimientos de agua de las plantas en relación con el clima y el suelo para una producción óptima. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 425. 1983. p.var.

199. PEÑA, M. Módulo de capacitación para supervisor o coordinador de despensa. Bogotá, IICA Office in Colombia and IDEMA, 1983. 4 v.

200. PINCHINAT, A.M. Bean/Cowpea Collaborative Research Support Program. External Review Report on the Senegal/University of California-Riverside/A.E. Hall Project. A program to develop improved cowpea cultivars for production and utilization in semiarid zones. Lima, IICA Office in Peru, 1983. 9 p. Appendices.

201. _____ et al. eds. Caribbean workshop on traditional and potential fruit tree crop development. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 236. 1983. 294 p.
Coeditors: L. McLaren, R. Bazán and E. Tai.

202. _____. Enfoque de sistemas en la formulación de proyectos agrícolas. In: Seminario sobre Metodología de la Investigación Científica. Pucallpa, Instituto de Investigación de la Amazonia Peruana, IICA Office in Peru, 1983.

203. _____. Informe del grupo de América Latina y el Caribe. In Reunión de Trabajo sobre Semilla Mejorada para el Pequeño Agricultor. Proceedings. Cali, Colombia, CIAT, 1983. pp. 108-111.

204. _____. Marco conceptual y desarrollo de la investigación agrícola a nivel de predio. In Reunión de Directores de Investigación. Lima, Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Promoción Agropecuaria-INIPA, IICA Office in Peru, 1983.

205. _____ and GUEVARA, J. Proyecto piloto de desarrollo agrícola integrado, Beni, Bolivia. Sistemas de cultivo. Informe de consultoría. Trinidad, IICA Office in Bolivia, 1983. 81 p.

206. _____ and BUNTING, A. H. Report of a visit to Cameroon: research in progress Bean/Cowpea Cooperative Research Support Programme (CRSP), (USAID/FI-FAO/Title XII). 1983. 15 p. Appendices.

207. PINEDO R., H., VASQUEZ, A. DE and CASTILLO, J. DE. Instructivo para elaborar solicitudes de financiamiento. Agreement for Institutional Strengthening of MIDA. Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas, Panama 1983. p.var.

208. PIÑEIRO, M. and TRIGO, E. eds. Cambio técnico en el agro latinoamericano: situación y perspectivas en la década de 1980. IICA. Research and Development no. 10. 1983. 490 p.
Also in English.

209. _____ and TRIGO, E. Procesos sociales e innovación tecnológica en la agricultura de América Latina. San José, Costa Rica, IICA, 1983. p.var.

210. PIZARRO, R. H. Amenagement du chenal "Salee Floodway" pour l'irrigation d'une partie de la cinquieme section du District Agricole de Saint Maro. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 473. 1983. 7 p.

211. _____. Contribution par la methode Pert a la realisation de la deuxieme etape du developpement de la Vallée de l'Artibonite. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 462. 1983. 17 p.

212. _____. Deuxieme approche, par la methode Pert, a la realisation de la deuxieme etape du plan de developpment de la Vellée de l'Artibonite. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 463. 1983. 12 p.

213. PLAN BASE de la Asociación Agrícola Quinchuquí. Cayambe, MAG and IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 102 p.

214. PLAN BASE de la Cooperativa de Producción Atahualpa (Pesillo). Cayambe, MAG and IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 70 p.

215. PLAN BASE de la Cooperativa de Producción Cariacu. Cayambe, MAG and IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. p.var.

216. PLAN BASE de la Cooperativa de Producción San Pablo Urco. Cayambe, MAG and IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 64 p.

217. PLAN BASE de la Cooperativa de Producción Santo Domingo no. 2 Cayambe, MAG and IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. p.var.

218. PLANELLA-VILLAGRA, I. et al. Agroindustria, fundamentos y conceptos básicos. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 380. 1983. 36 p.
Coauthors: E. Gutiérrez, J. Mra and S.M. Ochoa.

219. _____ ed. Agroindustria y desarrollo económico. Ciclo de conferencias dictadas durante los Seminarios sobre Principios de Agroindustria en 1983. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 314. 1983. 263 p.

220. PLANELLA-VILLAGRA, I. La calidad y el control de calidad. In. _____ ed. Agroindustria y desarrollo económico. Ciclo de conferencias dictadas durante los Seminarios sobre Principios de Agroindustria en 1983. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 314. 1983. pp. 123-132.

221. _____. Consideraciones conceptuales del sistema agroalimentario y del subsistema agroindustrial. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 390. 1983.

222. _____. Consideraciones sobre un marco referencial de la agroindustria. In _____. ed. Agroindustria y desarrollo económico. Ciclo de conferencias dictadas durante los Seminarios sobre Principios de Agroindustria en 1983. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 314. 1983. pp. 1-26.

223. _____, OCHOA DE PAZMINO, S.N. and HUERTAS, J. M. Elementos de análisis para el desarrollo agroindustrial colombiano. Technical Cooperation Agreement Ministry of Agriculture and IICA Office in Colombia. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 422. 1983. 108 p.

224. _____. Informe de la misión sobre agroindustria en el Instituto Agrario Nacional de Venezuela. Bogotá, IICA Office in Colombia, 1983. 78 p.

225. _____. Principios de la conservación de alimentos. In _____ ed. Agroindustria y desarrollo económico. Ciclo de conferencias dictadas durante los Seminarios sobre Principios de Agroindustria en 1983. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 314. 1983. pp. 97-122.

226. POEY, F.R. Proyecto, Pesquisa agropecuaria II.2.SB.1, Cooperación técnica para mejorar el programa de producción de semillas básicas, asesorar las entidades para mejorar el servicio de producción de semillas en el Nordeste, 1983. 15 p.

227. POLLARD, G. V. The economic impact of Moko disease on the economy of Grenada. Port-of-Spain, IICA Plant Protection Program, 1982. 14 p.

228. PROYECTOS DE investigación agrícola en curso. Guatemala, USPADA/IICA, 1983. 172 p.

229. PUENTES, R. Una metodología para evaluar la capacidad de uso de las tierras, primeros resultados. Montevideo, IICA, 1983. 46 p.

230. RAMIREZ, R. and ZAMORA, C. Archivo y estándares de documentación de la información del proyecto de seguro agrocrediticio. San José, Costa Rica, IICA, 1983. 99 p.

231. REGLAMENTO MODELO para la operación de cooperativas agropecuarias. Cayambe, MAG and IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. p.var.

232. REINOSO, J. Avances del Proyecto Uso Racional de Laderas. Huaraz, IICA Office in Peru, 1983.

233. _____. Los programas de desarrollo agropecuario en los Andes del Perú. Lima, IICA Office in Peru and IDRC, 1983.

234. RENGIFO, G. Bibliografía sobre agricultura andina. Lima, IICA Office in Peru and IDRC, 1983.

235. REUNION DE CONSULTA PARA LA ARMONIZACION DE CRITERIOS EN REGISTRO Y ETIQUETADO DE PLAGUICIDAS PARA LOS PAISES DEL AREA SUR, Santiago, Chile, 1983. Final report. San José, Costa Rica, IICA-Plant Protection Program, 1983. p.var.

236. REUNION DE CONSULTA PARA LA ARMONIZACION DE CRITERIOS EN REGISTRO Y ETIQUETADO DE PLAGUICIDAS PARA LOS PAISES DEL AREA CENTRAL, 1st, San José, Costa Rica, 1983. Final report. San José, Costa Rica, IICA-Plant Protection Program, 1983.

237. REUNION DE DIRECTORES DE SALUD ANIMAL DEL AREA ANDINA, 2nd, Lima, Peru, 1983. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 269. 1983.

238. REUNION DE LA COMISION INTERAMERICANA DE SALUD ANIMAL, 1st, México D.F., 1983. Proceedings. IICA. Animal Health Series. Scientific Publication no. 5. 1983. 579 p.

239. REUNION DEL COMITE TECNICO AD-HOC EN SANIDAD VEGETAL PARA EL AREA SUR, 3rd, Santiago, Chile, 1983. Report. Santiago, Chile, IICA-Plant Protection Program, Southern Area, 1983.

240. REUNION DEL COMITE TECNICO REGIONAL DE SANIDAD VEGETAL DEL AREA ANDINA, 3rd, Cochabamba, Bolivia, 1983. Final report. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 326. 1983. 29 p.

241. REUNION DEL COMITE TECNICO REGIONAL DE SANIDAD VEGETAL PARA EL AREA SUR, 4th, Santiago, Chile, 1983. Report. Santiago, Chile, IICA-Plant Protection Program, Southern Area, 1983.

242. REUNION DEL CONSEJO ASESOR DEL PROMECAFE, 6th, Tegucigalpa, 1982. Report. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 271. 1983.

243. REUNION DEL CONSEJO ASESOR DEL PROMECAFE, 7th, San José, Costa Rica, 1983. Report. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 321. 1983. 45 p.

244. REUNION ORDINARIA DE LA JUNTA INTERAMERICANA DE AGRICULTURA, 2nd., Kingston, 1983. Estado y dinámica de la agricultura y el desarrollo rural en América Latina y el Caribe. San José, Costa Rica, 1983. 62 p. Appendices, 35 p.
Also in English.

245. REUNION ORDINARIA DE LA JUNTA INTERAMERICANA DE AGRICULTURA, 2nd, Kingston, 1983. Report. IICA. Official Documents no. 29. 1983. 182 p.
Also in English, French and Portuguese.

246. REUNION ORDINARIA DEL COMITE EJECUTIVO DEL IICA, 3rd, San José, Costa Rica, Kingston, 1983. Report. San José, Costa Rica, 1983. p.var.
Also in English, French and Portuguese.

247. REUNION TECNICA SOBRE PEQUEÑOS PROYECTOS PARA EL DESARROLLO RURAL EN HONDURAS, Tegucigalpa, 1983. Pequeños proyectos para el desarrollo rural en Honduras. Proceedings. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 331. 1983. 82 p.

248. REUNION TECNICA SOBRE PERSISTENCIA DE PASTURAS MEJORADAS, 4th, La Estanzuela, Uruguay, 1982. Persistencia de pasturas mejoradas. Summaries. Ed. J. García. Montevideo, IICA-Southern Cone/IDB Agreement, 1983. 124 p. (Diálogo V)

249. REUNIONES SOBRE POLITICAS DE ADIESTRAMIENTO DE PERSONAL PARA LA INVESTIGACION AGROPECUARIA, Montevideo, 1982, Brasilia D.F., 1983. Report. Montevideo, IICA-Southern Cone/ IDB Agreement, 1983. 147 p. (Diálogo VII)

250. REYES CARMONA, M.F. Elementos metodológicos para la selección de proyectos prioritarios de las entidades adscritas al Ministerio de Agricultura. Technical Cooperation Agreement Ministry of Agriculture and IICA Office in Colombia. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 437. 1983. 28 p.

251. ROJAS, M., O. Información del Banco de Datos Agroclimáticos de Costa Rica. San José, Costa Rica, IICA, French Institute for Overseas Scientific and Technical Research, Instituto Meteorológico Nacional, 1983. 2 v.

252. _____ and ELDIN, M. Zonificación agroecológica para el cultivo de caña de azúcar (Saccharum officinarum) en Costa Rica. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 398. 1983. 112 p.

253. ROTHSCHUH, J. et al. Guía técnica para el cultivo de palma africana (Elaeis guineensis Jacq.). Technical Cooperation Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform, Nicaragua and IICA-Simon Bolivar Fund. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 433. 1983 40 p. Coauthors: C. Alvarado H., M. Obando, R. Martínez Rodas and C. Muñoz R.

254. _____. Guía técnica para el cultivo del pijibaye (Bactris gasipaes J.B.K.). Technical Cooperation Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development, Nicaragua and IICA-Simon Bolivar Fund. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 445. 1983. 24 p.
Coauthors: C. Alvarado H., M. Obando, R.Martínez Rodas and C. Muñoz R.

255. RUIZ, S. Aplicación experimental de metodología programada: Trabajo de campo. Caracas, IICA Office in Venezuela, 1983.

256. _____. Informe curso manejo de proyecto (Coro). Caracas, IICA Office in Venezuela, 1983.

257. _____. Informe curso manejo de proyectos (San Felipe). Caracas, IICA Office in Venezuela, 1983.

258. SAMANEZ, B. Sistema de información catastral. Caracas, IICA Office in Venezuela, 1983.

259. _____ and APONTE, J. Sistemas de información. Caracas, IICA Office in Venezuela, 1983.

260. _____ and BELLATIN, A. Metodología para formulación POA. Caracas, IICA Office in Venezuela, 1983.

261. _____, GUILLORI, M. and BARROSO, R. Areas rurales de desarrollo integrado de los valles de Aroa. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 446. 1983. 70 p.

262. _____, LABRA, I. and ROJAS, A. Informe sobre laboratorios experimentales y talleres de gestión. Caracas, IICA Office in Venezuela, 1983.

263. _____ and THEINAHARDT, E. Fortalecimiento de la cordinación institucional. Caracas, IICA Office in Venezuela, 1983.

264. SANCHEZ, A.L. Diagnóstico del sistema y proceso de estadísticas e información agropecuaria. Program for Institutional Strengthening of MIDA. Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas, Panama, 1983. p. var.

265. _____. Diseño de procesamiento de datos agropecuarios. Program for Institutional Strengthening of MIDA. Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas, Panama, 1983. 35 p.

266. _____. Diseño de un sistema de información agropecuaria. Program for Institutional Strengthening of MIDA. Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas, Panama, 1983. 49 p.

267. SARAVIA, A. Un enfoque de sistemas para el desarrollo agrícola. IICA. Institutional Development Series no. 11. 1983. 265 p.

268. SARIEGO, J. Marco de referencia para una política y una estrategia operativa de desarrollo social rural. Program for Institutional Strengthening of MIDA. Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas, Panama, 1983. 65 p.

269. _____. Plan de acción para la capacitación y desarrollo de formas asociativas campesinas de producción y servicios. Guatemala, IICA Office, 1983.

270. SEMINARIO DE INTERCAMBIO, PLANIFICACION Y ADMINISTRACION PARA EL DESARROLLO RURAL: LA CAPACIDAD COMO ELEMENTO DE LA COOPERACION TECNICA. 2nd., Santiago de los Caballeros, Dominican Rep., 1982. Proceedings. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 320. 1983. 157 p. (Document PROPLAN-38)

271. SEMINARIO INTERNACIONAL SOBRE FINANCIAMIENTO DE PEQUEÑOS PROYECTOS DE DESARROLLO, Buenos Aires, 1982. Report. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 324. 1983. 253 p.

272. SEMINARIO INTERNACIONAL SOBRE GENERACION DE INFORMACION Y CAMBIO TECNOLOGICO EN LA AGRICULTURA, Viña del Mar, Chile, 1981. Lectures, commentary and presentations. Montevideo, IICA-Southern Cone/IDB, 1983. 190 p. (Diálogo IV)

273. SEMINARIO LATINOAMERICANO DE IRRIGACION, 7th, Santiago, Chile, 1983. First announcement. Santiago, IICA Office in Chile, 1983. 8 p.

274. SEMINARIO SOBRE COMERCIALIZACION DRI-PAN, Paipa, 1983. Documents. Bogotá, IICA Office in Colombia, 1983. p.var.

275. SEMINARIO SOBRE PROBLEMATICA AGROPECUARIA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE PUNO-PERU, Puno, 1983. Report from the Seminar organized by the IICA Office in Peru, Colegio de Ingenieros del Perú, Universidad Nacional Técnica del Altiplano and INIPA. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 325. 1983. 120 p.

276. SEMINARIO SOBRE ORGANIZACION INSTITUCIONAL PARA EL DESARROLLO AGROPECUARIO Y RURAL A NIVEL MICRO-REGIONAL, Santiago de los Caballeros, Dominican Rep., 1983. Proceedings of the Seminar sponsored by the Secretary of State for Agriculture of the Dominican Republic, IICA and the Rural Development Management Center. Santiago de los Caballeros, Dominican Rep., Subsecretaría Técnica de Planificación Sectorial Agropecuaria, 1983. 516 p.

277. SEMINARIO SOBRE TECNOLOGIA DE TRIGO, La Estanzuela, Uruguay, 1982. Papers read. Ed. R. Díaz and M. McMahon. Montevideo, IICA-Southern Cone/IDB, 1983. 179 p. (Diálogo VI)

278. SEMINARIO TALLER SOBRE COMERCIALIZACION AGROPECUARIA EN PROYECTOS DE DESARROLLO RURAL DE LA SIERRA CENTRAL DEL ECUADOR, 1983. Proceedings. Quito, SEDRI and IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 56 p.

279. SEMINARIO-TALLER SOBRE EL PAPEL DEL PLANIFICADOR EN LA CONDUCCION DEL DESARROLLO AGROPECUARIO RURAL-REGIONAL, Cochabamba, Bolivia, 1983. Final report. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 330. 1983. p.var. (Document PROPLAN-40)

280. SERGILE, F.E. Petit guide pratique de propagation de arbres fruitiers. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 451. 1983. 75 p.

281. SHARMA, P.N. and PORTO, E.R. Research strategy for the improvement of land and water resources of the semi-arid tropics of northeast Brazil. Desarrollo Rural en las Américas (IICA) 15(2):153-164. 1983.

282. SILVA. J.D. da et al. Diferenciación campesina y cambio tecnológico: los productores de frijol en Sao Paulo. 1. Resumen y estudio de caso. 2. Consideraciones sobre política tecnológica a partir de un estudio de caso. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 391. 1983. 50 p.

283. SISTEMA DE INFORMACION PARA LA PLANEACION AGROPECUARIA A NIVEL ESTATAL. Proposal. Mexico, D.F., IICA Office in Mexico, 1983. 41 p.

284 SOIKES CANEPA, R. Administración ganadera. In Curso sobre Administración y Planificación de Empresas Ganaderas, San Salvador, El Salvador, 1983. Administración y planificación de empresas ganaderas. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 317. 1983. Doc. 2, 6 p.

285. _____. Empresas ganaderas. In Curso sobre Administración y Planificación de Empresas Ganaderas, San Salvador, El Salvador, 1983. Administración y planificación de empresa ganaderas. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 317. 1983. Doc. 1, 10 p.

286. TAFUR, R. Condiciones y consideraciones para la puesta en marcha de proyectos agroindustriales. Bogotá, IICA Office in Colombia, 1983. 13 p.

287. TAPIA, M. Los cultivos andinos. Minka (Perú) no. 10. 1983.

288. TONINA, T.A. Economía de los sistemas de producción ganadera en explotaciones familiares. Lima, IICA Office in Peru, 1983. 14 p.

289. _____. Enfoque económico para el desarrollo de unidades de producción en comunidades campesinas. Huaraz, IICA Office in Peru, 1983. 15 p.

290. _____, CHAQUILLA, E. and CHAQUILLA, O. Alternativas para el desarrollo del sistema agroeconómico familia-predio en Puno. In Seminario sobre la Problemática Agropecuaria del Departamento de Puno-Perú, Puno, 1983. Report. IICA. Papers, Conclusions and Recommendations from Technical Events no. 325. 1983. pp. 5-17.

291. _____ et al. Caracterización económica de los principales sistemas de producción ganadera en el árido mendocino. Mendoza, IICA Office in Argentina, 1983. 20 p.

292. _____ et al. Productividad de cebada en comunidades campesinas de Puno, Perú. Desarrollo Rural de las Américas (IICA) 14(2):81-89. 1983.
Coauthors: O. Chaquilla, E. Chahuares and A. Treffeison.

293. TORO, G. Elementos teóricos para definir una política de precios agropecuarios. Quito, IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983.

294. _____ and KARZOW, R. Estrategias para atenuar o revertir las actuales tendencias inflacionarias actuando sobre artículos de origen agropecuario. Quito, IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 32 p.

295. TORO, G. Políticas de investigación agropecuaria. Quito, IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 5 p.

296. _____. Sistemas de información para análisis de políticas y toma de decisiones. Quito, IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 7 p.

297. TRIGO, E. J. and PIÑEIRO, M.E. El financiamiento de la investigación agrícola. San José, Costa Rica, IICA, 1983. 51 p. Also in English.

298. URIBE, G. Estatutos de la Unión de Cooperativas de Producción Agropecuaria de Cayambe. Cayambe, IICA Office in Ecuador, 1983. 11 p.

299. URIBE, M. and CANO, M. Catálogo de publicaciones periódicas de Biblioteca Rodrigo Peña del IICA. IICA. Agricultural Documentation and Information no 125. 1983. 76 p.

300. _____ and ALVEAR, A. Mil bibliografías en ciencias agrícolas y desarrollo rural. Bogotá, IICA Office in Colombia, 1983. 28 p.

301. URIZAR, M. T. Propuesta de la nueva organización del Instituto Nacional de Agricultura de Divisa, Herrera, Panamá. Program for Institutional Strengthening of MIDA. Agreement Ministry of Agricultural Development and IICA Office in Panama. Santiago de Veraguas, Panama. 1983. 56 p.

302. VALENCIA, E. Logros de la investigación del trigo y triticale en el Callejón de Huaylas. Huaraz, IICA Office in Peru, 1983.

303. VALLADOLID, J. et al. Diagnóstico técnico agropecuario en comunidades de Qasangay y Arizona, Ayacucho. Lima, IICA Office in Peru and IDRC, 1983.

304. VEGA LUNA, M. La coordinación y vinculación con el medio en el manejo de proyectos y programas. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 417. 1983. 74 p.

305. _____. Un nuevo enfoque analítico del problema de coordinación en el sector público agrícola. IICA. Miscellaneous publication no. 416. 1983. 53 p.

306. ZUÑIGA, J. Recomendaciones para la conducción de semilleros de maíz en el Callejón de Huaylas. Huaraz, IICA Office in Peru, 1983.

Lista parcial de reuniones, cursos, conferencias y seminarios auspiciados o co-auspiciados por el IICA en 1983 y que tuvieron la participación de uno o más países del hemisferio.*

Partial list of meeting, courses, conferences and seminars sponsored or co-sponsored by IICA in 1983 and in which one or more countries from this hemisfhere participated.*

---

* Para mayor claridad los títulos de las actividades se han dejado en su idioma original. Esta lista contiene las actividades registradas en la Dirección de Información Pública y Apoyo Institucional.

For greates clarity, titles of activities have been left in their original language. This list covers activities registered by the Directorate of Public Information and Institutional Support.

PPROGRAMA ACTIVIDAD PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
I EDUCACION AGRICOLA FORMAL				
	Bolivia	Dos Talleres sobre construcción curricular en la Facultad de Ciencias Agrícolas. Universidad Tomás Frías de Potosí.	febrero-marzo	45
		Segundo Taller sobre Conceptualización e implementación en la Reestructuración Curricular de la Educación Superior Ciencias Agrícolas de la Universidad de San Simón de Conchabamba.	setiembre	40
	Colombia	Curso sobre Administración Rural	5-16 diciembre	25
		Curso sobre Metodología de la Enseñanza	5-16 diciembre	40
		Seminario sobre Comercialización	28 nov.-2 dic.	37
		Curso sobre Preparación y Evaluación de Proyectos Agropecuarios	14 nov.-2 dic.	30
		Curso de Extensión Rural	17-28 octubre	23
		Curso de Mercadeo de Productos Agropecuarios Perecederos y Deseables	26 set.-7 oct.	7
		Curso sobre Preparación y Evaluación de Proyectos Agropecuarios	19 set.-20 oct.	27
		Curso de Extensión Rural	19 set.-30 set.	31
		Curso de Extensión Rural	5-16 setiembre	33
		Seminario sobre Principios de Agricultura	5-9 setiembre	24
		Curso Básico sobre Mercadeo Agropecuario	22 ago.-2 set.	18

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
I	Colombia			
		Curso sobre Metodología de la Investigación y Técnicas Estadísticas	22 ago.- 2set.	39
		Curso sobre Técnicas de Presupuesto	16-26 agosto	23
		Curso de Extensión Rural	16-26 agosto	22
		Curso de Extensión Rural	1-12 agosto	26
		Curso sobre Mercadeo de Productos Agropecuarios	11-15 julio	18
		Curso sobre Planeación y Control	11-15 julio	8
		Curso sobre Metodología de la Enseñanza	4-15 julio	30
		Seminario sobre Principios de Agricultura	5-9 setiembre	24
		Curso Básico sobre Mercadeo Agropecuario	22 ago.-2 set.	18
		Curso sobre Metodología de la Investigación y Técnicas Estadísticas	22 ago.-2 set.	39
		Curso de Extensión Rural	16-26 agosto	22
		Curso de Extensión Rural	1-12 agosto	26
		Curso sobre Mercadeo de Productos Agropecuarios	11-15 julio	18
		Curso sobre Planeación y Control	11-14 julio	8
		Curso sobre Metodología de la Enseñanza	4-15 julio	30

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
I	Colombia	Tercer Seminario sobre Principios de Agroindustria	23-27 junio	46
		Segundo Seminario sobre Principios de Agroindustria	25-29 abril	33
		Primer Seminario sobre Principios de Agroindustria	14-18 marzo	44
		Curso sobre Operación y Mejoramiento de Sistemas de Riego	13-24 junio	11
		Curso sobre Mercadeo de Productos Agropecuarios, Perecederos y Deseables	13-24 junio	21
		Curso sobre Metodología de la Investigación y Técnicas Estadísticas	13-24 junio	23
		Curso sobre Marketing y Ventas	23-27 marzo	17
		Curso sobre Técnicas de Presupuesto	25-28 abril	31
		Curso sobre Preparación y Evaluación de Proyectos Agropecuarios	18 abr.-20 mayo	28
		Curso sobre Metodología de la Enseñanza	18-29 abril	18
		Curso sobre Administración Rural	11-22 abril	32
		Curso de Extensión Rural	4-14 abril	24
		Curso sobre Extensión Rural	17-28 octubre	23
		Curso sobre Preparación y Evaluación de Proyectos Agropecuarios.	14 nov.-2 dic.	30

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
I	Colombia	Seminario sobre Comercialización	28 nov.-2 dic.	37
		Curso sobre Metodología de la Enseñanza	diciembre 83	
		Curso sobre Administración Rural	5-16 diciembre	25
		Seminario Taller sobre Análisis y Diseño de Información	8-12 agosto	14
		Seminario Taller (2) sobre Lenguaje Básico y Programa Visicala	16-27 agosto	19
		Curso sobre Técnicas de Control Administrativo	7-11 marzo	16
		Curso de Extensión Rural	14-25 marzo	11
		Curso de Extensión Rural	4-15 abril	15
	Costa Rica	5 Talleres en 5 Colegios Agropecuarios sobre Metodología de Planificación de Fincas en los Campos Zootécnico, Fitotécnico, Estudios Agrológicos	8 mayo -7 jun.	50
	Honduras	Primer Taller sobre Metodología para Evaluación y Diagnóstico para la Escuela Nacional de Agricultura de Catacamas	febrero	10
	Panamá	Curso de Metodología de la Enseñanza	19-23 setiembre	16
	Paraguay	Curso Capacitación en Manejo, Sistemas Administrativo Financiero Contable de la DEAF	6-8 abril	19

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF AGTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
I	Perú	Seminario Administración de Empresas Agropecuarias	3-7 octubre	24
		Taller en la Universidad Nacional Agraria en Comunicación y Extensión para el Desarrollo Rural	10-15 octubre	26
		Taller sobre Administración Servicios Comunales	noviembre 83	32
		Reunión Nacional sobre Educación Agrícola Universidad Nacional Agraria	25-28 abril	40
		Asamblea General APIAO/IICA	junio 83	25
		Reunión Directores. Segundo Seminario de Formación Profesional sobre Análisis Curricular de Programas de Agronomía	diciembre 83	
		Seminario sobre Comunicación y Extensión del Desarrollo Rural	setiembre 83	30
		Seminario Formulación de Proyectos en Ciencias Veterinarias	18-26 abril	83
		Asamblea General de la Asociación Peruana de Instituciones de Educación Agraria Universitaria	30 junio	
		Curso sobre Administración de Empresas Agropecuarias en el Desarrollo Rural	4-9 abril	32
		Seminario Taller sobre Administración de Universidades de Producción Agropecuaria en la Sierra de Ancash	11-15 julio	30

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
I	Perú	Seminario Taller sobre Formulación de Proyectos en la Educación en Ciencias	18-23 abril	26
		Seminario Taller sobre Comunicación y Extensión para el Desarrollo Rural	10-15 octubre	25
		Curso sobre Administración de Servicios Comunales	23-25 noviembre	27
		Cursos sobre Preparación y Evaluación de Proyectos de Información y Documentación Agrícolas	15-26 julio	25
		Seminario Taller sobre Administración de Empresas Agropecuarias	3-7 octubre	24
		Reunión de Directores de Programas Académicos de Agronomía de Universidades del Perú y Segundo Seminario de Formación Profesional sobre Análisis Curricular de los Programas Académicos	13-16 diciembre	25
		Reunión Nacional sobre Educación Agrícola	27-28 abril	17
		Reunión Directores Programas Académicos de Medicina Veterinaria.	21-22 marzo	9

PROGRAMA / PROGRAM	PAIS / COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD / NAME OF AGTIVITY	FECHA / DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES / NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
II APOYO A INSTITUCIONES NACIONALES DE GENERACION Y TRANSFERENCIA DE TECNOLOGIA				
	Argentina	Reunión sobre Fertilización de Trigo	15-17 noviembre	30
		Conferencia "El Enfoque de Sistemas Aplicados a la Transferencia de Tecnología	22 marzo	120
		Conferencia "Factores Económicos que Afectan el Manejo de la Pastura Natural	5 mayo	250
		IV Curso Internacional en Producción Lechera y Extensión para América Latina	29 ago.-14 oct.	23
	Barbados	Short Course on Farm Management in Cash Crops		
		In Service Training in Fruit Tree Crop Production		15
		Short Course on Onion Production and Research	2-3 mayo	16
	Bolivia	Curso Nacional de Redacción Técnico Científica	21-25 noviembre	26
		Curso sobre Capacitadores de Redacción Técnico-Científica	14-25 noviembre	13
	Brasil	Reunión sobre el uso de Video Cassette para divulgación de Información Agropecuaria	7-11 noviembre	58
		Reuniones sobre Mejoramiento de Fitopatología de Soya	25-27 octubre	29
		Reunión de Especialistas en Mejoramiento de Razas Subtropicales de Bovinos para Carne	18-21 abril	20
		Reunión sobre Modelos Físicos de Producción	28 nov- 2 dic.	44

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
II	Costa Rica	Reunión Anual del Comité Técnico Regional de Semillas	14 enero	15
		VII Reunión del Consejo Asesor de PROMECAFE	17-18 febrero	30
		Seminario sobre "Zonificación Agropecológica para el cultivo de Caña de Azúcar	24 mayo	30
		Sistema Reunión de Construcciones de PROMECAFE	18 julio	9
		Séptimo Seminario Latinoamericano de Irrigación	28 nov- 3dic.	115
		Seminario sobre Mejoramiento de Trigo	24-28 octubre	46
	El Salvador	Reunión sobre Recursos Fitogenéticos de Interés Agrícola en el Cono Sur	4-7 octubre	31
		Curso Taller sobre Planificación de la Asistencia Técnica Agrícola a nivel de Agencia	22-26 agosto	31
	Grenada	Course on Crop Production		24
		Workshop on Farm Management Principles		24
		Lecture Workshop on Principles of Farm Management		
		In Service Training in Applied Production Techniques		
	México	Seminario sobre Sistema Nacional de Transferencia de Tecnología	7-9 mayo	74

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
II	Nicaragua	Taller Regional sobre Asignación de Prioridades de Investigación para el Trópico Húmedo	4-8 julio	38
	Panamá	Curso sobre Producción de Leche		25
	Perú	Curso Taller Sobre Agricultura Andina	6-23 agosto	18
		Curso Básico sobre Metodología de Extensión Agrícola	7-11 noviembre	78
		Curso de Comunicación Escrita para Editores de la OCT-INIPA	19 oct.-4 nov.	3
		II Reunión Nacional de Coordinación de Comunicación Técnica del INIPA	28 nov.-2 dic.	31
		Curso Taller sobre el Programa Nacional de Promoción Social del INIPA	7-11 noviembre	32
	República Dominicana	Curso Nacional	4-8 junio	32
	Santa Lucía	Agriculture Development Planning Workshop	12-20 diciembre	20
	Uruguay	Reunión de Programación de la Etapa de Consolidación	27-30 junio	54
		Reunión sobre el Manejo del Cultivo de Soya	4-7 octubre	29
		Reunión sobre el Manejo del Cultivo del Maíz	8-9 octubre	46
		Reunión sobre Características de la Res a producir según Mercados y Sistemas de Producción	21-23 noviembre	25

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
II	Venezuela	Sistema de Evaluación, Impacto y Seguimiento Realizaciones	julio 83	40
		Creación de un Mecanismo de Coordinación Institucional	julio 83	22
		Primer Seminario Nacional sobre Agroenergía	noviembre 83	110

PROGRAMA / PROGRAM	PAIS / COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD / NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA / DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES / NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
III CONSERVACION Y MANEJO DE RECURSOS NATURALES RENOVABLES				
	Costa Rica	VII Reunión del Consejo Asesor de PROMECAFE	17-18 febrero	30
		Sétima Reunión Comité de Construcciones de PROMECAFE	18 julio	9
	Chile	Séptimo Seminario Latinoamericano de Irrigación	28 nov.-3 dic.	115

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
IV SALUD ANIMAL				
	Argentina	Curso de Estadística Aplicada a Salud Animal sobre Estudios Muestrales de Prevalencia de Enfermedades	22 ag.- 1 set.	22
		2 Cursos en Manejo Sanitario de los Rodeos de Cría y Aumento de Productividad	6-8 abril 5-7 julio	42
		2 Cursos de Didáctica Aplicada a la Enseñanza Superior para Profesionales en Ciencias Veterianarias	21-25 marzo 11-15 julio	22
	Colombia	Seminario-Taller sobre Actualización de los Laboratorios de Diagnóstico		25
		Curso sobre epidemiología de la Rabia Bovina, Programas de Control	1-7 mayo	25
	Costa Rica	Reunión de Directores de los Laboratorios de Centroamérica y Panamá	7-8 junio	16
		Comisión Estudio y Acción para el Proyecto del Gusano Barrenador	21-22 noviembre	9
		Dirección Laboratorios de Diagnóstico de Salud Animal en Centro América y Panamá	7-8 junio	15
		Reunión Proyecto Red Centroamericana de Laboratorios	6-7 junio	16
	Ecuador	Curso de Adiestramiento sobre Cólera Porcino Clásica	12 setiembre	40
		Reunión sobre Laboratorios de Diagnóstico de Sanidad Animal	8 junio	40
	El Salvador	Seminario sobre Control, Prevención y Erradicación de Enfermedades Exóticas	4-8 abril	1

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
IV	El Salvador	Curso de Estadísticas Aplicadas	19-23 setiembre	25
	Guyana	Herd Health Programming for Caribbean Veterinarians	15-19 agosto	8
		IICA/PAHO Seminar Workshop on Health Programming	15-19 agosto	21
	Haití	Short Course on Tropical Swine Nutrition	julio-setiembre	3
		Preparation, Evaluation Management and Monitoring of Agricultural Projects	julio-setiembre	20
		Short Training Course in "Quarantine and Swine Production"		
	México	IV Reunión del Comité Técnico Regional de Sanidad Vegetal	31 ago.- 2 set.	58
		Reunión Técnica sobre Mejoramiento de los Servicios de Diagnóstico de Salud Animal	11-13 abril	30
		I Reunión de la Comisión Interamericana de Salud Animal	19-23 octubre	318
		Primera Reunión de la Comisión Interamericana de Salud Animal COINSA	19-23 setiembre	80
	Panamá	Curso de Prevención, Control y Erradicación de Enfermedades Endémicas y Exóticas	15-19 noviembre	20
	Perú	Seminario sobre Control de Tuberculosis y Brucelosis		25

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
IV	Perú	Reunión de Directores de Programas Académicos de Medicina Veterinaria del Perú	21 mayo	
		Curso de Extensión Agrícola en Manejo de Suelos y Agua	27 nov.-10 dic.	32
		Curso de Administración Gubernamental	28 nov.-3 dic.	20
		Evento Científico en Salud Animal	29-30 noviembre	38
		Reunión de Decanos de las Escuelas de Ciencias Veterinarias del Area Andina	21-23 noviembre	1
		Sétima Reunión del Consejo Agropecuario del Acuerdo de Cartagena	17-18 noviembre	10
		Primer Forum sobre Política Pecuaria	24-28 enero	47
		Primer Simposio Regional sobre la Rabia, y Curso sobre Control de la Rabia Bovina	2-4 junio	82
	Venezuela	Noveno Congreso Panamericano de Medicina Veterinaria y Zootécnica	1-6 marzo	200
		Tercera Reunión Colombo-Venezolana sobre encefalitis Equina, Rabia y otras Zoognosis	22-25 febrero	111
		Noveno Pan American Congress of Veterinary Medicine and Zootecnics	1-5 marzo	4

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
V SANIDAD VEGETAL				
	Barbados	Regional Plant Protection Quarantine Course for Quarantine Inspectors	11-12 julio	12
	Bolivia	Tercera Reunión del Comité Técnico Regional de Sanidad Vegetal del Area Andina	29 ago.-3 set.	22
	Colombia	Curso sobre Control de la Mosca de Fruta	23-29 octubre	30
		Tercera Reunión del Comité Técnico Regional de Sanidad Vegetal	29-31 agosto	25
		Tercera Reunión Comité Técnico Regional Area Andina	21-29 agosto 1 setiembre	23
		Curso sobre Plaguicidas	31 jul.- 5 ago.	57
		Curso Internacional sobre Reconocimiento y Control de Problemas Fitosanitarios en Granos Almacenados	9-13 noviembre	26
	Costa Rica	II Reunión de Consulta para la Armonización de Criterios en Registros y Etiquetado de Plaguicidas para los países del Area Central	28-29 abril	44
		Reunión Internacional para el Fortalecimiento de las Organizaciones de Sanidad Vegetal con Especial Enfasis en América Latina y el Caribe.	13-18 junio	60
		Segunda Reunión de Consultas sobre la Armonización de Criterios en Registro y Etiquetado de Plaguicidas.	28-29 abril	50

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
V	Costa Rica	Primera Reunión Internacional sobre Abeja Africanizada	13-15 julio	30
		Primera Reunión Internacional para el fortalecimiento de las Organizaciones Regionales de Protección Fito-sanitaria	13-17 junio	50
	Chile	IV Reunión Comité Técnico Regional Area Sur y Reunión Comité Ad-Hoc Area Sur	25-26 agosto	10
		I Reunión de Consulta para la Armonización en Registro y Etiquetado de Plaguicidas para los Países del Area Sur	22-24 agosto	34
	Jamaica	Simposium on Root Crops	11-15 abril	
	México	IV Reunión Comité Técnico Regional Area Central conjuntamente con la Reunión Internacional sobre Amarillamiento Letal del Cocotero	20 ago.- 2 set.	40
	Perú	XXVI Convención Nacional de Entomología	7-11 agosto	250
	Trinidad y Tobago	I Reunión de Consulta para la Armonización de Criterios en Registro y Etiquetado de Plaguicidas	2-3- agosto	35

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
V	Trinidad y Tobago	III Reunión de la Sociedad de Protección Vegetal en el Caribe	4-20 agosto	9
		Reunion of Directors of Plant Protection in the Caribbean and Government representatives involved in pesticides registration	1-6 agosto	
		Meeting of the Society for Plant Protection on the "Harmonization of Pesticide Legislation in the Caribbean and Reviewal Impact of Pesticide in the Caribbean Enviroment.	2-5 agosto	50
	Venezuela	Primer Curso Nacional sobre Sigatoka Negra del Plátano y del Banano	31 oct.-5 nov.	26

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
VI ESTIMULO DE LA PRODUCCION AGROPECUARIA Y FORESTAL				
	Barbados	Onion Production and Research for the 80	2-3 marzo	16
	Bolivia	Segundo Encuentro Latinoamericano sobre Alcohol Carburante	2-7 abril	8
		Curso sobre Gaseificacao para América Central	13-20 noviembre	25
		Seminario de Gaseificacao para América Central y el Caribe	21-23 de noviembre	85
		Reunión de Planificación de PROMECAFE para 1984	noviembre 83	13
		Curso Taller de Planificación y Manejo del Agua para una Agricultura Bajo Riego	11-12 abril	29
		Curso Fisiología del Café	21 oct.- 4 nov.	30
		Curso sobre Administración y Planificación de Empresas Ganaderas	2-6-30 setiembre	30
		Reunión para Revisión de Material y Apoyo Educativo en Caficultura y Metodología de Utilización	16-20 mayo	30
	Costa Rica	II Curso Intensivo de Capacitación en Producción de Frijol	4-15 julio	35
		Charla sobre Roya del Café	9 setiembre	31
	Chile	IX Reunión ALPA	24 jul.- 6 ago.	
	El Salvador	Curso sobre Administración y Planificación de Empresas Ganaderas	18-22 julio	30

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
VI	El Salvador	Curso sobre Metodología para Analizar a Nivel de Laboratorio Fungicidas de Reciente Introducción al Mercado		5
		Curso para Extensionistas sobre Broca	7-8 junio	
		Curso para Investigadores sobre Broca	9-10 junio	
		Curso sobre Fisiología del Cafeto	31 oct.- 4 nov.	32
		Curso sobre Técnicas para el Control de la Broca del Fruto del Café	7-10 junio	30
		Curso sobre Taller de Planificación y Manejo del Agua para una Agricultura Bajo Riego	11-12 abril	29
		Curso de Fisiología del Cafeto	21 oct.- 4 nov.	36
	Guatemala	II Reunión sobre Alcohol Carburante	24-26 octubre	10
		III Seminario Latinoamericano de Bioenergía	16-21 octubre	160
		Simposio Factores en Producción y Financiamiento del Café	12-13 julio	400
	Haití	Seminar on Fruit Tree Propagation		
	Honduras	Curso Taller sobre Comunicación y Transferencia de Tecnología para Pequeños Productores	28 nov.- 1 dic.	30

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
VI	Honduras	Curso la Broca y su Control	7-10 junio	30
		Lineamientos de Control de Broca	6-7 julio	28
		Curso sobre Beneficiado de Café	12-16 setiembre	28
		Curso sobre Beneficiado de Café	8-9 setiembre	24
		Curso Nacional sobre Transferencia de Tecnología	28 nov.- 2 dic.	30
		Dos Seminarios sobre Control de la Roya del Cafeto con Formulaciones a Base de Cobre y Fungicidas sistemáticos	25 jul.- 8 set.	15
	México	Reunión Técnica sobre Organización y Administración de Subasta Ganadera	9-12 abril	68
		Curso de Cacao para Agricultores	25-29 abril	18
		Curso Manejo de Plantaciones de Plátano para Agricultores y Técnicos	27-30 julio	28
	Nicaragua	Conferencia sobre Detección y Control de la Broca	15 julio	30
		Cuarto Seminario Nacional de Producción	5-10 setiembre	25
		Seminario para Agricultores sobre el Cultivo del Cacao	1-5 junio	18
	Panamá	Curso sobre Cultivo de Cafe Robusta	1-6 agosto	32

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
VI	Panamá	VI Simposio de Caficultura Latinoamericana	24-25 noviembre	86
		Curso sobre Producción de Leche	11-14 abril	12
		Seminario sobre Crédito y Seguro Agrocrediticio	30 ene.- 2 febr.	92
	Paraguay	Jornada de Capacitación en Planificación de la Producción y el Crédito	14-18 junio	9
	República Dominicana	Curso Selección Manejo y Mantenimineto de Equipos de Aspersión en Cultivo de Café	setiembre 83	50
		Charla sobre Control Integrado de la Roya del Café	7 octubre	150
		Curso sobre Beneficiado y Capacitación del Café	17-22 octubre	12
		Dos Cursos de Caficultura Moderna	17-29 enero 8-19 agosto	87
		Dos Curso Comunicación y Transferencia de Tecnología	26 jul.- 4 ago. 7-20 diciembre	70
		Seminario sobre Café Robusta la Cumbre	8-10 mayo	12
		Reunión Extraordinaria del Grupo de Países de otros Suaves de Café	22-23 agosto	50
		Seminario Café en los 80	4-5 mayo	86
		Reunión con Miembros Comisión Nacional de Café	17 enero	30

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
VI	República Dominicana	Taller de Trabajo Fortalecimiento del Estudio Proyecto. Fortalecimiento Extensión Pecuaria en la Zona Norte	20-28 agosto	45
	Venezuela	I Seminario Nacional de Agroenergía	7-11 noviembre	110
		Reunión "Programación y Evaluación de las Actividades en los Proyectos de Riego del MAC"	enero	35
		Seminario Crédito y Seguro Agrícola	setiembre	300
		VI Jornadas Venezolanas de Riego	noviembre	

PROGRAMA / PROGRAM	PAIS / COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD / NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA / DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES / NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
VII COMERCIALIZACION AGRICOLA Y AGROINDUSTRIA				
	Barbados	Agro-Grand Market	11 junio	
		Workshop on Pilot Project for the Development of Small Farmer Marketing		
	Bolivia	Seminario sobre Metodología de Investigación Agropecuaria	12-15 marzo	22
		Cursillo sobre Organización Campesina	4-9 mayo	25
		Adiestramiento en Manejo de Frutales	14 marzo	43
	Colombia	Cursos sobre Principios de Agroindustrias	14-18 marzo marzo a setiembre	44
		Plaguicidas en Colombia	1-5 agosto	50
		Organización y Dirección de 4 Cursos sobre principios de Agroindustria		147
	Chile	Curso sobre Manejo de Granos y Administración de Plantas y Silos	7-11 noviembre	21
		Seminario de Discusión sobre Estrategias de Comercialización de COPAGRO	5-6 diciembre	13
	México	Reunión Técnica sobre Procedimientos Metodológicos y Organizativos de Centros de Acopio	21-25 marzo	50
	Paraguay	Reunión de Planificación para la Comercialización del Algodón	9 abril	11

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
VII	Paraguay	Taller sobre Interpretación de Información de Mercados	14-18 junio	11
	República Dominicana	Taller de Trabajo Proyectos Formulados por IICA	abril-junio	80
	Venezuela	Primera Experiencia de Desarrollo del Sector Agrícola y Aprovechamiento de los Recursos Naturales. Tema: Mercadeo	junio-julio	86
		Talleres Técnicos sobre Planificación en Mercadeo	enero-marzo	18

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
VIII DESARROLLO RURAL INTEGRAL	Costa Rica	Seminario de Análisis de Metodologías Participativas en Elaboración de Proyectos para Empresas de Trabajadores	25-29 abril	40
		Reunión Comisión Nacional Proyecto FORGE Costa Rica	9 junio	13
		Productive Uses of Electricity in Rural Areas	3-9 diciembre	50
		Taller sobre la Problemática de los Productores Agrícolas de la Zona Norte Cartago y la Labor que debe desarrollar URCOOPAPA R.L. para colaborar en la solución de la misma	17 noviembre	30
		Taller de Trabajo con la Cooperativa COOPEGRE R.L.	1-2 octubre	25
		Taller de Trabajo con la Cooperativa COOPEPIFIA R.L.	17-21 diciembre	15
		Jornada de Reflexión sobre los Planes de Producción de la Cooperativas	1-4 febrero	24
		Co-organización del Seminario de Análisis de Metodologías participativas en elaboración de Proyectos para Empresas de Trabajadores con MIDEPLAN y UNICEF	25-29 abril	58
		10 Talleres de Implementación de Mecanismos e Instrumentos de Control de Gestión Cooperativa	1983	12
	Brasil	Reunión de Asociativismo sobre la Familia y la Mujer Rural	11 enero	40

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
VIII	Ecuador	Taller sobre Comercialización en los Programas de Desarrollo Rural Integral de la Sierra Cantonal	19 junio	20
		Taller de Capacitación en Cooperativismo	3 marzo	252
		Capacitación en Servicio para el Manejo de la Organización	16 junio	413
		Capacitación en Producción Agrícola y Pecuaria	18 agosto	336
		Capacitación Técnica en Administración Rural y Contabilidad Agrícola	17 setiembre	32
		Taller sobre Problemática de Maíz y Papa	10 noviembre	9
		II Seminario sobre Aspectos Básicos de Manejo de Proyectos	6 junio	35
		III Seminario sobre Aspectos Básicos de Manejo de Proyectos	2 noviembre	35
		Laboratorios Experimentales sobre Capacitación en Organización Campesina	14 mayo-16 julio	40
	El Salvador	Tres cursillos para Agricultores	3-12 diciembre	103
	Guatemala	22 Laboratorios sobre Gestión Empresarial	1983	3.563

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
VIII	Guatemala	Curso sobre Formulación y Evaluación de proyectos Agrícolas		27
		Documento Fílmico sobre Laboratorios Experimentales		2.000
		Sonoviso sobre Plan de Capacitación a nivel nacional		200
	Honduras	Primer Seminario Taller sobre Metodología de Investigación y Acción Participativa		29
		Difusión del Primer Seminario Taller sobre MIAP a Personeros del INA y SRN	13-15 diciembre	8
		I Reunión Técnica sobre Pequeños Proyectos para el Desarrollo Rural en Honduras	9-11 noviembre	65
		VIII Reunión de Ejecutivos de Reforma Agraria de Centroamérica, Panamá y República Dominicana. Tema Teórico: Pequeños Proyectos	30 nov.-2 dic.	40
		Reunión Ordinaria Anual, 1983 de la Junta Directiva del PRACA	2 diciembre	8
		Dos Cursos de Gestión Empresarial para Técnicos de Organismos Nacionales y Dirigentes de Organizaciones Campesinas de las Regiones de Choluteca y de la Regiones de San Pedro Sula y del Bajo Aguán	20 jun. y 1 jul.	36
		Capacitación en Servico, en Planeamiento de la Producción en 48 Empresas Asociativas de la Región de Cholutecas	julio	200

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
VIII	Honduras	Capacitación en Servcio, en Planeamiento de la Producción en 39 Empresas Asociativas de la Región de San Pedro Sula	octubre	160
		Capacitación en Servicio, en Planeamiento de la Producción en 24 Empresas Asociativas de la Región del Bajo Aguán	octubre	120
	Jamaica	Craft Workers Seminar		17
	Nicaragua	Doscientos noventa y un Talleres de Capacitación de Contabilidad Cooperativa, de dos días cada uno	1983	693.715
		Ocho Talleres de Capacitación en Planificación Cooperativa	1983	3.200
		Doscientos Noventa y Un Talleres de Dos Días de Capacitación de Contabilidad Cooperativa	1983	240
		Siete Talleres de Evaluación de Capacitación de Cuatro Días	1983	88
		Gestión Empresarial	1983	40
		50 Talleres de Capacitación Contable para 100 Cooperativas	1983	250
		9 Talleres de Evaluación y Capacitación a nivel Regional	1983	45
	Paraguay	Reunión de Coordinación CAH-SEAS	28 enero	19

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
VIII	Paraguay	Reunión de Técnicos y Agricultores del CAH	27 febrero	22
		Reunión Coordinación Técnica CAH-SEAS	mayo 83	19
		Curso de Capacitación en Administración Rural	27 nov. - 6 dic.	9
		Taller sobre Desarrollo Organizacional	17-22 enero	30
		Reunión Nacional para Estudiar la Factibilidad Técnica Económica de la Producción de Palma Aceitera	9-14 mayo	30
		Curso Taller sobre Proyectos de Inversión	23 mayo - 1 junio	25
		Curso sobre Conservación de Suelos , Técnología de cultivos y crédito	10-14 octubre	31
		Curso sobre Uso de Agua y Equipo Agrícola en Laderas	19-23 setiembre	80
		Curso Taller sobre Administración Rural	10-16 julio	32
		Curso sobre Desarrollo de las Comunidades de los Andes Altos	14-17 noviembre	34
	República Dominicana	Reunión sobre Metodología de Grupos de Amistad y Estudio San Cristobal	15-16 mayo	
	Venezuela	Talleres de Trabajo sobre Organización y participación de la Población	mayo 83	33
		Laboratorio Experimental	febrero 83	62
		Jornada Evaluación Laboratorios Experimentales	febrero 83	26

PROGRAMA / PROGRAM	PAIS / COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD / NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA / DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES / NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
IX PLANIFICACION Y ADMINISTRACION PARA EL DESARROLLO AGRICOLA Y EL BIENESTAR RURAL				
	Bolivia	II Seminario-Taller sobre el Papel del Planificador en la Conducción del Desarrollo Agropecuario Rural-Regional	26 set. - 6 oct.	37
	Costa Rica	Taller IICA/PROPLAN/USDA-DPMC	31 ene. - 7 feb.	7
		Seminario sobre Información y Microcomputadores para la Planificación y Administración para el Desarrollo	28 nov. - 9 dic.	30
		Reunión Técnica de la Comisión de Estudio y Acción del Proyecto de Reducción de Pérdidas de Post-Producción CORECA	17-18 noviembre	10
		Reunión Técnica de la Comisión de Estudio y Acción del Proyecto Regional de Cooper. Técnica para el Fortalecimiento Institucional del Sector Semillas CORECA	21-22 noviembre	8
		Reunión Técnica de la Comisión de Estudio y Acción para la Investigación y Transferencia de Tecnología de Leche en los países de CORECA	24-25 noviembre	10
		Reunión Técnica de la Comisión de Estudio y Acción del Proyecto de Erradicación del Gusano Barrenador CORECA	21-22 noviembre	10
		Reunión Técnica de la Comisión de Estudio y Acción del Proyecto Regional de Seguridad Alimentaria CORECA	21-22 noviembre	9

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
IX	Costa Rica	Reorganización del Ministerio de Agricultura de Costa Rica	10 junio	30
		Seminario Internacional sobre Información y Microcomputadores para la Planificación y Administración para el Desarrollo	5-7 diciembre	27
		Reunión de Intercambio con Funcionarios de la Secretaría Ejecutiva de Planificación del Sector Agropecuario (SEPSA) de Costa Rica	8-9 diciembre	8
		Curso sobre Asesoramiento para la Toma de Decisiones en el Sector Público Agropecuario	16 mayo - 17 junio	21
		5 Seminarios sobre participación en la Formulación del Plan de Manejo de Cuencas	1983	120
	Colombia	Curso sobre Metodología de la Investigación y Técnicas Estadísticas		15
		Curso de Desarrollo Organizacional		20
		Taller sobre el Papel del Planificador en la Conducción del Proceso de Desarrollo Agropecuario	6-15 octure	37
		Curso Multinacional para países del Area Andina sobre el Papel del Planificador en la Conducción del Proceso de Desarrollo Agropecuario	26 set. - 5 oct.	37
		Curso sobre Formulación y Evaluación de Proyectos		
	Ecuador	Taller sobre Administración de Proyectos de Investigación	22 agosto	15

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
IX	Ecuador	Curso sobre Formulación y Evaluación de Proyectos	31 enero	21
		Reunión sobre Marcos Metodológicos para la Programación	15 noviembre	20
		Reunión de Capacitación del Personal del Departamento de Evaluación del MAG	22 setiembre	12
	El Salvador	Tercera Reunión del Consejo Regional de Cooperación Agrícola de C/A/, Panamá y República Dominicana, CORECA	9-10 febrero	47
		Sexta Reunión del Comité Técnico del Consejo Regional de Coop. Agrícolas, CORECA	7-8 febrero	10
		Curso sobre la tarea de Asesoramiento en la Conducción del Desarrollo Agropecuario	29 ago. - 9 set.	25
		Curso sobre la Tarea del Asesoramiento para la Toma de Decisiones	7-18 noviembre	24
		Curso sobre Perfiles de Area	1-4 noviembre	35
	Guatemala	Seminario de Vinculación Vertical COSUCOCOREDA VI	26 marzo	20
		Seminario de Difusión sobre Avances en Coordinación e Integración de Servicios en la Región VI	16-18 noviembre	22
		Taller sobre el Rol de los Miembros del COSUCO en la Conducción del Proceso Planificación Ejecución de SPADA	15 noviembre	20

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
IX	Honduras	IV Reunión del Consejo Regional de Cooperación Agrícola de C.A., Panamá y República Dominicana	7-8 diciembre	38
		VII Reunión del Comité Técnico de CORECA	13-16 abril	15
		VIII Reunión del Comité Técnico de CORECA	5-6 diciembre	11
	México	Seminario sobre Plan Operativo para la Instalación y Desarrollo de Bancos en las Representaciones Estatales	13-15 agosto	40
	Nicaragua	Curso Técnicas de Programación	15-19 agosto	17
	Panamá	Seminario Taller Elaboración y Evaluación de Proyectos Agrícolas	18-28 julio	15
	Perú	Curso sobre Asesoramiento para la Toma de Decisiones en el Sector Público Agropecuario	17-28 octubre	33
	República Dominicana	IX Reunión Comité Técnico de CORECA	8-12 marzo	
		Seminario sobre Organización Institucional para el Desarrollo Agropecuario y Rural a Nivel Micro-Regional	3-6 agosto	62

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
IX	Santa Lucía	Seminario/Taller sobre la Planificación del Desarrollo Agropecuario	12-19 diciembre	20
	Venezuela	Curso de Inducción en Planificación y Programación Operativa	agosto 83	18
		Seminario Planificación Operativa	8 febrero	23
		Curso Planificación y Manejo de Proyectos	agosto 83	31
		Curso Planificación y Manejo de Proyectos	octubre 83	29

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
X INFORMACION PARA EL DESARROLLO AGRICOLA Y EL BIENESTAR RURAL				
	Argentina	Utilización de la Literatura Agrícola y Elaboración de Estrategias de Búsqueda	5-15 setiembre	21
		Indización con AGROVOC para los Sistemas AGRIS y CARIS	28 nov. - 20 dic.	22
	Brasil	4 Seminarios "O Papel da Informacao no Desenvolvimento Regional da Agricultura	11-13 mayo 13-15 julio 4-6 octubre 4-7 diciembre	145
	Colombia	Curso de Análisis de Información Agropecuaria	17-28 octubre	24
	Costa Rica	Uso de Sistemas de Información Agrícola	25 marzo	
	Paraguay	Curso sobre Comunicación Escrita	20 setiembre	17
	Perú	Curso de Capacitación e indización y construcción de Perfiles	24-28 octubre	12
		Curso sobre Administración y Mantenimiento del Paquete ISIS	10-18 octubre	10
	República Dominicana	Curso Comunicaciones y Redacción Técnica	25-26 julio	24

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
CEPI	Costa Rica	Seminario sobre Administración de Proyectos Rurales	10 ene. - 4 feb.	25
		Curso de Preparación y Evaluación de Proyectos Agrícolas	2 mayo - 24 jun.	27
		Curso de Preparación y Evaluación de Proyectos Agrícolas	18 jun. - 14 oct.	24
	Ecuador	Curso de Preparación y Evaluación de Proyectos Agrícolas	25 feb. - 22 mayo	20
	Haití	Curso de Preparación y Evaluación de Proyectos	18 jul. - 14 oct.	20
	Nicaragua	Curso de Preparación de Proyectos	12-30 setiembre	25

PROGRAMA PROGRAM	PAIS COUNTRY	NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD NAME OF ACTIVITY	FECHA DATE	NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
INTER-INSTITUCIONAL				
	Brasil	Reuniao Diretores Escritorio IICA Paises Amazonicos	3-7 octubre	24
	Costa Rica	Tercera Reunión Ordinaria del Comité Ejecutivo del IICA	4-12 agosto	41
		Reunión de Directores del IICA	17-25 noviembre	45
		Reunión de Directores de los 10 Programas Hemisféricos del IICA	13-23 abril	15
	Jamaica	Segunda Parte Tercera Reunión Ordinaria del Comité Ejecutivo del IICA	12-21 octubre	35
		Segunda Reunión Ordinaria de la Junta Interamericana de Agricultura	24-28 octubre	96
		Mesa Redonda "Examen del Estado de la Agricultura y el Desarrollo Rural en América Latina y el Caribe"	28 octubre	9

The 1983 Annual Report is the responsibility of the Directorate of Public Information and Institutional Support, DIPAI, which oversaw the editing and production of this official document. The material in the report is based on information supplied by the Institute's managerial and operations departments.

Editorial production was carried out by:

Julio Escoto B., Head of CIDIA's Technical Communication Unit. Editorial support.

José Mario Vilches, Head of DIPAI's Public Information Unit. Editorial production.

Elizabeth M. Lewis, Head of DIPAI's Language Services Unit. English edition.

The text was composed on electronic word processing equipment under the charge of the secretarial team of DIPAI and other IICA units.

Cover design: Guillermo Marín, DIPAI.

Printing and lithography: VARITEC S. A.

Spanish: 1 500 copies

English: 800 copies

This book was printed in San Jose, Costa Rica, in October 1984.

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE

The Institute is an agency of the Inter-American system, specialized in agriculture. It was created by the Governments of the Americas for the purpose of encouraging, promoting and supporting the efforts of the Member States to attain agricultural development and well-being for their rural populations. Originally called the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, IICA was founded on October 7, 1942. It was reorganized and given its present name in a Convention that was opened to the signature of the American States on March 6, 1979 and went into effect in December, 1980.

IICA's member countries are: 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, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Observer countries: Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain.

The address of IICA Headquarters is: Apartado Postal 55 – 2200 Coronado, San Jose, Costa Rica; Cable: IICASANJOSE; Telex: 2144 IICA; Telephone: 29-02-32.

FECHA DE DEVOLUCION

8 ABR 1986			

ne Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture is a special-ed agency for agriculture in the inter-American sphere. It is active in the onomic, social and political context of the Member States.

ne Institute's purposes are to encourage, promote and support the efforts the Member States to achieve their agricultural development and rural ell-being.

ne Convention visualizes the following approach for achieving the Insti-te's purposes: promoting reinforcement of national institutions; formu-ting and implementing plans, programs, projects and activities to reflect e requirements of the governments of the Member States; establishing nd maintaining cooperative ties with the Organization of American States nd with governmental and non-governmental authorities pursuing goals milar to those of the Institute, and coordinating its efforts with them; nd serving as an organ of consultation, technical practice, and program nd project management in the agricultural sector, through agreements ith the OAS and with other national, inter-American and international encies and entities.

CA was founded in 1942; it has 29 Member States and 12 Permanent bserver countries.

IICA