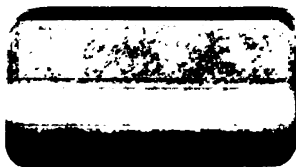




# **ANNUAL REPORT 1985**

## **SUMMARY**



**INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE**

**SUMMARIZED 1985 ANNUAL REPORT**



**Central Office**

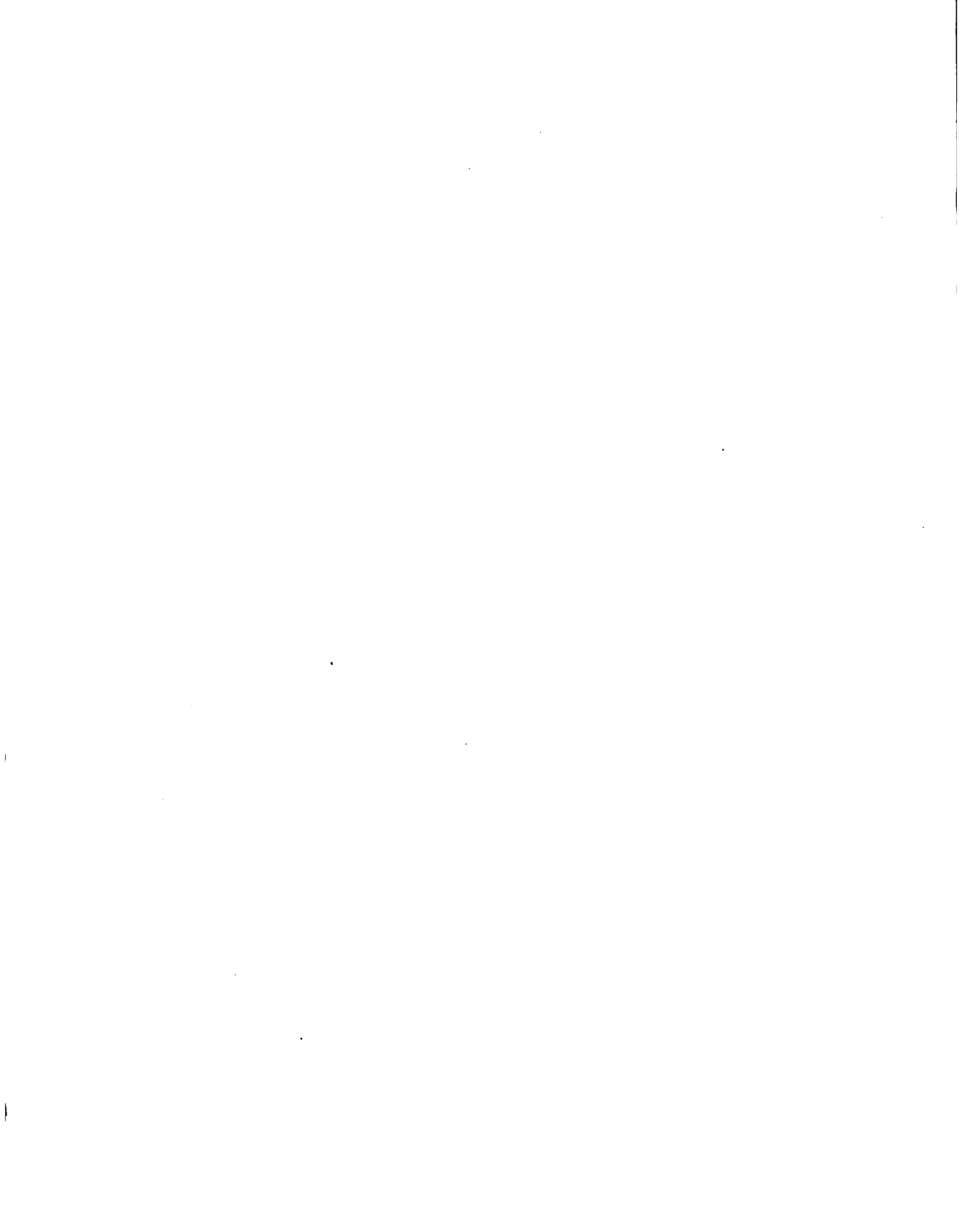
**San Jose, Costa Rica**

**June 1986**

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## INTRODUCTION

This is a summary of the Institute's 1985 Annual Report.

Chapter I describes the Institute and its organization. It outlines the origins, legal basis, structure and purposes of IICA and, in broad strokes, describes the operations of the Central Office of the General Directorate, the area directorates, the national offices, the specialized centers and the associated entities.

Chapter II summarizes IICA's technical cooperation services carried out under the programs, specialized centers and technical support services. Progress reports on the basic programs in the countries are given by geographic area (central, Caribbean, Andean and southern).

Chapter III synthesizes the international relations maintained by the Institute during the year.

The expanded version of the 1985 Annual Report is available to the governments of the Member States and to any organizations interested in the Institute's activities during the period.





**CHAPTER I**

**THE INSTITUTE AND ITS PURPOSES**



### Background, Juridical Basis, Structure and Goals

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) is the specialized agency for 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 ongoing 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 States 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 non-governmental 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.

IICA's governing body is the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, which is made up of the 29 Member States and meets every two years. The Executive Committee is another of IICA's governing bodies, made up of twelve Member States selected for two-year terms, on a rotating basis, as determined by the Board. The Executive Committee meets regularly once a year and is responsible, among other things, for preparing the meetings of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.

The General Directorate is the Institute's executive branch. The Director General is the legal representative of the Institute and is responsible for carrying out the mandates of the Board. The Institute is headquartered in San Jose, Costa Rica, and presently maintains offices in 29 countries in the hemisphere.

In 1985, IICA's structure included units that fell immediately under the General Directorate, and others that had different kinds of budgetary and contractual ties with IICA. These components were: the Central Office of the General Directorate (IICA headquarters), area offices, national offices, specialized centers, and associated entities.

## THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE

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

### a. The Office of the Director General

The Director General and the Deputy Director General were combined in a single office, which was supported by 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 Resources and Services, and the Internal Audit.

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

The main function of the Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations was to see that IICA's programs and projects were implemented and to coordinate all operations, regardless of source of funding. This office was delegated the authority to represent the Director General in decisions on Institute operations. The Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations had a geographically decentralized structure. Its components included the national offices and the area offices in the countries, and at headquarters in San Jose, the Investment Projects Center (CEPI) and the Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center (CIDIA), which provided direct services to the countries. This office also included 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 was responsible for IICA's technical work. It conducted the entire participatory process, including the identification of priority problems, the design, review and revision of the Institute's programs and projects, the allocation of budgetary resources among 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 was 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 maintained institutional relations with other countries and with international public and private groups and organizations that cooperated with IICA. It was also responsible for official information on the Institute, both internally and for the public.

## AREA OFFICES

The area offices, which answered to the Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations, were part of the Institute's decentralized geographic structure. They helped with the administrative, technical and operational performance of the Institute. They functioned through delegation of authority and responsibility, a flexible process of decision-making, and the assignment of a high percentage of personnel to the field to work in each area and among areas.

The area offices, as per the 1983-1987 Medium Term Plan, were:

- 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.

## NATIONAL OFFICES

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

- a. Conditions in the country and its agriculture.
- b. Projects and activities agreed upon 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 were to:

- a. Administer the human, physical and financial resources for the offices' different projects and activities.
- b. Supervise, coordinate and support the different projects and activities performed in the countries or related to them.
- c. Represent the Director General in the countries.
- d. Provide administrative support to program directors headquartered in the countries.
- e. Obtain, assess and release information on the most significant problems of agricultural development and rural well-being in the countries, and on office activities.
- f. Provide technical expertise in their fields of specialization.

## **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 recommendations 1, 2 and 19 of the Eighth Inter-American Conference on Agriculture.

CEPI's general objective is to advise, gauge, study, prepare and cooperate with the member countries and with the Institute, in identifying and formulating projects funded with external and quota resources.

CATIE has 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 1983-1987 Medium-Term Plan, these centers provided support and technical reinforcement to the programs in matters related to their fields of competence.

## **ASSOCIATED ENTITIES**

In addition to these programs and centers, IICA operated through agreements and contracts signed with other entities in areas of mutual technical or scientific concern.

**II. TECHNICAL COOPERATION SERVICES**





The Institute's technical cooperation actions took place in the framework of the ten programs defined in the 1983-1987 Medium Term Plan.

#### PROGRAM I. FORMAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The activities of this program met three basic needs: technical training, upgrading of human resources for the implementation of development projects, and institutional strengthening of centers for formal agricultural education.

Area 1 - Central. The program in Honduras carried out a technical support project to formulate and implement the development of the National Agricultural School of the Secretariat for Natural Resources. Guidelines were prepared in El Salvador for the National Training Program, to be implemented by the National Agricultural Training Center. The project in Costa Rica for integrated planning of agricultural school farms was completed. Finally, the Eighth Conference of the Latin American Association of Higher Agricultural Education was sponsored in Mexico.

Area 2 - Caribbean. The project for human resources training in Haiti carried out technical cooperation actions with the school of veterinary medicine and with agricultural training centers.

Area 3 - Andean. The program in Bolivia worked to strengthen the curriculum of the schools of agricultural sciences in the universities of Potosi, Cochabamba and Beni. The National Agricultural Training Program in Colombia trained agricultural sector officials, while in Peru, progress was made on supporting advanced agricultural education. Cooperation in education was expanded with the signing of a general technical cooperation agreement between the La Molina National Agrarian University and IICA. Support continued in Venezuela for the National Agronomy Department of the Central University, and cooperation was given to the University of Maracay in establishing a course on extension and technical assistance at the graduate level.

Area 4 - Southern. Educational activities in Chile concentrated on implementing a model for developing closer ties between the school and the community, through the agricultural technical schools. Special emphasis was given to courses on the use of agricultural machinery.. The program was active in Brazil to promote an exchange between local technicians and those of other Latin American countries, in the framework of cooperation on rural education projects with the Secretariat of Education for the state of Pernambuco. A cooperation project began with the Ministry of Education to redefine and implement new policies for formal and nonformal education for rural areas, with special attention to rural education.

PROGRAM II. SUPPORT OF NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE GENERATION AND TRANSFER OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY

Area 1 - Central. Cooperation services actions focused on two high priority areas: a) training of human resources in Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic; and b) animal production systems, with emphasis on dairy production in Guatemala, Costa Rica and Panama.

Area 2 - Caribbean. Program work in the Caribbean concentrated on supporting national institutions through field work. Nontraditional crops were the focus of attention in Barbados, work was done with planning farm management and perennial crops in Grenada, and integrated cropping systems were studied in Jamaica. Support was provided to the center for coconut and African oil palm research in Suriname, with special attention to plant pathology and entomology.

Area 3 - Andean. Support actions took place in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela for the generation and improvement of operating systems in research institutions. Emphasis was placed on the preparation of methodological guidelines for project identification, formulation, follow-up and supervision. A second area of high priority was support for research and technology transfer for farming systems, as in the case of sugar cane in Colombia and Andean crops in Peru. Finally, support was provided for dairy herd production and pastures in Bolivia and in the tropical region of Ecuador.

Area 4 - Southern. Particular importance has been attached to the high impact, positive results of the support project to strengthen agricultural research in Brazil, where the program worked with EMBRAPA to hire consultants and provide technical and administrative management in various technical fields. The PROCISUR project was also important. It entered its second phase, after successful completion of tasks for exchange of germplasm, documentation and professional experimentation in such specific product lines as summer cereals, winter cereals, oilseed crops, dairy cattle and beef cattle. The participating countries were Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. Support was also provided for physical and biological research and control of Witches' Broom disease affecting the cacao crop in Brazil, for defining and developing systems of agricultural production and horticultural diversification in Uruguay, and for the creation of an institute for technology generation and transfer in the same country.

PROGRAM III. CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES

Area 1 - Central. This program undertook activities in agroclimatic zoning, especially in Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Special efforts were made in Costa Rica to support the Executive Secretariat for Agricultural Sectoral Planning in producing zoning maps for specific crops. Major progress was made in Nicaragua for surveying and compiling available agroclimatic information in order to create a data base that would be useful in preparing agroclimatic zoning maps for selected crops. The multinational agroclimatic zoning project for Latin America and the Caribbean focused on parameters for coffee zoning in

Central America. In cooperation with ORSTOM and the French Cooperation Agency, the First Agroclimatology Meeting for Central America, Panama and Haiti was held. Forestry received special attention in Panama, where the program helped prepare a forest draft bill and draw up a proposal for the creation of a Renewable Natural Resources Institute. Special priority was attached to the field of water resources, especially in the Dominican Republic, where projects took place for the administration and operation of watersheds and a study of farming systems as a basis for watershed conservation systems.

Area 2 - Caribbean. The Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development of Haiti received support in devising the management and conservation of irrigation systems as a part of the Artibonite Valley development plan.

Area 3 - Andean. Irrigation work continued in Bolivia and Venezuela, with special emphasis on training national technicians.

Area 4 - Southern. Irrigation activities in Brazil focused on a project to support various organizations in the definition, preparation and implementation of plans, projects and programs for irrigation and on operating and maintaining irrigation districts. Support continued in Uruguay in the area of land and water conservation and management in pursuit of conservation oriented production systems and the preparation of a technological package for the Tacuarembó development project. Work in the IICA-Tropics multinational project was oriented primarily toward reformulating the project on the basis of surveys conducted at the country level in late 1984.

#### PROGRAM IV ANIMAL HEALTH

The Animal Health Program continued to provide support and technical cooperation, especially through multinational projects headquartered in Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guyana, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay, and a national project in Brazil. Specific projects were undertaken with external funding in Argentina, Brazil, Guatemala, Haiti, Paraguay the United States of America and Venezuela. In this framework, certain tasks have been singled out as holding high priority. They include reinforcing diagnostic laboratories, strengthening inspection and quarantine systems for importing animals and by-products, establishing emergency systems for fighting exotic diseases, and the control and eradication of ectoparasites and diseases of high economic impact affecting livestock production in the countries.

Area 1 - Central. The preparation of specific projects was used as a working mechanism. Examples include eradication of swine cholera in Central America, technological exchange in animal health and production for Mexico, Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic, and strengthening diagnosis in Mexico. In other countries, such as Guatemala and Honduras, projects continued for administration, epidemiology, biostatistics, laboratories, bovine rabies control, and livestock development.

Area 2 - Caribbean. Action focused on epimiological surveillance for swine repopulation in Haiti, tick eradication in Dominica and Saint Lucia, studies on the Blue Tongue virus and its carriers in Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados, strengthening veterinary services in Grenada, and dairy development and herd health in Guyana.

Area 3 - Andean. Action focused on dairy development and herd health in Bolivia, strengthening diagnostic laboratories in Ecuador and Venezuela, and supporting programs for the eradication of brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, paralytic bovine rabies and encephalitis in Peru, Colombia and Venezuela.

Area 4 - Southern. Work was done with tick and botfly control and the implementation of an emergency system for eradication of exotic diseases in Brazil, with the development of a goat program and support for dairy production and animal health programs in Argentina, and reinforcing the classic swine fever, infectious horse anemia, brucellosis and bovine tuberculosis programs in Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

#### PROGRAM V PLANT PROTECTION

Area 1 - Central. Courses were held in El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, and training provided on proper pesticide use. Support was given in Guatemala to help the Guatemalan Association for Integrated Pest Management hold the Third Pesticide Congress. An ad-hoc committee was set up in Honduras to prepare a base document for legislation on pesticide registration, preparation, transportation, sale and use.

Area 2 - Caribbean. Training was the main component of national projects, and focused particularly on extension agents from the ministries of agriculture and on grower associations. In Dominica, Grenada and Saint Lucia, seminars and courses were held on plant protection, quarantine procedures, identification and control of pests and diseases in fruit trees, and proper pesticide management.

Area 3 - Andean. A proposal was made for Bolivia to restructure the Department of Plant Health of the Ministry of Campesino and Agricultural Affairs. A study was held in Colombia on evaluation of post-harvest losses in crops and vegetables. Epidemiological maps were prepared. Methods were designed for evaluating disease damage in rice crops, and parameters were set for measuring insect damage in stored grains.

A proposal was developed in Ecuador for reorganizing the Plant Protection Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

Goals were met in Peru under the following projects, studies of biological control in amyloseous corn in Callejon de Hualas, Huaraz, epidemiological study of coffee rust in high altitude zones of Tingo Maria-Huanuco, survey and identification of pests in Vilcanota Valley, and evaluation of economic damage caused by major pests of Andean crops in Cuzco.

The program supported the offices of Ecuador and Venezuela by participating in the preparation of national plans for crop development and diversification in coffee producing areas, and rural development. The objective was to identify production alternatives to coffee, in response to the outbreak of rust.

Area 4 - Southern. Continued support in Chile helped strengthen the efforts of the Plant Protection Education Committee of the Agricultural Protection Division. Of special note under the heading of technical cooperation in this area were efforts made during the national emergency caused by the pine shoot moth outbreak. Plant protection cooperation was intensified between Chile and Peru to eradicate the Mediterranean fruit fly from the border zones, and additional agreements were signed by IICA with national institutions in Peru and Chile, to facilitate the timely provision of sterile insects from Peru, to be released in Chilean territory.

#### PROGRAM VI STIMULUS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTION

Area 1 - Central. A Livestock Research Operating Plan was completed in Honduras, and professionals were trained in livestock research methods and implementation. Action continued in Mexico to help improve tropical milk production, both in selecting breed animals (cows and bullocks) and in freezing semen. A project in the Dominican Republic emphasized the generation and testing of technology models for swine production and for goat raising on the family farm. Farmers were trained in using a small-scale swine production model.

Area 2 - Caribbean. The swine repopulation project in Haiti made major progress in distributing animals and establishing swine breeding centers under the care of small-scale farmers. Progress was made with milk production in Guyana and Suriname. In addition, successful work took place in Guyana to support cassava and vegetable production and to prepare a project for setting up a demonstration unit for the propagation of fruit trees.

#### PROGRAM VII AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND AGROINDUSTRY

Area 1 - Central. Institutional support was provided and mechanisms were developed for promoting agricultural exports in Honduras, and food policies were studied and analyzed for these exports. Furthermore, a national system was designed for technological, scientific and commercial information for launching a network of information systems on production and export. Support was provided in Mexico for formulating and carrying out agricultural marketing policies through the development of methods to train farmers from storage centers and formulate programs to support and promote agricultural and forest exports. The program worked in Nicaragua to establish an information system for food marketing so that marketing policies and strategies could be designed on a sound technical basis and positive results would be obtained with follow-up and testing of production forecasts. Support was provided in Panama for technical evaluation of silo facilities and the establishment of fixed rates for

grain drying and storage. A project in the Dominican Republic promoted the consolidation of marketing services through the formulation of marketing projects and strengthening extension and planning.

Area 2 - Caribbean. Emphasis was placed on work in Barbados to identify production and export projects for sale in the United States of America, through the Caribbean Basin Initiative. Action in Saint Lucia, Grenada and Saint Vincent focused on marketing agricultural products for domestic and external consumption. Problem areas were identified, and products with export potential were targeted, especially tropical fruits. Support was provided for marketing projects in Guyana, through diagnosis and preparation of proposals for training in marketing.

Area 3 - Andean. The DRI-PAN program in Colombia provided a framework for assisting with diagnostic studies on food consumption and distribution and on the market structure. The program also supported agroindustry training and supported the farmer agroindustry program and the country's diversification plan. Work took place in Venezuela with methods for data collection, classification of users, operational planning and staff training.

Area 4 - Southern. The program in Chile concentrated on training national technicians, identifying and implementing cooperative marketing strategies, establishing information systems for domestic and foreign marketing of agricultural products, the creation of a training unit, and the promotion of cooperatives. Technical assistance was provided in Paraguay to formulate a national agricultural marketing plan, structure marketing institutions, develop an information system on agricultural markets, support agricultural export programs, and formulate marketing strategies for small-scale farmers. A Coordinating Committee was set up for the Agricultural Marketing Plan. The program in Uruguay participated in designing agricultural marketing subsystems and developing production and marketing projects for farmer associations.

#### PROGRAM VIII INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Area 1 - Central. Work in Costa Rica supported the program of student and youth cooperatives. An organizational and functional proposal was developed for the program, and the process of institutionalization was established through the adoption of methods, techniques and procedures. Training was begun for members of youth cooperatives. The Association of Youth and Rural Women in Honduras was created with IICA assistance. Work in Guatemala supported technical, organizational and production training for the public agricultural sector and members of campesino organizations. Technicians were trained in the formulation of projects and diagnostic studies, laboratory directors were trained, and farmer teams learned to develop production plans. Cooperation was provided in Panama with the organization of a seminar on credit programs for rural youth, and support was given to PRACA activities. Support work in the Dominican Republic focused on business and associative organization for farmer groups and on identifying settlements for agrarian reform.

Area 2 - Caribbean. The development of small rural businesses was promoted in Jamaica, with an emphasis on training of trainers and on publishing training texts.

Area 3 - Andean. The government of Bolivia received support in preparing and applying a model for agricultural development and subsequently, for rural development, through a process of direct, effective participation of beneficiaries. Community development and integrated rural development projects were supported in Ecuador, with activities involving infrastructure, land tenure, high profit crops and marketing. The program for agricultural development in Venezuela received support in high priority areas. At the request of the government, emphasis was placed on a plan for development and crop diversification in coffee growing regions. So far, seven development and diversification plans have been completed for the seven states involved in the national program.

Area 4 - Southern. Program cooperation in Argentina has been centered in the province of La Rioja and the north-central region of Entre Rios. Support for regional agricultural development in La Rioja was oriented toward institutional strengthening of the Secretariat of State for Agriculture and its relations with other institutions, provincial and regional level work and zonal and area work, and coordination with other projects. Actions in Entre Rios focused on improving local abilities to design and carry out activities and projects for regional agricultural development. Action in Brazil took place through the project on Rural Women and Families and helped strengthen technical skills in pertinent agricultural sector agencies. The Agricultural Credit Office in Paraguay was strengthened, as was the process of identifying, designing and carrying out projects with external funding. Support for regional agricultural development in Uruguay included strengthening the technical department of the Municipal Office of Tacuarembó. A participatory diagnosis in the Ombu zone was held to initiate concrete activities in support of farmer organization and agricultural production.

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

This program supported the development of lasting, self-sustained national capabilities for policy analysis and implementation. An area of high priority has been to increase managerial effectiveness in the institutions or units directly responsible for taking action in specific regions. Efforts concentrated on Bolivia, to support integrated agricultural development projects in the context of development organizations in Beni, Cochabamba and Potosi; on Brazil, to support the implementation of integrated rural development programs in the state of Bahia; on Colombia, in support of program management to increase agricultural productivity; on Guatemala, to support the operation of the Regional Agricultural Development Council for Region VI, Jutiapa; and on the Dominican Republic, to support project management for small-scale producers. Work also took place with hemisphere-wide multinational project called Planning and Management for Agricultural Development (PROPLAN). Efforts were made to strengthen planning units or the equivalent, in performing analysis and providing on-going advisory services to decision makers. This was the

area of concentration of projects in Barbados, to support the Agricultural Planning Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs, especially to develop fruit tree production; in Mexico, to support the Undersecretariat of Planning for planning programs and subprograms in the states; in Saint Lucia, to support the design of mechanisms for agricultural planning, with an emphasis on the operations of the Plant Propagation Unit; in Suriname, to support the Sectoral Office for Planning of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; in Nicaragua, to support the General Office of the Economy, in the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform, in the design and evaluation of short-term agricultural policies; and in Panama, to support the National Sectoral Planning Office of the Ministry of Agricultural Development, in the framework of the investment program of the sector.

Projects in the Caribbean were reviewed during the year and combined into a single multinational project headquartered in Barbados. The country components of this multinational project operate in Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Suriname. Saint Lucia was the site of a Caribbean dialogue on project follow-up systems and actions of the agricultural sector. A seminar on farm planning for extension agents was organized and held in Grenada. Researchers in Guyana received training in project identification and preparation. The project in Trinidad and Tobago assisted in preparing the terms of reference for a marketing project.

#### PROGRAM X      INFORMATION FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL WELL-BEING

Program X emphasized agricultural research needs and the academic community through its work in documental and bibliographic information. It also encouraged projects for statistical information on the agricultural sector, for decision making and project formulation. At the same time, the Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center (CIDIA) turned its attention to helping establish national systems for documental agricultural information, to facilitate the collection of data and dissemination in the countries. One of the major activities was the cooperative project formalized between IICA and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) to introduce the use of the AGRINTER and AGRIS data bases and disseminate them throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. The following subject areas were given high priority and are considered to be of major impact: the organization and development of integrated documentation and bibliographic services to facilitate decision making by end users, in coordination with CIDIA, and by intermediate users (national and regional organizations); concentration on improving available infrastructure (such as AGRINTER) to expand the coverage and scope of services; the organization and development of integrated information services and quantitative analysis, to facilitate decision making by institutional users, in coordination with CIDIA at the national and regional levels; the creation of appropriate systems and infrastructure; and the creation and development of specialized centers for the processing and analysis of statistical and numerical data.



**SPECIALIZED CENTERS**

IICA's specific program activities were enhanced with the work of the specialized centers; the Investment Projects Center (CEPI), the Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center (CIDIA), and the Tropical Agriculture Research and Training Center (CATIE).

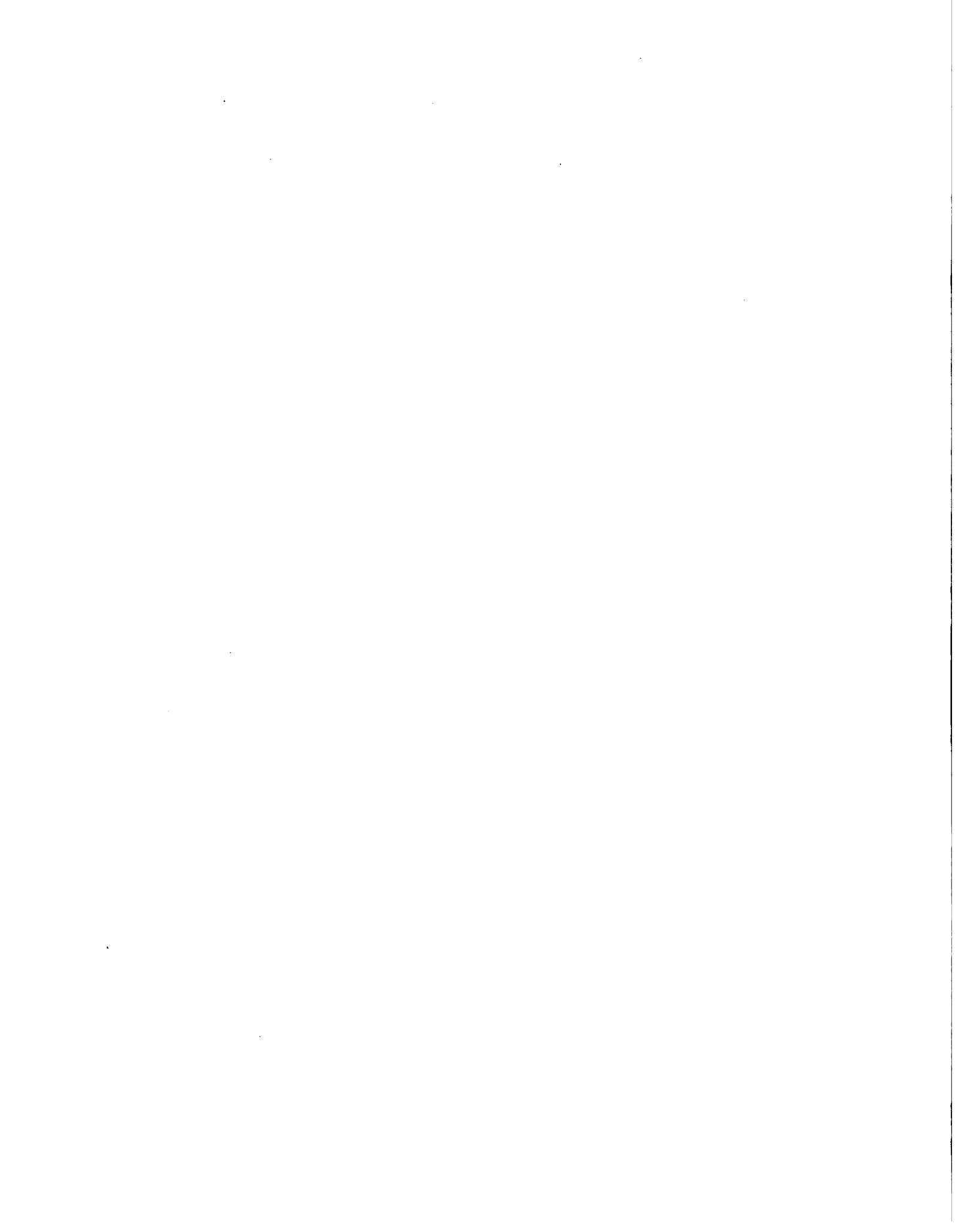
CEPI: National officials were trained in project methodology design in Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela.

CIDIA: The project on documental information systems and services for Latin America and the Caribbean supported national centers for agricultural information in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Orton and Venezuela libraries continued to enrich their bibliographic collections. The hemispheric numerical information project continued to develop capabilities for the generation, management and analysis of data on the agricultural sector in Latin America and the Caribbean.

CATIE: During 1985, CATIE worked to define future lines of action and put forth specific training and research programs for crop production. CATIE has completed the design of research methodologies for farm-level production or cropping systems. Special emphasis was placed on the evaluation and systematization of results and experiences with crop systems.



**CHAPTER III**  
**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**



This chapter summarizes activities to conduct cooperative or complementary relations with IICA's governing bodies, the governments of the Member States and their institutions; the organizations and agencies of the Inter-American System; regional and subregional organizations; organizations and agencies of the United Nations system; the governments and institutions of the Permanent Observers; and other international public service institutions. It also describes the activities of IICA's representatives in the United States of America and Canada.

In order to facilitate these relations, IICA sat as an observer to the governing bodies of agencies of the inter-American and United Nations systems. It sponsored and organized international gatherings and meetings to promote agriculture and rural development. In addition, it maintained direct contact and conducted special missions with heads of governments and national or international institutions interested in IICA's work.

## IICA'S GOVERNING BODIES

### Executive Committee

The Fifth Regular Meeting of IICA's Executive Committee took place from July 29 through August 2, 1985 at IICA headquarters. Its purpose was to serve as a preparatory meeting for the Third Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA).

### Inter-American Board of Agriculture

The Third Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA) took place in Montevideo, Uruguay from October 21 to 25, 1985. Dr. Martín E. Pifneiro, nominated by the Government of Argentina to the position of Director General of IICA for the 1986-1990 term, was elected by acclamation.

This meeting of the Institute's highest governing body approved the Staff Rules, Standards for Personnel Classification, and the System for the Determination of Remuneration for IICA Personnel; it also approved the Institute's Financial Rules.

The Board approved the proposed Program-Budget for 1986-1987, with quota funding from the Member States totalling US\$ 20,289,082 each year. This Program-Budget called for no increase in quota commitments by the countries.

The Board agreed to create a special Simon Bolivar Agricultural Development Fund, similar to the Simon Bolivar Fund. The purpose of this fund is to support the implementation of specific projects that will help speed agricultural development and rural well-being in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. It will be made up of voluntary contributions from the Member States, IICA's observer countries, and other sources.

The present Medium-Term Plan contains standards and describes a framework to guide IICA's activities. It completes its term in 1987, and the Board agreed to evaluate the plan in light of the changing needs of the member countries. The result of this evaluation will be used in formulating a new 1988-1991 Medium-Term Plan and setting new strategies for the 1990's. The Board decided to call a special meeting to be held in Mexico in 1986 to study and approve the new plan.

#### **AGENCIES OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM**

##### Organization of American States (OAS)

The IICA Representative in the United States of America regularly attended the sessions of the Permanent Council as an observer. Many of the items discussed by the Council were pertinent to IICA, including personnel matters, regional development programs, the Administrative Tribunal, the pension fund, etc.

The Institute was present in the Fourteenth Special Session and the Fifteenth Regular Session of the General Assembly, held in Cartagena de India, Colombia in December, 1985.

##### Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW)

The Regional Seminar to Evaluate the Decade for Women, 1976-1985, was held by the ICAW, in cooperation with IICA, in Argentina in 1984.

##### Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

Cooperation with this agency continued to focus on animal health, especially in a technical cooperation project in Brazil. Relations with PAHO were intensified through the Pan American Center for Human Ecology and Health, with which IICA is carrying out a joint study on pesticides in Mexico.

##### Inter-American Indian Institute (IAII)

IICA cooperated with the Inter-American Indian Institute and the Regional Center for Basic Education to make a presentation on marketing in a course on rural development in indigenous zones, held in Mexico. IICA also participated in the Ninth Inter-American Indian Congress held in Santa Fe, New Mexico, USA in November, 1985.

##### Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

During 1985, contacts were maintained with IDB officials in Washington and in its regional offices, to coordinate inter-American technical and financial cooperation for the benefit of agricultural development in the member countries and to identify new opportunities for cooperation.

IICA participated with the IDB in the following activities:

- a. In April of 1985, the second phase of the Technical Cooperation Agreement between IDB and IICA was signed, thus continuing the technical cooperation program for preparing investment projects in the agricultural sector of IICA's member countries. This new agreement calls for an IDB contribution of US\$ 1,500,000 and an IICA contribution of US\$ 189,800, to be made through the Investment Projects Center.
- b. The Institute continued to administer the Cooperative Program for Agricultural Research in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR), with IDB funding, and supported the implementation phase of the project.
- c. An agreement was signed with the IDB on technical cooperation for holding a seminar to evaluate the repercussions of credit programs for rural youth. This seminar took place in Panama in August, 1985.
- d. The Executive Board of the IDB gave preliminary approval to the plan of operation of the Cooperative Program for Agricultural Development in the Andean Subregion (PROCIANDINO), to be carried out by the Institute, and made a contribution of US\$ 2,300,000. The Third Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture of IICA, held in October 1985, adopted Resolution No. 67, granting authorization to continue negotiations with the IDB and with the program's beneficiary countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela), and legal instruments were signed as required for implementing the project.
- e. The Board authorized the Director General of IICA to approach the IDB and negotiate any support needed for obtaining a partial funding of the Cooperative Program for Agricultural Research in the Central Subregion.
- f. The possibility is under study of signing a general agreement between the IDB and IICA to establish criteria and managerial operating procedures for the two organizations.

#### REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

##### Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE)

In 1985, OLADE and IICA worked together in the field of agroenergy, with particular attention to the Institute's multinational agroenergy project.

##### Latin American Integration Association (ALADI)

The basic agreement for cooperation signed by ALADI and IICA provided a framework for a number of actions in 1985, which took place at ALADI headquarters in Uruguay through IICA's Agricultural Marketing Program, for the negotiation of a pilot project for agricultural export promotion.

Latin American Economic System (SELA)

IICA continued its cooperative relations with the SELA Action Committee for Regional Food Security (CASAR), through projects and activities carried out by the Institute in this field. During the Third Regular Meeting of the IABA, the president of CASAR proposed signing an agreement with IICA for the promotion of inter-American trade of basic foodstuffs. The document is now being negotiated for signature by the two organizations.

Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE)

IICA attended the general assembly of ALIDE, held in Cartagena, Colombia in May of 1985, and presented a paper on agricultural credit.

International Regional Organization of Plant Protection and Animal Health Care (OIRSA)

In 1985, IICA's Plant Protection Program cooperated with the project on alternatives to the use of EDB in tropical fruits (mango and papaya). OIRSA also received support in the meeting of the Regional Technical Committee on Plant Protection in the Central Area, held in November in Guatemala.

The Institute completed negotiations with OIRSA on a cooperative agreement to join efforts for assisting Mexico, Central America and Panama in solving animal health and plant protection problems.

Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC)

IICA supported JUNAC in preparing two case studies in Bolivia and Peru, using IICA methodologies. IICA's approach was used for developing a diagnostic study on food security, a project profile in Bolivia and a progress report on conceptualization of food problems and policies in Peru.

Amazon Cooperation Treaty (TCA)

IICA submitted to the countries a proposal to revitalize the IICA-TROPICOS Project and examine its relationship with the Amazon Cooperation Treaty. It was approved as a frame of reference for the final document.

Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

A general cooperation agreement was signed between CARICOM and IICA during the Third Regular Meeting of the IABA. Its purpose is to help strengthen the national institutions and organizations of the agricultural sector in the countries of the Caribbean Community, to speed the improvement of agriculture and rural development.

Development Fund for the La Plata Watershed (FONPLATA)

A general agreement for technical cooperation was signed by FONPLATA and IICA. Its purpose is to make an effective contribution toward intensifying



the improvement of agriculture and rural development through the identification and implementation of projects of interest to the region.

#### Central American Bank of Integration (BCI)

A meeting was held at BCI headquarters, to draft the terms of a general cooperation agreement between the BCI and IICA.

#### **AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM**

##### World Bank (IBRD)

- a. Amendment number 2 of Attachment I of the agreement between the World Bank Economic Development Institute (EDI) and IICA was signed in July. It provides for a cooperative training program for the agricultural sector in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- b. Attachment III was signed with the EDI in August, for joint sponsorship of the symposium "The Agricultural Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean and the International Financial Crisis," which took place in Montevideo, Uruguay during the Third Regular Meeting of the IABA.

##### United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

An ad-hoc group was established in 1985 by IICA and FAO to carry out plant protection activities and strengthen cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The second meeting on cotton bollweevil was held with FAO in Foz de Iguazu, Brazil, to discuss quarantine and pest prevention measures for Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay.

##### United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The technical assistance project for preparation and training in agricultural and rural development projects was completed in August of 1985 in Central America and Panama. Known as RUTA, the project was carried out by the World Bank with funding from UNDP and support from IFAD and IICA.

##### International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

IFAD took part in the RUTA project until it was completed in August of 1985.

##### Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Work focused on planning, with discussions and information exchange in the PROCADES group as a part of the ECLAC/FAO group. IICA attended the Eighteenth Session of the ECLAC Plenary Committee, held in August in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The purpose of the meeting was to analyze options available to Latin America and the Caribbean for dealing with the consequences of the present crisis, and to examine long term economic and social development policies.

**OTHER INSTITUTIONS****International Center for Corn and Wheat Improvement (CIMMYT)**

A specific agreement was signed with CIMMYT to carry out joint actions for agricultural research in Brazil.

**International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)**

A meeting was held in IICA's Central Office, during which a general agreement was signed with CIAT for joint actions to be carried out in Latin America and the Caribbean for agricultural development and rural well-being. The agreement has a three-year term and replaces an earlier agreement signed in 1975. It will include projects for agricultural information and documentation, technology transfer, and training for agricultural research.

**International Council for Agroforestry Research (ICRAF)**

IICA cooperated with ICRAF in holding an international course on agroforestry research in Yurimaguas, Peru in June 1985.

**International Potato Center (CIP)**

A letter of understanding with CIP provided a framework for continued support of a researcher working with the National Agricultural Research Fund (FONAIAP) of Venezuela in potato seed production.

**INTER-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

The Institute provided technical assistance and administrative support to seven inter-American scientific associations in the field of agriculture and rural development. These are: the Latin American Agricultural Sciences Association (ALCA), the Latin American Animal Production Association (ALPA), the Latin American Association for Higher Agricultural Education (ALEAS), the Inter-American Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (AIBDA), the Caribbean Food Crops Society (CFCS), the American Society for Horticultural Science, Tropical Region (ASHC-TR), and the Latin American Rural Sociology Association (ALASRU).

**GOVERNMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS OF OBSERVER COUNTRIES**

Spain: IICA continued to receive support from Spain, which financed ten young specialists to work in IICA projects for CORECA, PROPLAN and CIDIA in Honduras, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Colombia, Paraguay and Argentina.

France: French cooperation in 1985 continued to take place in the following Institute activities: program for agroclimatic zoning in Latin America and the Caribbean, under the cooperation agreement between IICA and the French Office of Overseas Scientific and Technical Research (ORSTOM); the Regional Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Production (PROMECAFE), in the framework of a cooperation agreement between IICA and the Institute for Coffee and Cacao Research (IICC) of the Center for International Cooperation in Agricultural Research for Development; the contribution of human, financial and training resources for the Program to Strengthen Managerial Skills of Associative Agricultural Production Enterprises (FORGE), by the European Economic Community (EEC).

The Netherlands: The final phase of the GOBOL/IICA/PRACA Project is taking place in Nicaragua, with the project for genetic improvement of basic grains.

Discussions began with Radio Neederlands, the Ministry of Cooperation of the Netherlands and IICA to establish a center at IICA headquarters in Costa Rica for the production of audiovisual materials and training courses for communicators.

Portugal: Addendum number 1 to the contract between IICA and the Institute for Tropical Scientific Research (IICT) was signed in May, through the Centro de Investigaçao das Ferrugens do Cafeeiro (CIFC) in Oeiras.

#### European Economic Community (EEC)

The EEC evaluated the FORGE project in 1985, and this evaluation will determine whether or not the project is to be continued or new projects established following its conclusion in 1986.

#### **ACTIVITIES BY THE IICA REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

IICA adopted a policy to join forces with organizations in the United States of America and other organizations headquartered in Washington, D.C. In this context, working meetings were held with the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the OAS, the General Secretariat of the OAS, the Office of International Cooperation and Development (OICD) of the Department of Agriculture, the Inter-American Development Bank, and other technical, financial and diplomatic entities.

#### **ACTIVITIES BY THE IICA REPRESENTATIVE IN CANADA**

During this second year of IICA office operations in Canada, activities in the area of communication were increased substantially.

Relations were expanded with the Ministries of External Affairs and Agriculture, the Public Service Commission, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and non-governmental agencies and institutions. These include the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the Canadian Cooperative Development Foundation, and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.



