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IICA



REPORT OF THE FIFTH
REGULAR MEETING OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN BOARD
OF AGRICULTURE

San Jose, Costa Rica

9 - 12 October 1989

WHAT IS IICA?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture wishes to express its deep thanks to the Government and people of Costa Rica, through the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, José María Figueres Olsen, other government officials of the agricultural sector, and authorities of the city of San Jose, whose able participation helped ensure the success of the Fifth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA).

In addition, IICA would like to take this opportunity to thank the Government of Canada, and the excellent team of French translators and interpreters, for their fourth year of continued support to the meetings of the IABA and the Executive Committee.

CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL	1
MINUTES OF THE FIFTH REGULAR MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE	13
Preparatory Session	15
First Plenary Session	16
Inaugural Session	18
Second Plenary Session	21
Third Plenary Session	31
Fourth Plenary Session	45
Fifth Plenary Session	61
Closing Session.....	76
RESOLUTIONS	
Resolution No. 153: General Power of Attorney to the Director General	87
Resolution No. 154: Approval and Implementation of the PLANLAC.....	89
Resolution No. 155: Information and Support of the OAS for the PLANLAC	96
Resolution No. 156: Inclusion of the Problem of Coca and Other Psychotropic Plants	98
Resolution No. 157: Institutional Cooperation between the FAO Plan of Action and the PLANLAC.....	100

Resolution No. 158	The Importance of Education in Agricultural Reactivation.....	102
Resolution No. 159	Importance of the Role of Women and Youth in Rural Development and the PLANLAC	104
Resolution No. 160:	Financial Statements of the Institute	106
Resolution No. 161:	1987 and 1988 Annual Reports	108
Resolution No. 162:	Quota Scale	109
Resolution No. 163:	1990 - 1991 Program Budget	112
Resolution No. 164:	Agreements, Contracts, Letters of Understanding and Others	117
Resolution No. 165:	Remuneration of the Director General for the 1990-1991 Biennium and Request for a Study of the Remuneration of the International Professional Personnel	130
Resolution No. 166:	Designation of External Auditors for the 1990-1991 Biennium	132
Resolution No. 167:	IICA Participation in the Funding of CARDI	133
Resolution No. 168:	Proposal to Update the 1987-1991 Medium Term Plan	135
Resolution No. 169:	Amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Regulations of the Institute to Reflect Current Practices for the Conduct of Meetings and to Codify Provisions Contained in Current Resolutions of the Institute's Governing Bodies	137

Resolution No. 170: Report on Compliance with the Resolutions of the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture	168
Resolution No. 171: Report on the Activities of CATIE During the 1988-1989 Biennium and Report of the External Auditors on CATIE's Financial Statements	169
Resolution No. 172: Amendment to Chapter Eighteen of the Charter of CATIE	171
Resolution No. 173: Election of the Representative of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture to the Council of Directors of CATIE	173
Resolution No. 174: Regulations for Conferring the Inter-American Awards in the Rural Sector	174
Resolution No. 175: Designation of Members of the Awards Committee	184
Resolution No. 176: Acceptance of Additional Candidates for the Inter-American Awards in the Rural Sector	186
Resolution No. 177: Inter-American Agricultural Medal for 1988 and 1989	187
Resolution No. 178: Inter-American Agricultural Award for Young Professionals for 1988 ...	188
Resolution No. 179: Inter-American Agricultural Development Award for 1988 and 1989	190
Resolution No. 180: Emeritus Status for Mr. Emilio Montero.....	191
Resolution No. 181: Emeritus Status for Mr. Fernando Suárez de Castro	192

Resolution No. 182: Extension of the IICA/RNIC Project .	193
Resolution No. 183: Emergency Natural Disaster Assistance	195
Resolution No. 184: Renaming of the Jamaica Room	197
Resolution No. 185: Holding of the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture	198
Resolution No. 186: Site and Date of the Sixth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture	200
 SIGNING OF THE REPORT	 203
 REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE	 207
 REPORT OF THE AWARDS COMMITTEE	 211
 REPORT OF THE IABA REPRESENTATIVE ON THE CATTLE COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS	 215
 REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NINTH REGULAR MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	 223
 MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE OAS	 229
 AGENDA	 233
 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	 239

LIST OF DOCUMENTS	277
MEETING STAFF	281
COMMUNIQUE OF SAN ISIDRO DE CORONADO	291
ADDRESSES OF THE INAUGURAL SESSION	
- Address Delivered by the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, Dr. Oscar Arias Sánchez	297
- Address Delivered by the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica, Mr. José María Figueres Olsen	301
- Address by Mr. Murray Cardiff, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture of Canada	305
- Address by Dr. Martín E. Piñeiro, Director General of IICA	308
ADDRESSES OF THE CLOSING SESSION	
- Address by Mr. David Demacque, Director of Agriculture Services of Saint Lucia	317
- Address by Mr. Pedro Bonino Gamendia, Minister of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries of Uruguay	320
- Address by Mr. José María Figueres, Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica	322
- Address by Dr. Martín E. Piñeiro, Director General of IICA	326

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF IICA

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

In 1985 in Montevideo, Uruguay, I was elected Director General of IICA for a four-year term, which will come to an end in a few short months. In this report I would like to provide an overview of the action taken during this period and subsequently go into greater detail to give a general picture of the state of the Institute, its major achievements and the challenges that lie ahead.

My term of office began with a very clear and precise mandate from the member countries to initiate a process of institutional adjustment that would, both organizationally and administratively, tailor the Institute to changes that had occurred in the agricultural sector in our countries. During the 1980s technological and economic changes of great significance have taken place at an extremely rapid pace, not only in Latin America and the Caribbean, but throughout the world. In light of these changes, the pressing need for institutional reforms of some depth had begun to emerge from the deliberations of the political bodies of the Institution.

The broad consensus existing among the member countries at the time of the Third Regular Meeting of the IABA, held in Montevideo, was embodied in a mandate to prepare the 1987-1991 Medium Term Plan (MTP), which would serve as a frame of reference for future IICA activities. A complex process of analysis and reflection that included the participation of a skilled group of outside experts and consultations with the member countries resulted in the formulation of a proposal that brought IICA activities into line with the changes that have occurred in agriculture, with the priorities of the member countries and with IICA's own institutional capacity.

The 1987-1991 Medium Term Plan was approved by the Ministers of Agriculture at the Special Meeting of the IABA held in Mexico in 1986. The task of developing a Medium Term Plan was a first collective attempt to contemplate the new role the agricultural sector must play under conditions of economic crisis on the continent and of radical changes in the international economy. The purpose of this reflection was to define IICA's role more precisely and design a form of organization by which IICA could best contribute to the development of the member countries.

On the basis of this analysis and of certain common viewpoints concerning the problems of our countries in general and of the agricultural sector in particular, and perceiving the new political will for regional cooperation, the countries agreed that the objectives of the MTP should be to stimulate, promote and support the efforts of the Member States to:

- Propel the development of the agricultural sector;
- Intensify modernization and increased efficiency in agricultural production; and
- Move toward regional integration.

To achieve these objectives, the Institute redefined its fields of action and concentrated on certain subject areas. The resulting five Programs now comprise IICA's major areas of work:

- I. Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning
- II. Technology Generation and Transfer
- III. Organization and Management for Rural Development
- IV. Marketing and Agroindustry
- V. Animal Health and Plant Protection

Together with concentration on subject areas through the five priority areas or programs, the MTP emphasizes the mandate from the countries for IICA to grant priority to strengthening the institutions of the sector, to supporting the countries in policy analysis and formulation, and to formulating and implementing both technical cooperation and investment projects.

The new institutional strategy defined in the MIP makes important adjustments in the Institute's operating structure, which allow for greater coherence and clarity in the mechanisms for allocating resources, greater flexibility and operational expediency in the execution of technical cooperation projects, and a monitoring and evaluation system that upgrades the technical quality of the Institute's activities.

On the basis of these objectives, various in-house committees were established in 1987 to allow for the suitable and systematic participation of the technical units in decision making concerning the allocation of resources for technical cooperation, the selection and promotion of staff and the coordination of and follow-up on technical cooperation activities. At the same time, new operational norms were established to clearly define the responsibilities of different hierarchical levels, thereby ensuring greater operational and administrative decentralization, particularly in the Offices in the different countries.

During 1987 and early 1988, a new accounting system was put into operation allowing for improved financial control and providing better and more complete information on the way the budget is used. The evaluation system that is now in full operation was developed on an experimental basis at the same time. The evaluation system (see document No. 2 of the Administrative Documents Series) emphasizes the systematic evaluation of the main operational units of the Institute, that is, the Offices in the countries and the Programs. Its main objective is to examine and analyze management in these units, from both a technical and an administrative standpoint. Consequently, it produces useful information for the Administration. It is conducted through consultants external to the Institute and in wide consultation with the main users of technical cooperation services.

During this period, staff policies underwent certain changes in line with the MIP guidelines and the explicit recommendations of the IABA and the Executive Committee. Regular international staff was cut back from 126 at the beginning of 1986 to 74 in 1989 and total international personnel financed with quotas was reduced from 166 in 1986 to 151 in 1989. As these cutbacks took place, more local

professionals were hired and given increasingly high-level tasks, and systematic wage policies were put into effect for local staff as a whole.

Once this stage of institutional reorganization was completed, it was possible to dedicate greater efforts to more in-depth reflection on agricultural issues and the areas of work of greatest priority and interest to the member countries.

The Ottawa Declaration and the recommendations of the Ninth ICMA, as well as the resolutions of the Fourth Regular Meeting of the IABA, articulate the consensus of the countries concerning the role of agriculture and the urgent need for modernization in agricultural production as a key factor in responding to economic crisis conditions in the region. On the basis of this consensus, priority work areas were identified, including technological innovation, rural development, and economic policy and trade, and the countries specified the role that they wanted international cooperation to play.

Also in Ottawa, the countries handed down the mandate to IICA to prepare, on a joint basis, a "strategic plan for the reactivation of the agricultural sector" so that the guidelines and discussions of the meeting could be incorporated into specific action proposals. We hope that these two years of arduous work by a group of IICA technicians, outside consultants and technicians from the member countries, who placed their knowledge and experience at the service of this mission, will meet the expectations of the countries, and that the proposals included in the Plan for Joint Action can be approved. This approval would make actions to help reactivate the agricultural sector workable, not only for IICA but for other regional and international organizations.

IICA's concentration on subject areas through its five Programs and the intense process of analyzing agricultural issues and rapidly changing external conditions have allowed progress to be made in identifying, in conjunction with the technical agencies of the countries, priority work areas and action proposals in which international technical cooperation, and IICA in particular, can make a significant contribution.

The process of reflection has resulted in a series of technical documents. Some were written as part of the preparation of the PLANLAC, while others can be found in the new series of Program Documents. We are convinced that this analytic and diagnostic capacity concerning agricultural problems has enhanced the position of the Institute in international forums and its image as a sound and capable technical agency for implementing projects with external resources. These activities are indispensable for upgrading the technical quality of cooperation and can contribute to information and training of middle-level personnel in the agencies with which the Institute works in the countries.

These activities are also aimed at promoting more prominent participation by the public agricultural sector in the analysis and formulation of macroeconomic policies and investment programs that have a direct bearing on the agricultural sector. In connection with this field of work, the Institute has made progress in launching subregional projects on sectoral policies, especially focusing on studies and training, for which the governments of Sweden and Canada are providing financial support.

A particularly important activity has been working with international financial agencies by implementing the technical cooperation component in loan operations targeted at the member countries. This working method, initiated several years ago in Brazil, has been extended through concrete activities at the national level, such as: analysis of policy alternatives in Mexico, development of systems for information and follow-up of specific policies in Honduras, strengthening of institutions in El Salvador and Costa Rica, and sectoral studies and strengthening of institutions in Argentina.

In the field of technological innovation, IICA has moved ahead to bolster joint projects, mainly of a subregional nature, aimed at sharing research and promoting horizontal technology transfer. The acknowledged success of PROCISUR, PROCIANDINO, and PROMECAFE has also been extended to PROCACAO, RISPAL and the recently approved project to improve production of basic grains in the Central American countries, which has received sizable support from the European Economic Community.

This same field of work includes the Cooperation Agreement with CARDI, for which we are requesting your authorization for endorsement, and which will make it possible to carry out joint projects in the Caribbean Area. Similarly, we have nearly finished restructuring the IICA-TROPICOS project in order to update it, broaden its scope and adapt it to the priorities set within the framework of the Amazon Pact.

These international initiatives have been complemented with a series of specific activities and projects in Mexico, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Argentina and Uruguay. They were designed to support the process of policy review and of upgrading organization and management practices in national technology generation and transfer systems.

The Ottawa Mandate signaled the start of activities in the field of biotechnology, an area of critical importance to the future of agriculture in the region, but one in which IICA lacked direct experience. In 1988 we combined forces with PAHO, the State Department of the United States, the OIE, OAS and IDB, to form a study group on the subject. It has concentrated on drawing up policy guidelines to facilitate and standardize the countries' decisions on this important topic. Guidelines on biosafety in the laboratory have already been issued in 1989, and those on the release into the environment of new organisms resulting from genetic engineering are in the process of being prepared. At the same time, an inventory of the region's existing capabilities in this field is being conducted, and efforts to anticipate the possible impact of some of these new technologies on agriculture in the region have been set in motion.

Rural development projects continue to be an area of major interest in Brazil, Paraguay and the countries of the Andean Area and Central America, but all these countries need continued assistance. IICA's Program has made a significant effort to upgrade supervision mechanisms for these projects and to make use of these experiences to improve the conceptual basis on which technical cooperation is provided. The documents of the Program are important contributions in this regard.

Within this framework, we are giving special attention to the topic of women's participation in rural development by assisting in the design of policies and actions aimed at ensuring truly effective participation by women.

Specific technical cooperation activities include projects in Honduras and Ecuador to upgrade institutional skills in designing and implementing strategies and policies for small-scale agriculture; activities in the field of rural communications as an instrument for raising productivity on small farms in Haiti; management training for small rural concerns in Jamaica, and improvement of the technical capabilities of the DRI Fund in Colombia.

The problems of agricultural diversification, including introducing new products and developing agroindustry, are topics of major interest for the majority of the countries and are closely linked with the problems of market entry and trade negotiations. Program IV, implemented in collaboration with other agencies that have well-defined responsibilities in these areas, has paid close attention to these topics. Examples include the specific activities undertaken in Mexico and Costa Rica.

At the same time, the entry into force of RETADAR (Appropriate Food Technology Network for Rural Agroindustrial Development) has provided a mechanism for liaison and cooperation between the specialized agencies of the countries. This mechanism will be invaluable for promoting agroindustrial development within the region.

This effort goes hand in hand with initiatives designed to improve domestic marketing and promote rural agroindustry in El Salvador, Peru, Bolivia, Uruguay, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Windward Isles.

As new markets open and agricultural exports expand, concern about health problems is on the rise. In the Caribbean, with financial cooperation from Canada through the CIDA, Program V is developing a wide-ranging system of health information to improve monitoring and control of diseases and pests that affect agricultural production. Similarly, the upgrading of diagnostic laboratories in the Central,

Andean and Southern Areas has been an important measure which is expected to have a favorable impact on production in those countries. Of special note in the field of plant protection are the studies carried out in various countries such as Brazil, Costa Rica, Panama and Paraguay, among others, as a basis for projects to strengthen the agencies in charge of such services. In all cases and in all the countries, the use of appropriate agricultural practices and the safe handling of pesticides has been encouraged.

In another Program V activity, carried out in accordance with the provisions of Resolution No. 15 of the Second Special Meeting of the IABA, the Inter-American Commission on Animal Health (COINSA) held its third hemispheric meeting in Buenos Aires, in June 1989. The meeting was attended by delegates from 27 countries and observers from 10 international organizations; 17 resolutions were adopted, establishing the guidelines which IICA and other international organizations should follow in carrying out technical cooperation actions to strengthen animal health systems and services in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. In keeping with these recommendations, IICA has collaborated with Mexico and Venezuela to reinforce the structure of their laboratories and animal health services in general, and with Honduras and Guatemala to develop their animal health projects, partially financed by the IDB.

To support the efforts being made by the Programs and the Offices in all these areas, in 1987, with the cooperation of the Radio Nederland Training Centre, we launched a project of communications for development, which has been carrying out a vigorous and successful program of training and information for the agricultural sector.

As the MIP has gone into effect, and more recently as work has unfolded for the preparation of the PLANLAC, we have made significant efforts to develop relations for inter-institutional cooperation with other institutions that work in the agricultural sector, and with donor agencies and countries.

In particular, as you will see tomorrow in the presentation of the PLANLAC, we have forged close cooperation ties with subregional

agencies such as SIECA, JUNTA and CARICOM. Through these institutions, as well as coordination mechanisms such as GISA in Central America, a consultation and coordination system has evolved to help prevent duplication and dispersal of efforts and resources.

Specific steps have recently been taken to increase collaboration with the FAO. We are coordinating the development of multinational networks and projects, as well as training courses in research planning and administration.

External resources have increased substantially, totalling US\$26 million in 1989. The number of organizations providing these resources has also risen. Furthermore, this financing is generally high in quality, with greater proportions allocated to IICA and greater flexibility in the use of the monies. Certain contributions stand out, such as CIDA's grant of over four million dollars in general support for the new Programs launched under the MIP. This has allowed us to be flexible in redirecting our activities and moving into new areas. Other important funds were received from ROCAP for PROMECAFE, PROCACAO and agricultural extension work; from the government of Sweden for Program I; from the governments of the Netherlands and Sweden for communications in rural development; from UNICEF and UNIFEM for women's projects; and specific financing for preparation of the PLANLAC was received from OPEC, IDRC and IDB, as well as the government of Spain.

Finally, I would like to underscore our cooperation with international funding agencies, particularly the IDB. Aside from the joint project for preparing investment projects, and the financing of networks for agricultural research institutions, which have been operating for a number of years, we have begun talks to establish a closer and deeper relationship that will allow IICA to collaborate in preparing sectoral programs, including project studies and preparation, both for investment and for new types of credit. This working relationship will be an efficient way to collaborate with the countries and with the IDB so that proper use is made of financial resources, and will bring technical cooperation ever more closely in line with investment programs, thus achieving greater significance and impact.

The purpose of this brief summary of the main activities carried out by the Institute is to provide an overall picture of the institution, emphasizing some working areas in which we feel significant advances have been achieved. I would now like to point out some working areas which will take on greater importance in the future and represent some of the challenges facing IICA. We are highly optimistic as to the capability of the institution to meet these challenges and the commitment of the entire staff to make every effort to fulfill the task entrusted to them.

An important commitment of the institution is to implement the PLANLAC, following the guidelines that will be adopted in this meeting. The challenge is to continue, together with the countries, in scrutinizing and analyzing agricultural problems, in identifying technical cooperation opportunities, and in implementing the best possible lines of work. Success in the implementation of the PLANLAC will fundamentally depend on the mobilization and orientation of technical and financial resources toward implementing those actions to which the countries have agreed to assign top priority.

This process has been initiated; now the necessary mechanisms need to be established to give continuity to the task and ensure the participation of national and international institutions and the concrete interest of donors willing to collaborate.

One of the chief objectives and missions of IICA is to achieve closer ties and collaboration among the member countries through the exchange of information and know-how. The Institute has been particularly concerned with fully engaging the Caribbean countries, and we have had an extraordinary and generous response from all the member countries. The signing of the agreement with CARDI and the Young Professionals Program are specific actions which will contribute, not only to the technological development of the Caribbean, but also to stronger ties between the Caribbean and Latin American countries.

One of the most serious effects of the financial crisis affecting the countries has been the steady deterioration of public institutions. At a time when it is necessary to implement new policies and give renewed impetus to agricultural production, the countries are

encountering increasing difficulties in implementing these measures, owing to a lack of both material resources and skilled human resources.

A clear example of this situation is the renewed interest in conservation of natural resources and the environment. This is an area where markets and private enterprise alone are hopelessly inadequate to find politically, economically and socially viable solutions that will benefit future generations.

In past decades many of the public institutions in our countries underwent excessive and disorderly growth, which should be corrected. Nonetheless, in our opinion, the main objective of public sector reform, a task that has been initiated in nearly all our countries, should be to modernize public institutions and make them more effective in those areas where the government has a useful role to play. This is a specific area of IICA's work to which renewed and imaginative attention must be given.

The training of qualified human resources has become an increasingly important issue in Latin America and the Caribbean. The economic crisis has deteriorated the region's formal training programs; international programs, which played such an important role in the 1960s, have also seen their resources shrink. Furthermore, the growing practical application of biotechnology, the specific needs of adjustment programs, and the concern for natural resources generate demands for technical personnel with new and very specific know-how. CATIE is fulfilling an important need in the area of training, and IICA should continue to promote non-formal training, especially in some of the new areas within its specific mandate.

Finally, I believe it is important and timely to stress that the solutions to these problems, while they may have an international or regional dimension, are mainly of a national nature. In other words, they depend on what each country does in its own territory, and that is why IICA's structure is especially designed to link the two levels, national and international. The country Offices are the operating base of the institution and absorb an important share of technical cooperation resources. One of the greatest organizational challenges

for IICA is to mesh these two levels, in such a way that actions are practical and useful in solving the actual, priority problems of the member countries.

Distinguished Ministers, Distinguished Delegates, in conclusion, it is my conviction that through the application and implementation of the mandates received by this Board and by the Executive Committee and with the continued support of all of you, the Institute has become more modern. It is an institution with professional competence and dedication to service. It is also an institution which has the necessary sensitivity and flexibility to adapt to the changes occurring in the world and, consequently, to the agricultural issues in the countries of the hemisphere.

Before closing I wish to take this opportunity to once again express my gratitude for the support you and your countries have given the Institute during my four years in office.

Thank you very much.

**MINUTES OF THE FIFTH REGULAR MEETING OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE**

IICA/JIA/ACTA5(V-0/89)
12 October 1989
Original: Spanish/English

MINUTES OF THE FIFTH REGULAR MEETING OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

San Jose, Costa Rica
9-12 October 1989

PREPARATORY SESSION

- 0.1 The preparatory session of the Fifth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, attended by the heads of delegation, was called to order on October 9, 1989 at 9:15 a.m. in the United States Hall at IICA Headquarters. It was a closed session and was presided over by Mr. Murray Cardiff, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture of Canada, representing the Minister of Agriculture of Canada, who had chaired the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.
- 0.2 During this session, agreements were reached on the following items to be submitted for approval by the first plenary session:
- Election of the Chair
 - Election of the Rapporteur
 - Provisional Agenda
 - Membership of the Credentials and Style Committees :

- Other working committees: membership of the Inter-American Awards Committee, designation of external auditors for the 1990-1991 two-year period, and membership of a working committee to review draft resolutions and other declaratory instruments.
- Deadline for submitting proposals
- Approximate duration of the meeting
- Drawing of lots for the order of precedence of the Member States
- Other business :

0.3 The session was adjourned at 9:35 a.m.

FIRST PLENARY SESSION

- 1.1 The first plenary session of the Fifth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture was called to order at 9:45 a.m. on Monday, October 9, 1989 in the United States Hall at IICA Headquarters. It was chaired by the representative of Canada, Mr. Murray Cardiff, on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture of Canada and Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Donald F. Mazankowski. His predecessor, Mr. John Wise, had chaired the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.
- 1.2 The Chair reported on the preparatory session held previously, the agreements of which would be immediately submitted to the plenary session for approval. The first was the election by acclamation of the representative of Costa Rica, Mr. José María Figueres, the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of that country, as Chair of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture. Mr. Cardiff invited his colleague to occupy the Chair, which he did amid the applause of the plenary.

- 1.3 The Representative of Costa Rica expressed his gratitude to those present for having chosen his country to chair the meeting. He then submitted the following items on the order of business for consideration by the plenary.
- 1.4 The designation of Mr. Pedro Olmos, a member of the delegation of Uruguay, as Rapporteur for the meeting, was approved by acclamation.
- 1.5 The Board approved the provisional agenda presented in document IICA/JIA/Doc.146(89)rev.2.
- 1.6 The Credentials Committee was set up with representatives of the following countries: Argentina, Barbados, Mexico, and the United States.
- 1.7 The Style Committee was made up as follows: Brazil (Portuguese), Canada (French), Guyana (English) and Paraguay (Spanish).
- 1.8 In accordance with the recommendation of the preparatory session, the plenary agreed to set up a working committee to deal with the granting of inter-American awards, another to discuss the appointment of external auditors for the 1990-1991 biennium, and a third to review draft resolutions. The committees were made up as follows: :
 - Inter-American Awards in the Rural Sector: Antigua and Barbuda, Ecuador, Peru and the United States.
 - Selection of external auditors: Argentina, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Venezuela. :
 - Reviewal of resolutions and declaratory instruments: Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Saint Lucia, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.
- 1.9 The Board set Tuesday, October 10 at 5:30 p.m. as the deadline for presentation of proposals, with the provision that this

would not apply to draft resolutions emanating from the working groups.

1.10 The order of precedence was as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Uruguay | 16. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 2. Venezuela | 17. Paraguay |
| 3. Trinidad and Tobago | 18. Grenada |
| 4. El Salvador | 19. Canada |
| 5. Panama | 20. Guatemala |
| 6. Nicaragua | 21. Barbados |
| 7. Antigua and Barbuda | 22. Ecuador |
| 8. United States | 23. Bolivia |
| 9. Argentina | 24. Dominican Republic |
| 10. Jamaica | 25. Brazil |
| 11. Honduras | 26. Saint Lucia |
| 12. Dominica | 27. Mexico |
| 13. Haiti | 28. Suriname |
| 14. Chile | 29. Guyana |
| 15. Colombia | 30. Peru |

1.11 The plenary confirmed that the closing session of the Fifth Regular Meeting of the IABA would be held Thursday, October 12 at 4:30 p.m.

1.12 The first plenary session was adjourned at 10:35 a.m.

INAUGURAL SESSION

0.4 The inaugural session of the Fifth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture was called to order at 10:40 a.m. on Monday, October 9, in the United States Hall at IICA Headquarters. It was presided over by the President of Costa

Rica, His Excellency Dr. Oscar Arias Sánchez, who was accompanied at the table by Dr. Martín E. Piñeiro, Director General of the Institute, Mr. Murray Cardiff, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture of Canada, His Excellency Mr. José María Figueres, Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica, His Excellency Mr. Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, and Mr. J. André Ouellette, Technical Secretary of the meeting.

- 0.5 After the national anthem of Costa Rica had been played, the floor was taken by the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of the host country, who expressed pleasure over hosting the meeting and, on this occasion, being able to provide follow up on the agreements reached by the Ministers of Agriculture in Ottawa in 1987. He expressed the hope that full support would be given to the proposals for joint action contained in the PLANALC. He briefly outlined the role played by the agricultural sector in Costa Rica and pointed out the importance of diversifying agricultural activities in order to enable the countries to play a new role in the international market for agricultural products.
- 0.6 Mr. Murray Cardiff then took the floor and delivered a message from the Minister of Agriculture of Canada. He briefly reviewed the agreements reached at the 1987 IABA meeting in his country and stated that there was still a need to reactivate the agricultural sector of this hemisphere, and that additional efforts were needed to make substantial headway in the 1990s. He added that the Plan of Action that would be discussed at the meeting should be taken seriously into account as a useful instrument for carrying out joint actions to benefit the sector. He went on to convey special greetings from the Prime Minister of Canada to President Arias, a worthy representative of the peace process in the subregion, and that the Prime Minister hoped to visit this beautiful country during the forthcoming summit meeting of presidents.
- 0.7 He was followed by the Director General of IICA, Dr. Martín E. Piñeiro, who thanked the participants for attending the meeting and cordially welcomed them to IICA Headquarters. He expressed

special gratitude for the presence of the President of Costa Rica --the host country of the coming summit meeting of presidents of the hemisphere-- and to the Costa Rican Minister of Agriculture and Livestock for providing full support and collaboration to the meeting. He continued by outlining the seriousness of the economic crisis in the countries and its consequences on the well-being of all peoples, and the importance of the agricultural sector in economic revitalization. He made special mention of the conservation of natural resources and the environment, a new issue of growing national and international concern. He pointed out that the processes of economic and political integration that had recently been manifested in the more developed countries were a warning sign pointing to the importance of regional integration and urged that this forum should provide an opportunity for shared study of ideas and proposals for action aimed at helping us to build a better future.

- 0.8 Finally, His Excellency the President of Costa Rica took the floor and welcomed the participants on behalf of the government and people of his country. He said that the economic crisis had had a strong impact in rural areas and that in Costa Rica's case impoverishment had led to a significant exodus of people from rural zones to urban centers. He pointed out that military and political conflicts did not aid agricultural development. He stated that he was certain that the best possibility for overcoming the economic crisis lay in reactivating the agricultural sector. He also indicated that it was very important for the wealthier countries to offer resources for launching a worldwide campaign to restore the planet's renewable resources. He requested that solutions to the grave problems besetting the hemisphere be put into action without delay, since impatience on the part of its peoples could become an obstacle to the attainment of good results. He stated that he was certain that IICA would be able to promote agricultural development in keeping with the countries' needs, and that he would welcome the establishment, as part of the Institute, of an international training and conference center to generate projects designed to create a new agriculture for peace, progress and social justice. He expressed the hope that the meeting would derive new formulas to

provide work, food and dignity to the millions of countrymen who lacked them.

- 0.9 The inaugural session was adjourned at 11:40 a.m., and the participants and guests went on to the main entrance hall to view an exhibition of entries in a photography contest promoted by the Radio Nederland Training Centre.

SECOND PLENARY SESSION

Message from the Director General

- 2.1 The second plenary session was called to order at 2:50 p.m. The Chair (the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica) invited the Director General of IICA to present his message. Dr. Piñeiro provided an overview of the actions taken between 1985 and 1989. He then went into greater detail concerning some specific aspects of his term in office and provided a panorama of the current state of IICA. He described the major achievements and referred to the challenges that lay ahead. In this context, he recalled that his term had begun with a very clear and precise mandate from the member countries to develop a process of institutional adjustment that would bring IICA into line with the changes that had occurred in the agricultural sector of Latin America and the Caribbean. In concluding the presentation of his message, the Director General expressed his conviction that that Institute had become more modern and had demonstrated the flexibility required to adapt itself to the changes that were occurring in the agricultural sector in this hemisphere.

Report of the Credentials Committee

- 2.2 The Chair gave the floor to the Representative of Mexico, who, in his capacity as Chair of the Credentials Committee, stated that the review performed by the Committee had indicated that all the documents referring to the delegations were in order. He read out the roster of the 31 Member States of IICA and reiterated that all of them had fulfilled the requirements in the Rules of Procedure.

Election of the Director General

- 2.3 The Director General left the room before discussion of this point began. The Representative of the Dominican Republic announced her government's decision to withdraw the nomination of the agronomist Carlos Aquino González as a candidate to the position of Director General of IICA. She explained that when the Dominican Republic became aware of the prevailing consensus of the member countries to back the candidacy of Dr. Martín E. Piñeiro, it had decided to support him. The Representative explained that her country had supported the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean and the administration of Dr. Piñeiro in the term that was about to end. She also thanked the countries which during the year had expressed their backing for the nomination of Mr. Carlos Aquino González. She then read out a letter from the Minister of Agriculture and another from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of her country, in which both officials expressed their support for the consensus around the nomination of Dr. Piñeiro.
- 2.4 The Chair summarized the position of the Dominican Republic regarding the withdrawal of its nomination of a citizen of that country and its adherence to the proposal of consensus to re-elect the current Director General. The representative of Chile proposed the immediate proclamation of Dr. Piñeiro as Director General by general consensus. The Representative of Ecuador seconded the proposal. He recalled that several months ago his country had nominated Mr. Carlos Vallejo and that, subsequently,

upon recognizing the merits of the administration of the current Director General, it had withdrawn its nomination. The Representatives of Barbados and Nicaragua also supported the nomination. The Representative of Mexico, in turn, proposed that Dr. Piñeiro be designated by acclamation.

- 2.5 The Representative of Argentina thanked the delegations for supporting the re-election of the Director General, a citizen of that country, whose government had officially nominated him to continue in that position. The Argentinian Minister of Agriculture added that the new designation was a true honor for his country; it demonstrated the stature and capacity of Dr. Piñeiro and the manner in which he had risen to the challenge of managing difficult situations. He then asked that Dr. Piñeiro be invited to come back into the room. The Representative of Argentina also underscored the generous attitude shown by the Governments of the Dominican Republic and Ecuador in withdrawing their candidates and supporting re-election by consensus.
- 2.6 At 3:30 p.m., the Chair informed the Director General that the delegations had unanimously decided on his designation by acclamation. The Representative of Panama expressed his country's support for the efforts of the Institute and the manner in which the idea of agricultural modernization had been developed. He made reference to the economy of his country and, in conclusion, congratulated Dr. Piñeiro on being re-elected by consensus.
- 2.7 The Director General took the floor and thanked the Board for its trust in him and its solidarity with Argentina. He pledged to make IICA increasingly useful to the Member States and asked the Board for its continued support during his upcoming term of office. He then thanked the Dominican Republic and Ecuador for their good will and cordiality.
- 2.8 Following a round of applause, the Chair introduced the subsequent topic on the Order of Business.

Report of the Chairman of the Ninth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee on the Meetings of the 1988-1989 Biennium

- 2.9 The Chair recognized the alternate representative of Costa Rica, who welcomed all the representatives. He went on to explain that the Eighth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee, held in 1988 and presided over by Venezuela, and the Ninth Regular Meeting, held in 1989 and presided over by Costa Rica, had been very well attended by member and observer countries alike. He stated that, during the two-year period, the Committee had met all the obligations set by the past meeting of the Board. It had closely followed the development of the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC) and was particularly pleased with IICA's efforts to cooperate with the international community in this work. He stressed that the Executive Committee had unanimously approved the proposed 1990-1991 Program Budget for consideration by the Board, as well as the proposed system for program evaluation, and had applauded the Institute's very successful efforts to obtain external resources.
- 2.10 The Chair of the Executive Committee then suggested that, in view of the Committee's exhaustive study and subsequent approval of these items, as well as the excellent level of attendance at both Executive Committee meetings, the Board forego detailed presentations of some of the agenda items. Instead he proposed that the pertinent draft resolutions be circulated immediately and studied by each delegation so that a vote could be taken on Wednesday.
- 2.11 The Chair thanked the Representative of Costa Rica for his report and reiterated the suggestion that the Board study some of the agenda items for a vote in the Wednesday session, without further explanation. The Representative of Honduras expressed support for the idea, as did Chile. It was agreed by consensus that the following draft resolutions could be circulated forthwith and presented for a vote in the Wednesday session:

1. Report of the External Auditors on IICA's Financial Statements and Comments by the Director General on the Reports of the External Auditors
2. IICA Participation in the Funding of CARDI
3. Report on Compliance with the Resolutions of the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture
4. Proposed Regulations of the Inter-American Awards in the Rural Sector
5. Nominations for Granting Title of Personnel Emeritus
6. Proposed Amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Regulations of the Institute
7. 1987 and 1988 Annual Reports

The draft resolutions were then circulated.

Report on the Activities of CATIE during the 1988-1989 Biennium and Report of the External Auditors on CATIE's Financial Statements

- 2.12 The Chair invited Dr. Rodrigo Tarté, Director General of CATIE, to give his report on the Center's activities during the past two years. Dr. Tarté introduced the document containing his report and stressed that the biennium had been a significant time in the Center's growth, with an exciting new phase about to begin. He drew particular attention to four factors in the Center's evolution. The first was the implementation of the amendments that had been introduced into CATIE's contract, following approval by the Third Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture in 1987. These changes improved the operation of the Council of Directors and ensured greater stability for the Center's work. The second factor was the launching of the new ten-year Plan for Strategic Development,

which had gone into effect in January, 1988. The third was the establishment of the Regional Network for Cooperation in Higher Education and Agricultural Training in Renewable Natural Resources (RDCA), as a means to combine the efforts of educational institutions, cabinet ministries, research entities and natural resource institutions throughout Central America and the Dominican Republic. The fourth factor was the success achieved by the Center in bringing about financial recovery following the recent crisis.

- 2.13 The Director General of CATIE then went on to describe progress achieved in the various programs, specifying such fields as genetic resources, research in plant production and disease control, forestry and agroforestry and a newly integrated approach to research and development based on pilot areas for interdisciplinary study. He noted that the educational programs were stronger than ever, the curriculum had been restructured, and enrollment was on the rise. He underscored the considerable emphasis now being placed on the area of natural resource management. This area, which at one time had been separate from the Center's other programs, now operated as an essential component of all production systems and the key to sustaining agriculture into the future.
- 2.14 Dr. Tarté described activities for institutional strengthening, including expanded physical facilities and improved financial management systems. He also listed donor institutions that had become involved with the Center and noted the increase in the number of external project agreements signed during the period. While expressing satisfaction with the financial recovery achieved, he also stressed the fragile nature of the Center's basic budget, dependent as it was on quotas from the Member States, which were not always forthcoming. In conclusion, the Director General of CATIE reiterated the Center's challenges for the future, stressing the need to sustain agricultural development without jeopardizing the resource base in the countries.

He noted that a major goal for the future was to strengthen national institutions, through the education and training programs, in order to bolster the Center's own cooperative relations with its member countries.

- 2.15 The Chair thanked Dr. Tarté for his report and asked the representatives if they had any questions. As there were none, he introduced the subsequent topic on the agenda.

Report of the IABA Representative to CATIE

- 2.16 The Chair explained that the IABA had been represented by the United States of America and Mexico during the past two years. These two members of CATIE's Council of Directors had decided that the report should be given by the United States, and Mr. James Walker of USDA was invited to address the assemblage.
- 2.17 The Representative of the United States on the CATIE Council of Directors then took the floor to give his report. He particularly underscored the financial situation of the Center. He gave figures to demonstrate dramatic improvements in the Center's finances over the past four years with respect to long-term debt, short-term debt, operating funds and the core budget. However, he also drew attention to the chronic and worsening problem of arrears in receipt of Member State quotas and, of equal concern, the sharp fluctuations in quota income from one year to another. Therefore, while congratulating CATIE for its work to improve the financial picture, he lamented how difficult it was for the Center to produce budget estimates when income levels were so difficult to forecast.
- 2.18 The Representative then made specific recommendations. First, he urged the CATIE management to prepare a report for the subsequent meeting of the IABA, setting forth available alternatives. In this context, he stressed the crucial role of the Ten-Year Plan, its potential for strengthening CATIE's programs and attracting a stable cadre of qualified scientists, and the importance of ensuring that externally-funded projects fit into the

parameters of the Plan. He further recommended that the IABA consider the means of increasing CATIE's core budget to ten million dollars by the end of the Ten-Year Plan period. He recommended that the OGIAR be urged to consider including CATIE as a member center, and that this item be included on the agenda of the 1991 meeting of the IABA. Finally, he recommended that CATIE keep the IABA representatives on its Council of Directors informed of all Center activities, and consult with them on a regular basis. He recommended a strengthened role for IICA as a channel of communication with the member countries concerning Center programs and urged all the members of the Board to support and encourage CATIE's work.

Draft Resolution "Report on the Activities of CATIE during the 1988-1989 Biennium and Report of the External Auditors of CATIE's Financial Statements"

- 2.19 The Chair thanked Mr. James Walker for his presentation and, since there were no comments from the floor, he asked the Rapporteur to read out the draft resolution for approval.
- 2.20 The Representative of Costa Rica asked for the indulgence of the delegations to present additional information on CATIE at a future session. The Chair agreed to give him the floor on Wednesday, at which time the draft resolutions already commented on by the Executive Committee could also be approved.
- 2.21 The Representative of Barbados suggested a modification in the wording of the final paragraph of the draft resolution, which was noted by the Technical Secretariat. The Chair gave the floor to the Director General of IICA so he could comment on the draft resolution.

Draft resolution "Amendment to the Eighteenth Chapter of the CATIE's Charter"

- 2.22 Dr. Piñeiro explained to the meeting the scope of this modification that would facilitate the Director General's carrying out important sales transactions up to US\$150,000

through an unlimited power of attorney. The draft resolution was then approved with a modification to the English version contributed by the Representative of the United States.

- 2.23 The Representative of Honduras pointed out that it was redundant to present the CATIE biennial report to the Board, since it had already been presented in other bodies, such as the CATIE Council of Directors and the Executive Committee, and furthermore, the IABA was familiar with the report through its Representative to the CATIE Council of Directors. Consequently, he suggested that, within the amendments being made to the CATIE Charter, consideration be given to the possibility of eliminating the presentation of this report to the Board by the Director of the Center, so that only the report of the IABA Representative to CATIE would be given. The Chair welcomed the observation and noted that this topic would be dealt with again on Wednesday.

Designation of a new IABA Representative to CATIE for the 1990-1991 Biennium

- 2.24 Consideration was then given to the final item on the agenda, referring to the nomination of the new IABA Representative to CATIE for the 1990-1991 biennium. In this regard, the Director General reminded the participants that the two-year period during which the representatives of Mexico and the United States had served as contacts with the CATIE Council of Directors had come to an end. The Chair opened the floor to the plenary for nominations. The delegation of Argentina, seconded by Bolivia, proposed that the representatives be re-elected because of their good performance in this position. The Representatives of Canada, El Salvador and Guatemala supported this proposal, and Guatemala suggested that the period be extended to four years in order to give greater continuity to the IABA's mandate in relation to CATIE. The Chair welcomed the motion and promised to give it consideration to the extent allowed for by the rules and regulations. After the text was read out by the Rapporteur, the

plenary approved the draft resolution and designated these representatives by acclamation.

- 2.25 The Chair then gave the floor to the Representative of Colombia who, on behalf of his people, his government and the highest authorities of Colombia, conveyed his gratitude to the government and the people of Costa Rica, as well as to their Minister of Agriculture, for their kindness and generous welcome to this country. He then tackled two topics of great interest that he wished to share with the participants in the meeting. He first mentioned the war that his country had declared against drug trafficking in Colombia, the problems of which extended to the entire international community. That war, which should be waged in all countries, should not merely be expressed as solidarity, but also through concrete actions, specifically in the field of trade, where solidarity between countries should allow access to free and healthy competition of tropical and other products, particularly crops to replace illicit crops. He stressed that that opportunity to compete in international markets should be free of trade barriers, and urged those present to include in the final declaration of the IABA a text to support programs to replace illicit crops.
- 2.26 On behalf of his government, he also expressed the hope that the Plan of Joint Action would be implemented offering as it did a development model for the future of Latin America and the Caribbean, based on lessons learned from the experiences of the 1980's. After extending his congratulations to Dr. Piñeiro on being re-elected Director General of IICA, he went on to mention the presence of the Institute in Colombia. In that regard, the Representative of Colombia invited the Director General to reflect on the role of IICA in his country, and called for the Institute to participate more extensively in development projects for the agricultural sector in Colombia.
- 2.27 In responding to the concerns of the Representative of Colombia, the Chair stressed the importance of the war against drug trafficking, urging the plenary to firmly state in a declaration its support for Colombia in its fight to eradicate drug trafficking

and its support for other countries in the sense of promoting broader, less protected markets to strengthen agricultural development and exports. He continued by mentioning the problem of the effectiveness of programs drawn up by international agencies linked to the agricultural sector. As the countries stepped up their efforts to pay their contributions regularly to international agencies devoted to agriculture, they also earned the right to question the effectiveness of such agencies. Finally, he expressed the hope that the resolutions adopted would have a real effect on agricultural producers in each of the countries of the region.

2.28 The second plenary session was adjourned at 5:50 p.m.

THIRD PLENARY SESSION

Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC)

- 3.1 The Third Plenary Session was called to order at 9:20 a.m., Tuesday, October 10. It was chaired by the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica, who gave the floor to the Director General to present the topic.
- 3.2 Dr. Piñeiro stated that the handling of the Plan would unquestionably be a very important issue for the IABA and for member countries. He said that, since the Ottawa meeting, great efforts had been made to prepare this Plan, and expressed his thanks to the personnel at the Institute's headquarters and in the countries that had collaborated in this task, as well as to the members of the International Advisory Commission, three of whom were present: Lucio Reca, David Ibarra and Ralph Campbell. He noted that these efforts had been most interesting for IICA, explained the sector's problems and priorities and mentioned

other sectors that had a bearing on the economic activities of the member countries. He indicated that the Plan was a new mandate for IICA and that it was a dynamic instrument which could change on the basis of new ideas and initiatives. He pointed out that the Institute hoped to receive guidelines on the way the PLANLAC could be implemented. He requested the Chair to give the floor to Felix Cirio, PLANLAC Coordinator, for a more detailed presentation of the topic.

- 3.3 Mr. Cirio, after expressing his thanks for the collaboration received, stated that he would try to outline two years of work in his presentation and, to that end, would refer to documents which had been previously sent out as well as to documents made available at the meeting. He indicated that there was a working document, identified as Doc. 149 and its addendum, which had been distributed that day. Six subregional reference documents, already approved in the respective forums, covered the Andean, Southern, Caribbean and Central American regions, as well as a document for Mexico and another for Haiti. There were also nine topical documents available in the entrance hall of the meeting room for those interested and the Principal Document which was an overall summary of the Plan. This Principal Document, which had been well received by the Executive Committee, integrated all the documents in a single volume. It was expected that this meeting of the IABA would give general approval to the Principal Document and special approval to working document No. 149.
- 3.4 He explained that from that point onward, his presentation would be based on a review of the Principal Document. The PLANLAC, which was based on a broad consultation process summarized in Appendix 2 of the Principal Document, included two broad levels of programs and projects: hemispheric and subregional. Eleven hemispheric programs of joint action were identified which touched on key aspects of the strategy and were hemispheric in nature, even though the actions were of a national or regional character. He proceeded to read the names of these activities, 10 of which were summarized in the document. One appeared in the addendum and dealt with renewable natural resources in the Amazon region. Direct follow-up of these programs would be

entrusted to a Technical Secretariat composed of the IICA Program offices and other institutions interested in working with them, and the final follow-up would be the responsibility of the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture, the IABA and the Executive Committee.

- 3.5 In relation to subregional programs, Mr. Cirio explained the criteria followed and the need to take advantage of previously established fora such as CORECA, CARICOM and the Agricultural Council of the Andean Pact. For the Southern Area, which had no organization of this type, an ad hoc commission had been organized consisting of the vice ministers of agriculture. For each subregion there were strategies for the topics common to the countries, institutional mechanisms for execution and follow-up and systems for attracting resources. For the Andean subregion, the Plan was approved in Resolution 251 of the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement in September 1989, with eight programs and nine initial projects. The institutional mechanisms would be: the Agricultural Council and the Council of Ministers of Agriculture of the Andean Group, at the political level; the Board of the Cartagena Agreement and inter-agency coordinating institutions, at the technical level; and the Andean Rural Development Fund as the financial mechanism.
- 3.6 For the Caribbean subregion and Haiti, the Plan was designed to dovetail with present activities under the CARICOM plan, approved in Guyana in September 1988 and also in Dominica in 1989. Fifteen joint projects were proposed within the CARICOM Agricultural Sector Programme (ASP); the institutional mechanisms were those of the ASP, while the financial ones consisted of meetings of donors. For Haiti, there were two projects in addition to those already mentioned, one on generation and transfer of technology and another on institutional strengthening.
- 3.7 For the central subregion and Mexico, the Plan was approved at the Ninth Meeting of Ministers of CORECA in March 1989; 13 programs and 50 projects were agreed upon; the institutional mechanisms were CORECA itself, the Secretariat of the Council, with technical groups such as GISA, and the financial mechanisms were

RUTA, PEC and the EEC. He emphasized that in that subregion a political and technical mechanism was already in existence; this mechanism took a portfolio of projects to the United Nations meeting in Geneva to submit them to possible donors. He also indicated that the European Community had approved a project on basic grains for US\$12 million which IICA would administer.

- 3.8 With regard to the Plan for Mexico, he pointed out that three priority and four complementary areas for implementing projects had been identified, with two specific initial projects: one, linkage with the Cooperative Programs (PROCISUR and PROCIANDINO) and the other, agricultural trade.
- 3.9 The southern subregion approved the Plan at the Ad Hoc Meeting of Vice Ministers in March 1989, with agreements on the priority areas and with 12 initial projects; it would be necessary to agree on the follow-up mechanism, and the establishment of a coordination council was being negotiated; the council would replace the ad hoc committee, which finished its term when the Plan was approved; the financial mechanism would be the investment promotion program.
- 3.10 Finally, Mr. Cirio mentioned four main aspects of the guidelines for implementation: the follow-up mechanism, financing and dissemination, the role of external cooperation and the role of IICA. He pointed out that at the overall and subregional levels, the follow-up mechanism would be ICMA, the IABA and the Executive Committee, which would evaluate the progress and propose adjustments. For the follow-up of the plan at the subregional level, the political authorities, a technical secretariat and inter-institutional groups including other interested agencies were proposed, taking advantage of what was already under way. Regarding the financing and dissemination mechanisms, he indicated that two aspects were involved: 1) financing for agricultural reactivation as a whole (investment resources); and 2) financing for specific projects. With respect to the role of IICA, he stated that the IABA served as the main political forum where actions were approved, support was given for obtaining resources, and tasks were followed up and evaluated.

Discussion of PLANLAC

- 3.11 The Representative of Mexico described the general situation in his country. He pointed out that Mexico was engaged in profound modernization of its economy and that the role played by the agricultural sector in that process was decisive. He added that his government had initiated a transfer of resources to producers, and stressed that the real protagonists in rural development were agricultural producers and their associations. He went on to state that his country was convinced that cooperation between the countries of Latin America and those of the Caribbean was of decisive importance. With regard to the Plan, Mexico's Secretary of Agriculture and Water Resources stated that the PLANLAC approach was correct. He affirmed that his country would participate actively in the process that would begin with the adoption of the Plan, especially with regard to programs involving biotechnology, agricultural trade and forestry problems, among others. He also pointed out the importance of capital formation in the sector and of ensuring that agricultural activities would be profitable without raising inflation levels. He noted his country's desire to maintain a practical, active presence in agricultural cooperation. He conveyed the gratitude and congratulations of his government for the preparation of the Plan and thanked Minister Figueres and the government of Costa Rica for the warm welcome extended to all the delegations and for that country's traditional policy of friendship.
- 3.12 The Representative of Canada then referred to the topic under discussion. He first pointed out that the Plan had involved an enormous intellectual effort on the part of IICA in reviewing and analyzing recent regional experiences in the agricultural sector, in response to internal and external pressures such as the foreign debt, readjustments and the general decline in standards of living and the quality of life in the region during the previous few years. He noted that the Plan placed importance on the multiplier effects of agriculture, and added that emphasis should be given to intersectoral dialogue (especially among those responsible at the national level for finance,

education and health care) and that support should be given to subregional programs. He reported that the document of the Plan had been distributed to over 20 agencies and institutions in Canada, and that several of them had asked questions about it and offered suggestions. The main questions had been: "Who will be responsible for making sure that programs and projects are carried out?", "How can the IDB and the World Bank contribute to the financing of the Plan?", and "What other agencies will participate?" He then said that Canada would welcome further elaboration of the Plan in the following areas: sustainable resource management; the role of women in agriculture; and equity for small holders and the rural poor. He added that the inclusion of producer organizations, professional and scientific organizations, and educational institutions as necessary actors in the Plan's approach. With that aim in mind, the Representative of Canada stated that his country wished to provide support in the form of consultancy services in the fields of trade liberalization, development of human resources, transfer of technology and in harmonizing regulations regarding animal and plant sanitary protection. Finally, he said that the delegation of Canada wished to render homage to a Canadian, the late Dr. Brian Perkins, Director of the IICA-CIDA Project, who had firmly believed in the important role to be played by IICA in the process of agricultural reactivation in the region. Dr. Perkins' dedication and his thorough working knowledge of each of IICA's projects had made it possible to successfully initiate the aforementioned US\$4.5 million Project, designed to strengthen the capacity of the Institute to serve the interests of its Member States.

- 3.13 The Chair thanked Canada for its support and stated that many of the ideas and suggestions it had put forward were shared by other delegations. The Representative of Uruguay then took the floor and praised the traditional Americanist and democratic spirit of Costa Rica, which made that country the ideal place to hold a continental meeting. He also praised the magnificent organization of the meeting. He stated that the documents prepared by IICA in designing the PLANLAC had fulfilled the Ottawa Mandate; the Minister of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries of Uruguay pointed out, in that regard, that his country was in

full agreement with the objectives of the Plan. He added that the main objectives of the agricultural sector in Uruguay were the generation and transfer of technology, the agroindustrial development of the rural sector, and the creation of services infrastructure for agrarian producers and their families. At the subregional level, he explained that the central objectives involved the development of agricultural trade, solving the main problems of animal health and plant protection, and technical cooperation. He then made reference to the importance of the Cairns Group and the GATT Round for negotiations that the countries of the region undertake from a common position. The Representative of Uruguay stressed his country's support for the proposal for hemispheric programs; he added that the strategy for technological development and for agricultural biotechnologies contained in the Plan were similar to the efforts of Uruguay in that regard, and mentioned the recent parliamentary approval given in his country to the establishment of the new National Agricultural Research Institute. He also noted that Uruguay was participating in various endeavors at the subregional level, such as PROCISUR and the new agreement reached with Argentina and Brazil to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease, and on the Committee for Plant Protection in the countries of the Southern Cone. He mentioned that the participation of the private sector, which played an essential role, had been included in the Plan. In conclusion, the Representative of Uruguay pointed out that the tasks carried out by IICA in preparing the Plan since the Ottawa Meeting in 1987 deserved full recognition, and that a subregional mechanism to support and follow up on PLANLAC at a high political level should be strengthened.

- 3.14 The floor was then taken by the Representative of Honduras, who briefly described the economic situation in his country. He explained that a decade of sustained development had been followed by a period (1980 to 1989) characterized by loss of economic vitality, increased unemployment, decreased foreign aid, capital flight, and decreased private investment, among other factors. He added that the efforts being made to improve matters had not been sufficient. He made reference to the situation

in the region, where the process of democratization was taking place in the context of the foreign debt crisis and an undeclared trade war. It had been in that context of regional crisis that the Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture, held in Ottawa in 1987, had proposed that IICA draw up the Plan of Joint Action that was now under discussion. He expressed concern over certain aspects concerning the execution of the Plan, such as the financial support that would be necessary; the joint work being carried out by IICA and FAO, which in his opinion had not progressed sufficiently; and national follow-up mechanisms for PLANLAC. In concluding his presentation, the Representative of Honduras expressed the full support of his country for intraregional trade proposals and congratulated the Director General for the manner in which the Ottawa Mandate had been fulfilled.

- 3.15 The Representative of Trinidad and Tobago joined the other delegations in expressing his satisfaction with the information presented on the Plan of Joint Action. The Minister of Food Production and Marine Exploitation also stated that he was concerned, among other issues, over everything connected with producers' organizations, in his opinion the weakest link in the agricultural process. He pointed out that the key to agricultural reactivation was the producers' sector, and that it was essential to know how producers could become involved in the decision-making process. The antagonism between producers and other persons in technical or political positions who were involved in the agricultural development process had to be overcome. He also stressed the need to surmount the individualism of producers, which was a world-wide phenomenon.
- 3.16 The Representative of Argentina then took the floor and expressed his country's opinion on the process of preparation and discussion of the PLANLAC. He stated that the Director General's re-election was a deep commitment for Dr. Piñeiro, as well as for his country, Argentina. He thanked Costa Rica and Minister Figueres for the hospitality extended to the Ministers and Representatives participating in the Fifth Meeting of the IABA. He stressed that the PLANLAC was a valuable effort on the

part of IICA's technicians and those who worked with them in the national and subregional spheres; he emphasized that one of the principal achievements of the Plan was that it placed priority on new ideas for action rather than on diagnoses and documents. He recalled that in Argentina a new presidential term of office had just begun, in which agriculture once more played a major role after many years in which the primary sector had been overlooked. The new government aimed to achieve a highly substantial increase in production in relatively short periods; aspects such as improved population distribution, domestic supply, obtaining foreign exchange through exports, and the occupation of new territory, among others, would be addressed. The Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries expressed his country's full support for the PLANLAC. He also pointed out that the new administration's objectives with regard to the agricultural sector were to increase production, diversify exports and restructure the rural sector. He stated that without agricultural development there would be no development of any kind for the countries of the region. He underscored subregional concerns and stressed the need to achieve integration, not only of trade, but also in terms of cooperation. He recalled that the public agricultural sector in the region had suffered a decline. He congratulated IICA for the preparation of the Plan of Action, which could constitute a means to embark on a truly effective transformation.

- 3.17 The Representative of El Salvador took the floor and stated his belief that the Plan of Joint Action offered great promise for the agricultural sector in Central America because it would reverse the anti-agricultural policies of the past. The Minister of Agriculture and Livestock went on to show that the Plan would provide a means to exert great influence over sectors important to agriculture, especially the ministries of the economy, planning, and central banks. Policies adopted in all these sectors, he stressed, should be consistent with the precepts of the PLANLAC. He closed by stressing the importance of the private sector. Governments should give guidelines in the framework of the Plan of Joint Action, he stated, but should

then leave the private sector free to do its work. This would ultimately ensure the success of the Plan.

- 3.18 The Chair asked the Director General to respond to some of the questions and comments posed so far.
- 3.19 The Director General thanked the different countries for their contributions to the discussion. He then took up the concerns they had expressed about implementation of the PLANLAC and distribution of the work among the different organizations involved, including IICA. He stated that the draft resolutions emanating from Saturday's technical meeting would address this concern and set forth specific guidelines. He also referred the delegates to Chapter 7 of the Principal Document and stated that the subregional organizations would play a key role in this process. The Director General then spoke specifically of how the Plan would be implemented in IICA. He stated that the precepts of the PLANLAC would not be isolated in a particular operating unit, but instead would permeate all the Institute's activities.
- 3.20 He thanked the speakers for highlighting certain ideas which had not been covered fully in the documents. He stressed that the Plan was an on-going process, and that these topics could be more fully developed in subsequent stages. In response to the comment by the Representative of Trinidad and Tobago, he mentioned ways to arouse interest among the general public, perhaps using the mass media and the work of Radio Nederland. He then touched on the problem of duplication of effort, outlining important differences between the FAO plan, with its focus on individual countries, and IICA's PLANLAC, which emphasized joint actions. The two plans were closely complementary, he pointed out.
- 3.21 The Director General talked about the Institute's relations with multilateral funding agencies, stating that IICA needed full support from the countries when entering into talks with these agencies. He then thanked the Representative of Canada for his country's offer to contribute to implementation of the Plan.

- 3.22 The Representative of Grenada took the floor and extended the greetings of the Minister of Agriculture of his country, who had been unable to attend. While the Representative was very pleased with the documents, he had questions about specific mechanisms for implementation, taking into account the constraints on agricultural production potential in each country. He recognized the need for sustainable development, moving away from the monoculture practices of the past, but lamented the paucity of real-life examples of this type of development. He noted that the idea of rural development was inseparable from the construction of schools and transportation systems in rural areas, as well as equitable land distribution. He pointed out that, in a small country such as his, it was impractical to combine food self-sufficiency with export diversification. The two goals could not be met simultaneously, and he urged IICA, the FAO and CARDI to consider all these points.
- 3.23 The Chair then recognized the Representative of Jamaica, who began by expressing agreement with the concerns described by the Representative of Trinidad and Tobago. However, he acknowledged the difficulties inherent in working with a farm population of modest means and little education. The Minister of State for Agriculture then stated that, if agriculture were to be reactivated, it was essential to involve young people, who were increasingly disinterested in agriculture as a way of life. Finally, he stated that the countries of the Caribbean, all separate and independent, needed special funding arrangements in order to reactivate their agricultural sectors. He therefore recommended that IICA give special consideration to this sub-region when making funding decisions.
- 3.24 The Representative of Dominica congratulated the Director General on his re-election and expressed appreciation for IICA's close cooperation with the countries of the Caribbean. The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Trade, Industry and Tourism drew attention to four major points. First, he was pleased that the Plan of Joint Action did not attempt to produce new projects for the Caribbean, instead emphasizing the projects already included in the subregion's own

plan. Second, he expressed concern about the small resource base in the countries of the Caribbean. A great deal was being said, he noted, about increased trade between Latin America and the Caribbean; however, such trade would demand large amounts of resources from the Caribbean countries, and at the same time, would introduce the risk of serious oversupply, given the vast production potential of the Latin American countries. Thus, this type of trade posed very real problems that would need to be addressed.

- 3.25 The Secretary's third point was that farmers in the Caribbean, producing as they did at high cost and for direct consumption, were unable to supply the needs of agroindustry. Therefore he suggested that a useful approach to intraregional trade might be for Latin America to sell primary products to the Caribbean for use as raw materials in agroindustry, following which Latin America could purchase the resulting processed goods. His final point was that the countries participating in the PLANLAC should meet often to review progress being made and talk about needs still unmet.
- 3.26 The Chair expressed his interest in the subject of increased trade between Latin America and the Caribbean. He then recognized the Representative of Barbados, who said that he would like to add a few more points to the discussion about the Caribbean. He explained that these very small countries had encountered increasing difficulty in obtaining grants and soft loans from funding agencies, which tended to use figures on per-capita income as the sole criteria in making grant decisions. Because of the small size of its population and rapid urbanization trends, a small country such as Barbados presented per-capita income figures that did not accurately reflect the situation of the rural poor. Therefore he suggested the possibility that IICA consider pooling all funds for the Plan of Joint Action and distributing them among the countries on an equitable basis. He went on to discuss the prospects of increased trade between Latin America and the Caribbean, pointing out that most of the island economies were import oriented. They produced small volumes at a relatively high unit cost and

were therefore susceptible to a heavy influx of foods from countries that had more land, lower labor costs, and accordingly lower unit costs. All the region's countries had similar climatic conditions and produced the same crops at the same time of year, and thus the only competitive edge available to the countries of the Caribbean was the adoption of new technologies to boost production.

- 3.27 The Minister of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries of Barbados then discussed problems derived from the widening gap between the prices of primary products and the prices of finished goods. He pointed out that primary producers received very little priority in public policies as a result of this price differential. He added that the member countries of IICA were well positioned to use their collective power for addressing cost issues such as the high cost of agricultural inputs. He then discussed the need for research in weed and pest control and expressed optimism over the work of CATIE and CARDI as an effective means of avoiding duplication of effort. He congratulated IICA for its close cooperation with CARICOM and FAO in preparing the PLANLAC. He also stressed that attention should be paid to the use of per capita income as a determinant in transferring soft loans to island countries in the Caribbean. He underlined that this was not to the advantage of the Caribbean since it did not take account of "pockets of poverty" in these countries, and placed them in a position less favorable than bigger countries with more natural resources. He was opposed to the concept of graduation, which international financial institutions had attempted to apply to Barbados and other Caribbean countries.
- 3.28 The Chair then addressed the meeting in his capacity as President of CORECA, as he wished to explain the status of the Plan of Joint Action in the countries of Central America, Panama, Mexico and the Dominican Republic. He noted that both the Technical Council and the Council of Ministers of Agriculture had taken part enthusiastically in the process of formulating the Plan. The preliminary version of the strategy for the sub-region had been approved by the ministers in July, 1988 and submitted to a meeting of the vice presidents of the countries

for endorsement. The ministers of agriculture had approved the definitive text of the strategy in a meeting in Costa Rica in April, 1989. The Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica then invited the Technical Secretary of CORECA to take the floor and outline the list of specific projects that had been drawn up for the countries of the subregion.

- 3.29 The Technical Secretary of CORECA explained that the specific projects had already been approved by the Council of Ministers and were ready to be presented to various international organizations and interested donor countries. He noted that these sixty project ideas, currently in different stages of formulation or negotiation, had been classified into 13 basic working areas, such as food security, agroindustry, renewable natural resources, export promotion and international marketing. The PLANLAC would provide a means to orient cooperation efforts flowing into the subregion, he concluded.
- 3.30 The Chair, still speaking in his capacity as President of CORECA, then resumed his intervention. He stated that once the programs and projects had received approval, questions had begun to arise concerning how to implement them, fund them and coordinate the work with other international organizations. In response to these concerns, the meeting of vice presidents had agreed to adopt the Plan of Joint Action as the specific program for the agricultural sector in negotiations with the United Nations, the EEC and other entities interested in cooperating with projects in Central America. He pointed out two major implications of the PLANLAC in the CORECA countries. The first was the promise it held for agriculture itself. The second was that the Plan had provided a vehicle for forging new ties among the countries of the subregion. In outlining programs for the Plan of Joint Action, they had found themselves undertaking new challenges for the exchange of agricultural products, technical experts, technologies, know-how and market intelligence. Shared work on the Plan had cemented a sense of unity among the ministers and secretaries of agriculture in the countries of Central America, Panama, Mexico and the Dominican Republic and

consolidated their efforts to meet common goals for economic reactivation.

- 3.31 Before the session adjourned, the Technical Secretary announced that he was distributing copies of the first draft resolution on the PLANLAC and asked the representatives to read it during their lunch break.
- 3.32 The session closed at 12:30 p.m.

FOURTH PLENARY SESSION

- 4.1 The Fourth Plenary Session of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture was called to order at 2:35 p.m. on Tuesday, October 10, 1989, and was chaired by Mr. Pedro Bonino Garmendia, the Minister of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries of Uruguay, who invited the representatives to continue with the debate on the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- 4.2 The Representative of the United States of America began by congratulating Dr. Píñero on his re-election as Director General of IICA and expressed his satisfaction with the new installations for this Meeting of the IABA, the result of the Institute's excellent organizational work, which facilitated the smooth progress of the meeting. With regard to the PLANLAC, he regretted that there had not been sufficient time to study the documents with the care that was necessary due to the late arrival. He urged that more effort be given to their being delivered on time. He then praised the Director General and all the staff of the Institute for having carried out an in-depth consultation process at all levels during the preparation of the PLANLAC. In his judgment, the PLANLAC was the result of the most thorough process of analysis, consultation and reflection

that had ever been carried out on that topic. He shared the concern of the delegations as to whether IICA would be able to assure its participation in the tasks of the PLANLAC in view of its existing level of programming and its budgetary limits. There was therefore a need to accurately define matters relating to external financing, as well as the scope of the participation of the countries of the region in this common action. Similarly, he stressed the role of the private sector in implementing the Plan, and called for increased private-sector participation in the strategy of the PLANLAC. He emphasized, moreover, that in the industrialized countries the agricultural sector was a high priority and that it was essential that this should also be the case in the countries of the region; he expressed satisfaction that many delegates had noted the high priority placed on agriculture in their countries.

- 4.3 Continuing his comments, the Representative of the United States of America drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that little mention was made in the PLANLAC documents of the need for education and training for small-scale farmers, which was basic for any expansion of the production system and a key element in raising productivity. He pointed out that even though the educational system of the United States is considered to be good, many shortcomings have been identified in recent years and steps are being taken to improve the quality, especially at the primary and secondary levels. This observation was being made, he noted, to emphasize the importance of education in all the countries of the Americas where, not infrequently, the quality of education in the rural sector is substandard. He stressed the vital nature of the educational process in the agricultural communities, not only to help make small-scale farmers more efficient producers, but also to permit them to use technologies that are environmentally sound.
- 4.4 The Chair took note of the comments of the Representative of the United States. He then gave the floor to the Representative of Peru.

- 4.5 The Representative of Peru expressed fraternal greetings to the meeting on behalf of the government and people of his country and earnestly hoped that a joint effort would be made towards common objectives in favor of the development and well-being of the countries of the region. He then gave a brief summary of the main problems being experienced by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and reiterated the need to find a new strategic concept of development. He emphasized the obstacles that foreign debt, drug trafficking and terrorism represented for the economies of the countries, as well as the harm caused by production technologies that were alien to Latin America and the Caribbean. He recalled the negative effects on the countries of the economic model of industrialization to substitute imports, which did not recognize the dualistic structure of the rural sector and caused large migrations from the countryside to the cities. After illustrating the imbalance in population distribution in Peru, he highlighted the issue of poverty in all its forms. That, in his opinion, was the major importance of the Plan of Action's search for a new strategy for economic development aimed at consolidating the agricultural sector's contribution with the object of tackling the crisis and securing a greater role for Latin America and the Caribbean in the international community. After expressing his satisfaction with the consultation process which led to Resolution 251 of the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement, he thanked Costa Rica for its hospitality and congratulated the Director General on his reelection, as well as the IICA staff on the excellent organization of the IABA meeting.
- 4.6 The Representative of Brazil, for his part, made a brief summary of the major factors that had caused the overall deterioration of the economies of the developing countries of the hemisphere. He also emphasized the negative impact of the transfer of resources from the Third World to other countries, which had so far not permitted the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean to restore previous growth levels. There was therefore an urgent need to alleviate the foreign debt with measures involving joint responsibility between creditors and debtors. It was equally important to ensure that the industrialized

countries that were members of the GATT should take concrete actions and put forth viable proposals for the liberalization of trade in agricultural products. He then gave an account of the efforts at subregional integration on the part of the countries of the Southern Cone with the establishment of the Plant Protection Committee of the Southern Cone and the committee to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease and joint actions to liberalize trade in agricultural products. He welcomed the PLANLAC, emphasizing, nevertheless, the strong influence of macroeconomic relations on that process, and then proceeded to make five observations on the Plan, in the sense that it should: 1) observe national development priorities when following up on Plan implementation; 2) have a sound financial base to ensure the continuity of the actions envisaged; 3) give priority to external bilateral and multilateral funding; 4) favor initiatives to reactivate existing institutional structures in the countries with a view to absorbing greater external, multilateral and bilateral cooperation, and 5) ensure the participation of the private sector, which would have a bearing on the budget of PLANLAC. In conclusion, he hoped that the various multinational cooperation projects in progress in the River Plate Basin would be strengthened, and called for more wide-ranging dialogue among governmental authorities in charge of agriculture in the Southern Area countries. Finally, he expressed his appreciation to Costa Rica for its hospitality, congratulated Dr. Piñeiro on his re-election and thanked the technical staff of IICA for their excellent work at the meeting.

- 4.7 Subsequently, the Representative of Ecuador took the floor. He gave a detailed review of the situation faced by countries such as Ecuador and placed emphasis on the lack of food supplies, which led to greater rural and urban poverty. He drew the attention of the meeting to the urgent need to solve the crisis of basic staples for the general population in order to stave off the specter of starvation, which required a prompt political decision by the governments. Furthermore, the decrease in GDP highlighted social inequalities and endangered political stability, which was so essential for growth. He then made reference to the agreement reached by the Commission of the

Cartagena Agreement with regard to the Plan of Action and mentioned other consultation meetings where it had been agreed to implement a strategy of agricultural reactivation at the national level with a view to the sector's full participation at the subregional level.

- 4.8 Finally, after giving a detailed account of the principal obstacles of an economic, social and political nature that hindered development in the countries of the region, such as the model of import substitution that seriously harmed the agricultural sector, the foreign debt, drug trafficking and terrorism, he called on the participants to join efforts to reduce the impact of the crisis and reiterated his support for the Plan of Joint Action.
- 4.9 The Representative from Bolivia took the floor, beginning his remarks with expressions of thanks to the country of Costa Rica, to its President, his Excellency Dr. Oscar Arias Sánchez, and to IICA for its efforts in organizing the Fifth Regular Meeting of the IABA. He also congratulated Martin E. Piñeiro on his reelection as Director General of IICA.
- 4.10 He went on to note that the PLANLAC addressed key issues of the day, among them the need for major economic adjustments and incentive policies, the plight of the small farmer, and the fact that the debt crisis in LAC had especially serious implications for the agricultural sector.
- 4.11 The Bolivian Representative then gave an impassioned presentation of what he and other representatives of the Andean countries (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia) had come to view as the most serious threat to the sector and, indeed, to the whole socioeconomic and cultural fabric in their countries: the burgeoning illicit production of coca leaf and its insidious consequences. The JUNTA, in its recent Lima meeting, as well as a current meeting of Andean heads of state in Ica, Peru and the forthcoming summit of presidents in Costa Rica, had or would have the coca problem on their agendas.

- 4.12 The portrayal by certain media of Bolivia as "permissive" in the face of increasing coca production, he said, was erroneous; the real reasons that farmers were abandoning traditional crops and growing coca were economic: rampant unemployment and the need for basic subsistence. The tremendous social and economic costs of the coca problem posed a fearsome challenge to all governments, and international cooperation actions must be sought. Therefore, Bolivia presented to the IABA a draft resolution "Inclusion of the Problem of Coca," which contemplated the inclusion in the PLANLAC of actions to improve the social conditions of basic producers of the coca leaf and replace it with other crops.
- 4.13 The Bolivian Representative concluded by emphasizing that it was imperative that the poorest segments of the rural population benefit from the PLANLAC, and that the President of Bolivia, his Excellency Jaime Paz Zamora, extended his wishes for a productive IABA meeting, one which would take cognizance of and help to resolve the coca problem.
- 4.14 The Chair thanked the Representative from Bolivia for his presentation. He noted that the proposed draft resolution would be submitted for approval along with others associated with the Plan.
- 4.15 The Representative from Suriname then offered his congratulations to IICA's Director General, noting agriculture's importance in his country (14% of total GNP), especially as contrasted with other depletable natural resources (mining). Suriname, he said, gave its full support to the PLANLAC, which he found to be a very useful and beneficial document.
- 4.16 The Representative from Colombia then addressed the session, echoing the support of his colleagues for the Plan, which had been previously studied in a meeting of Andean ministers of agriculture in Lima. He went on to explain that Colombia had begun, some 16 months before, a profound restructuring of its agricultural sector, adopting macroeconomic measures that included import substitution and other means to support national

production (including new planning strategies to coordinate public and private sector endeavors) without incurring risks sometimes associated with over-industrialization. The agricultural sector had shown a growth of 7.5% this year, twice that of total GNP growth. After 1990, Colombia should be self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs, including grains (except wheat).

- 4.17 The recent Colombian experience showed that it was feasible to improve the development model and raise yields in the agricultural sector in the short term, as set out in the PLANLAC. He declared Colombia's firm support for the Plan, expressing a vote of confidence for newly-re-elected IICA Director General, Martín E. Piñeiro, in dealing with the Plan's financing and execution. He concluded by expressing solidarity with the Bolivian Representative's presentation of the coca problem, urging IABA support for the pertinent draft resolution and inclusion of its sentiments in any declaration that might emerge from this meeting.
- 4.18 The Representative from the United States lauded the eloquent presentations of Bolivia and Colombia and issued a call for hemispheric solidarity in combating the scourge of coca. He stressed the need to understand the problem at three levels: production, trafficking, and consumption, and acknowledged that his country recognized its responsibilities as regarded the last. Multilateral action was urgently required, he declared, and it would be timely for the IABA to take a role in the matter.
- 4.19 He expressed the firm support of the United States for the draft resolution proposed by Bolivia, also suggesting non-substantive changes, such as the formulation of concrete procedures to be carried out, and the means for the Executive Committee to provide follow-up. If not IICA, he concluded, what other agency would address the coca problem in the context of the agricultural sector?
- 4.20 The Representative from the Dominican Republic took the floor to voice his support of the PLANLAC, but expressed some concern

about financing and execution. It was all well and good to speak of external funding, he said, but it would also be necessary for all Member States to reapportion monies in their own budgets and assure that priorities were assigned that favored the agricultural sector, keeping in mind the different strategies for each country.

- 4.21 He was gratified that the Representative of the United States recognized his country's problem with coca consumption, also suggesting that a section addressed to nations that were high consumers be added to the operative paragraphs of the Bolivian draft resolution.
- 4.22 The Honduran Representative recognized the gravity of the coca problem in the hemisphere, but questioned the appropriateness of an IABA Resolution and a high-profile IICA role in the matter. It was, he said, a world-wide problem requiring enormous political and financial resources beyond the reach of IICA, and more a matter for agencies like the United Nations. We should consider very carefully our stance and commitment in this situation, he concluded.
- 4.23 The Chair then gave the floor to the Representative of France, a Permanent Observer Country, who underscored that country's significant role in Latin America and the Caribbean, not only through its presence in its territories such as French Guiana, Guadeloupe and Martinique, but also through its participation in many cooperation projects in the countries. France, he continued, looked very favorably on the efforts of the Central American Peace Plan and was developing regional cooperation projects in support of the San José agreements, with special emphasis on support for institutions such as CADESCA and the SIECA institutes for integration. France, he said, would support the PLANLAC and would continue its joint actions with IICA in the areas of coffee, cocoa, agroindustry, natural resources and agrometeorology. In 1990, France would increase its support for the member countries with a fruit-production project in English-speaking countries of the Caribbean, studies on structural adjustments in agriculture through Program I of IICA,

and training and information on the European agricultural market and the organizing of Green Europe prior to the opening of the united European market in 1992.

- 4.24 The Chair stressed the importance of the developed countries' support for the PLANLAC. He welcomed the comments of the Representative of France on the process of consolidation that the European Economic Community would be experiencing in 1992. Subsequently, the Representative of another Permanent Observer Country, the Republic of Korea, expressed his sincere congratulations to the IABA and IICA on the process of preparation of the Plan of Joint Action, a model of regional cooperation in the field of agriculture. He also announced that the government of the Republic of Korea had decided to send four experts on agriculture to collaborate with IICA; he added that the details of that technical assistance would be discussed in future communications with the Institute.
- 4.25 The Representative of FAO then conveyed the greetings of the Director General, the Deputy Director General and the Regional Representative of that organization, and congratulated Dr. Piñeiro on his reelection. He pointed out that FAO had carefully analyzed the PLANLAC, both at its headquarters in Rome and at its Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean; he recalled that FAO had attended the Inter-Agency Meeting that had studied the PLANLAC and that it had actively participated in the discussions on the Plan. He also stated that in the regional meeting held in Barbados in August 1986, FAO had been entrusted with the task of preparing a study and a regional action plan on the potential for agricultural and rural development in Latin America and the Caribbean. After two years of intensive work (in which renowned specialists from the countries and experts from regional organizations participated, including ECLAC and IICA), the Regional Plan of Action was approved in Recife, Brazil, in October 1988. The FAO Plan of Action contained a comprehensive proposal for the development of agriculture in Latin America and the Caribbean and included a coordinated package of pertinent actions. He indicated that the analytical approach and some of the diagnostic tools coincided with certain

guidelines for action in the PLANLAC. He mentioned that, within the mandates, responsibilities and programs of FAO, the latter could carry out some actions for cooperation with the PLANLAC, depending on each case and on the circumstances. The Chair stressed those concepts of coincidence and complementarity, which could serve as the basis for collaboration between FAO and IICA.

- 4.26 The Representative of the International Potato Center (CIP) congratulated Dr. Piñeiro on his re-election, on behalf of the Director of that agency (one of the three Centers of CGIAR in the region, together with CIMMYT and CIAT), and welcomed the work accomplished in the preparation of the Plan of Joint Action. He recalled that CIP had been involved, for almost ten years, with projects carried out with IDRC-Canada support, as well with Swiss cooperation (as in the case of PRECODEPA) and with PROCIANDINO (IICA-IDB). At present, CIP had begun an agreement with CARDI. The representative from CIP supported the motion of the government of Canada for IICA to find a way to make use of the scientific resources of the specialized centers.
- 4.27 The Chair thanked the CIP, and through it, CIMMYT and CIAT for their support and gave the floor to the Director General, who made some brief comments on the reaction to the Plan of Joint Action by the ministers and representatives who had expressed their opinions in the course of the session. He noted that drawing up the PLANLAC had been a useful experience during the preparatory stage and added that he believed the experience would be of utmost use during its implementation. Dr. Piñeiro stated that he was very sympathetic with the concerns expressed by the Bolivian Minister of Campesino and Agricultural Affairs, but had been somewhat perplexed concerning the role that IICA could play in that context. In his opinion, the Institute would need a period of reflection to address such a complex topic, which had already been incorporated into the agenda of the inter-American and the United Nations systems. Subsequent to such preliminary thinking, the Institute would hold a meeting with the government of Bolivia in that country in order to provide a response. Dr. Piñeiro then referred to the topic of

education, mentioned by the United States of America. The Director General said that IICA should make efforts in the field of non-formal education and gain support for such efforts from the Tropical Agriculture Research and Training Center (CATIE), which had broad and proven experience. He recalled that the President of Costa Rica, during the inaugural session, had proposed the establishment of an inter-American research center to project the experience of IICA. In that regard, he stated that talks would be held with President Arias and Minister Figueres. Dr. Piñeiro added that both the United States and Canada, essentially donor countries, were greatly interested in training. Finally, the Director General expressed his gratitude for the offers of collaboration from France, the Republic of Korea, the FAO and the CIP in relation to the PLANLAC.

Draft Resolution "Approval and Implementation of the PLANLAC"

- 4.28 In relation to this draft resolution, the Representative of Chile proposed that point 3, item b, iv, by adding "and an executive secretariat, which would be the responsibility of IICA." The Chair understood that the desire of Chile was to endow the consultation mechanism mentioned in the draft resolution with a high degree of political status. The Representative of Argentina seconded the proposal of Chile. The Representative of Brazil said that for his delegation this was a deep-seated discrepancy that had been discussed in the Resolutions Committee; he added that, in his opinion, it should be left up to the officers of the meeting, and that Brazil would adopt its position at that time. The Chair proposed moving forward in the discussion of the draft resolution and leaving the point under discussion to be dealt with together with other topics referring to the Southern Area during an informal meeting on the following day.
- 4.29 The Representative of Nicaragua proposed adding a text to the end of point 4, item d, which was noted by the Technical Secretariat and subsequently approved by the delegations. Thus, the draft resolution was approved, with the provision that the

matter referring to point 3, item b, iv, would be decided on the following day.

Draft Resolution "Information and Support of the OAS for the PLANLAC"

This draft resolution was approved unanimously.

Draft Resolution "Problems of Pesticide Residues"

- 4.30 The Representative of the Dominican Republic, in reference to point 2, item a) of the draft resolution under discussion, proposed that instead of requesting IICA to draw up a hemispheric project on the problem, the Institute be instructed to support each country in specific projects and seek international technical assistance. To that end, the Representative of the Dominican Republic stated that the root problem was common to many countries and would not be resolved by preparing a hemispheric project. The Chair requested the opinion of the delegation of Costa Rica, which had presented the draft resolution. The Costa Rican Representative proceeded to explain that in a recent meeting with the FDA in the United States, it had been proposed that a hemispheric project on the topic should be drawn up. The Representative of the United States suggested that the problem perhaps lay in the drafting of the resolution; he therefore proposed including an addendum to the point under discussion, which was read by the Secretariat. The Representative of El Salvador had requested an explanation regarding the establishment of laboratories in all countries interested in determining the levels of pesticide residues in agricultural products for export to international markets, even though Costa Rica was the site of the project. The matter was accepted by the delegations. Finally, the draft resolution was withdrawn by the delegation of Costa Rica, which agreed to submit it for consideration to the forthcoming meeting of the Executive Committee.

Draft Resolution "Inclusion of the Problem of Coca"

- 4.31 The Representative of the United States requested that improvements be made to the wording of the draft resolution, and the motion was seconded by the Representative of Nicaragua. The Representative of Haiti agreed that coca production caused serious problems, but pointed out that other psychotropic plants also posed a grave threat to the countries. He specifically mentioned the datura leaf as an example of other plants that should be taken into consideration. The Chair suggested that the title of the draft resolution include mention of other plants in addition to the coca leaf, and the Representative of Bolivia assented.
- 4.32 The Representative of the Dominican Republic suggested that another operative paragraph be added to the draft resolution, describing more specifically the actions that would be taken under the PLANLAC.
- 4.33 The Chair invited all delegations interested in amending the resolution to meet together after the session, reach agreement among themselves, and submit their decisions to the plenary the following day.

Draft Resolution "Request for FAO Cooperation in Implementation of the PLANLAC"

- 4.34 The Chair introduced the draft resolution which was being submitted at the request of Honduras, and opened the floor for discussion. The Representative of Colombia wondered why the draft resolution singled out Mexico as the country to represent the IABA in the upcoming session of FAO, and the Representative of Honduras replied that this had simply been an individual decision. He invited the delegations to make other suggestions if they so desired.

- 4.35 The Chair thought the Board could be represented in the session of the FAO by its Chairman, the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica, to which Honduras readily agreed.
- 4.36 A discussion ensued concerning how best to approach FAO for support in implementing the PLANLAC, with interventions by the Director General, the Representative of FAO and the Representative of Honduras, and it was decided that the matter should be resolved by the same committee which had drafted the PLANLAC resolutions. The results would be presented the following day for a decision by the plenary.

Proposal to update the 1987-1990 Medium Term Plan

- 4.37 The Chair introduced the subsequent item on the agenda and asked the Director General to present the document.
- 4.38 The Director General explained that the approval of the Plan of Joint Action implied new mandates for the Institute. However, in order to save the time and expense involved in writing a new medium term plan, he suggested that the present plan undergo certain changes and modifications, to bring it into line with these new priorities. The proposed changes would be presented to the 1990 meeting of the Executive Committee. There being no discussion, the draft resolution carried.

Proposal by the Director General for holding the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture

Site and Date of the Sixth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture

- 4.39 The Chair proceeded to introduce the next item on the agenda, with two accompanying draft resolutions: "Holding of the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture" and "Site and Date of the Sixth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American

Board of Agriculture." He asked the Director General to elaborate on the draft resolutions.

- 4.40 The Director General took the floor and outlined the pertinent Board documents. The Executive Committee was recommending to the Board that the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture (IOMA) take place in 1991, concurrently with the Sixth Regular Meeting of the Board. The Director General added his view that this would be a good time to hold an in-depth review of progress being made under the Plan of Joint Action, which by then would have been in effect for two full years. Finally, he pointed out that the government of Spain had offered to host the meetings. OAS policy was to hold the Conferences in the Member States, but the Organization had agreed to the selection of Spain as the venue. Therefore, the Director General submitted the Executive Committee recommendation for discussion by the Board.
- 4.41 The Representative of Canada asked whether a cost analysis had been performed for this event. The Director General responded that Spain had offered to cover enough of the costs to ensure that IICA would spend no more funds than would have been required for holding an equivalent event in one of the member countries. Furthermore, he noted that air passage to Spain, in many cases, was less costly than routes linking some of the different countries of the hemisphere.
- 4.42 The United States expressed its approval of the proposal, and the draft resolution carried by consensus. The Chair then invited the Representative of Spain to address the plenary.
- 4.43 The Representative of Spain, speaking on behalf of his country's Minister of Agriculture, Carlos Romero, reiterated his government's invitation and outlined several actions Spain was undertaking to assist with overall and agricultural development in IICA's member countries. He expressed the decisive support of his country for the PLANLAC and stressed that the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food had prepared a study, within the Plan, on the demand and marketing channels for

new products on the European market. He hoped that, by hosting the meetings, Spain could provide a tangible sign of its vivid interest in rural development in the countries of this hemisphere.

- 4.44 The Chair recognized the Representative of Haiti, who spoke eloquently of his country's feeling of kinship with Spain and his pleasure at the prospect of holding the meetings there.
- 4.45 The Chair then called on the Technical Secretary, who announced that the drafting committee on PLANLAC resolutions should meet the following morning to discuss the draft resolution "Request for FAO Cooperation in Implementation of the PLANLAC." The Committee was made up of the delegations of the United States, Saint Lucia, Chile, Brazil, Colombia, Honduras, Uruguay, Venezuela and Canada.
- 4.46 The Technical Secretary then reminded the plenary that work was under way to prepare a final declaration for approval by the meeting. Ideas had been submitted by the delegations of the United States, Peru, Colombia and Mexico, supplementary to a draft document that had been distributed in the technical meeting on Saturday. He added that the drafting committee should examine these suggestions and submit a draft declaration on Wednesday morning, to be discussed by the plenary in the afternoon.

Photography Contest Winners

- 4.47 The next item on the agenda was the award ceremony for IICA's recent photography contest. At the request of the Chair, the Director General explained that the purpose of the contest had been to awaken interest, throughout the countries, in the theme of women in the rural milieu. He talked about IICA's history of working with women in rural development and mentioned several projects anticipated for the near future. He then invited Mr. Carlos Uribe, a member of the panel of judges selected for the contest, to address the plenary.

- 4.48 Mr. Uribe took the floor and briefly described the contest. He reported that the three judges, from Costa Rica, Venezuela and Trinidad and Tobago, had examined all 475 of the photographs submitted, judging them on the basis of theme, content, composition, lighting, technical quality, appearance and impact. On this basis, they had divided the photographs into four groups: winning pictures in two categories (black-and-white and color), honorable mention, photographs suitable for display purposes, and photographs eliminated from consideration. He then read the names of the three winners in each category, and the first-place photographers were invited to the front of the room.
- 4.49 The winner of first prize in the color category was Noel P. Norton, from Trinidad and Tobago, for his picture "Boiling the Christmas Ham." The Representative of Trinidad and Tobago presented him the award certificate and congratulated him. First prize in the black-and-white category went to Julie Anne Coimbra, from Brazil, for her picture "On the Way Home." She was introduced by and received her certificate from the Representative of Brazil. Also present for the ceremony was the winner of third place in the color category, Mario Arturo Rojas, of Costa Rica, for his picture "Mother and Daughter at Work."
- 4.50 The winners were warmly applauded by the plenary and congratulated by the Chair.
- 4.51 The session was adjourned at 7:10 p.m.

FIFTH PLENARY SESSION

- 5.1 The fifth plenary session was called to order at 2.45 p.m. on Wednesday, October 11, and was chaired by Mr. Pedro Bonino Garmendia, the Minister of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries of Uruguay. After informing the plenary that the Minister of

Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica, Mr. José María Figueres, would be unable to preside over the session for reasons beyond his control, he opened the session by submitting a draft resolution to the plenary for consideration.

Draft Resolution "Inclusion of the Problem of Coca and other Psychotropic Plants"

- 5.2 After the Representative of Bolivia had pointed out that the document was the final version of the draft resolution, it was approved by the plenary ad referendum. The Chair then proceeded to submit the next draft resolution to the plenary for consideration.

Draft Resolution "General Power of Attorney to the Director General"

- 5.3 The Representative of Barbados stated that he had not received a copy of the draft resolution, and consequently he could not vote on it. The Chair apologized and suggested that the plenary wait for a moment while the document was distributed to the participants. The Representative of Honduras suggested that the reference to the time be deleted from the first preambular paragraph of the draft resolution, since he deemed it irrelevant. His counterpart from Ecuador requested that the date be changed from 10 October to 9 October in the Spanish version. The draft resolution was approved with those changes.

Inter-American Awards in the Rural Sector

- 5.4 Going on to the second item on the order of business, the Chair gave the floor to the Director General, who invited Mr. Fernando Suárez de Castro, the Advisor to the Director General, to present the topic. The Advisor read out the report of the Committee appointed to designate awards - made up of Antigua and Barbuda, Ecuador, the United States and Peru - which nominated

candidates for the various awards for the 1988-1989 biennium. After reading the report, Mr. Suárez de Castro expressed satisfaction with the modification that would be made to the system of conferring awards, which would enable a larger number of candidates to participate and would provide more extensive information.

Draft Resolution "Acceptance of Additional Candidates for Inter-American Agricultural Awards"

- 5.5 The Chair called upon the Rapporteur to read out the draft resolution so that it could be discussed by the plenary. The Representative of Colombia voiced reservations regarding the procedure of submitting both the "Acceptance of Additional Candidates" and the "Granting of Inter-American Agriculture Awards" to the IABA for consideration at the same time, since they involved two different procedures. Mr. Suárez de Castro explained that the IABA had the authority to include additional candidates after the deadline, and confirmed that it was a procedural error to have proposed candidates for awards before this resolution had been discussed. Colombia indicated that it would add its vote to that of the assembly, but nevertheless expressed concern that such a procedure detracted from the prestige of the awards.

Draft Resolution "Inter-American Agricultural Medal for 1988 and 1989"

- 5.6 The Chair then submitted the draft resolution to the representatives for consideration. The delegation of Barbados asked why some nominations were being made for two years (1988 and 1989) and others for a single year (1988 or 1989), and suggested that it would be advisable to state the year for which each candidate had been nominated. The Technical Secretary and Mr. Suárez de Castro provided information on the matter, and the latter pointed out that it would be irrelevant to specify the year for each candidate, since the period in question was a biennium. He

also added that the changes being made to the system for conferring awards would solve this problem, as well as other concerns expressed by Barbados.

- 5.7 The Representative of Ecuador, whose country was a member of the Awards Committee, explained various points in relation to the selection of candidates, and also pointed out the error made by the Secretariat in failing to inform them that additional candidates had to be approved by the IABA. The Representative of Dominica suggested that a brief summary of the contributions made by the award winners should be included in the preamble of the draft resolution in order to provide the IABA with further information. Mr. Suárez de Castro informed the plenary of the careful study made by the Awards Committee in selecting the candidates and then briefly summarized the professional careers of the award winners, Mr. Domingo Cozzo of Argentina and Mr. Valeriano Robles of Mexico.
- 5.8 The Representative of the Dominican Republic expressed agreement with the Committee's selection, although he pointed out the inadvisability of accepting nominations after the deadline. He also asked if there had been more nominations in addition to those contained in the draft resolution.
- 5.9 The Chair gave the floor to the Director General so he could answer the various questions posed by the representatives. After giving a negative answer to the delegation of the Dominican Republic, Dr. Piñeiro asked for understanding on the part of representatives with regard to the procedure used, and stated that such procedural errors, which had also arisen in previous years, would be solved as a result of the amendments made to the regulations, as follows: late nominations would not be accepted; more time would be given to ensure more careful selection; the number of awards would be reduced, and more substantive, more relevant awards would be granted. The problem pointed out by Dominica regarding the inclusion of a summary of the candidates selected would thereby be resolved.

- 5.10 Since no further comments were made, the Chair declared the draft resolution approved.

Draft Resolution "Inter-American Agricultural Development Award for 1988 and 1989"

- 5.11 The Rapporteur then read the draft resolution, which was approved.

Draft Resolution "Inter-American Agricultural Award for Young Professionals for 1988 and 1989"

- 5.12 The Rapporteur went on to read the draft resolution, and it was approved.

Designation of External Auditors for the 1990-1991 Biennium

- 5.13 The Chair proceeded to give the floor to the Representative from Guatemala, the spokesman for the working committee set up to evaluate the designation of external auditors for the 1990-1991 biennium. He pointed out two minor corrections of style in the Spanish version of the draft resolution "Designation of External Auditors for the 1990-1991 Biennium," which was then read and approved, the firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. being designated.

Proposed 1990-1991 Program Budget

- 5.14 The Chair then moved on to the draft resolution "Proposed 1990-1991 Program Budget," asking IICA's Director General, Martín E. Piñeiro, to introduce the topic. Dr. Piñeiro highlighted four salient points: (1) The proposed 1990-1991 Program Budget presented more analytical and numerical information which facilitates a clear identification of the use to be given to the resources provided to the Institute by the countries; (2) it designated those PLANIAC projects with IICA participation so as not

to delay the implementation process; (3) it showed a significant increment in external resources; (4) a yearly 3% increase in the Member State quotas was included to offset the rate of inflation and to maintain the zero-growth criterion. With that, the Director General asked the Director of Programming and Evaluation, Diego Londoño, to elaborate on the proposed Program Budget.

5.15 Dr. Londoño began his presentation by pointing out that the Program Budget was the result of a closely coordinated effort with the countries and the IICA units to define an action strategy containing specific priorities and the results expected for the biennium. The following frame of reference was used in its preparation: (a) continue to implement institutional policies contained in the 1987-1991 Medium Term Plan, including: upgrading IICA's five Programs; emphasizing technical cooperation for institutional strengthening; increasing multinational actions; improving the operating capability of projects; and making the international professional personnel structure more flexible; (b) maintain the support of comparatively more-developed countries for lesser-developed ones; (c) reinforce high-priority areas recommended by the Member States by implementing projects included in the PLANLAC; (d) counteract inflation by achieving a real zero-growth rate. IICA is programming US\$ 41,681,600 for 1990 and US\$39,379,200 for 1991, which represents a 22.4% and 15.6% increase over 1989, respectively.

5.16 The distribution of programmed resources by source of funding shows that while quotas had made up 62% of the 1988-1989 Program Budget, they would be only 58% in 1990-1991. External resources, on the other hand, rose from 35% to 39% over these periods. These trends were even more apparent when looking at the distribution of total resources (including external resources under negotiation) with quotas moving from 47% to 39% and total external resources (programmed and under negotiation) going from 51% to 59% over the two aforementioned biennia. External resources, then, were becoming an increasingly important part of IICA's budget. Should the external resources under

negotiation be formalized, the Institute will, for the first time, execute a budget surpassing US\$60 million annually.

- 5.17 It was also shown that most of the Institute's quota resources (80% in 1988-1989, 81% in 1990-1991) were assigned to technical cooperation actions, the remainder going to management (16%) and general costs (3%). These figures are in agreement with the stipulations of the 1987-1991 Medium Term Plan.
- 5.18 Most quota monies (58%) would go to the five IICA Programs, and their distribution among the Programs would reflect the priorities of the Member States. It was also noteworthy that in 1986-1987 there had been 186 International Professional Personnel, while for 1990-1991 only 152 were projected, representing a decrease in quota expenditures in object of expenditure (1) of about 10%. An increase of almost 7% in quota expenditures for local personnel was envisaged for the same period, which illustrates IICA's policy of seeking to hire more and better qualified local personnel by offering competitive salaries. The percentage of quota resources allocated for hiring of external consultants was to increase some 4% from 1986-1987 to 1990-1991.
- 5.19 The level of operating costs (objects of expenditure 3-9), expressed as a percentage of quota resources, would increase from 29.2% in 1986-1987 to 32.2% in 1990-1991. If external resources are included, operating costs will reach 45.9%, indicating clearly the progress made in streamlining the technical cooperation actions of the Institute.
- 5.20 As far as the PLANLAC was concerned, Dr. Londoño indicated that preparation of the Plan had involved a broad process of consultation, which had made the preparation of the proposed Program Budget more complex. He said that the reallocation of existing quota resources and the requested budgetary increase (3%) had made it possible to earmark US\$4,019,300 in 1990 and US\$ 4,391,600 in 1991 to implement projects included in the Plan. This represented an average of 22.4% in total quota resources programmed during the biennium for direct technical cooperation services. He added that external resources totalling

US\$1,000,100 and US\$609,800 had already been secured for 1990 and 1991, respectively. In addition, US\$8,654,200 and US\$ 8,435,300 in external resources were currently under negotiation for 1990 and 1991, respectively.

- 5.21 As a yearly average for the 1990-1991 period, explained Dr. Londoño (combining quotas and external resources programmed and under negotiation as sources of funding), approximately US\$12 million would be allocated for the PLANLAC and US\$39 million for other technical cooperation activities.
- 5.22 In conclusion, the Director of Programming and Evaluation reiterated the salient aspects of the proposed 1990-1991 Program Budget: (1) it was a product of a conscientious consulting process with IICA Member States and the application of appropriate internal programming mechanisms; (2) it clearly showed how available resources were to be put to work; (3) the solicited 3% annual increase would strengthen PLANLAC projects while respecting the zero-growth criterion to counteract the effects of inflation; (4) the Institute's efforts to secure external resources were growing steadily.

Draft Resolution "1990-1991 Program Budget"

- 5.23 The Chair thanked Dr. Londoño for his presentation and opened the floor to discussion of the topic. The Representative from Mexico declared that her country had a strong interest in PLANLAC projects that would involve Mexico, and that beginning now, IICA must focus its institutional efforts on the Plan, readjusting its multinational projects not included in the Plan as necessary. It would be fitting, she said, for IICA to close the decade of the 80s with the birth of a grand idea like PLANLAC, and stated that Mexico wholeheartedly supported the proposed Program Budget.
- 5.24 The Representative from the United States of America took the floor to congratulate IICA's Director General and his staff on

the preparation of an illuminating and transparent budget document that clearly showed how resources had been allocated.

- 5.25 The United States went on to express comments and questions on the Program Budget. The first (on page 78 of the English version of the proposed Program Budget) concerned wording to the effect that IICA would not have technical responsibility in the execution of administrative support actions.
- 5.26 Another query addressed apparently contradictory information showing, on the one hand (page 78), a proposed increase in expenditures to maintain IICA Offices in the Member States and, on the other (page 81), a statement implying that IICA could expect to save money by reducing staff and streamlining administration in the Offices in the countries, thus freeing more funds for technical cooperation.
- 5.27 In a specific reference to the 1990-1991 Program Budget draft resolution, the Representative from the USA then noted that paragraph 5 of the operative section should stipulate that the Executive Committee, as well as the IABA, should be informed of any adjustments made by the Director General in the distribution of resources, thus shortening the time between such reports to one year.
- 5.28 In response to the questions by the United States, Director General Piñeiro clarified that the reference to IICA not having technical responsibility for the outcome of administrative support actions was the result of some countries having asked IICA, in effect, to hire and pay for consultants monitored by them. In such cases, said Dr. Piñeiro, IICA complied with its staff rules and administrative rules but, effectively lacking technical control, could not in good faith assume responsibility for the outcome of a project. As for reporting budget adjustments to the Executive Committee, the Director General assured the Representative of the United States that this would be done in due time.

5.29 The Representative of Brazil stated that his country supported the new Plan of Joint Action. Nonetheless, he asked for the record to reflect that he was unable to approve the proposed 3% increase in the 1990-1991 Program Budget, as the Brazilian constitution placed clear limits on assuming internal or external financial commitments, unless resources are allocated previously in approved budgets. Therefore, his delegation supported the Proposed Program Budget in all respects except the requested increase.

Draft resolution "Quota Scale"

5.30 The Chair introduced the draft resolution and asked the representatives to make comments.

5.31 The Representative of the United States expressed his support for the resolution, in principle. He asked that the record show, however, that his country was forbidden by law to pay interest on external loans to international organizations.

5.32 This sparked a query by the Representative of Barbados about the mechanics of the short-term line of credit. The Director General explained that this was a standard paragraph included in the resolution as an emergency measure in case cash flow problems were to arise. However, he pointed out that there had been no need for such loans over the past four years, and the cash flow was normally positive. In theory, it could occur that this measure would have to be invoked, but the probability was very low.

5.33 With these explanations, the draft resolution carried as read.

Draft Resolution "Agreements, Contracts, Letters of Understanding and Others"

5.34 The Chair proceeded to introduce the draft resolution, and it was considered approved.

Draft Resolution "Report on the Activities of CATIE during the 1988-1989 Biennium and Report of the External Auditors on CATIE's Financial Statements"

- 5.35 At the request of the Chair, the Rapporteur read the draft resolution, and it was submitted to the consideration of the plenary.
- 5.36 The Representative of the United States of America heartily supported CATIE's program and activities. He recommended, however, that the ties between CATIE and IICA be strengthened. He then turned to the text of the resolution, expressing agreement with the first operative paragraph and requesting that the second operative paragraph be replaced with three new paragraphs, the texts of which he read aloud and submitted to the Technical Secretary.
- 5.37 Following a stylistic suggestion made by the Representative of Barbados, the plenary agreed that the amendments proposed by the United States should be incorporated into the document and circulated among the representatives for scrutiny before the vote could take place. The Chair agreed with this suggestion.

Draft Resolution "Approval and Implementation of the PLANLAC"

- 5.38 The Chair explained that the countries of the Southern Area had agreed among themselves on an acceptable text for operative subparagraph 3(iv), and read it aloud. Following a suggestion made by the Representative of Brazil for a stylistic improvement in the Portuguese text, the plenary approved the resolution. The Representative of Argentina issued an invitation to hold the first meeting in his country.

Proposal by the Director General to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of the Institute (1942-1992)

- 5.39 The Director General then took the floor to explain the agenda item. He stated that the Institute was interested in sponsoring special events to commemorate this important occasion and asked the countries to think about it and send their ideas for discussion in the 1990 meeting of the Executive Committee.

Draft Resolution "Extension of the IICA/RNIC Project"

- 5.40 At the request of the Chair, the Rapporteur then read out the next draft resolution. The Representative of Mexico expressed active support for the Radio Nederland project, and the draft resolution carried as read.

Draft Resolution "Importance of the Role of Women and Youth in Rural Development and the PLANLAC"

- 5.41 The Rapporteur proceeded to read the text aloud. As there was no discussion, the Chair declared the resolution approved.

Draft Resolution "Renaming of the Jamaica Room"

- 5.42 The Rapporteur read the text, and the Representative of Jamaica took the floor to explain the resolution and urge all the countries to support it. Furthermore, he offered a handsome book depicting scenes and people of Jamaica, as the first donation to the new "Caribbean Room." There was no discussion, and the resolution carried.

Draft Resolution "Institutional Cooperation between the FAO Plan of Action and PLANLAC in Implementation of PLANLAC"

- 5.43 The Technical Secretary then took the floor to reintroduce this draft resolution, which had been seen and approved by the Drafting Committee.
- 5.44 The Rapporteur read out the text, and following suggestions by the Representative of Barbados for two stylistic changes, the resolution carried as read.
- 5.45 The Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica entered the room at that point and assumed the Chair of the meeting.

Draft Resolution "Financial Statements of the Institute"

- 5.46 The Chair opened the floor to discussion of the abovementioned draft resolution. The Representative of the United States of America recalled that the Executive Committee had worked intensively on this topic. He stated that he had no proposal to make, but wished to ask the Director General a question on the various sources of revenues. In this regard, Dr. Piñeiro explained to the Representative of the United States and to delegations that had not attended the Ninth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee that the Committee had agreed to have IICA discuss this point with the countries that proposed it. In view of the fact that the pertinent working document had not been distributed, the Director General read the paragraphs on the proposed procedure. After the additions mentioned had been made, the draft resolution on the financial statements was unanimously approved.

Draft Resolution "IICA Participation in the Funding of CARDI"

- 5.47 The draft resolution was unanimously approved. The Representative of Barbados thanked the delegations for the treatment that had been given to this draft resolution and its final approval, in view of its importance to the countries of the Caribbean.

Draft Resolution "Compliance with the Resolutions of the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture"

- 5.48 The draft resolution was unanimously approved.

Draft Resolution "Proposed Regulations for Conferring the Inter-American Awards in the Rural Sector"

Draft Resolution "Designation of Members of the Awards Committee"

- 5.49 Both draft resolutions were unanimously approved.

Draft Resolution "Emeritus Status for Mr. Emilio Montero"

- 5.50 The Representative of Uruguay expressed his delegation's satisfaction with the draft resolution under discussion and recalled the outstanding career of Mr. Montero, who had been Director of the Southern Area and subsequently Director of the IICA Office in Uruguay. The draft resolution was unanimously approved.

Draft Resolution "Emeritus Status for Mr. Fernando Suárez de Castro"

- 5.51 The draft resolution was unanimously approved. The Representative of Colombia expressed his government's satisfaction with the designation of Mr. Suárez de Castro, and gave a brief account of the latter's career.

Draft Resolution "Proposed Amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Regulations of the Institute to Reflect Current Practices for the Conduct of Meetings and to Codify Provisions Contained in Current Resolutions of the Institute's Governing Bodies"

- 5.52 The Technical Secretary informed the meeting that a suggestion had been received from the delegation of Brazil for making some amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the IABA and the Executive Committee. In this regard, it was proposed that various paragraphs be added to Chapter VIII, Article 64 of the Rules of Procedure of the IABA and to Chapter VIII, Article 70 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Committee. With regard to a point on which he had been consulted, the Technical Secretary explained that Article 67.A of the IABA Rules of Procedure and Article 73.A of the Executive Committee's Rules of Procedure, concerning the dates when quota payments would fall due referred to a provision approved by the IABA in Montevideo in 1985, which already formed part of the Financial Regulations and would now also be included in the Rules of Procedure of the IABA and the Executive Committee. He further explained that the addition to the financial rules referring to the computation of quotas was simply a verbatim codification of earlier resolutions of the Board, (IICA/JD/652(69))rev.2 and IICA/JD 658-7.

Draft Resolution "1987 and 1988 Annual Reports"

- 5.53 The Technical Secretary took note of a number of corrections suggested by the delegations of Barbados and Colombia. The draft resolution was unanimously approved.

Draft Resolution "Report on the Activities of CATIE during the 1988-1989 Biennium and Report of the External Auditors on CATIE's Financial Statements"

- 5.54 The draft resolution was approved with the amendments that had been suggested.

- 5.55 The Technical Secretary noted that the Minutes for the preparatory meeting, the inaugural session and the first, second and third plenary sessions had already been distributed. He explained that any changes that the delegations wished to make should be submitted to the Rapporteur. In this regard, he pointed out that such changes would be introduced in the final version of the Minutes, and not in the version that would be distributed at the closing session on Thursday. Before adjourning the session, the Technical Secretary reminded the heads of delegations that a reception was to be offered by the government of Costa Rica at 7:30 p.m. at the office of the President. Mr. Figueres outlined the activities that would be included in the field trip on Thursday morning; the delegates would visit a dairy farm and a coffee plantation as examples of traditional Costa Rican agricultural activities, and a fern farm and a flower farm as examples of nontraditional crops. He also gave details of other activities planned for Thursday.
- 5.56 The session was adjourned at 6:30 p.m.

CLOSING SESSION

- 6.1 The closing session of the Fifth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture was called to order at 17:05, on October 12, 1989, with the Costa Rican Minister of Agriculture, Jose Maria Figueres, presiding. The Chairman, in taking up the first item on the agenda "Pending Resolutions," gave the floor to the Technical Secretary, who informed those in attendance of additional changes the Style Committee had made in the Resolution "Remuneration of the Director General for the 1990-1991 Biennium." The Plenary agreed that this study should be conducted by the firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. At the request of the Chairman, the Rapporteur read the final version of said resolution.
- 6.2 The Representative of Canada expressed support for the amendments, and recommended that not only the remuneration of the Director General be reviewed, but also the remuneration of all

the professional staff of the Institute. The Representative of the United States of America supported the motion by Canada, and in reference to same, Dominica suggested changing the title of the resolution to reflect the modifications made. On the same subject, the Representative of El Salvador asked if the study of the salaries of all professional staff members would imply a second contract with the firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., to which the Technical Secretary gave an affirmative response. The Chair announced the approval of the resolution, as amended.

- 6.3 The Rapporteur read Resolution No. 183 "Emergency Natural Disaster Assistance," which was approved as read. With regard to Resolution No. 158, the Technical Secretary pointed out a change in the title of the Spanish version, to read "La Importancia de la Educación en la Reactivación Agrícola," and asked the plenary for more time to include the latest changes.
- 6.4 The Chair, in taking up the second item on the agenda "Consideration of the Minutes," asked the Representatives to offer any amendments to the Minutes they deemed necessary.
- 6.5 Director General Emeritus Armando Samper, of Colombia, expressed satisfaction with the progress made at CATIE, the birthplace of IICA, which reveals that the Center is overcoming the problems it faced in the past. He also expressed satisfaction with the IABA's approval of the Plan of Joint Action. Since it was called for in the Mandate of Ottawa, it had provided a new direction for the countries, which must now undertake the implementation of specific projects. He expressed his pleasure with the re-election of Dr. Piñeiro as Director General, highlighting his outstanding qualities of professionalism and leadership, and added that this second term will afford Dr. Piñeiro the opportunity to carry on with actions already under way. He also spoke of the well-deserved recognition conferred upon Mr. Emilio Montero and Mr. Fernando Suarez de Castro. Lastly, he praised the performance of the Chairman of the Meeting, the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica, offered his best wishes for the success of the deliberations, and expressed his desire to be present at the 1991 meeting.

- 6.6 Next, the floor was given to Director Emeritus Jose Emilio Araujo, who congratulated the Director General on his re-election, and emphasized the importance of following through with the objectives established during his first term. He also praised the approval of the PLANLAC, to be implemented in the 1990s. He expressed satisfaction with the fact that programs to conserve the environment, such as in the Amazon Pact region, had been reactivated, and recommended that they be extended to the Caribbean and Central America. He spoke positively of the interest expressed by some delegations in the topic of education as part of agricultural reactivation, and congratulated the IABA for approving the 1990-1991 Program Budget, and the Director General for addressing the issue of the Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of the Institute (1942-1992). He made specific reference to October 7, 1942, the date when the groundwork was laid for the creation of IICA.
- 6.7 The Chairman thanked Dr. Jose Emilio Araujo for his kind words, and proceeded to ask the Rapporteur to read Resolution No. 158 "The Importance of Education in Agricultural Reactivation," which was approved by the plenary. Immediately thereafter, the Chairman asked the participants for comments on the next item of business, "Consideration of the Communiqué of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture," which he indicated had been drawn up by the committee responsible for drafting the resolutions and declarations, made up of the Representative of Brazil, Chile (presiding), Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Saint Lucia, the United States of America and Uruguay.
- 6.8 The Representative of Colombia, after clarifying that he had not participated in the final session to draft the Communiqué, reiterated his belief that it should include a reference to the problem of illicit crops, and asked the consent of those present to submit it to the consideration of the IABA. After consideration of a proposed text, the plenary approved the inclusion of a new paragraph, and left its placement within the Communiqué up to the Technical Secretariat.

- 6.9 The Representative of Uruguay reminded the Plenary that during the upcoming Presidential Summit in Costa Rica, a "Declaration of Costa Rica" or a "Declaration of San Jose" might be issued. In order to avoid confusion, he recommended that the title of the IABA document contain a more specific geographic reference, for example, the site of IICA Headquarters, and suggested the title "Declaration of Coronado."
- 6.10 The Representative of the United States of America interjected that the full name of the area where IICA Headquarters is located is San Isidro de Coronado. The Chair observed that the name seemed fitting, San Isidro being the patron saint of farmers. This suggestion for naming the communiqué to be issued by the Fifth IABA received a spirited approbation from the floor.
- 6.11 The Provisional Report of the Fifth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture was then signed by the IICA Director General Martin E. Piñeiro and the Chair of the meeting, Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica, Jose Maria Figueres Olsen.
- 6.12 The Representative of Uruguay proceeded to address the closing session on behalf of the Spanish-speaking delegations to the Fifth IABA. He began by thanking IICA, its Director General, and the meeting staff for its superb organizational work, upholding the example of the similarly well-organized Fourth IABA held in Ottawa, Canada. He went on to express his admiration for the hospitality of Costa Rica and its people, and congratulated his Excellency Dr. Oscar Arias Sanchez and Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Jose Maria Figueres Olsen, Chair of the Fifth IABA, on their key roles in the meeting. He also thanked the observer governments and agencies for their interest and support during the meeting.
- 6.13 He then declared that the agreements reached during the meeting offered new hope to the agricultural sector, after the "lost decade of the eighties." He stated that a reordering of sectoral policies was necessary in the nations of the hemisphere,

and that small farmers and rural families in general should be the real beneficiaries of the PLANLAC. This, he said, should be the message of the Fifth IABA.

- 6.14 He concluded by reminding the assembly that steps taken now will be crucial in determining the future of regional agriculture, which will be inherited by future generations. He urged all those present to continue along the path of solidarity and progress, and went on to mention that preparations were already being made for the Sixth IABA, to be held in 1991 in Spain, the motherland of Latin America.
- 6.15 The Representative of St. Lucia then addressed the floor on behalf of the English-speaking delegations. He noted that the CARICOM countries were very pleased with the Fifth IABA, whose venue and time could not have been more propitious. The CARICOM countries must draw closer to Latin America, he said, and would do well to emulate the example of Costa Rica, itself part of the Caribbean basin. He stated that the CARICOM programs complemented those of the PLANLAC, which in addition to promoting agricultural reactivation, could also lead to improved South-South dialogue.
- 6.16 In reference to this topic, the Representative of Saint Lucia added that the success of the PLANLAC would depend on the mechanisms established for its implementation, and that to judge from the quality of the performance of the re-elected Director General and his staff, there was reason for optimism. As he said, IICA was strengthening its position by placing its destiny for the next four years in the capable hands of Dr. Martin E. Piñeiro, who faithfully reflected the commitment of IICA and the countries to the betterment of agriculture.
- 6.17 The Saint Lucian Representative concluded by thanking the government and people of Costa Rica for their kindness and hospitality; the IICA Director General and his support staff for providing excellent facilities and organization for the meeting; and all the other delegations at the Fifth IABA for their spirit

of cooperation and understanding, so necessary to the future success of agriculture and the alleviation of poverty.

- 6.18 The Chairman thanked the representatives from the Caribbean for attending and contributing to the Fifth IABA. He noted the admirable unity of the CARICOM countries, a recent example of which was Jamaica's proposal to change the name of IICA's "Jamaica Room" to the "Caribbean Room." This unity, he felt, was an example that the rest of IICA's member countries could follow.
- 6.19 The Chair then recognized Martin E. Piñeiro, Director General of IICA, who, after expressing his gratitude to the assembly for a fruitful meeting, highlighted two aspects of the Fifth IABA which were of special significance to IICA. The first was the approval of the strategies and operative mechanisms of the PLANLAC, which will directly address many key issues on the Inter-American agenda. It was, he said, a new mandate for IICA, to complement those already undertaken. Cooperation and support from the countries of the hemisphere would be a key to the success of its mechanisms to stimulate growth and development in the sector, beginning in 1990. The second was the approval of the Program Budget, with a 3% annual increase in quotas, and which was viewed as an incentive for proposed IICA actions and implicit support for the idea that multilateral agencies can be effective. The Director General assured the assembly that the new Program Budget would be the object of prudent administration.
- 6.20 Calling attention to a suggestion, made earlier by the President of Costa Rica, that IICA construct in Costa Rica a training center for agricultural development, Dr. Piñeiro promised that a concrete proposal for one would be submitted to the 1990 meeting of the Executive Committee.
- 6.21 IICA's Director General declared that his new mandate would be the continuation of a process begun in Montevideo and carried on in Mexico and Ottawa, and that the PLANLAC was central to this process. Extending his warmest thanks, he credited

all IICA staff for a successful IABA meeting and placed his confidence in them for the next four-year term. He thanked the Representatives of Uruguay and St. Lucia for their addresses, and emphasized the increasing participation of the Caribbean countries in the affairs of IICA (singling out Jamaica for its contribution to the new "Caribbean Room"). Lastly, he expressed his appreciation to Spain for offering to host the Sixth IABA in 1991.

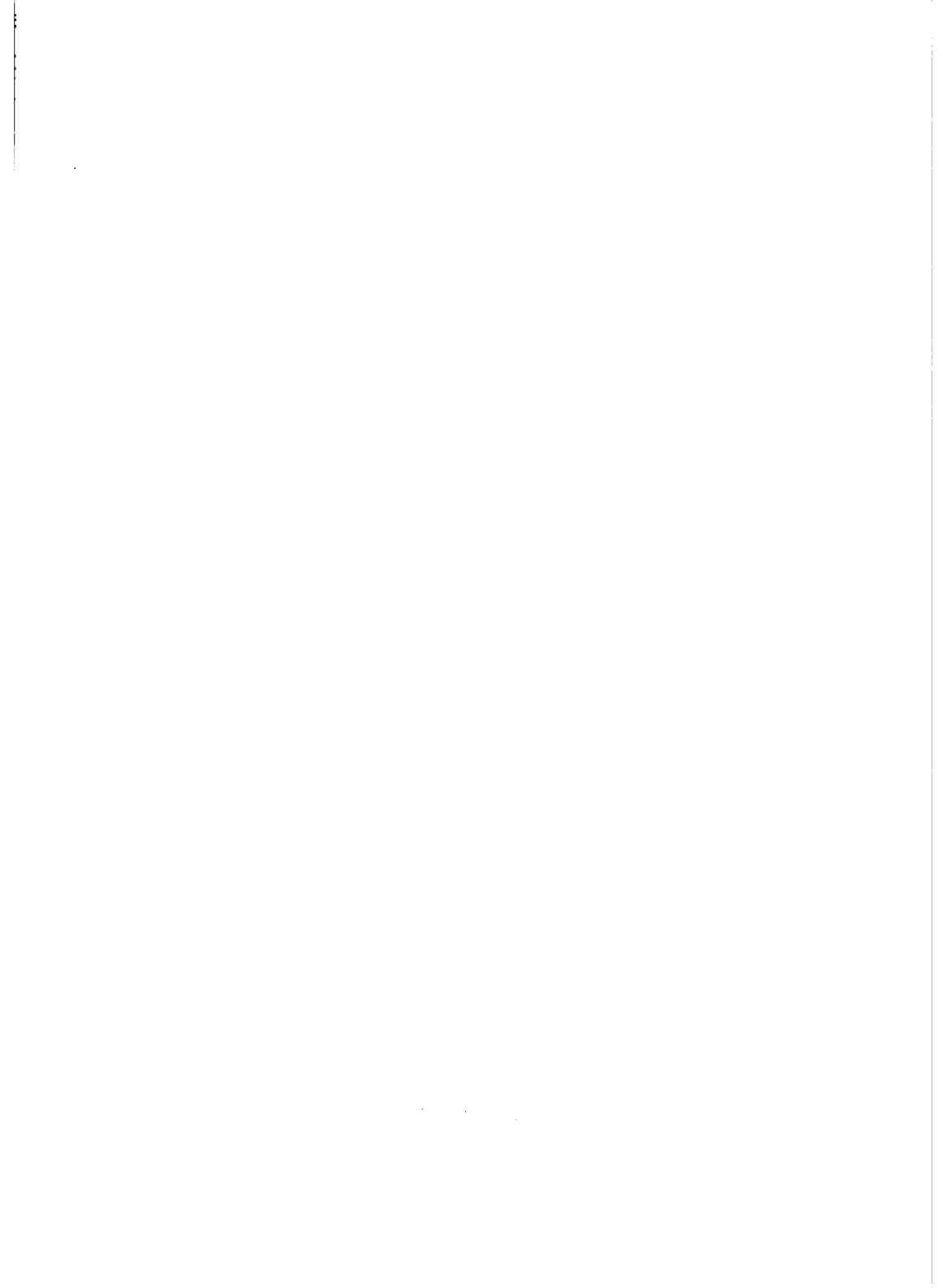
- 6.22 In concluding, Dr. Piñeiro congratulated the newly-named personnel emeritus of IICA, as well as his advisor, Felix Cirio, for his coordination of the PLANLAC efforts. Furthermore, he thanked his wife Cecilia for her support, and the nation of Costa Rica for its role in hosting the Fifth IABA. Then, as Minister Figueres, Chair of the Fifth IABA, had received a gavel for presiding over the Executive Committee meeting only four months before, Dr. Piñeiro presented him with a silver statuette representing a farmer (a smaller version of a sculpture located on the grounds of IICA), and the Representative of Uruguay, who had frequently filled in for Minister Figueres as Chair of the Fifth IABA, received the gavel from the meeting.
- 6.23 The Chair, Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica, Jose Maria Figueres Olsen, expressed his sincerest thanks to IICA's Director General, joining that all those who had expressed their admiration of Dr. Piñeiro.
- 6.24 Minister Figueres recounted some of his experiences in that position, in which factors extending beyond the sector (transportation, markets, tariffs) must always be taken into account, and where short-term needs sometimes impeded a clear vision of the future.
- 6.25 The IABA resolutions were extremely important in providing this longer view, especially those focusing on the most important resource: human potential. He stressed the IABA's recognition of the value of youth, women and education in the sector, emphasizing that "campesino," the noble, patient rural dweller, was not necessarily synonymous with "farmer," which today has

scientific and technical overtones. One of the major tasks faced in the PLANLAC and by the member countries would be to help campesinos become farmers, while preserving their best qualities. Another task would be to focus on improving basic services in rural areas, rather than waiting until massive rural-to-urban migration has occurred, and then attempting to improve living conditions in the cities.

6.26 The PLANLAC should address this issue and be flexible enough to address others as they arise. Fortunately, he said, the Plan is a set of concrete actions that were designed taking subregional differences into account. With the support and hard work of all concerned, it would lead to a better life for the rural sector and those involved in agriculture.

6.27 The Chair then thanked IICA and its staff for a well-organized meeting, the Representative of Uruguay for presiding over several sessions, and the government of Canada for chairing the IABA since its last meeting in Ottawa. He extended his gratitude to Spain for its offer to host the next IABA meeting, and expressed his confidence that that country would come to play a more important role in IICA after the restructuring of the European market in 1992. Minister Figueres concluded his remarks by thanking all Representatives, observer countries and international agencies for their valuable participation and, on behalf of Costa Rica, thanked them for choosing his country to host the Fifth IABA, a landmark event which constituted the sincerest form of praise. He wished all a safe journey home, and urged them to continue to work for a better life in the agricultural sector.

6.28 The Closing Session was adjourned at 19:55.



RESOLUTIONS

IICA/JIA/Res.153(V-0/89)

12 October 1989

Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 153

GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY TO THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That in the Second Plenary Session, on October 9, 1989, Dr. Martín E. Piñeiro Pagliere was re-elected by acclamation as Director General of the Institute for the 1990-1994 period;

That this election was held in accordance with the provisions of Articles 8f and 19 of the Convention on the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, and Articles 2f, 4e, 100 and 103 of the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture;

That during the period of the new term, starting on January 15, 1990, the re-elected Director General shall legally represent the Institute;

That the general power of attorney granted to Dr. Piñeiro Pagliere in Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.77(III-0/85), upon his first election as Director General, expires on January 15, 1990 at the end of his first term; and

That it is necessary to grant him a new general power of attorney, which shall be recorded in the Public Registry of Costa Rica, the site of IICA Headquarters,

RESOLVES:

1. To declare Dr. Martín E. Piñeiro Pagliere the formally elected Director General of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture for the period beginning January 15, 1990 and ending January 15, 1994.
2. To grant the re-elected Director General, Dr. Martín E. Piñeiro Pagliere, General Power of Attorney for a period of four years, beginning January 15, 1990, so that he can continue to faithfully discharge the duties assigned to him in Article 20 of the Convention and Chapter II of the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate.
3. To grant this General Power of Attorney pursuant to the general provisions of the Civil Code of the Republic of Costa Rica, the site of IICA Headquarters, especially with respect to its Article 1253. Dr. Piñeiro Pagliere is authorized to delegate powers of attorney of every kind and to revoke them, as well as to comply with the required legal formalities and register, wherever necessary, the power of attorney conferred upon him.

IICA/JIA/Res.154(V-0/89)
12 October 1989
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 154
APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLANLAC

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

Document IICA/JIA/Doc.149(89), "Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean" and the Addendum to that document,

The document "Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean: Principal Document,"

Reference documents "Plan of Joint Action in Support of Agricultural Reactivation and Development in the Countries of the Central American Isthmus and the Dominican Republic," "Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in the Countries of the Andean Sub-region, " " Plan of Joint Action for Reactivation of Agriculture in the Caribbean Countries," "Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in the Countries of the Southern Area," "Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean: The Case of Haiti," and "Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean: The Case of Mexico, "

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION:

The discussions and presentations made during this meeting, as well as the thorough process of consultation followed up to this time in preparing the PLANLAC,

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA), in its Fourth Regular Meeting (Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.122(IV-0/87)), requested the Director General to take the steps necessary to provide a proper response and follow-up to the Recommendations of the Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture (ICMA);

That Recommendation No. X of the Ninth ICMA and Resolution No. 122 of the Fourth Regular Meeting of the IABA charged IICA, in conjunction with its Member States, the other organizations of the inter-American system and other specialized organizations, with preparing a "Strategic Plan of Joint Action in Support of Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean;"

That the proposals of the PLANLAC were evaluated and favorably received in the following fora: the Ninth Regular Meeting of the Council of Ministers of CORECA (Resolutions IX-01 and IX-02); the Thirteenth Agricultural Council of the Andean Pact; the Second and Third Ad-Hoc Meetings of Vice Ministers of Agriculture of the Southern Area; the Extraordinary Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Agriculture of CARICOM, held in Guyana in September, 1988 (Agreements 8 and 27) and, that Decision 251 of the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement approved the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation and Development in the Andean Subregion;

That the Executive Committee, in its Ninth Regular Meeting, in Resolution IICA/CE/Res.117(IX-0/89), expressed its satisfaction with the progress made in the preparation of the Plan and with the documents presented, and charged the Director General with presenting the revised versions of the PLANLAC reference documents during the Fifth Regular Meeting of the IABA, particularly the "General Summary of the Plan," as well as a "summarized version of the PLANLAC, containing the minimum elements needed by the IABA to arrive at a decision concerning the implementation of the Plan;"

That the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA), during its Fifth Regular Meeting, has taken note of the presentations and broad discussions on the topic; and

That it is essential to make the necessary decisions for the prompt implementation of the PLANLAC,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve and adopt the "Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean" (PLANLAC), pursuant to the contents of Document IICA/JIA/Doc.149(89) and its addendum; and the expanded frame of reference provided in the "Principal Document" of PLANLAC. The aforementioned contents are of a preliminary nature, since the PLANLAC is flexible and may therefore be adapted and broadened.
2. To agree to begin execution of the PLANLAC by implementing, as permitted by the availability of resources: i) hemispheric programs of joint action; ii) the programs and projects proposed for the Andean, Central and Mexico, Caribbean and Haiti, and Southern subregions. The execution of the programs and projects that have already been approved will be the responsibility of the IICA Member States and of the technical and financial cooperation agencies willing to participate in such programs and projects. New programs and projects, as well as modifications to the contents of the Plan, may be drawn up at the initiative of either the Member States or of international organizations. However, these must be approved by the mechanisms identified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this resolution.
3. The task of follow-up on the progress of the PLANLAC will be carried out at the general, subregional and national levels in the following manner:
 - a) The ICMA, the IABA, and the Executive Committee of IICA will be in charge of overall follow-up of the execution of the PLANLAC and of the hemispheric programs. In each case, IICA shall present the reports needed to

carry out this task, and develop a coordinating capability within the Institute for follow-up of the Plan.

- b) The Member States, through the institutional mechanisms provided for in the Plan and any created subsequently, will assume the primary responsibility for following up on and promoting PLANLAC activities at the subregional level. These mechanisms include:
- i. CORECA in the Central subregion, as agreed to in Resolution No. IX-01 of the Ninth Regular Meeting of the Council of Ministers of CORECA, held in San Jose, Costa Rica in April 1989;
 - ii. The SCMA of CARICOM in the Caribbean subregion; pursuant to the agreements reached in the Extraordinary Meeting held in Guyana in September, 1988;
 - iii. The Agricultural Council, made up of the vice ministers of agriculture of the Andean subregion, and the Meeting of Ministers of Agriculture of the member countries of the Cartagena Agreement, as agreed to in Decision 251 of the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement, dated September 12, 1989;
 - iv. A consultation mechanism set up by the Ministries and/or Secretariats of Agriculture of the Southern Area, whose characteristics shall be established by the countries themselves, in a meeting to be held during the first semester of 1990.

The member countries of each of these mechanisms hereby accept the responsibilities established for these fora in the PLANLAC, and pledge to ensure that timely information on the progress of the Plan is supplied to the mechanisms in charge of general follow-up provided for in the preceding point.

Each of these subregional mechanisms will determine its own functions, tasks, and programming of activities, taking into consideration the guidelines established in the PLANLAC documents. Furthermore, the strengthening of these mechanisms should be promoted, to ensure their capacity to carry out their tasks.

- c. At the national level, each of the Member States pledges to provide follow-up on the programs and projects included in the Plan, with collaboration as required from IICA.
4. To promote the voluntary and non-quota funding of the PLANLAC and the agricultural sector in general through the following actions:
 - a. To request the observer countries and other developed nations, as well as international technical and financial cooperation agencies, to increase their general support for agricultural development in Latin America and the Caribbean; and that, in particular, they contribute resources to facilitate the execution of the projects agreed upon in the PLANLAC.
 - b. To request the technical cooperation and funding agencies that have cooperated in the preparation of the Plan to consider the possibility of continuing to provide support during the execution of the same by allocating resources for the projects under their responsibility, and by carrying out other tasks that may be requested of them through the corresponding fora.
 - c. To seek in our countries a more adequate allocation of public and private funds for the agricultural sector in general, as well as public and private matching funds for PLANLAC programs and projects.
 - d. To charge the Director General of IICA with making an active effort, with the support of the Chairman of the

Fifth Regular Meeting of the IABA and those in charge of the subregional sectoral mechanisms, to seek external voluntary and non-quota resources to implement the PLANLAC. In particular, we entrust the Director General with taking steps to hold donors' meetings, which could be general and/or subregional, during the first half of 1990, with special attention being given to the subregions with the greatest difficulties in gaining access to external funding, as is the case in the Caribbean. Special emphasis should be given to existing mechanisms, including those of the IDB, for the implementation of the PLANLAC. In this context, we encourage the IDB to consider reallocating funds to put greater emphasis on the agricultural sector and the implementation of the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

5. To charge the subregional mechanisms, and the Director General of IICA, with providing widespread publicity to the PLANLAC in all available media.
6. At the same time, we call upon IICA to continue to consult with the international development and funding institutions committed to participating in the PLANLAC, and to coordinate with them future activities related to the implementation of the Plan.
7. To express its satisfaction with the work carried out by the Institute in preparing the Plan, based on the recommendations of the ICMA and the IABA.
8. To thank the governments of the Member States; the participating subregional bodies (the Agricultural Council and Meeting of Ministers of Agriculture of the member countries of the Board of the Cartagena Agreement; CORECA; the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Agriculture of CARICOM; and the ad hoc meeting of vice ministers of the Southern Area); and the members of the International Advisory Commission (IAC) for the support they provided the Institute during the process of preparing the Plan.

9. To express deep appreciation to the different technical cooperation organizations, especially FAO, for their valuable contributions, as well as to the funding agencies, particularly IDB, CIDA, the OPEC Fund, IDRC and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of Spain, for their support to the Institute in complying with the recommendations and resolutions of the 1987 ICMA and IABA.

IICA/JIA/Res.155(V-G/89)
12 October 1989
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 155

INFORMATION AND SUPPORT OF THE OAS FOR THE PLANLAC

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

Resolution No. 154, of this Fifth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA), and the documents referred to in the same,

CONSIDERING:

That the Ninth ICMA, called by the Sixteenth General Assembly of the OAS, charged IICA, with the support of its Member States and other agencies, with drafting a "Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean;"

That the Seventeenth General Assembly of the OAS, meeting in Washington, D.C. in October 1987, resolved to endorse the agreements of the Ninth ICMA, in particular the decision to draft a "Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean; "

That IICA presented to the consideration of the Fifth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA), in October, 1989, the "Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean" (PLANLAC) after a thorough process of consultation in different fora of the region; and

That the nature, objectives and scope of the Plan are such that strong support will be required from the international community for its execution, and that the Declaration of Ottawa called upon international funding organizations and technical and financial cooperation agencies of the developed countries to provide such support,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS) to include information on compliance with the task of drafting the PLANLAC, entrusted to IICA by the inter-American system, as an item on the agenda of the next General Assembly of the OAS, to be held in Washington, D.C. in November, 1989.
2. To request the General Assembly of the OAS and its Secretary General, given the importance of the PLANLAC to the agricultural development of the region, and the importance of the participation of the international community in funding same, to support IICA in the process of securing resources for the Plan, in the forms to be agreed upon at a later date.

IICA/JIA/Res.156(V-0/89)

12 October 1989

Original: Spanish/English

RESOLUTION No. 156

INCLUSION OF THE PROBLEM OF COCA AND OTHER PSYCHOTROPIC PLANTS

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That during the Ninth Regular Meeting of the IICA Executive Committee, the Representative of Bolivia drew the attention of the Executive Committee to the appalling problem of coca production, which is becoming a problem of worldwide dimensions, and a genuine focus of agricultural reactivation, and urged the IABA to undertake projects for replacing coca cultivation with other crops that promise a viable alternative conducive to an adequate standard of living for producers;

That this meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture approved the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean, whose main objectives are perfectly compatible with this resolution;

That a key factor in increasing agricultural and agroindustrial output is to expand the demand for the goods produced, through the opening of new markets in the Member States of IICA and other countries;

That the magnitude and gravity of the aforementioned problem produce serious economic, social and political distortions, and threaten the well-being of the rural population, affecting primarily small-scale farmers, who abandon their traditional crops in an effort

to improve their social and living conditions by producing coca leaves; and

That it is essential to direct the focus of the PLANLAC on correcting these distortions, and in so doing promote long-term positive adjustments which can lead to improved income and living conditions for agricultural producers,

RESOLVES:

1. To include in the PLANLAC, projects to replace the production of coca and other psychotropic plants with other crops that will ensure sustained income to make it possible to improve the living conditions of farmers in countries which produce coca leaves and similar plants.
2. To emphasize the replacement of coca production as one of the key elements and objectives of the PLANLAC.
3. To prepare a prioritized list of the requisite studies and projects to be carried out to assist producer countries in opening new markets for substitute agricultural products.
4. To coordinate, share and complement the actions of the PLANLAC on this subject in the Member States and elicit the participation of donor countries in order to make this a truly shared responsibility.
5. To instruct the Director General to report to the Executive Committee of IICA on actions taken to carry out this resolution.

IICA/JIA/Res.157(V-0/89).
12 October 1989
Original: Spanish/English

RESOLUTION No. 157

INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION BETWEEN THE FAO PLAN OF ACTION AND PLANLAC

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

The Ottawa Declaration and the recommendations of the Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture, held in 1987, and the resolutions of the Fourth and this, the Fifth, Regular Meetings of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, of 1987 and 1989, concerning the preparation and implementation of the "Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean, "

CONSIDERING:

That the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean received with satisfaction the final text of the study on Potentials for Agricultural and Rural Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Plan of Action, approved at the Twentieth Regional FAO Conference, held in Recife, Brazil in October 1988;

That the FAO study and Plan of Action have provided the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean with a framework for reassessing their agricultural and rural development strategies;

That the IABA, in its Fifth Regular Meeting, approved its own Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC), and entrusted IICA, as the specialized agency for agriculture of the inter-American system, with coordinating the implementation and follow-up of said Plan;

That to achieve the bold objectives established in the FAO study and Plan of Action for the region and the PLANLAC, closer coordination between the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean and IICA will be essential, especially with regard to the implementation and follow-up stages, and in the mobilization of resources from the international community in support of these Plans,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Chairman of the IABA to inform the FAO General Conference, during its twenty-fifth session, to be held in Rome, Italy in November 1989, of the approval of the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin American and the Caribbean and to request that organization's cooperation and support.
2. To request the Director General of IICA to continue the task of coordination with FAO and to seek to formalize an agreement to strengthen the coordination of their operations in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, in order to make their cooperation in the implementation and follow-up of these Plans more effective.

IICA/JIA/Res.158(V-0/89)
12 October 1989
Original: English

RESOLUTION No. 158

THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURAL REACTIVATION

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

Document IICA/JIA/Doc.149(89) "Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC)," as well as Program Paper Series No. 11 "Human Capital for Agricultural Development in Latin America,"

CONSIDERING:

That as an investment in human capital, education is one of the fundamental elements for all growth in an effective system;

That the key to the progress of societies is a strong education system that generates knowledgeable, competent members;

And further, noting that it is desirable for countries to review and improve educational opportunities in rural areas, including:

- Developing educational facilities, programs and staff that provide appropriate education in response to rural dwellers' needs, particularly at the primary and secondary levels;

- Educating the young to understand and utilize innovative technologies and to take effective part in the development process,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend that in the implementation of the PLANLAC, Member States seek to expand communication and networking between their institutions and others at the national and international levels that are concerned with agricultural reactivation so that innovative technology can be effectively delivered to national rural education systems. With the participation of IICA, where appropriate, and within the scope of its five Programs, these might include:
 - Educational institutions (public and private)
 - Research groups
 - Government and nongovernment groups including producers' groups.
2. To request that the Director General of IICA report regularly to the meetings of the Executive Committee on the Institute's participation with Member States on rural training efforts related to the implementation of PLANLAC.

IICA/JIA/Res.159(V-0/89)
12 October, 1989
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 159

IMPORTANCE OF THE ROLE OF WOMEN AND YOUTH IN RURAL
DEVELOPMENT AND THE PLANLAC

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That women and youth constitute an extensive and important segment of the rural population and are a vital force in the development of Latin America and the Caribbean;

That there is a need to strengthen efforts to increase the participation of rural women and youth in production and in improving the quality of life within the context of comprehensive development of rural families;

That the Fifth Regular Meeting of the IABA has, on this occasion, approved the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC); and

That the initial programs and projects of the PLANLAC do not give priority to actions aimed at strengthening the role of rural women and youth in the agricultural development of the region,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Director General to promote, as part of the PLANLAC Hemispheric Program on Institutional Policies and Systems for Rural Development, the preparation and implementation of a project specifically related to the components of education, training and technology transfer, in support of rural women and youth, all within the context of the comprehensive development of rural families.
2. To request initial financial support from the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Promotion of Women, and other international organizations involved in this field of development, to make the implementation of this project workable throughout the hemisphere.

IICA/JIA/Res.160(V-0/89)
12 October 1989
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 160

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE INSTITUTE

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

Document IICA/JIA/Doc.148(89), "Reports of the External Auditors on IICA's Financial Statements and Comments by the Director General on the Reports of the External Auditors,"

CONSIDERING:

That in accordance with Article 3.h of the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, the Board is empowered to approve the financial reports of the Institute, after it has studied the Committee's report and the report of the external auditors;

That the Executive Committee, during its Eighth and Ninth Regular Meetings, and in accordance with Article 4 of its Rules of Procedure, examined the financial statements of the Institute for the years 1986-1987 and 1987-1988;

That the external auditors attested to the proper management of the financial resources, in accordance with the stipulations of the rules and regulations of the Institute;

That in the opinion of the external auditors, the financial statements accurately represent the financial status of the Institute to December 31, 1987 and 1988; and that the accounting principles are completely consistent with generally accepted accounting practices,

RESOLVES:

To accept Document IICA/JIA/Doc.148(89), "Reports of the External Auditors on IICA's Financial Statements and Comments by the Director General on the Reports of the External Auditors."

IICA/JIA/Res.161(V-0/89)
12 October 1989
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 161

1987 AND 1988 ANNUAL REPORTS

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

The 1987 and 1988 Annual Reports,

CONSIDERING:

That the 1987 and 1988 Annual Reports were studied by the Executive Committee at its Eighth and Ninth Regular Meetings, respectively, and approved as submitted by the Director General,

RESOLVES:

To approve the 1987 and 1988 Annual Reports and to recognize the work carried out by the Director General in 1987 and 1988.

IICA/JIA/Res.162(V-0/89)
12 October 1989
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 162

QUOTA SCALE

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

Document IICA/JIA/Doc.151(89), "Proposed 1990-1991 Program Budget, "

CONSIDERING:

That the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences established the method for calculating the quotas of the Member States through various resolutions and decisions;

That in accordance with Resolution IICA/JD-282 of 18 May 1962, the annual quotas of IICA shall be calculated on the basis of the percentage quota scale of the Organization of American States;

That Resolution IICA/JD-652 rev.2, of 28 March 1969, established a limit of 66 percent as the maximum contribution of any Member State to the IICA budget, and that only IICA Member States are to be included in the scale of contributions;

That in Resolution IICA/JD-658-7, of 23 April 1969, the procedure on how to arrive at the IICA percentage quota scale was approved, taking the provisions of Resolution IICA/JD-652 rev.2 into account;

That Canada and Guyana are not Member States of the Organization of American States and therefore, the corresponding quotas must be added to the total amount of quotas from the other IICA Member States;

That Article 23 of the Convention on the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture indicates that the Member States shall contribute to the maintenance of the Institute through annual quotas established by the Board, in accordance with the system for calculating quotas of the Organization of American States; and

That the Executive Committee, in its Ninth Regular Meeting, in Resolution No. 118, recommended that the Inter-American Board of Agriculture approve the quota scale proposed for the 1990-1991 biennium,

RESOLVES:

1. To establish the quotas for the Member States of IICA for fiscal years 1990 and 1991, according to the amounts indicated in the attached Quota Scale.
2. To authorize the Director General to make short-term use of the line of credit opened with the bank whenever delays in quota payments from the Member States create the need for funds, duly reporting these actions to the Executive Committee.
3. To provide for any amount received in excess of the total approved to enter the working subfund of the regular fund. In the same manner, any unspent, uncommitted balance will also enter the working subfund of the regular fund.

QUOTA SCALE OF THE MEMBER STATES
1990-1991

MEMBER STATES	% OAS	% IICA	1990 US\$	1991 US\$
Antigua and Barbuda	0.02	0.02	4 305	4 435
Argentina	7.45	7.47	1 608 080	1 656 322
Bahamas*	0.07	-	-	-
Barbados	0.08	0.08	17 222	17 739
Bolivia	0.18	0.18	38 749	39 911
Brazil	9.34	9.36	2 014 943	2 075 392
Chile	0.81	0.81	174 370	179 602
Colombia	0.99	0.99	213 119	219 513
Costa Rica	0.18	0.18	38 749	39 911
Dominica	0.02	0.02	4 305	4 435
Dominican Republic	0.18	0.18	38 749	39 911
Ecuador	0.18	0.18	38 749	39 911
El Salvador	0.18	0.18	38 749	39 911
Grenada	0.03	0.03	6 458	6 652
Guatemala	0.18	0.18	38 749	39 911
Haiti	0.18	0.18	38 749	39 911
Honduras	0.18	0.18	38 749	39 911
Jamaica	0.18	0.18	38 749	39 911
Mexico	7.00	7.02	1 511 207	1 556 544
Nicaragua	0.18	0.18	38 749	39 911
Panama	0.18	0.18	38 749	39 911
Paraguay	0.18	0.18	38 749	39 911
Peru	0.54	0.54	116 247	119 734
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.03	0.03	6 458	6 652
St. Lucia	0.03	0.03	6 458	6 652
Suriname	0.13	0.13	27 985	28 825
Trinidad and Tobago	0.18	0.18	38 749	39 911
United States of America	66.00	66.00	14 207 932	14 634 170
Uruguay	0.36	0.36	77 498	79 823
Venezuela	3.59	3.60	774 978	798 228
SUB-TOTAL	98.83	98.83	21 275 302	21 913 561
Cuba**	1.17	1.17	251 868	259 424
SUB-TOTAL	100.00	100.00	21 527 170	22 172 985
Other Member Governments				
Canada	-	6.94	1 493 986	1 538 805
Guyana	-	0.14	30 138	31 042
TOTAL	100.00	107.08	23 051 294	23 742 832

* Not a member of IICA.

** Appears solely for purposes of the distribution of total quotas. :

IICA/JIA/Res.163(V-O/89)

12 October 1989

Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 163

1990-1991 PROGRAM BUDGET

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

Document IICA/JIA/Doc.151(89), "Proposed 1990-1991 Program Budget, "

CONSIDERING:

That Article 8.b of the Convention on the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) establishes that the Inter-American Board of Agriculture shall have the following function: "To approve the biennial Program Budget and to determine the annual quotas of the Member States...";

That income from quotas from the Member States will be US\$ 23,051,294 in 1990 and US\$23,742,832 in 1991;

That the income anticipated for indirect administrative and technical costs will be US\$1,549,500 in 1990 and US\$1,316,800 in 1991;

That the Proposed Program Budget for regular resources, submitted by the Director General to the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, totals US\$24,600,800 for 1990 and US\$25,059,600 for 1991, and it identifies quota resources and income for indirect administrative and technical costs, separating them from one another;

That the Proposed Program Budget presented by the Director General indicates budgetary items for direct technical cooperation services, management costs and general costs and provisions, funded with quota resources from the Member States;

That the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, in Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.104(III-E/86), approved the 1987-1991 Medium Term Plan, Chapter 6 of which calls for a three percent growth of quota resources for each year of the 1990-1991 biennium so as not to affect real service capabilities;

That the requested increase in quota resources is based on the situation of the countries and the existence of inflationary processes;

That the Proposed Program Budget reflects the joint efforts of the General Directorate and the Member States to maximize absorption of increases in non-discretionary costs in order to save on administrative costs, eliminate or reduce activities of lesser priority, to thus fund activities that are expected to have a greater impact; and

That the Executive Committee, during its Ninth Regular Meeting, adopted Resolution No. 119, recommending that the IABA approve the Proposed Program Budget presented for the 1990-1991 biennium,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve IICA's biennial Program Budget, financed with Member State quotas, for the fiscal year January 1 to December 31, 1990 in the amount of US\$23,051,294, and the fiscal year January 1 to December 31, 1991, in the amount of US\$23,742,832, to be distributed in each of those years as per the attached table.
2. To authorize the Director General to make transfers between Chapters, except for entries 5 of Chapter I, and 1 of Chapter III, as long as total transfers neither increase nor reduce the affected Chapters by more than 10 percent.

3. To authorize the Director General to make expenditures not included in item 1 of this resolution, on the basis of income received for indirect administrative and technical costs, in accordance with contracts and agreements carried out in the program framework established in the Program Budget and the provisions of Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.70 (III-0/85).
4. To authorize the Director General to use the surplus resulting from the difference between income and the expenditures on the operations of Institute units to strengthen IICA's activities, and request that he propose a manner for informing the governing bodies of the Institute in detail on the use of such funds.
5. To authorize the Director General to make necessary adjustments in the distribution of resources authorized in this resolution, should income from either fiscal year fall below estimated levels, and duly inform the Executive Committee and the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.
6. To establish that unpaid quotas corresponding to the Cuban government be transferred to the working subfund of IICA's regular fund and that their subsequent use be approved by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture. For this purpose, the Director General shall submit a budget in accordance with the amount received.

1990-1991 PROGRAM BUDGET BY CATEGORY OF ACTIVITY

CATEGORY OF ACTIVITY	US\$ x 000	
	1990	1991
CHAPTER I. -DIRECT TECHNICAL COOPERATION SERVICES	18,640.1	18,950.4
1. Programs	10,010.1	10,153.6
1.1 Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning	1,935.1	1,964.7
1.2 Technology Generation and Transfer	2,619.8	2,684.6
1.3 Organization and Management for Rural Development	2,333.9	2,300.7
1.4 Marketing and Agroindustry	1,327.3	1,400.5
1.5 Animal Health and Plant Protection	1,794.0	1,803.1
2. Other Activities	879.9	960.9
2.1 Multiprogram projects	609.7	702.2
2.2 Support to project prepara- tion and negotiation	270.2	258.7
3. Operating structure of IICA Offices in the countries	4,856.2	4,935.0
4. Technical support units	1,023.4	1,026.2
5. Contribution to Research Centers	1,440.5	1,474.7
5.1 CATIE	1,140.5	1,174.7
5.2 CARDI	300.0	300.0
6. Short-term technical cooperation and preinvestment	430.0	400.0

CATEGORY OF ACTIVITY	US\$ x 000	
	1990	1991
CHAPTER II -MANAGEMENT COSTS	3,845.0	3,894.6
1. Office of the Director General	684.2	688.7
2. Management support units	2,421.0	2,457.8
3. Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations	739.8	748.1
CHAPTER III -GENERAL COSTS AND PROVISIONS	566.2	897.8
1. Working subfund of the regular fund	251.8	259.4
2. OAS Administrative Tribunal	14.0	14.0
3. Meeting of the Executive Committee	102.9	102.9
4. Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture	-	209.5
5. IICA insurance on assets	79.8	79.8
6. Pensions, former IICA Directors General	77.7	77.7
7. External audit	40.0	40.0
8. ICMA meeting	-	114.5
TOTAL	23,051.3*	23,742.8*

* This sum does not include the reimbursement by the United States of America for income tax paid by U.S. citizens employed by the Institute.

RESOLUTION No. 164
AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS, LETTERS OF UNDERSTANDING AND OTHERS

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN: Document IICA/JIA/Doc.151(89), "Proposed 1990-1991 Program Budget,"

RESOLVES:

1. To authorize the Director General to use the resources provided to IICA through the following agreements, contracts, letters of understanding and others, during the 1990 and 1991 calendar years, for the specific purposes agreed upon:

NAME OF PROJECT/ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT ACTION	TITLE OF AGREEMENT/CONTRACT/LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING/OTHER	COUNTRY	SOURCE OF FUNDING	US\$ X 000 1990	1991
II. Project: Study to improve dairy cattle food technology through the use of mowed forage	Operating contract with Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica to conduct research to improve dairy cattle food technology through the use of mowed forage	Costa Rica	MAG	37.6	-
III. Project: Tempisque-Arenal Irrigation	Operating agreement with the National Groundwater, Irrigation and Drainage Service of Costa Rica -SENERA- for technical cooperation services in carrying out the second stage of the Arenal-Tempisque irrigation project	Costa Rica	IDB	170.7	70.4
III. Project: Technical cooperation in identifying, preparing and executing rural development projects, for organizing small-farmers	Letter of understanding with IDA for technical cooperation in identifying, preparing and executing rural development projects and in organizing small farmers	Costa Rica	IDA	9.9	5.0
-Administrative support action: Support to Executive Secretariat for Sectoral Planning for Agricultural Development and Renewable Resources (SEPSA)	Operating contract with MAG of Costa Rica for administration of funds to be used by the Executive Secretariat for Sectoral Planning of Agricultural Development and Renewable Resources (SEPSA)	Costa Rica	MAG	24.8	24.8
II. Project: Improving dual-purpose cattle production systems	Memorandum of donation with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	Guatemala	IDRC	74.0	75.9

NAME OF PROJECT/ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT ACTION	TITLE OF AGREEMENT/CONTRACT LETTER OF AGREEMENT/OTHER	COUNTRY	SOURCE OF FUNDING	US\$ x 000 1990 1991
-Administrative support action: Planning the design, follow-up, evaluation and dissemination of emergency projects for the public agricultural and food sector (PROESPADA)	Agreement with MACA for planning the design, follow-up, evaluation and dissemination of emergency projects for the public agricultural and food sector	Guatemala	Gov. Guatemala	81.8 -
I. Project: Support to agricultural development policy planning and analysis	Operating agreement with Secretariats of Planning, Coordination and Budget; Natural Resources and IICA, in support of the planning system of Honduras, in agricultural policy analysis and planning	Honduras	SECPLAN	30.0 30.0
III. Project: Support for the execution of SARR's training, technical assistance and research projects (PROCATI)	Operating agreement with the National Agricultural Development Bank (BANADESA)	Honduras	BANADESA	15.0 15.0
V. Project: Strengthening animal health laboratory services	IICA/SARR agreement to execute the training, technical assistance and research project (PROCATI)	Mexico	SARE/IBRD	445.0 445.0
-Administrative support action: Establishment of a follow-up and evaluation unit for small-scale food producers	Agreement with SARR for the execution of a cooperation project to upgrade animal health activities	Mexico	SARR	214.6 214.6
I. Project: Standardization of agricultural policies in CORECA countries	Technical cooperation contract with the Secretariat of State of Agriculture for the organization and implementation of the follow-up and evaluation unit of the project for small-scale food producers	Dom. Rep.	SEA	49.2 -
II. Cooperative program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation	Technical cooperation agreement with Swedish International Development Authority for the execution of a project on strategies for standardizing agricultural policies	Central Area	SIDA (Sweden)	80.0 50.0
II. Cooperative program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation	Operating agreement for Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation	Central America, Mexico, Panama Dominican Rep.	Countries	116.5 -

NAME OF PROJECT/ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT ACTION	TITLE OF AGREEMENT/ CONTRACT/ LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING/OTHER	COUNTRY	SOURCE OF FUNDING	US\$ x 000	1990	1991
	Agreement through the Regional Office for Central American Pro-grams (ROCAP) on behalf of AID and IICA for the Regional Coffee Pest Control Program	Central America, Mexico, Panama, Dominican Rep.	ROCAP	869.2	-	-
II. Project: Regional Network for Cacao Technology Generation and Transfer (PROCACAO)	Agreement of donation with USAID for agricultural cooperation on the regional agricultural technology networks project	Guatemala Honduras El Salvador Panama Costa Rica Dom. Republic	AID/ROCAP	837.4	-	-
III. Project: Upgrading and consolidating rural settlements (PRACA)	Operating agreement with Training and Study Program on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development in Central American Isthmus and the Dominican Republic	Central America, Panama, Dominican Rep.	Countries	140.0	140.0	140.0
-Project: Technical support to increase effectiveness of decision-making process of the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Panama, Mexico and the Dominican Republic (CORECA)	Technical cooperation agreement between ministries of agriculture of Central America, Panama and the Secretariat of Agriculture of Dominican Rep., and IICA	Central America, Panama, Dom. Republic, Mexico	Countries	160.0	160.0	160.0
III. Project: Integrated Rural Community Development St. Francis Mission	Agreement with the Government of Guyana for the execution of an integrated rural development project at St. Francis Mission.	Guyana	Gov. Guyana	73.9	69.6	69.6
II. Project: Support for agricultural technology generation and transfer in Jamaica	Grant Agreement with the Government of Jamaica (through the Ministry of Agriculture), and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Jamaica	AID	208.5	263.9	263.9
	Agreement with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) for the financing of a second phase of the cropping systems project	Jamaica	IDRC (Phase II)	110.2	115.7	115.7

NAME OF PROJECT/ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT ACTION	TITLE OF AGREEMENT/ CONTRACT/ LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING/OTHER	COUNTRY	SOURCE OF FUNDING	US\$ X 000 1990	US\$ X 000 1991
	Agreement with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) for the financing of a third phase of the cropping systems project	Jamaica	IDRC (Phase III)	81.4	85.5
V. Project: Survey and monitoring of animal and plant diseases and pests to increase production efficiency in the Caribbean (CIDA Component)	Plan of Operations. Agricultural technical assistance. CIDA project Number 540/13127	Countries of the Caribbean Area	CIDA	55.5	56.2
III. Project: Technical assistance and training for the Cotagaita-San Juan del Oro agricultural development project CORDEPO-IICA	Operating agreement with CORDEPO to execute a technical assistance and training program for the Cotagaita-San Juan del Oro agricultural development project	Bolivia	IFAD	156.6	-
III. Project: Technical assistance and training for the agricultural development project of northern Chuquisaca CORDECH-IICA	Operating agreement with CORDECH to execute a technical assistance and training program for the northern Chuquisaca agricultural development project	Bolivia	IFAD	18.2	-
-Support for the national technical cooperation action	Operating agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Colombia	Colombia	Ministry of Agriculture/ Colombia	29.3	29.3
I. Project: Strengthening the capabilities of OPISA and affiliated institutions of the Ministry of Agriculture for the analysis and management of priority programs and projects of the agricultural sector	Technical cooperation contract with the Ministry of Agriculture of Colombia	Colombia	Ministry of Agriculture/ Colombia	5.7	-
I. Project: Technical cooperation for the National Agricultural Training Program (PNCA)	Agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture for training in planning Agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture of Colombia to execute the project in support of the National Agricultural Training Program (PNCA)	Colombia Colombia	Ministry of Agriculture/ Colombia- Training PNCA	40.7 158.4	- 164.7

NAME OF PROJECT/ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT ACTION	TITLE OF AGREEMENT/CONTRACT/LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING/OTHER	COUNTRY	SOURCE OF FUNDING	US\$ x 000 1990	US\$ x 000 1991
	Agreement with the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA) for creating and managing a training fund for fruit production	Colombia	IICA-Fruit production	9.0	9.2
	Agreement with the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA) to support training plans	Colombia	IICA-Training	8.7	7.4
III. Project: Upgrading technical capabilities of DRI Fund to manage the Integrated Rural Development program at the national and regional levels	Technical cooperation agreement with the Integrated Rural Development Fund	Colombia	DRI-Cooperation	80.0	80.0
-Administrative support action: Support for CENICAMA institutional model	Agreement with CENICAMA to support sugar cane research	Colombia	CENICAMA	80.0	70.0
-Administrative support action: Support to Colombian Agricultural Institute for technical-scientific mediation	Operating agreement with the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA) for technical-scientific mediation	Colombia	ICA-IBRD	115.0	-
-Administrative support action: Support to the Colombian Agricultural Institute for acquiring bibliographic materials	Agreement with the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA) to acquire bibliographic material from abroad	Colombia	CA-IBRD-RAC	60.0	60.0
-Administrative support action: Support to strengthen the Agrarian Fund	Agreement for administrative services with the Agrarian, Industrial and Mining Credit Fund	Colombia	Agrarian Fund-IBRD	166.6	166.6
-Support for national technical cooperation action	Operating agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Ecuador (MAG)	Ecuador	MAG-Ecuador	5.7	6.0
III. Project: Technical cooperation for DRI program of the Government of Ecuador	Technical cooperation agreement with the Government of Ecuador through the Ministry of Social Welfare	Ecuador	MBS-IBRD	151.0	152.0
	Operating agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Ecuador (MAG)	Ecuador	MAG-Ecuador	3.1	3.2

NAME OF PROJECT/ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT ACTION	TITLE OF AGREEMENT/CONTRACT/ LETTER OF AGREEMENT/OTHER	COUNTRY	SOURCE OF FUNDING	US\$ x 000	
				1990	1991
III. Project: Alternatives for substituting sugar cane production in the Yunguilla Valley	Agreement with the Economic Con- version Center of Azuay, Cañar and Morona Santiago to execute the technical alternatives project for substituting cane sugar in the Yunguilla Valley	Ecuador	CREA-IDRC	48.6	54.0
-Administrative support action: Providing the management team for Central Unit of PROTECA	Agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Ecuador to provide management team for Central Unit of PROTECA	Ecuador	MAG-PROTECA-IDB	48.6	54.0
-Administrative support action: Provide international specialists for PROTECA	Agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Ecuador for international advisory services for the national institutional strengthening program of the Central Unit of PROTECA	Ecuador	MAG-PROTECA-IDB	115.0	115.0
-Administrative support action: Operating agreement with Min- istry of Agriculture for national advisory or pro- fessional services	Operating agreement with Ministry of Agriculture of Peru to offer institutional support in executing agricultural projects	Peru	Ministry of Agriculture Peru	200.0	200.0
-Support for national technical cooperation action	Operating agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry of Venezuela	Venezuela	MAC-Venezuela	7.4	7.4
IV. IICA/FCA Cooperation Project for national agricultural credit system as driving force for sectoral development	General agreement with the Venezuelan Agricultural Credit Fund (FCA)	Venezuela	FCA	19.0	19.0
V. Project: Upgrading animal health program of the General Directorate of Livestock Development of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	Agreement with the Republic of Venezuela represented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry to upgrade the animal health program	Venezuela	MAC-Venezuela (animal health)	89.0	-
II. Cooperative Agricultural Research Program for the Andean Subregion (PROCIANDINO)	Nonreimbursable technical coop- eration between the Governments of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and IICA and the IDB	Countries of Andean Area	IDB	178.2	-

NAME OF PROJECT/ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT ACTION	TITLE OF AGREEMENT/CONTRACT/ LETTER OF AGREEMENT/OTHER	COUNTRY	SOURCE OF FUNDING	US\$ x 000 1990	1991
II. Project: Technical cooperation with INTA for technology generation and transfer	Operating agreement with the National Institute of Agricultural Technology of the Republic of Argentina for lending technical cooperation services to the project to upgrade agricultural research, extension services and production	Argentina	INTA/IDE	120.0	50.0
	Letter of Understanding No.6 "Technical cooperation for updating the information and documentation system of INTA (SIDINTA)"	Argentina	INTA/Letter 6	34.0	34.0
III. Project: Credit and technical support program for small-scale farmers in northeastern Argentina	Operating agreement with SAGyP to train technical personnel and provide institutional support to the credit and technical support program for small-scale farmers in northeastern Argentina	Argentina	SAGyP/IFAD	27.6	40.8
V. Project: Upgrading animal health services in Argentina with emphasis on laboratory diagnostic, information, epidemiological surveillance, quarantine and emergency services	Operating agreement for technical cooperation with the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (SAGyP) of the Republic of Argentina to upgrade the National Animal Health Service (SENASA)	Argentina	SAGyP/SENASA	35.0	35.0
-Administrative support action: Support for the creation and implementation of the project follow-up and evaluation unit of SAGyP	Contract with the SAGyP of the Republic of Argentina to support the design and implementation of the follow-up and evaluation unit of the overall agricultural program	Argentina	SAGyP/IBRD/USE 1	344.0	318.0
	Contract with SAGyP to support the follow-up and evaluation unit of the agroindustrial credit program	Argentina	SAGyP/IBRD/USE 2	100.0	115.0

NAME OF PROJECT/ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT ACTION	TITLE OF AGREEMENT/CONTRACT/ LETTER OF AGREEMENT/OTHER	COUNTRY	SOURCE OF FUNDING	US\$ x 000 1990	1991
-Administrative support action: Cooperation and support for the execution of technology generation and transfer projects for small-scale farmer production system in northern Argentina, Este Formoseño, Cachi-Salta and agroforestry systems for subsistence farmers-Misiones	Letter of understanding No.2 Cooperation and support for implementing technology generation and transfer projects for small-scale farmer production system in northern Argentina, Este Formoseño, Cachi-Salta and agroforestry systems for subsistence farmers-Misiones	Argentina	INTA/Letter 2	235.0	235.0
-Administrative support action: Permanent Agriculture: Conservation and dissemination	Letter of understanding No. 3. Cooperation and support for implementation of the project: Permanent Agriculture: Conservation technology development and dissemination	Argentina	INTA/Letter 3	70.0	70.0
-Administrative support action: Support for incorporation of women's component into the support program for small-scale farmers in northeastern Argentina	Letter of Understanding No.1. Support to SAGYP for formulation and execution of rural development projects Addendum No. 4. Support to incorporate women's component into support program for small farmers in northwestern Argentina	Argentina	SAGYP/UNIIZEM Addendum 4	44.0	-
-Administrative support action: Support to incorporate the women's component into the credit technical support program and northeastern Argentina	Letter of Understanding No.1. Support to SAGYP in formulation and execution of rural development projects Addendum No. 3. Support to incorporate women's component into credit and technical support program for northeastern Argentina	Argentina	SAGYP/UNIIZEM Addendum 3	84.0	-
I. Project: Technical cooperation to support agricultural planning system	Technical cooperation agreement with Ministry of Agriculture of the Federal Republic of Brazil	Brazil	SUPLAN/SNEPA	262.3	262.8

NAME OF PROJECT/ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT ACTION	TITLE OF AGREEMENT/CONTRACT/ LETTER OF AGREEMENT/OTHER	COUNTRY	SOURCE OF FUNDING	US\$ x 000 1990	1991
II. Project: Technical cooperation with EMBRAPA for executing the project on agricultural research development and dissemination of technology in the South-Central region of Brazil (PROGENSUL II)	Technical cooperation agreement with EMBRAPA	Brazil	EMBRAPA/IDB	2 275.2	2 125.8
III. Project: Support to SUDENE in formulating and executing rural development plans, programs and projects in northeastern Brazil	Agreement with the Superintendency of Development in Northeastern Brazil (SUDENE)	Brazil	SUDENE	1 922.3	2 003.8
III. Project: Technical cooperation with BNDES in rural development	Agreement with the National Economic Development Bank to establish technical cooperation activities aimed at institutional strengthening in planning and implementing rural development projects	Brazil	BNDES	275.0	275.0
III. Project: Technical cooperation with CODEVASF to develop irrigated agriculture	Agreement with Ministry of the Interior of Brazil with the participation of SUDENE, SERSE, CODEVASF, DMOCS and DMOS	Brazil	CODEVASF	565.5	580.0
III. Project: Technical cooperation with the National Department of Drought Control (DMOCS) in operation and maintenance of irrigation districts	Agreement with the Ministry of the Interior of Brazil with the participation of SUDENE, SERSE, CODEVASF, DMOCS and DMOS	Brazil	DMOCS	142.3	144.1

NAME OF PROJECT/ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT ACTION	TITLE OF AGREEMENT/CONTRACT/ LETTER OF AGREEMENT/OTHER	COUNTRY	SOURCE OF FUNDING	US\$ x 000 1990 1991
III. Project: Technical cooperation with the advisory team of the Special Ministry for Irrigation Affairs	Agreement with the Special Ministry for Irrigation Affairs with the participation of CODEVASF, DMOCS and DMOCS, for technical cooperation for the national irrigation program	Brasil	MEAL-PRONAI	1 530.1 1 644.8
III. Project: Technical cooperation to promote rural development in the state of Bahia	Agreement with the state of Bahia	Brasil	SEFLANTEC	132.6 133.9
III. Project: Technical cooperation with the national program of the Ministry of Agriculture in irrigated agriculture programs (PROVANZEAS)	Technical cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture of the Federal Republic of Brazil	Brasil	PROVANZEAS	342.9 343.8
III. Project: Cooperation with the Secretariat of Education of Piaui in implementing the state rural education program	Technical cooperation agreement with the Secretariat of Education of the state of Piaui	Brasil	PIAUI	91.1 92.2
III. Project: Cooperation with the Ministry of Education in framing strategies and implementing policies for formal and non-formal education in rural areas of the country	Technical cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Education of Brazil	Brasil	MEC	103.8 106.3
III. Project: Technical cooperation with EDUCAR	Technical and financial cooperation agreement with the National Educational Foundation for Youth and Adults (EDUCAR)	Brasil	EDUCAR	1 001.0 1 001.0
IV. Project: Technical cooperation with the agroenergy program of the Ministry of Agriculture	Technical cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture of the Federal Republic of Brazil	Brasil	SUPLAN/AGRO-ENERGY	290.9 301.7
V. Project: Technical cooperation in animal health	Agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture of Brazil	Brasil	SNAD/LANANA	118.9 118.9
V. Project: Integrated management system for plant protection problems	Agreement with the National Association for Agricultural Protection (ANDEF) of Brazil, in order to upgrade technical cooperation in plant protection	Brasil	ANDEF	112.7 220.0

NAME OF PROJECT/ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT ACTION	TITLE OF AGREEMENT/CONTRACT/LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING/OTHER	COUNTRY	SOURCE OF FUNDING	US\$ x 000 1990	US\$ x 000 1991
-Administrative support action: Administrative support to international centers	Agreement with International Tropical Agriculture Center to develop joint actions	Brazil	CIAT	210.8	218.9
-Administrative support action: SUDENE natural resources and small-scale irrigation	Second Specific Agreement with Cornell University	Brazil	CORNELL	44.1	45.7
-Administrative support action: SUDENE natural resources and agrometeorology	Agreement with SUDENE to develop irrigation based on wells and dams in the semi-arid northeastern region	Brazil	SUDENE/Irrigation	32.4	32.4
-Administrative support action: SUDENE natural resources and agrometeorology	Agreement with SUDENE for execution of agrometeorology study in the northeastern region	Brazil	SUDENE/Agrometeorology	26.9	26.9
I. Project: Strengthening institutional capabilities for analyzing, formulating and managing policies, programs and projects in the countries of the Southern Area	Technical cooperation agreement with the Office of Agricultural Planning (ODEPA) of the Ministry of Agriculture of Chile	Chile	ODEPA/TRUST FUND	47.5	49.0
III. Project: Institutional strengthening in support of the granja subsector	Agreement with the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries of Uruguay to contribute to the development of the granja subsector	Uruguay	MGAP	19.8	19.8
V. Project: Institutional strengthening of the Plant Protection Directorate of the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries	Technical cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries for institutional strengthening of Plant Protection Directorate	Uruguay	MGAP-SV	198.0	231.0
-Administrative support action: Technical mediation with Calagua Cooperative	Technical cooperation agreement with Calagua/Calpica Cooperatives	Uruguay	CALAGUA	100.8	-
II. Cooperative Agricultural Research Program for the Southern Cone (PROGISUR)	Cooperation agreement with the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) of Argentina, the Bolivian Institute of Agricultural Technology (IBTA) of the Republic of Bolivia, the Brazilian Agricultural Research Agency of the Federal	Countries of the Southern Area and Bolivia	Countries	187.5	-

NAME OF PROJECT/ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT ACTION	TITLE OF AGREEMENT/CONTRACT/LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING/OTHER	COUNTRY	SOURCE OF FUNDING	US\$ x 000 1990	1991
I. Project: Agricultural and rural development strategies (CIDA component)	Republic of Brazil, the Agricultural Research Institute (INIA) of the Republic of Chile, and the Research and Agricultural Extension and Forestry Directorate (DIEAF) of the Republic of Paraguay and the General Directorate of Technology Generation and Transfer (DGGTT) of the Republic of Uruguay to institutionalize the Cooperative Agricultural Research Program for the Southern Cone (PROCISUR)	Headquarters	CIDA	25.2	36.0
I. Project: Agricultural policy analysis and advisory services	Memorandum of understanding with the Economic Development Institute (EDI). Joint training program	Headquarters	EDI/IBRD	30.0	-
II. Project: Upgrading IICA programs within the framework of the Medium Term Plan (CIDA)	Plan of Operations. Technical assistance in agriculture. CIDA project number 540/13127	Headquarters	CIDA	142.3	142.3
III. Project: Training for technical staff in design and application of methods for campesino training (CIDA component)	Plan of Operations. Technical assistance in agriculture. CIDA project number 540/13127	Headquarters	CIDA	160.0	160.0
IV. Project: Trade information service for the expansion of intraregional and international trade of agricultural and agro-industrial products	Operating agreement with the Action Committee for Regional Food Security (CASAR)	Headquarters	CASAR	0.5	0.5
IV. Project: Agricultural diversification (CIDA component)	Plan of Operations. Technical assistance in agriculture. CIDA project number 540/13127	Headquarters	CIDA	93.4	-
V. Project: Animal health and plant protection information and data monitoring system in Latin America	Operating agreement with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture (APHIS)	Headquarters	APHIS	61.9	61.9

NAME OF PROJECT/ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT ACTION	TITLE OF AGREEMENT/CONTRACT/LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING/OTHER	COUNTRY	SOURCE OF FUNDING	US\$ x 000	
				1990	1991
-Administrative support action: Support to AIRDA	Letter of understanding with the Inter-American Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (AIBDA) for continued support of its activities	Headquarters	AIRDA	17.0	17.0
-Project: IICA/IDB/PPU Project Preparation Unit	Technical cooperation agreement with the Inter-American Development Bank. Technical cooperation program for preparation of agricultural projects	Headquarters	IDB	978.9	989.6
-Project: IICA/Radio Nederland	Technical cooperation agreement with Radio Nederland WRELDOMROEP (RNM) to develop a communications project applied to education and rural development in Latin America, mainly in Central America and the Caribbean	Headquarters	Netherlands	183.0	183.0
	Technical cooperation agreement with Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) for training in mass and group communications for government and private organizations working with women in Central America	Headquarters	ASDI (Sweden)	129.1	129.1
TOTAL				18 630.3	15 636.4

2. To authorize the Director General to formalize and carry out projects funded with external resources, presently under negotiation, as presented in Appendix 3 of this Proposed Program Budget.

3. To authorize the Director General to receive contributions and grants and to sign agreements not expressly included in this Resolution, as long as they are in keeping with the objectives of IICA's Programs, and as long as he informs the Member States of the Executive Committee in advance whenever such agreements exceed US\$500,000 annually. These contracts must contain provisions for the amounts involved to cover IICA's indirect administrative and technical costs, in accordance with Resolution IICA/JIA/Res. 70(III-O/85), approved at the meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture in October 1985.

4. To provide for any unused balance from agreements, contracts, letters of understanding and others during 1990 and 1991 to be maintained separately in an IICA trust fund and to be used in accordance with the terms of the contributions.

5. To authorize the Director General to alter the amounts of projects prepared on the basis of estimated figures, as resources are actually confirmed by participating institutions.

IICA/JIA/Res.165(V-0/89)
12 October 1989
Original: Spanish/English

RESOLUTION No. 165

REMUNERATION OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL FOR THE 1990-1991 BIENNIUM
AND REQUEST FOR A STUDY OF THE REMUNERATION OF INTERNATIONAL
PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That Article 8.f of the Convention on the Institute and Article 2.f of the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture ("Board") provide that it is the function of the Board to set the remuneration for the Director General;

That by Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.67(III-0/85), the Board adopted the System for the Determination of Remuneration for IICA Personnel, which establishes that the objectives of the Institute's remuneration policy are, in pertinent part, "to have salary scales which are competitive in the market-place for the talent the organization wishes to attract and retain;"

That the remuneration of the Director General and of International Professional Personnel has not been adjusted for the last six years;

That it is in the best interest of the Institute to maintain a compensation package for its Director General and International Professional Personnel that is equitable and competitive with other international organizations;

That leaving this issue unsettled until the Sixth Regular Meeting of the IABA would be prejudicial to the interests of the Institute;

That Article 3(f) of the Rules of Procedure of the Board authorizes the Board "to task the Executive Committee and the Director General to take appropriate actions relevant to the nature and objectives of the Institute,"

RESOLVES:

1. To set the remuneration of the Director General for the 1990-1991 biennium in the same amount agreed upon for the 1988-1989 biennium, adjusted for inflation as is the IICA budget for the 1990-1991 biennium.
2. To instruct the General Directorate to hire Peat Marwick, Mitchell & Co., IICA's external auditors for the 1990-1991 biennium, to undertake a study of the remuneration of the Director General and International Professional Personnel, which shall include: (1) a comparison of that remuneration with salaries and other emoluments provided to officials of similar rank by other international organizations such as OGIAR, PAHO, FAO and OAS; and (2) recommendations for the appropriate remuneration for the Director General and International Professional Personnel.
3. To instruct Peat Marwick, Mitchell & Co. to present the results of this study to the Tenth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee.
4. Notwithstanding operative paragraph 1 above, to authorize the Executive Committee, based on the study, to consider and approve an appropriate adjustment to the remuneration of the Director General for the 1990-1991 biennium.

IICA/JIA/Res.166(V-0/89)
12 October 1989
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 166

DESIGNATION OF EXTERNAL AUDITORS FOR THE 1990-1991 BIENNIUM

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

The bids from firms interested in serving as IICA's external auditors for the 1990-1991 biennium,

CONSIDERING:

That Article 2.h of the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture and Article 94 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate provide that the Board shall select and appoint external auditors every two years, based on competitive bids;

That the Commission designated by the Fifth Regular Meeting of the IABA studied the documentation submitted and requested additional information, which was presented to their satisfaction. Said information provided them with sufficient criteria to issue several recommendations of an internal nature, to be published separately, to be applied in the future in the competitive bidding for external auditing services,

RESOLVES:

To appoint Peat Marwick, Mitchell & Co. as IICA's external auditors for the 1990-1991 biennium.

IICA/JIA/Res.167(V-0/89)
12 October 1989
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 167

IICA PARTICIPATION IN THE FUNDING OF CARDI

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

Document IICA/JIA/Doc.150(89), "IICA Participation in the Funding of CARDI,"

CONSIDERING:

That it is necessary to complement efforts in order to provide a more effective contribution to agricultural development and research in the countries of the Caribbean;

That it is necessary to foster cooperation and linkages between CARDI and other institutions involved in agricultural research, for the purpose of facilitating reciprocal technical cooperation in agriculture and related fields;

That it is necessary to provide financial support to the actions of CARDI in order to upgrade research and technological development;

That the Executive Committee, in its Ninth Regular Meeting, recommended that the IABA authorize the Director General to ratify the signing of the agreement submitted with Document IICA/JIA/Doc.150(89),

RESOLVES:

1. To authorize the Director General to ratify the signing of the cooperation agreement with CARDI, through which IICA will contribute per annum a sum not to exceed US\$300,000, in accordance with the provisions of Document IICA/JIA/Doc. 150(89).
2. To support the Director General of IICA in his efforts to forge closer ties with CARDI.
3. To recommend that the relationship between IICA and CARDI be used as a basis for strengthening efforts to secure additional resources from international financial institutions, in support of agricultural development in the Caribbean.
4. To recommend that the Director General, in implementing the financial reporting provisions under clause 5(e) of the agreement, request from CARDI such financial reports and audited statements covering CARDI's activities under this agreement as IICA requires under its own rules and practices, in relation to its financial reporting requirements.

IICA/JIA/Res.168(V-0/89)
12 October 1989
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 168

PROPOSAL TO UPDATE THE 1987-1991 MEDIUM TERM PLAN

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That the broad ideas expressed in the current Medium Term Plan (MTP) can continue to serve as the basis for institutional action;

That in light of the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean, it would be useful to make some adjustments to strengthen the ties between the Plan of Joint Action and this important standard-setting instrument;

That holding a special meeting of the IABA to approve the new MIP would imply additional expenses;

That the Executive Committee, at its Ninth Regular Meeting, addressed this issue and in Resolution 121 recommended that the IABA request the Director General to present to the Tenth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee, to be held during the second semester of 1990, proposed amendments to the 1987-1991 Medium Term Plan, which would remain in effect until the Seventh Regular Meeting of the IABA, scheduled for 1993; and

That the Executive Committee also recommended that the IABA request the Director General to submit to the Tenth Regular Meeting of

the Executive Committee proposals for the evaluation of the MIP and for the preparation of a new Medium Term Plan for 1993-1997,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Director General to submit to the Tenth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee, to be held in the second semester of 1990, proposed amendments to the 1987-1991 Medium Term Plan, which would remain in effect until the Seventh Regular Meeting of the IABA, scheduled for 1993.
2. To request the Director General to also submit to the Tenth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee proposals for the evaluation of the current MIP and for the preparation of a new Medium Term Plan for 1993-1997.

IICA/JIA/Res.169(V-0/89)

12 October 1989

Original: English

RESOLUTION No. 169

AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE AND REGULATIONS
OF THE INSTITUTE TO REFLECT CURRENT PRACTICES FOR THE CONDUCT
OF MEETINGS AND TO CODIFY PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN CURRENT
RESOLUTIONS OF THE INSTITUTE'S GOVERNING BODIES

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

Document IICA/JIA/Doc.155(89), "Proposed Amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Regulations of the Institute to Reflect Current Practices for the Conduct of Meetings and to Codify Provisions Contained in Current Resolutions of the Institute's Governing Bodies,"

CONSIDERING:

That in Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.132(IV-0/87), the Inter-American Board of Agriculture ("Board") recognized "that there are resolutions of the Board and of the Committee, which should be incorporated into the pertinent rules and regulations of the several organs of the Institute" ;

That also in IICA/JIA/Res.132(IV-0/89), the Board requested the Director General to prepare a report for the Eighth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee ("Committee") to determine which of the Institute's current resolutions a) required further action, b) had been complied with and could be deleted from the Institute's inventory of current resolutions, or c) should be codified into the Rules of

Procedure or other compilations of Institute rules and procedures; and further directed that the Director General's Report be included on the agenda of the Fifth Regular Meeting of the Board;

That at its Eighth Regular Meeting, the Executive Committee reviewed IICA/CE/Doc.171(88), "Report on the Status of Resolutions Approved by the Board of Directors, the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, and the Executive Committee," and by Resolution IICA/CE/Res.99(VIII-0/88), instructed the Director General "to prepare for the Executive Committee's consideration at its Ninth Regular Meeting, a proposal for codifying into the Rules of Procedure and other compilations of the rules and regulations of the several organs of IICA, those normative provisions of a continuing and regulatory nature contained in the current resolutions listed below: IICA/JD-652rev.2, IICA/JD-658-7, IICA/JD-673rev.3, IICA/JD/Res.7(9/74), IICA/JIA/Res.2(I-E/81), IICA/JIA/Res.7(I-0/81), IICA/JIA/Res.62(III-0/85), IICA/CE/Res.16(IV-0/84)";

That also by IICA/CE/Res.99(VIII-0/88), the Executive Committee recommended that the Inter-American Board of Agriculture declare a number of resolutions no longer current or otherwise pertinent and to instruct the Director General to delete them from the Institute's inventory of current resolutions inasmuch as the actions required by those resolutions have been fully completed and they are no longer relevant;

That having considered the Director General's proposal set out in IICA/CE/Doc.189(IX-0/89), "Codification into the Rules of Procedure and Other Norms of the Institute of the Normative Provisions Contained in the Current Resolutions Specified in Resolution 99(VIII-0/88)," the Executive Committee in its Ninth Regular Meeting recommended in IICA/CE/Res.127(IX-0/89) that the Board amend the Institute's codified compilations of rules and regulations in accordance with the Director General's proposal, as modified by the members of the Committee in that Meeting;

That pursuant to its authority under Article 4(s) of its Rules of Procedure, the Executive Committee, at its Eighth Regular Meeting, approved IICA/CE/Res.105(VIII-0/88), recommending the adoption of specific amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Board and Executive Committee in order to make the Institute's written rules conform

to actual practices and procedures already followed extra-officially by the Board and Committee and to introduce additional procedures intended to promote more efficient and business-like meetings,

RESOLVES:

1. To adopt the amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Committee, the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate, the Financial Rules, and the System for the Determination of Remuneration for IICA Personnel, as set out in Attachment "A" of this resolution.
2. To instruct the Director General not to publish in the final codification of the amendments, the "Commentaries" contained in Attachment A, or the underlining under the proposed new text nor the references to "New Article" set out in that Attachment.
3. To declare that the resolutions listed in Attachment B below are no longer current and instruct the Director General to delete them from the Institute's inventory of current resolutions and to file them in the Institute's archives.

Attachment "A"

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER I

THE INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Article 3 h. To approve the annual reports on the Institute's activities and financial statements 1/ for the preceding biennium, after reviewing the reports of the Committee and the reports of the external auditors.

Article 5. Delete (Replaced by Article 43 B).

CHAPTER II

PARTICIPANTS

Article 7. The representatives of each Member State shall be accredited by their respective governments, by means of a written communication addressed to the Director General of the Institute, granting them full powers to participate in the decisions on subjects included in the agenda of the meetings of the Board. Such accreditation shall be made through credentials presented by, or on behalf of, the Chief of State, the Head of Government, the Minister of Foreign Relations or an authorized Minister, through written communication.

Article 8. (This Article will be deleted if Article 32.A is approved.)

Article 9. The Permanent Observers to the Organization of American States or the Institute, or their respective alternates, shall be ac-

1/ Article 20.d Convention

credited by their respective governments to participate in the meeting of the Board, by means of a communication addressed to the Director General of the Institute. 1/

The Director General will inform the Board and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States of the accreditations it receives and shall take the necessary steps to provide the Permanent Observers or their alternates with: (1) the facilities required to perform their duties, and (2) the minutes of the Board's public meetings and its other records, with the exception of those which the Board has decided to restrict.

Commentary: The new text derives from IICA/JD/Res.7(9/74).

Article 10. The Permanent Observers or their alternates, as the case may be, may attend the public meetings of the Board and its committees and may address the meetings if the Chairperson so decides.

Also, upon the invitation of the corresponding chairperson, they may attend and address the closed meetings of the Board and its committees.

Commentary: The new text derives from IICA/JD/Res.7(9/74).

Article 15. During the meetings of the Board, the duly accredited members of the delegations of the Member States, the Director General and the persons required by the Director General to attend the meeting on behalf of the Institute shall enjoy the privileges and immunities to which their positions entitle them and that are necessary for them to discharge their duties independently, pursuant to the agreement signed by the Institute with the government of the Member State

1/ The approval of this article was deferred by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture at its First Regular Meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina, August 10-14, 1981.

where the meeting is held, and the provisions contained in international agreements and in accordance with general principles of international law and custom. 1/

CHAPTER III

MEETINGS

Article 16. The Board shall hold one regular meeting every two years, preferably in the second half of the second year of the Institute's biennium. At each regular meeting of the Board, a tentative date and place for the next meeting shall be determined, in accordance with written offers addressed by the governments of the Member States to the Director General.

CHAPTER IV

AGENDA

Article 22. The provisional agenda for each regular meeting of the Board shall be prepared by the Director General, taking into account decisions made at previous meetings, recommendations of the General Assembly and of the Councils of the Organization of American States and proposals from the Member States. This provisional agenda shall be sent, together with the call to the meeting, to the governments and other participants. The necessary background documentation shall be sent, by the most expeditious way possible, at least 45 days prior to the opening date of the meeting.

1/ Article 27, Convention.

Article 24. Proposal for inclusion of an item on the provisional or final agenda must include a working document that will provide a basis for the discussion. The Secretariat of the meeting shall be responsible for receiving, translating and reproducing these documents, as well as for distributing them in the meeting room.

Article 27. The Chairperson of the Executive Committee immediately preceding a meeting of the Board, or if he/she is not available, a duly accredited representative from the Member State which he/she represented at that time, shall represent the Committee at that Board meeting and submit a report on the activities carried out by the Committee, particularly with reference to the program budget, since the last meeting of the Board.

Article 28. The Director General shall prepare the provisional agenda for each special meeting of the Board and send it to the Member States and other participants, along with the necessary background documentation, at least 30 days prior to the opening date set for the meeting.

CHAPTER V

OFFICERS

Article 31. The officers of the meeting of the Board shall be the Chairperson, the Rapporteur, and the Director General of the Institute.

Article 31.A. The Chairperson of the previous meeting of the Board, or if he/she is unavailable, a duly accredited representative from the Member State which he/she represented at the time, shall preside over the meeting until such time as the Board elects a new Chairperson. (New Article)

Article 32.A. At each meeting of the Board, order of precedence shall be determined beginning with the name of the Member State whose representative has been elected Chairperson. To this end, the

alphabetical order of the names of the Member States in Spanish shall be followed. (New Article)

(If this article is approved, Articles 8 and 43.g. will be deleted.)

Article 36. The Rapporteur shall be elected at the first plenary session of the meeting, from among the representatives of the Member States, and shall not be of the same nationality as the Chairperson. The Rapporteur shall be responsible for presenting the Final Report of the Meeting, and if the Board deems advisable, shall have the duty of reading out in the plenary sessions the proposed motions, resolutions, minutes, and Final Report of the Meeting.

CHAPTER VI

SESSIONS

Article 43. Eliminate section g.

Article 43.A. The agreements reached at the preparatory session shall be formally endorsed at the first plenary session of the meeting. (New Article)

CHAPTER VII

COMMITTEES

Article 43.B. At its plenary session, the Board shall be empowered to:

- a. Establish any committees it may deem necessary and assign agenda items to them;
- b. Coordinate the work of the committees, examine its progress and make pertinent recommendations.

(New Article, formerly Articles 5.a. and b)

Article 46. The Style Committee shall be made up of four Member States, each representing one of the four languages of the Institute.

The Style Committee shall be responsible for solving stylistic problems that may arise in connection with draft resolutions or the minutes of the meeting. Should it find that a document has stylistic defects that it cannot correct, it shall raise the matter at the following plenary session.

Article 47. All Member States may sit on committees. However, for the purposes of reaching a quorum, only those delegations formally registered on the committee concerned, or, in the case of the Style and Credentials Committees, only those who have been appointed thereto, shall be counted.

CHAPTER VIII

PROCEDURES AND DISCUSSIONS

Article 64. The working documents of the Board, in exceptional cases, may be distributed in one of the official languages of the Institute. Resolutions, recommendations, agreements, minutes and reports of the Board must be distributed in the four official languages.

Article 64.A. Discussions at the meeting of the Board shall be conducted in the four official languages of the Institute, and simultaneous interpretation shall be provided in those languages.
(New Article).

Article 65. The procedural rules contained in this chapter shall apply both to plenary sessions and to the sessions of the committees and the working groups. However, the committees and working groups may use a single language, providing their members are in agreement.

CHAPTER IX

VOTING

Article 67.A. Quotas are considered to fall due on the first day of each fiscal year.

(New Article)

Article 70. Regular voting shall be conducted by a show of hands. When a representative requests a roll-call vote, voting shall be conducted in order of precedence. The vote of each representation taking part in a roll-call vote shall be recorded in the minutes of the session.

CHAPTER X

VOTING BY CORRESPONDENCE

Article 82. The Director General may resort to the procedure of voting by correspondence to decide on matters of urgent concern to the Institute. Prior to commencing the procedure set out in Article 83 below, the Director General must first consult with the Members of the Executive Committee. He may proceed to request a vote on the matters at issue only once two-thirds of the Members of the Executive Committee have expressly agreed that the procedure be initiated.

Article 83. The Director General shall transmit to the Member States, by the most expeditious means possible, information concerning the subject of the consultation, together with a pertinent proposal. At the same time, he/she shall request the vote of the Member States and shall inform them of the deadline for the receipt of votes. When the deadline has expired, the Director General shall count the votes, certify the results and report to the Member States. Decisions taken by means of a vote by correspondence shall be governed by Article 12 of the Convention.

CHAPTER XI

MINUTES AND FINAL REPORT

Article 84. Minutes shall be kept of the plenary sessions and of the sessions of the committees. They shall be prepared by the Director General, in the capacity of ex-officio Secretary of the Board, who may designate this duty to the Technical Secretary. The Technical Secretary shall prepare for each plenary session a report summarizing the prominent points of each such session. These summary reports shall be in the four official languages of the Institute, and must be approved by the plenary.

Commentary: The new text derives from IICA/JIA/Res.62(III-0/85)

Article 85. The Final Report shall contain all the resolutions passed by the Board, as well as the Minutes and the appendices. The Chairperson of the Board and the ex-officio Secretary shall sign the approved Final Report.

Article 86. The originals of the Final Report shall be kept in the archives of the General Directorate, which shall publish and distribute, as soon as possible, the official version of the Final Report of each meeting.

CHAPTER XII

THE SECRETARIAT

Article 89. The General Directorate of the Institute shall serve as the Secretariat of the Board and of its committees and working groups. In this capacity, it shall be responsible for organizing the meeting, providing such advisory services as may be required; receiving, translating and distributing the documents, reports and resolutions of the meeting, its committees and working groups; preparing the minutes of the discussions and carrying out any other task that may be entrusted to it by the meeting, its committees and working groups.

CHAPTER XVI

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Article 112. Amendments to these Rules of Procedure shall enter into force on a date specified by Resolution of the Board, or, if no date is so specified, on the date they are approved by the Board.

Article 113. The Director General may correct typographical errors in these rules of procedure and may arrange for translation of these Rules from the language of the original text to the other official languages of the Institute.

CHAPTER XVII

INTERPRETATION

Article 114. For purpose of interpretation of these Rules, the language of origin shall govern.

CHAPTER I

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEEArticle 3.

- i. To review the reports of the General Directorate on extra-quota contracts with national and international agencies, exceeding US\$ 500,000, in which the Institute will be providing staff services, including corresponding indirect administrative and technical costs.

CHAPTER II

PARTICIPANTS

Article 5. The Committee shall be composed of twelve Member States of the Institute, elected for a two year term, according to the principles of partial rotation and equitable geographic distribution in accordance with the procedures established by the Board. A Member State that has completed its term may not sit on the Committee again until a period of two years has elapsed. 1/ The two-year period shall be reckoned from the January 1 of the year following the appointment of the State as a member of the Committee until December 31 of the following year.

Article 5.A. The following procedure will be adopted for the establishment and partial rotation of the Executive Committee. The Member States will be divided into four Groups as follows:

- Group I The six Member States:
Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, United States and Venezuela
- Group II The remaining countries of
South America, with the exception of Guyana and Suriname
- Group III The countries of Central
America, Panama and the Dominican Republic
- Group IV The Caribbean countries, with
the exception of the Dominican Republic, and including
Guyana and Suriname.

Three Member States from each Group will participate on the Committee.

1/ Article 13, Convention.

Every year, the Member States which completed a two-year term the previous year will be rotated as follows:

- i. Two Member States from each group will be replaced at even-numbered regular meetings;
 - ii. One Member State from each group will be replaced at odd-numbered regular meetings.
- (New Article)

Commentary: This derives from IICA/JIA/Res.2(I-E/81)

Article 7. The representatives of the Member States on the Committee shall be accredited by their respective governments, through a communication addressed to the Director General, authorizing them to participate in decisions included on the agenda of the meeting of the Committee. Such accreditation shall be made through credentials presented by, or on behalf of, the Chief of State, Head of Government, the Minister of Foreign Relations or the authorized Minister, in written form.

Article 12. The Permanent Observers to the Institute and to the Organization of American States, or their alternates, shall be accredited by their respective governments to participate in the meetings of the Committee by means of a communication addressed to the Director General.

The Director General will inform the Committee and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States of the accreditations it receives and shall take the necessary steps to provide the Permanent Observers, or their alternates, with: (1) the facilities required to perform their duties, and (2) the minutes of the Committee's public meetings and its other records, with the exception of those which the Committee has decided to restrict.

Commentary: The new text derives from IICA/JD/Res.7(9-0/74).

Article 13. The Permanent Observers, or their alternates, as the case may be, may attend public meetings of the Committee and may address the meeting, provided the presiding Chairperson so decides.

Also, upon the invitation of the corresponding Chairperson, they may attend and address the closed meetings of the Committee and its committees.

Commentary: The new text derives from IICA/JD/Res.7(9-0/74).

Article 10. (This article will be deleted if Article 36.A is approved.)

Article 17. The public and private entities with which the Institute maintains institutional relations may also attend meetings of the Committee, as observers, if they express in writing their interest in attending, or whenever the Director General deems it advisable for them to attend.

Article 17.A. (Replaces Article 16, second paragraph). Forty-five days before the call to the meeting is issued, the Director General shall consult the Member States, sending the list of the observers to be invited. If no objections are received before the deadline for calling the meeting, the Director General shall be authorized to extend the corresponding invitations.

Article 17.B. (Replaces Article 16, third paragraph). The observers referred to in Articles 16 and 17 may address the meeting of the Committee or of its committees when invited to do so by the respective Chairperson, if no objections are expressed by the members of the Committee.

Article 18 During the meeting of the Committee the duly accredited members of the delegations of the Members States, the Director General and the persons required by the Director General to attend the meeting on behalf of the Institute shall enjoy the privileges and immunities to which their position entitles them and that are necessary for them

to discharge their duties independently, pursuant to the agreements signed by the Institute with the government of the host country of the meetings. 1/

CHAPTER III

MEETINGS

Article 19. The Committee shall hold one regular annual meeting. 2/ If desired, it may also hold a special meeting during the year. In both cases, the meetings shall generally take place at Institute Headquarters. If it deems necessary, the Committee may also meet immediately prior to the regular meeting of the Board, in the same location as the Board meeting.

Article 20. Governments of Member States interested in hosting a meeting shall so inform the Director General in writing, before the expiration of the deadline set by the Committee for presentation of offers.

Article 21. The Committee shall examine the offers to host a meeting in accordance with the principle of rotation and geographic distribution.

Article 22. If no site is offered in accordance with Article 20, or in the event the regular meeting cannot be held at the place chosen, the Committee shall meet at the Central Office of the Institute. However, if one or more of the governments of the Member States should in due course offer a site in its territory, the Committee may decide, by a majority vote of its members in session, or by correspondence, that the regular meeting shall be held at one of the sites offered.

1/ Article 27, Convention

2/ Article 15, Convention

CHAPTER IV

AGENDA

Article 28. Proposals for inclusion of an item on the provisional or final agenda must include a working document that will provide a basis for the discussion. The Secretary of the meeting shall be responsible for receiving, translating and reproducing these documents, as well as for distributing them at the meeting.

CHAPTER V

OFFICERS

Article 34. The officers of the meeting of the Committee shall be the Chairperson, the Rapporteur and the Director General.

Article 34.A. The Chairperson of the previous Executive Committee meeting, or if he/she is not available, a duly accredited representative from the Member State which he/she represented at that time, shall preside over the meeting until such time as the Committee elects a new Chairperson.
(New Article).

Article 36.A. At each Committee meeting, the order of precedence shall be determined beginning with the name of the Member State whose representative has been elected Chairperson. This will be done according to the alphabetical order of the names in Spanish of the Member States. (New Article)
(If this Article is approved, Articles 10 and 47.g. will be deleted.)

Article 38. The Chairperson shall have the following duties:

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

- f.
- g.
- h.
- i. (Delete and replace by the following article:)

Article 38.A. The Chairperson of the Executive Committee immediately preceding a meeting of the Board, or if he/she is not available, a duly accredited representative from the Member State which he/she represented at that time shall represent the Committee at the Board meeting and submit a report on the activities carried out by the Committee, particularly with reference to the program budget, since the last meeting of the Board.

(New Article).

Article 39. The Rapporteur shall also be elected at the first plenary session of the meeting from among the Member States that are Members of the Committee; he/she may not be of the same nationality as the Chairperson. The Rapporteur shall be responsible for presenting the Final Report of the Meeting, and if the Committee deems it advisable, shall have the duty of reading out in the plenary sessions the proposed motions, resolutions, minutes, and the Final Report of the Meeting .

Article 40. The Director General, in addition to serving as an Officer of the Meeting in his/her capacity as Director General, shall be ex-officio Secretary of the Committee and shall be responsible for the minutes of its meetings, and for preparing and submitting draft resolutions resulting from the Committee's deliberations.

CHAPTER VI

SESSIONS

Article 47. The Committee shall hold a private preparatory session with the regular representatives of the Member States, to consider the following order of business:

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.
- g. (This is deleted if Article 36 A is approved).

CHAPTER VII

COMMITTEES

Article 50. The Credentials Committee shall consist of four of the Member States who are members of the Committee, designated at the first plenary session. Its duty shall be to examine the representatives' credentials and submit a report to the Committee, before voting is begun.

Article 51. The Style Committee shall be composed of up to four Member States who are members of the Committee designated at the first plenary session, to represent each of the four official languages of the Institute.

Article 51.A. The Style Committee, at the Committee's request, shall be responsible for solving stylistic problems that may arise in the draft resolutions or minutes of the meeting. If it finds that a document has stylistic defects that it can not correct, the Style Committee shall raise the question at the following plenary session. (New Article)

Article 53. All the Member States that attend the meeting of the Committee may sit on the committees. However, for the purposes of reaching a quorum, only those Member States that are formally registered in the committee concerned, or, in the case of the Credentials and Style Committees, those who have been appointed thereto, shall be counted.

CHAPTER VIII

PROCEDURES AND DISCUSSIONS

Article 70. The working documents of the Committee, in exceptional cases, may be distributed in one of the official languages of the Institute. The resolutions, recommendations, agreements, minutes and reports of the Committee must be distributed in the official languages of the countries which are members of the Committee. In transcriptions of discussions held at meeting at Institute Headquarters, statements of participants shall be reproduced in the language in which they were made. The Final Report of the meeting shall subsequently be published in the four official languages.

Article 70.A. Discussions shall be held in the official languages of the Member States who make up the Committee, and simultaneous interpretation shall be provided in those languages.
(New Article).

Article 71. The procedural rules contained in this chapter shall apply both to plenary sessions and to the meetings of the committees and working groups. However, the committees and working groups may use only one language, provided that their members are in agreement on this.

CHAPTER IX

VOTING

Article 73.A. Quotas are deemed to fall due on the first day of each fiscal year.
(New Article)

CHAPTER X

VOTING BY CORRESPONDENCE

Article 89. The Director General shall transmit to the Member States belonging to the Committee, by the most rapid means possible, information concerning the subject of the consultation, together with a pertinent proposal. At the same time, he/she shall request the vote of the Member States and shall inform them of the deadline for the receipt of votes. When the deadline has expired, the Director General shall count the votes, certify the results and report to the Member States belonging to the Committee. Decisions taken by means of a vote by correspondence shall always require the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Member States that are members of the Committee.

CHAPTER XI

MINUTES AND FINAL REPORT

Article 90. Minutes shall be kept of the plenary sessions and of the meetings of the committees. They shall be prepared by the Technical Secretary.

Article 90.A. The Technical Secretary shall prepare Minutes for each plenary session summarizing the prominent points of each such session. These minutes shall be presented in the official languages of the countries which are members of the Executive Committee. The Technical Secretary shall also prepare a verbatim transcript of all discussion on the floor, with each statement appearing in the language in which it was made. Changes to the transcript will not be discussed in the sessions of the Committee; however, participants in the meetings may introduce stylistic changes in their own statements provided those changes are presented in writing to the Technical Secretary within twenty-four hours following distribution of the transcript. (New Article)

Commentary: This derives from IICA/CE/Res.16(IV-0/84), and from Article 70 in "Proposed Amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture and the Executive Committee,"

IICA/ CE/Doc.169(88), approved by the Executive Committee during its Eighth Regular Meeting.

Article 91. The Final Report shall contain all the resolutions adopted by the Committee, the minutes and the appendices. The Chairperson of the Committee and the ex-officio Secretary shall sign the approved Final Report.

Article 92. The originals of the Final Report shall be kept in the archives of the Institute, which shall publish and distribute the official version of the Final Report of each meeting as soon as possible.

CHAPTER XII

THE SECRETARIAT

Article 95. The General Directorate of the Institute shall serve as Secretariat of the Committee, as well as of its committees and working groups. In that capacity, it shall be responsible for organizing meetings, providing such advisory services as may be required, receiving, translating and distributing documents, reports, and resolutions of the meeting, its committees and working groups, preparing the minutes of the discussions, and performing such other tasks as may be entrusted to it by the meeting, its commissions and working groups.

CHAPTER XIII

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Article 97. Amendments to these Rules of Procedure shall enter into force on a date specified by Resolution of the Board, or if no date is so specified, on the day they are approved by the Board.

Article 98. The Director General may correct typographical errors in these Rules of Procedure and may arrange for the translation of these Rules from the original text to the other official languages of the Institute.
(New Article).

CHAPTER XIV

INTERPRETATION

Article 99. For purposes of interpretation of these Rules, the language of origin shall govern.
(New Article).

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE

CHAPTER II

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

Article 6. It is the responsibility of the Director General to carry out the following specific functions, which shall be performed in accordance with the rules of Procedure and other regulations of the Institute and its organs, and the corresponding budgetary provisions approved by the Board:

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.
- g.
- h.
- i.
- j.
- k.
- l.
- m.
- n.
- o. To maintain an inventory of the current resolutions of the Executive Committee and Board and to make annual recommendations to the Board through the Executive Committee regarding which resolutions should either be deleted from the inventory or codified within the Rules of Procedure or other published compilations of rules and regulations of the Institute's several organs.
(New Article).

Commentary: This derives from IICA/CE/Res.99(VIII-0/88).

CHAPTER III

PERSONNEL

Article 34. The salary of the Director General shall be set by the Board. Upon leaving office, the Director General shall receive a pension based upon the formula specified in the System for the Determination of Remuneration for IICA Personnel, as approved by the Board.

Commentary: The new text derives from IICA/JIA/Res.7(I-O/81)

CHAPTER IV

STANDARDS ON THE PROGRAM BUDGET

Article 76. Appropriations shall be financed with the quotas and voluntary contributions of the Member States and income from other sources. The Board shall set the annual quotas, pursuant to the scales indicated in Article 23 of the Convention, and as further set out in the Financial Rules of IICA, as approved by the Board.

Commentary: The new text derives from IICA/JD/Res.673(1970)rev.3; IICA/JD/Res.652(1969)rev.2; IICA/JD/658-7(1969) — all specifying guidelines for computing quota contributions.

FINANCIAL RULES

CHAPTER II

STANDARDS ON THE PROGRAM BUDGETSection B. Program-Budget Preparation
and AdoptionRule 2.3 Preparation and Presentation
of Program-Budget and
Computation of Quotas

Commentary Change in title is necessary to incorporate norms for computation of quota assessment in new Rules 2.3.7 - 2.3.8

2.3.7 The Director General shall present to the Executive Committee and the Board, together with the proposed program budget, a list of proposed annual quotas and information for computing them, based on the following criteria:

- a. No Member State may contribute more than 66% of the assessed quota contributions of the Program Budget of the Institute.
- b. Only the Member States shall be included in the scale of IICA assessed quota contributions.
- c. Beginning with the percentage scale approved annually by the OAS General Assembly for payment of the approved budget under the OAS Charter, the percentage of all countries with a percentages less than 66% will be added together (presently 34%). From this total will be subtracted the percentages of non-Member States of the Institute (presently .39%), to determine the net percentage level among Member States (presently 33.61%).

- d. The total percentage of countries contributing less than 66% (presently 34%) will be divided by the net percentage (presently 33.61%) indicated above, to establish a constant factor (presently 1.0116), to be applied in redistribution among the Member States of the Institute the difference caused by subtracting the non-Member States.
- e. The difference indicated in subsection d, above will be redistributed by multiplying the percent originally assigned to each Member State of the Institute that has a percentage below 66% by that factor, thus establishing a modified scale to be used for calculating quotas owed by Member States for financing the Program Budget.
(New Rule).

Commentary: This derives from IICA/-JD/652(1969)rev.2 and IICA/JD/658-7(1969)

2.3.8 The Program Budget shall state expressly that the percentages for assessed quota contributions set out therein may be changed, in the event that the corresponding percentages for assessed quota contributions for the Organization of American States change. The Director General shall inform the member governments of any such changes immediately.
(New Rule).

Commentary: This derives from IICA/JD/673(1970)rev.3.

Section C: Program-Budget Execution

Rule 2.15 Interim Reporting to Member States on Execution of Program Budget

The Director General shall instruct IICA Representatives to present official reports to countries: (1) at the beginning of each fiscal year, on the budget assigned to IICA's Country Office and on any adjustments made during the execution period; (2) at the beginning of each fiscal year, on the budgetary allocation for each project, and

its distribution; (3) on a quarterly basis, on budgetary execution, by object of expenditure.

(New Rule).

Commentary: This derives from IICA/CE/-Res.108(VIII-0/88)

SYSTEM FOR THE DETERMINATION OF REMUNERATION FOR IICA PERSONNELII. INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY
PERSONNEL

4.9 Retirement and Pension Plan

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

e. Any person who has held the post of Director General shall receive an annual pension, payable monthly, upon completion of his term of office, equal to 45% of his annual basic salary, provided he has reached 65 years of age on the date he leaves the Office of Director General.

(i) In the event he is less than 65 year of age upon leaving that Office, the annual pension shall be computed by taking the amount the person would receive at age 65, multiplied by the years of life expectancy for a person sixty-five year old (the dividend), and dividing it by the Director General's life expectancy, according to his age upon leaving Office (the divisor). The resulting quotient will be the annual amount of the pension. For determining life expectancies, tables periodically published by the National Center for Health Statistics of the United States of America shall serve as a basis.

(ii) In the event that, for reasons of health or other reasons that the Board deems justified, the Director General retires from Office prior to the expiration of the term for which he was elected, he shall receive a pension equal to one fourth part of that to which he would have been entitled had he served four years in Office, for each year or fraction of year not less than six months that has passed since the date on which he was elected. This pension shall be granted in the event that the Director General resigns for

reasons of personal convenience, nor shall it be increased in the event he is re-elected.

- (iii) The surviving spouse of the Director General shall receive, so long as she does not remarry, a pension equal to one half of that which the Director General would have received were he alive, provided the widow has reached sixty years of age. If at the time of the death of the Director General, the surviving spouse is less than sixty years of age, the surviving spouse's pension shall be calculated in the manner provided for in (i) above, taking as a basis the tables mentioned therein, but using sixty as a basis and reducing the amount by half.
- (iv) If there should be surviving children of the Director General, of less than eighteen years of age, the Board shall determine the appropriate action in each case. In no case shall any other benefit be granted that would exceed the amount granted as pension to the surviving spouse of the Director General, as stipulated in paragraph (iii) above.
- (v) In the event that the Director General is removed from Office, the Board will determine the actions to be taken with regard to his rights to a pension.
- (vi) Where a Director General has also participated in the OAS Retirement and Pension Plan, his pension under this section shall be reduced by the quotient derived from dividing the total institutional contribution for the period during which he held the position of Director General and which he received upon this retirement or separation from IICA, by his years of life expectancy as of the date of his retirement or separation from IICA. The deduction established in this subsection shall be made during the period that corresponds to the Director General's life expectancy.

(vii) After August 12, 1981, an individual elected to the post of Director General and who is also a participant in the OAS Retirement and Pension Fund must immediately close his participation in that Fund and petition for the liquidation of his benefits in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Fund.

(New Section of Rule).

Commentary: This derives from IICA/-JIA/Res.7(I-0/81). That Resolution provided that the Director General's pension would be computed in accordance with the formula established for computing the OAS Secretary General's pension under Resolution AG/Res.328 (VIII-0/78). The text of this provision is adapted from that OAS Resolution AG/Res.328(VIII-0/78) which also sets out in an appendix examples of computations under the formula.

IICA/JIA/Res.170(V-0/89)
12 October 1989
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 170

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE FOURTH
REGULAR MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

Document IICA/JIA/Doc.154(89), "Report on Compliance with the Resolutions of the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture,"

CONSIDERING:

That upon examining the aforementioned document, it was found that the General Directorate of the Institute has complied satisfactorily with the recommendations of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture;

That the Executive Committee, during its Eighth Regular Meeting, in Resolution 97, recommended that the Inter-American Board of Agriculture approve the Document "Report on Compliance with the Resolutions of the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, "

RESOLVES:

To accept Document IICA/JIA/Doc.154(89), "Report on Compliance with the Resolutions of the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture."

IICA/JIA/Res.171(V-0/89)

12 October 1989

Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 171

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF CATIE DURING THE 1988-1989 BIENNIUM
AND REPORT OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITORS ON CATIE'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

Document IICA/JIA/Doc.156(89), "Report on the Activities of CATIE During the 1988-1989 Biennium and Report of the External Auditors on CATIE's Financial Statements,"

CONSIDERING:

That in accordance with Article 9 of the CATIE Charter, CATIE is required to submit a biennial report to the IABA, which addresses technical, financial and administrative matters;

That in Resolution IICA/CE/Res.35(IV-0/84), the Executive Committee charged the Director General of IICA with submitting to the Executive Committee, beginning in 1984, the Financial Statements of CATIE, together with the Report of the External Auditors on the Financial Statements of IICA;

That the external auditors attested to the proper management of the financial resources, in accordance with the rules and regulations of CATIE; and

That in the opinion of the external auditors, the financial reports accurately represent the financial status of CATIE to December 31, 1988 and the results achieved that year; and that CATIE's accounting principles are completely consistent with generally accepted accounting practices,

RESOLVES:

1. To accept document IICA/JIA/Doc.156(89), "Report on the Activities of CATIE During the 1988-1989 Biennium and Report of the External Auditors on CATIE's Financial Statements."
2. That the external auditors convey their report to the IABA Representative on the CATIE Council of Directors, who will make an oral report to the IABA on this matter.
3. That the report on CATIE program activities be submitted to the IABA Representative on the CATIE Council of Directors 45 days prior to the biennial IABA meetings.
4. That the mandatory oral report by CATIE to the IABA concentrate on program achievements.

IICA/JIA/Res.172(V-0/89)
9 October 1989
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 172

AMENDMENT TO CHAPTER EIGHTEEN OF THE
CHARTER OF CATIE

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

Document IICA/JIA/Doc.161(89) "Amendment to Chapter Eighteen of the Charter of CATIE,"

CONSIDERING:

That Chapter Thirty of the Charter of CATIE establishes that amendments to said Charter can be made through the initiative of any of its Regular Members and shall require the approval of the Council of Directors, by a two-thirds majority, and of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, by a two-thirds majority;

That the Council of Directors of CATIE, in its Tenth Regular Meeting, unanimously approved an amendment to Chapter Eighteen of the Charter of CATIE,

RESOLVES:

To approve an amendment to Chapter Eighteen of the Charter of CATIE, as follows:

"The Director General of CATIE shall be the judicial and extrajudicial representative of the Association, with general power of attorney for sums up to US\$150,000 or the equivalent in other currencies.

"Contracts for more than US\$150,000 or the equivalent in other currencies, shall require the additional signature of the Director General of IICA. The Deputy Director General of CATIE shall have the same authority when serving as Delegate of the Director General, in the latter's absence.

"The Director General of CATIE shall report to the Council of Directors every six months on the activities undertaken including information on the financial situation and budget execution."

IICA/JIA/Res.173(V-0/89)
12 October 1989
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 173

ELECTION OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN BOARD
OF AGRICULTURE TO THE COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS OF CATIE

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That Article Ten of the "Contract between the Government of Costa Rica and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture on the Tropical Agriculture Research and Training Center (CATIE)" requires that every two years, the IABA elect a representative to the Council of Directors of CATIE,

RESOLVES:

To designate, as its Representatives to the Council of Directors of CATIE, the IABA Representatives of the United States and of Mexico, for the 1990-1991 and 1992-1993 biennia.

IICA/JIA/Res.174(V-0/89)

12 October 1989

Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 174

REGULATIONS FOR CONFERRING THE INTER-AMERICAN
AWARDS IN THE RURAL SECTOR

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

Document IICA/JIA/Doc.158(89), "Proposed Regulations of the Inter-American Awards in the Rural Sector,"

CONSIDERING:

That in 1958 IICA created the Inter-American Agricultural Medal, and added three other awards in 1979;

That the purpose of these awards is to bring to the attention of the international community the work done by citizens of IICA Member States who have distinguished themselves through outstanding contributions to the development of agriculture and to the improvement of rural life;

That the regulations adopted for governing the bestowal of the awards must be revised in depth in order to update them;

That the regulations presented as Document IICA/JIA/Doc.158(89) adequately address the concerns and initiatives of the member countries in this matter;

That the Executive Committee, in its Ninth Regular Meeting, studied these regulations and recommended in Resolution 128 that they be approved by the IABA,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the regulations proposed in Document IICA/JIA/Doc. 158(89), in substitution of the regulations currently in force.
2. To authorize the Director General to use the newly approved regulations, as of this date, as the basis for bestowing the Inter-American Awards in the Rural Sector.

REGULATIONS FOR CONFERRING THE INTER-AMERICAN
AWARDS IN THE RURAL SECTOR

Article 1

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) shall bestow awards, to bring to the attention of the international community the work carried out by citizens of its Member States who have distinguished themselves through outstanding contributions to the development of agriculture and to the improvement of rural life in the Americas.

Article 2

Three different awards shall be granted: the Inter-American Agricultural Medal, the Inter-American Agricultural Award for Young Professionals and the Inter-American Award for the Participation of Women in Rural Development.

Article 3

The Inter-American Agricultural Award is bestowed upon professionals who have distinguished themselves through outstanding contributions to the development of agriculture and to the improvement of rural life, both in their own countries or in other countries of the Americas. In granting these awards, consideration will be given not only to the positions held by the candidates, but also, and especially, to their work and their contributions.

Article 4

The Inter-American Award for Young Professionals is a distinction granted to those professionals who work in the agricultural sciences, who are under thirty-five years of age at the time of nomination, and who have distinguished themselves in any of the areas covered by IICA's Programs; who have demonstrated an outstanding willingness to serve, exceptional initiative and dedication in working for the well-being of the rural population, and an ability to program and carry out activities which contribute to this well-being by,

principally, improving methods used in agriculture, and in social and enterprise systems. In granting these awards, consideration will be given to the candidates' academic degrees and the positions they have held, as well as their concrete contributions.

Article 5

The Inter-American Award for the Participation of Women in Rural Development shall be awarded to those women who have distinguished themselves, or are in the process of doing so, through outstanding contributions to the process of involving women in rural development, in general, and to improving the quality of life, in particular, both in their own country or in other countries of the Americas.

Article 6

All the recipients of the awards shall be selected by the Executive Committee of the Institute during its regular meeting held immediately prior to the biennial meeting of the Board, at which time the selection shall be ratified and the awards conferred.

Article 7

The awards shall be conferred biennially to only one person for each award. The qualifications established for each award shall be the only criteria used in the selection of awardees.

Article 8

The governments of the Member States may nominate candidates for the awards prior to January 30 of the year in which a regular meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture is to be held. Nominations shall be made to the Director General of IICA on the Curriculum Vitae forms prepared by the Institute, which are to be accompanied by all documents needed to support the nomination. No candidate nominated after the established deadline shall be considered.

Article 9

The selection of candidates for the IICA awards shall be the responsibility of a committee consisting of five representatives from countries sitting on the Executive Committee in the years in which a regular meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture will be held. Four members of the Selection Committee shall represent the IICA Areas (one each from the Central, Caribbean, Andean and Southern Areas), and the fifth shall represent the United States and Canada. The voting shall take place in alphabetical order by country and in accordance with the aforementioned criteria. The Director General shall appoint an IICA official to serve as Secretary of the Selection Committee. The Secretariat of the Committee shall be responsible for publicizing the awards, keeping the Committee informed of the nomination of candidates, organizing all the information necessary for submission to the Committee and, when necessary, convening a meeting of the Committee for reaching a final decision.

Article 10

Members of the Selection Committee shall serve two-year terms, to begin January 1 of the year following their election. Once their term is concluded, these countries will not be eligible to sit on the Committee again until all the countries of their area have served a two-year term.

Article 11

The Committee shall appoint a Chairperson from among its members.

Article 12

The Selection Committee, with support from the Secretary, shall have the following duties:

- a. To review and update the attached guide for selecting award recipients which specifies the merits most valued in selecting the winner of each award.

- b. To support national efforts to find suitable candidates for the different awards.
- c. To study the information on the candidates that has been submitted for consideration.
- d. To compile all additional information, as necessary, in order to adequately document the achievements that justify the bestowal of the awards.
- e. To submit a detailed report of its activities during the biennium to the IABA.
- f. To propose the most appropriate candidate for each award. The proposal must be accompanied by a full analysis of the reasons for each choice.

Article 13

The Executive Committee, at its regular meeting in the year in which the Board will meet, shall study the report of the Selection Committee and, based on same, shall select the candidates who are to receive the awards and submit their names to the IABA for ratification. The Executive Committee may recommend, on the basis of the Committee's report or by motu proprio, and the IABA agree, to declare any or all of the awards void for the corresponding biennium. In this event, the competition shall be re-opened for the following biennium, and only new candidacies submitted by the governments shall be considered.

Article 14

The General Directorate of IICA shall communicate the pertinent resolution to the candidates selected and to the governments of the countries of which they are citizens, within fifteen days of the conclusion of the IABA meeting. The awards shall be granted within six months of the decision, in coordination with the respective government. The awards shall be conferred in a solemn ceremony, preferably in the country of which the recipient is a citizen, and broad national

and international publicity shall be given to the awards themselves and to the recipients of the awards. IICA shall publish a document containing the speeches made at the ceremonies and biographical sketches of the recipients of the awards.

Article 15

The award for the Inter-American Agricultural Medal shall consist of a gold medal and a certificate.

Article 16

The person selected to receive the Inter-American Award for Young Professionals shall receive a certificate and a US\$10,000 scholarship, applicable to studies abroad in a location agreed upon with IICA, for furthering his/her professional studies or to carry out research.

Article 17

The Inter-American Award for the Participation of Women in Rural Development shall consist of a gold medal and a certificate.

Article 18

The General Directorate of IICA shall make these regulations known to the governments and to national and international institutions.

Article 19

These regulations shall take effect once approved by IABA, and render null and void all earlier provisions concerning the Inter-American Awards in the Rural Sector.

GUIDE FOR THE SELECTION OF CANDIDATES

NOMINATION

Only the governments of the Member States, through their ministries or ministry-level secretariats responsible for agriculture and rural life, may nominate candidates.

DOCUMENTATION NEEDED TO NOMINATE CANDIDATES

The following documents and any other information deemed useful in determining to what extent a candidate meets the basic requirements should be submitted along with the nomination:

1. The candidate's curriculum vitae, on the form prepared by the Selection Committee.
2. A three-page summary of the reasons justifying the nomination and describing the most important work carried out by the candidate.
3. A list of his/her publications, beginning with books and continuing with articles published in technical and scientific journals.
4. A copy of each of the candidate's publications.
5. A recent photograph of the candidate.
6. The address of the candidate's place of residence and his/her office or place of work, along with the mailing address and telephone number.

BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR CANDIDATES

A. Inter-American Agricultural Medal

1. The candidate must be a professional working in some technical or scientific field related to agriculture or rural well-being. This includes, but is not limited to:

agronomy, veterinary medicine, zootechny, agricultural economics, agricultural or forestry engineering, rural sociology and the biological sciences in general (zoology, botany, bacteriology, etc.).

2. The candidate must have carried out work directly linked to the rural life of one or more countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.
3. During his/her professional life, the candidate must have made scientific, technical or organizational contributions which are recognized in their particular area of competence as being effective contributions to agricultural development or to improving both the rational use of natural resources and the socioeconomic conditions of the poorest farmers.
4. The candidate must have produced a good number of publications, especially books and technical or scientific articles published in prestigious journals. These publications should make the magnitude and quality of the candidate's contribution to agricultural development or rural life evident.
5. The candidate must enjoy national and international prestige and the respect of the scientific and technical community.
6. The candidate must have held high-level positions in which his/her outstanding creativity and innovation in service to the rural population is evident.

B. Inter-American Agricultural Award for Young Professionals

1. The candidate must be less than 35 years of age.
2. The candidate must be a professional working in some field related to agricultural development or rural well-being. This includes, but is not limited to: agronomy, veterinary medicine, zootechny, agricultural economics, agricultural or forestry engineering, rural sociology, the biological

sciences in general (zoology, botany, ecology, bacteriology, etc.).

3. During his/her professional life, the candidate must have demonstrated an outstanding willingness to serve, exceptional initiative and dedication in working for the well-being of the rural population. His/her work must have contributed to furthering this effort, especially through the development of agricultural tools and working methods, as well as social and enterprise organizational systems.
4. The candidate must have published articles in prestigious journals which demonstrate the candidate's commitment to agriculture and to the rural population.

C. Inter-American Award for the Participation of Women in Rural Development

1. The candidate must have worked in Latin America or the Caribbean in scientific or technical fields related to agriculture and rural life.
2. The candidate must have made important contributions to facilitating or improving the participation of women in rural development and to improving the quality of life of the rural population.
3. These achievements must have been recognized, at least in the area in which they were made, as valuable contributions to the effort to improve the position and participation of women.
4. The candidate must have published articles in prestigious journals which demonstrate her commitment to rural development and women's role in same, and which make the contribution of the candidate to this effort evident.

IICA/JIA/Res.175(V-0/89)
12 October 1989
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 175

DESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF THE AWARDS COMMITTEE

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That the regulations for conferring Inter-American Awards in the Rural Sector, approved in Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.173(V-0/89), make provision for a Committee to select candidates for such awards, made up of representatives from five Member States sitting on the Executive Committee during the years in which the IABA holds its Regular Meeting;

That those regulations establish that four of the appointees shall represent the four geographical work areas of IICA and the fifth shall represent the United States and Canada, and that their selection shall be carried out in alphabetical order in accordance with the established criterion; and

That it is necessary to make up the Committee that shall carry out its duties during the biennium beginning on January 1, 1990,

RESOLVES:

1. To make up the selection committee to bestow the Inter-American Awards in the Rural Sector during the 1990-1991 biennium, with the IABA representatives from each of the

following Member States: Brazil, Canada, Dominica, Honduras and Peru.

2. To recommend to the Director General that he appoint, as soon as possible, the IICA official who shall serve as Secretary of the selection committee.
3. To recommend that the presentation of candidates be promoted intensely by the governments of the Member States, so that there will be a wide range of candidates for the various awards during the coming biennium.

IICA/JIA/Res.176(V-0/89)

12 October 1989

Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 176ACCEPTANCE OF ADDITIONAL CANDIDATES FOR THE
INTER-AMERICAN AWARDS IN THE RURAL SECTOR

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That Messrs. Alberto Soriano, Domingo Cozzo, Víctor Manuel Pérez Solano, Fernando Andrade, Héctor Torres Pimentel, Víctor Serrano Altamirano, and Ms. María del Pilar Foti have been proposed as candidates to receive Inter-American Awards in the Rural Sector, too late to meet the deadline established in the pertinent regulations; and

That the regulations provide that, notwithstanding the deadline established therein, "the Chair of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, when the Board is in session, may accept the nomination of other candidates to be presented then, provided the nomination is supported by the majority of the Member States of the Institute,"

RESOLVES:

To accept the nomination of Messrs. Alberto Soriano, Domingo Cozzo, Víctor Manuel Pérez Solano, Fernando Andrade, Héctor Torres Pimentel, Víctor Serrano Altamirano and Ms. María del Pilar Foti as candidates to receive Inter-American Awards in the Rural Sector.

IICA/JIA/Res.177(V-0/89)

12 October 1989

Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 177

INTER-AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL MEDAL FOR 1988 AND 1989

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

The pertinent information relating to candidates for the 1988 and 1989 Inter-American Agricultural Medal, as set out in IICA/JIA/ Doc. 157(89), "Inter-American Awards in the Rural Sector,"

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Agricultural Medal confers public international recognition upon professionals who have distinguished themselves through important contributions to agricultural development and improving rural life in the Americas;

That the Medal may be awarded to only one person for each year;

That Domingo Cozzo and Valeriano Robles, have been nominated by the governments of Argentina and Mexico, respectively, as candidates for the Inter-American Agricultural Medal; and

That both candidates are qualified to receive this medal,

RESOLVES:

To bestow the 1988 Inter-American Agricultural Medal upon Domingo Cozzo of Argentina and the 1989 Medal upon Valeriano Robles of Mexico.

IICA/JIA/Res.178(V-0/89)
12 October 1989
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION NO. 178

INTER-AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL AWARD
FOR YOUNG PROFESSIONALS FOR 1988

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

The pertinent information relating to candidates for the Inter-American Agricultural Award for Young Professionals for 1988 and 1989, as set out in IICA/JIA/Doc.157(89), "Inter-American Awards in the Rural Sector,"

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Agricultural Award for Young Professionals confers public international recognition upon promising professionals in the agricultural sciences who have distinguished themselves through valuable contributions to agriculture and to improving rural life in their own countries or in other countries of the Americas;

That this award may be granted to one person per year for each IICA area from which there are candidates;

That César Ormazábal Pagliotti has been nominated by the government of Chile to receive the 1988 Award for the Southern Area;

That Alan Bojanic Helbigen has been nominated by the government of Bolivia to receive the 1988 Award for the Andean Area; and

That these candidates are qualified to receive this award,

RESOLVES:

To award the Inter-American Agricultural Awards for Young Professionals as follows:

1. César Ormazábal Pagliotti - 1988 Award for the Southern Area;
2. Alan Bojanic Helbigen - 1988 Award for the Andean Area.

IICA/JIA/Res.179(V-0/89)

12 October 1989

Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 179

INTER-AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AWARD FOR 1988 AND 1989

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

The pertinent information relating to candidates for the Inter-American Agricultural Development Award, as set out in IICA/JIA/Doc.157(89), "Inter-American Awards in the Rural Sector,"

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Agricultural Development Award confers public international recognition upon persons who have distinguished themselves through important and exemplary contributions in the field of agricultural development in their own countries or in other countries of the Americas;

That this award may be granted to no more than one person per year;

That Alberto Soriano and Dr. Pedro León Gómez Cuervo have been nominated by the governments of Argentina and Colombia, respectively, as candidates for this award; and

That both candidates are qualified to receive this award,

RESOLVES:

To bestow the Inter-American Agricultural Development Award upon Alberto Soriano of Argentina for 1988 and Dr. Pedro León Gómez Cuervo of Colombia for 1989.

IICA/JIA/Res.180(V-0/89)

12 October 1989

Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 180

EMERITUS STATUS FOR MR. EMILIO MONTERO

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

Document IICA/JIA/Doc.159(89), "Nominations for Granting Title of Personnel Emeritus,"

CONSIDERING:

That Mr. Emilio Montero has devoted much of his professional life to the service of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, where he held important positions and discharged them successfully, capably and with great dedication;

That Mr. Montero fulfills all the requirements established in Article 13 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate, for achieving the status of "Personnel Emeritus"; and

That the Executive Committee, at its Ninth Regular Meeting, in Resolution No. 129, recommended that the Inter-American Board of Agriculture grant Mr. Montero the title of "Emeritus,"

RESOLVES:

To grant Mr. Emilio Montero the title of IICA "Personnel Emeritus," with all the rights and privileges this entails.

IICA/JIA/Res.181(V-0/89)

12 October 1989

Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 181

EMERITUS STATUS FOR MR. FERNANDO SUAREZ DE CASTRO

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

Document IICA/CE/Doc.159(89), "Nominations for Granting Title of Personnel Emeritus,"

CONSIDERING:

That Mr. Fernando Suárez de Castro has devoted much of his professional life to the service of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, where he held important positions and discharged them successfully, capably and with great dedication;

That Mr. Suárez de Castro fulfills all the requirements established in Article 13 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate, for achieving the status of "Personnel Emeritus"; and

That the Executive Committee, at its Ninth Regular Meeting, in Resolution No. 130, recommended that the Inter-American Board of Agriculture grant Mr. Fernando Suárez de Castro the title of "Emeritus,"

RESOLVES:

To grant Mr. Fernando Suárez de Castro the title of IICA "Personnel Emeritus," with all the rights and privileges this entails.

IICA/JIA/Res.182(V-0/89)
12 October 1989
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 182

EXTENSION OF THE IICA/RNIC PROJECT

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and Radio Nederland Training Centre (RNIC), of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, are carrying out actions at the regional level to disseminate information on the agricultural sector and to provide support for training and for the production of audiovisual programs on rural development in Latin American and Caribbean countries;

That the IICA/RNIC Project has developed a number of courses on communications applied to rural development and has trained extension agents, journalists covering agriculture and officials of governmental institutions, thus consolidating the process of participatory communication in different development projects;

That the Ministers of Agriculture of CORECA have requested IICA in Resolution IX-09 to take steps to extend the joint cooperation project over the next three years (1990-1993);

That there is a growing need to improve training in the use of the communications media for extension agents and promotion agents in order to support rural development, and that the activities of the IICA/ RNIC Project conclude at the end of March 1990,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Director General to communicate to the Kingdom of the Netherlands the high value that the Member States place on the cooperation afforded by the IICA/RNIC Project to the work carried out by IICA, for which reason it is necessary to renew the project and to consider the extension of its actions throughout the Latin American and Caribbean region for at least three more years.
2. To recommend that the Director General take all the pertinent steps for the signing of the cooperation agreement, thus ensuring the continuity of the Project, and if possible, that it increase its technical and economic support.
3. To congratulate IICA and the Radio Nederland Training Centre of the Kingdom of the Netherlands for the work accomplished since the start of the IICA/RNIC Project.

IICA/JIA/Res.183(V-0/89)
12 October, 1989
Original: English/Portuguese

RESOLUTION No. 183

EMERGENCY NATURAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

The decision of the forty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly to declare the coming decade the "Decade for the Reduction of Natural Disasters";

CONSIDERING:

That the agricultural sector is of great importance to the economies of Member States;

That many of its Member States are extremely susceptible to the ravages of hurricanes and other natural disasters which have traditionally devastated the agricultural economies of these territories; and

That these disasters result in considerable financial hardships in the agricultural community and reduce the possibilities for sustained agricultural growth,

RESOLVES:

To request IICA to endeavor, through a detailed study, to broaden its mechanism to respond immediately to its Member States ravaged by hurricanes and other natural disasters, such actions to involve measures to mobilize emergency funds and technical assistance.

IICA/JIA/Res.184(V-0/89)

12 October 1989

Original: English

RESOLUTION No. 184

RENAMING OF THE JAMAICA ROOM

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That there is a room designated "Jamaica Room" at IICA Headquarters in San Jose, Costa Rica;

That other Member States of IICA in the Caribbean Area have expressed their desire to demonstrate their support of IICA by furnishing a room in like manner;

That there is a limited number of rooms available at IICA for that purpose;

That Jamaica is committed to unity, cooperation and regional integration and would like to have these ideals reflected in the renaming of the "Jamaica Room,"

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Director General to authorize that the "Jamaica Room" be immediately renamed the "Caribbean Room."
2. To invite all Member States of IICA in the Caribbean Area that so agree to provide IICA with suitable furnishings and materials to reflect this new name and image.

IICA/JIA/Res.185(V-0/89)
12 October 1989
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 185

HOLDING OF THE TENTH INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE
OF MINISTERS OF AGRICULTURE

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

Document IICA/JIA/Doc.153(89), "Proposal by the Director General for Holding the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture, "

CONSIDERING:

That it is important to ensure the continuity of the Inter-American Conferences of Ministers of Agriculture (ICMA);

That these Conferences are the forum in which authorities from the highest levels of the governments of the Member States of the OAS and of IICA examine problems common to their agricultural sectors;

That it would be premature to set the topic for the Tenth ICMA before the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean has been approved;

That the countries and specialized agencies of the region must participate in the selection of the topic of the Conference;

That the last Conference took place in Ottawa, Canada in 1987;

That the Government of Spain expressed its interest in hosting the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture; and

That the Executive Committee, in its Ninth Regular Meeting, recommended to the IABA that the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture be held concurrently with the Sixth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture,

RESOLVES:

1. To hold the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture concurrently with the Sixth Regular Meeting of the IABA.
2. To authorize the Tenth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee to approve the topical and organizational aspects of the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture.
3. To authorize the Director General, once the topic of the Conference has been approved by the Tenth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee, to request the Twentieth Regular Session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States to issue the call to the Conference.
4. To accept, with satisfaction, the interest expressed by the Government of Spain in hosting the Conference.

IICA/JIA/Res.186(V-0/89)

12 October 1989

Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 186

SITE AND DATE OF THE SIXTH REGULAR MEETING OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fifth Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That it is necessary to indicate the place and tentative date for the Sixth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture of IICA;

That, in accordance with Article 16 of the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, regular meetings shall be held every two years, preferably in the second half of the second year of the Institute's biennium; and

That the Government of Spain has expressed interest in hosting the Sixth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Director General to inform the IABA of the results of his discussions with the Government of Spain.
2. To agree to hold the Sixth Regular Meeting during the second semester of 1991.

**SIGNING OF THE REPORT OF THE FIFTH REGULAR MEETING
OF THE INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE**


SIGNING OF THE REPORT OF THE FIFTH REGULAR MEETING
OF THE INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

In compliance with the provisions of Article 85 of the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, the Provisional Report of the Fifth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture is hereby signed at 18:00 hours on the twelfth day of October of the year nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, in the Headquarters of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture.

This provisional Report is submitted in English, French, Portuguese and Spanish with all versions being authentic and of equal validity.

The Secretary shall file the original texts in the archives of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, and the General Directorate shall send copies of the official version of this report to the governments of the Member States, the Permanent Observers of the Institute and other participants in the meeting.

San José, Costa Rica



Martín E. Piñeiro
Director General and
Secretary ex-officio



Jose María Figueres O.
Chair

**REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE OF THE
FIFTH REGULAR MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE**

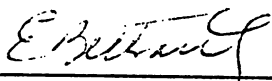


REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE OF THE FIFTH REGULAR
MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

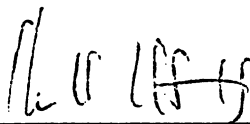
The Credentials Committee of the Fifth Regular Meeting, formed by the Representatives from Argentina, Barbados, Mexico and the United States of America, was set up in accordance with the provisions of Articles 44 and 45 of Chapter VII of the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture and the agreements reached in the Preparatory Session of the meeting on the membership of the Credentials Committee.

The Committee examined the credentials of the representatives from the Member States of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture. It found the credentials in order for the following: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

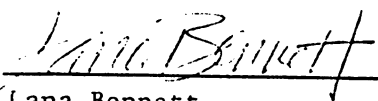
This record is signed in San José, Costa Rica, on October 9, 1989.



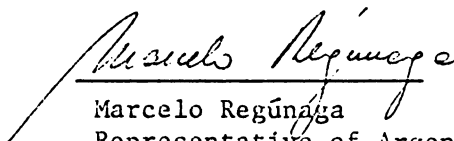
Evangelina Beltrán
Representative of Mexico
Chair



Ruall Harris
Representative of Mexico
Rapporteur

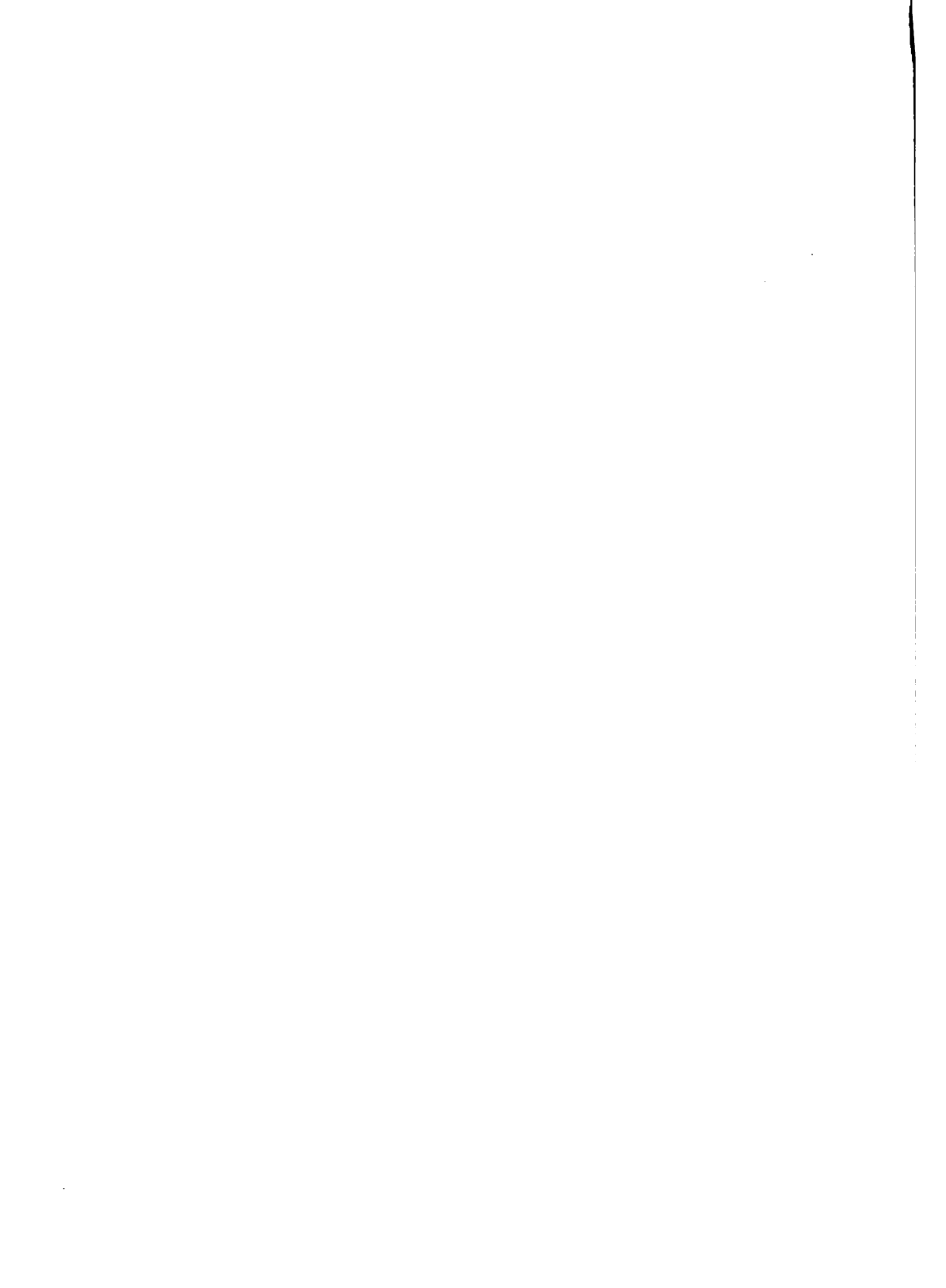


Lana Bennett
Representative of the
United States



Marcelo Regúnaga
Representative of Argentina

REPORT OF THE AWARDS COMMITTEE



REPORT OF THE AWARDS COMMITTEE

The Fifth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture designated a Committee to bestow the Inter-American Awards for the Rural Sector. The Committee was made up of the Representatives from Antigua and Barbuda, Ecuador, the United States of America and Peru.


The Committee held an exhaustive and in-depth examination of the candidates, taking into careful consideration all existing regulations concerning the requirements and conditions established for granting the awards. These are the highest honors bestowed in the field of agriculture and rural life in the Americas, and the Committee has decided to recommend to the Inter-American Board of Agriculture:

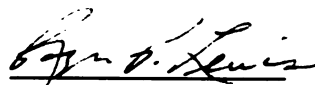
1. That the 1988 Inter-American Agricultural Medal be awarded to Domingo Cozzo, from Argentina and that the 1989 Medal be awarded to Valeriano Robles, from Mexico.
2. That the 1988 Inter-American Agricultural Development Award be granted to Alberto Soriano, from Argentina and that the 1989 Award be granted to Dr. Pedro León Gómez Cuervo, from Colombia.
3. That the Inter-American Agricultural Award for Young Professionals for 1988 (Southern Area) be granted to César Ormazábal Paglioti, from Chile and to Alan Bojanic Helbigen, from Bolivia (Andean Area); that the awards for the Central Area and the Caribbean Area be declared void. It is also recommended that the 1989 Awards for Young Professionals be declared void.
4. That the Inter-American Award for the Participation of Women in Rural Development for 1988 and 1989 be declared void.

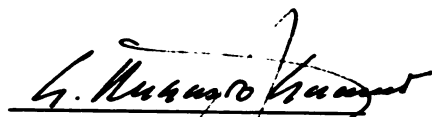
The Committee has learned with great satisfaction that the system for granting awards is to be modified, and that in the future it will be possible to have a greater number of candidates for each award, and more complete information on their qualifications.


The members of the Committee are grateful to the Inter-American Board of Agriculture for having honored them by selecting them for this important task.

This Record is signed in San José, Costa Rica on October 11, 1989.

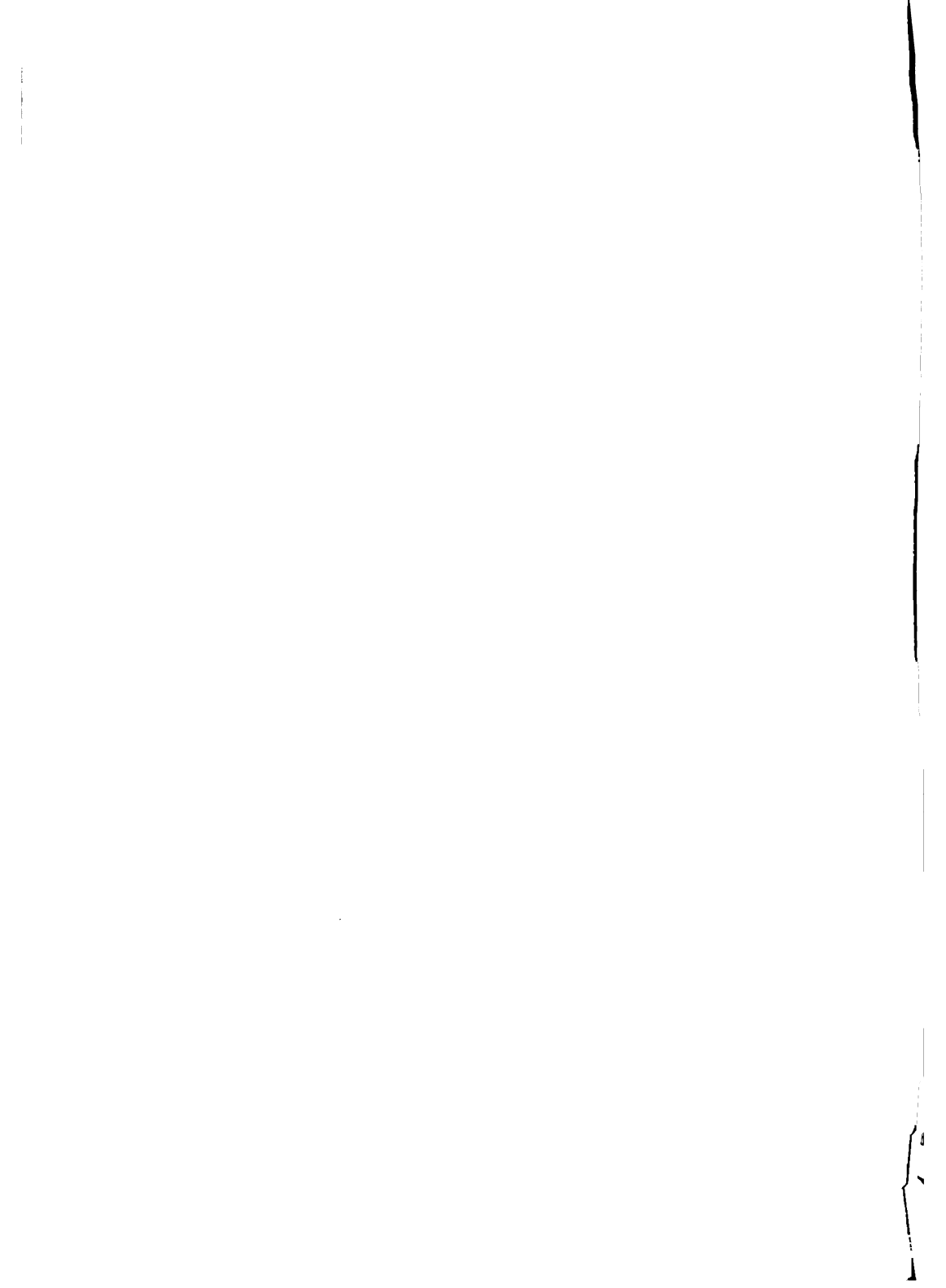

Albert Lockhart
Antigua and Barbuda


Roger P. Lewis
United States of America


Augusto Guerrero de los Rios
Peru


Andrés Hernán Córdova Galarza
Ecuador

**REPORT OF THE IABA REPRESENTATIVE
ON THE CATIE COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS**



REPORT TO THE FIFTH REGULAR MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE (IABA) BY THE U.S. AND MEXICAN IABA
REPRESENTATIVES ON THE CATIE COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS

1988 - 1989

We would like to inform you of the progress made by CATIE in correcting its financial problems and in establishing a fiscal administrative system that will protect the Center from such financial crises in the future.

Let us briefly review progress since the onset of the crisis:

	Mid-October 1986 (estimates)	Beginning of FY 1989
Total Long- plus Short-Term Debt	US\$2.6 to \$3.8 million	US\$1.1 million
Long-term Debt Including Retirement Fund	US\$2.0 to \$3.0 million	US\$1.1 million
Short-Term Debt to Donors/Contractors	US\$600 to \$800 thousand	none
Operating Funds in arrears	US\$83 thousand	US\$10 thousand ahead
Member Debts to CATIE	US\$450 thousand	US\$991 thousand
Authorized Core Budget	US\$2.2 million	US\$4.3 million (year ending 31 Dec. 88)

Though these figures are unaudited estimates, CATIE's progress in overcoming its fiscal crisis is obvious and commendable.

However, concerns persist. The principal concern is the increasing debt that CATIE member countries owe to the Center. That debt doubled from 1986 to 1989, while payments received from the member countries have oscillated from US\$200,000 to US\$350,000 yearly. This unpredictability in receiving member country quotas (US\$50,000 per year) has led some CATIE board members to suggest that country quotas be excluded from the Center's income estimates in constructing yearly core program budgets.

The Center has chosen not to do this; its response has been to under-execute its core budget activities when operating funds become marginal. Such actions can be expected to produce internal conflict over scarce resources, resulting in loss of morale and, ultimately, a deterioration in the quality of the technological and educational products which the Center is striving to deliver to its clientele. Given that no mechanism exists to assure the timely receipt of member country quotas, CATIE's management options are few. The elimination of country offices or other permanent cuts in CATIE programs and personnel can be expected to be only a one-time solution. The problem of what to cut next will recur if member country quota payments fall more seriously into arrears.

The problem must be addressed by CATIE's administration. Therefore, we recommend that CATIE develop a plan containing alternatives to be discussed and resolved at the next meeting of CATIE's Council of Directors. That plan should consider that member country annual dues be designated for specific activities within the Center's core budget.

During this same period, CATIE's extra-core budget activities have increased to US\$12 million yearly, with additional donor funds on the order of US\$2 to 3 million expected during fiscal year 1990. On this point, we would like to recognize the success of the Center's leadership in finding new ways to manage the Center's resources more efficiently and in finding new sources of funds for the support of its activities.

Special accounts have been established by the Center for all of these extra-core program agreements, and AID/ROCAP is providing funds so that a study can be made to assure that the overhead rates established by CATIE fully recover its costs for program administration.

On the product development and delivery front, Dr. Tarté and his staff, with input from the Center's donors, have developed a ten-year strategic plan (1988-1997) and have carried out an external evaluation of that program and its research priorities. Dr. Tarté and his staff have prepared a technical presentation of that plan for presentation at this meeting of the IABA, so we will concentrate our concerns on the implications of fulfilling that program's human resources and delivery system requirements.

During this decade, CATIE proposes to develop and strengthen research and education programs for tropical and sub-tropical rainfed agriculture in Central America and parts of the Caribbean to improve tropical crops, livestock and forestry production in sustainable systems that will enhance the management of natural resources and reverse environmental degradation.

CATIE and its host-country cooperating institutions have gained much experience in working on aspects of all of these areas in the past. However, in most cases that work has been sporadic due to donor project fund unpredictability and the paucity of skilled personnel to implement activities both in the host countries and at CATIE.

CATIE's ten-year program proposes to radically change this state of affairs by creating and sustaining a cadre of scientists and technicians capable of delivering its products to national institutions throughout the region. Simultaneously, the Center will be implementing educational programs to assure a steady stream of trained personnel to improve the capacity of national systems in collaborating with CATIE to carry out in-country research to identify technology that the national institutions can deliver to their producer clientele.

We believe that these goals can be attained but it will take dedication, faith and money to attain them. There are bright spots as well

as problems in doing so at present. However, now is the time to move forward. Nearly 80 percent of CATIE's present budget and personnel are dedicated to extra-core projects of various termination dates and with varying degrees of likelihood of being continued. But many of these extra-core projects fit well within CATIE's ten-year strategic plan.

As a first step, donors could greatly assist CATIE in undertaking its ten-year plan by coordinating and directing extra-core support exclusively to CATIE's ten-year plan areas to assure that all areas within the strategic plan are appropriately funded and staffed. Donors could also further assist the Center's administration by coordinating project implementation and termination dates so that key components would come on stream and would be properly maintained in accord with the Center's ten-year implementation plan.

Such donor coordination would be a vast improvement over the present state of affairs. It would provide time to consider other means of arriving at a state where CATIE's core budget represents at least 80 percent of its financial and human resources, which is the standard required of established international research centers and developed country universities in order to maintain staff and adequately implement core programs to satisfy their mandates. This leads us to step two.

We recommend that this Board consider during coming years, if CATIE is of such value to tropical and sub-tropical agricultural development in the Americas, that its core budget should be increased to US\$12 million at the end of the ten-year strategy period with extra support from the IABA, either as at present through IICA or under some other official IABA arrangement. Alternately, together we might wish to encourage the CGIAR donor group, to which several of our nations belong, to include CATIE as one of its International Agricultural Research Centers. We recommend that this be an agenda item for the 1991

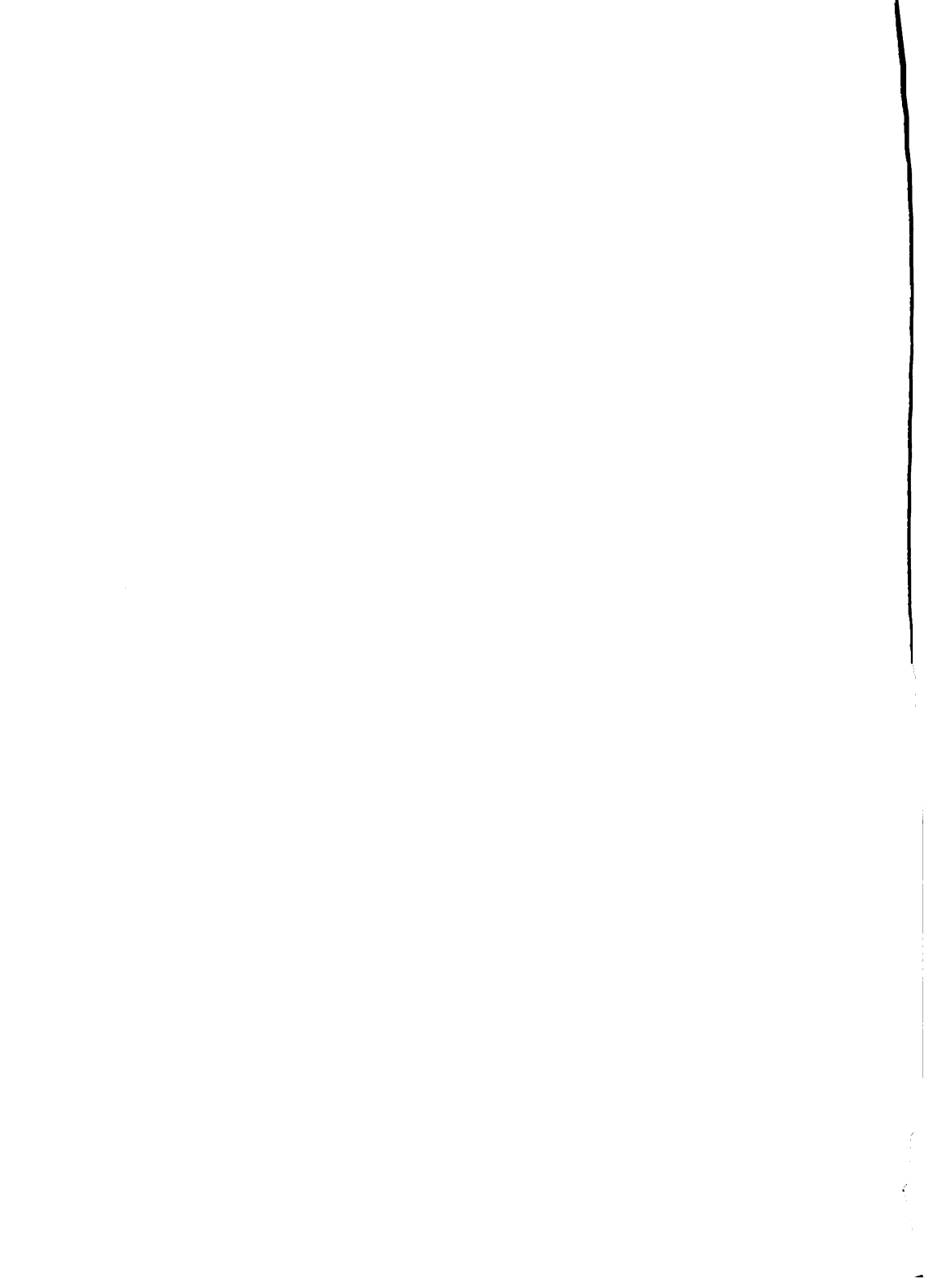
meeting of this Board, to be preceded, commencing in 1990, by an external review that will present alternatives and make recommendations for consideration by this Board in 1991.

The years ahead will be exciting ones for CATIE if we can marshal the support which CATIE, through its perseverance, is now prepared to receive. It needs and deserves the support and encouragement of all of the members of the IABA, because the Center's services benefit all of us. Let us not forget that each and every member country of the IABA can benefit from CATIE's successes. We should all be aware of the exciting changes that are taking place there. As CATIE implements its ten-year program, it offers us many opportunities to increasingly work together to advance knowledge and seek new ways to apply modern technology to the solution of today's and tomorrow's problems.

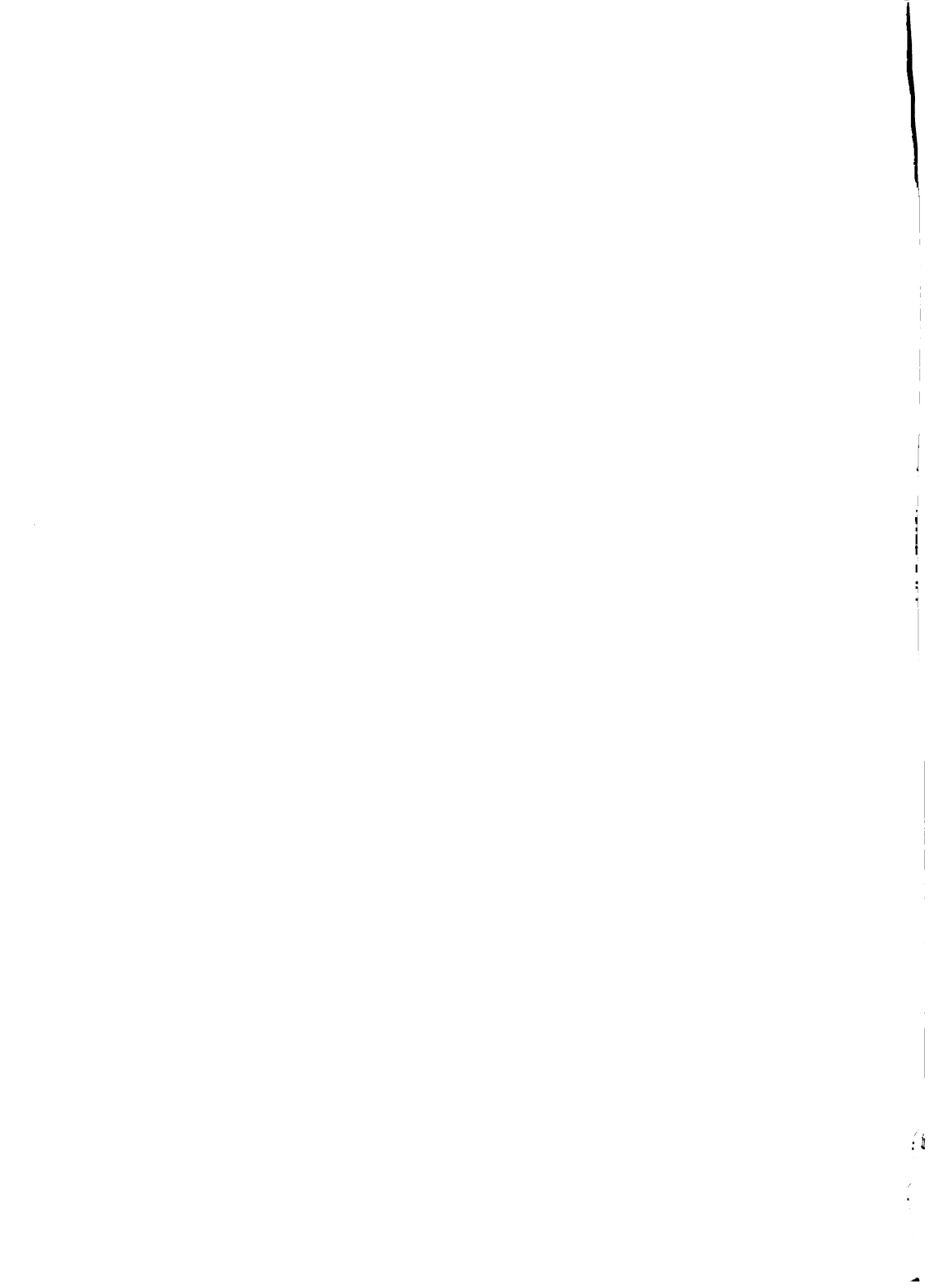
On behalf of the United States and Mexico we thank you for allowing us to represent you on CATIE's Council of Directors. Our having worked together during the past two years has allowed us not only to strengthen our relationship with CATIE, IICA and CATIE's Council of Directors, but it has also permitted us to directly participate in reaching decisions together in an atmosphere of cooperation and understanding between our nations. To strengthen the relationship that CATIE must have not only with its member countries, but also with the rest of our hemisphere, we consider it necessary to recommend that:

- a. The IABA representatives to CATIE be continuously informed of and consulted on any issues that might affect the development of the Center's activities, its stability and future well-being; and,
- b. The role of IICA be strengthened, especially its role as the channel of communication with all of CATIE's member countries, including information on the benefits of CATIE's programs. This responsibility should be divided equally between the new administration of IICA and CATIE's leadership.

Now our duties for these two years, and this report, are completed. Thank you.



**REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NINTH REGULAR MEETING
OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**



REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NINTH REGULAR MEETING
OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

In accordance with Article 23 of the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture and Article 4 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Committee, it is the responsibility of Costa Rica, being the country that presided over the Ninth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee, held in June 1989, to submit to this meeting a report on the work performed by the Executive Committee during the 1988-1989 Biennium. The Eighth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee was held in August 1988 and was presided over by Venezuela. All the countries designated to sit both on the Eighth and the Ninth Executive Committees were present and participated in each respective meeting. It is important to emphasize that the 1988 meeting was attended by twelve additional IICA Member States not sitting on the Committee, and that ten of those delegations also attended this year's meeting. This shows that participation by the Institute's Member States in the Committee's deliberations has been most significant.

The reports of both meetings, which form part of the documents of this meeting, state that the General Directorate of the Institute submitted to the Committee all the items requested by the Fourth Regular Meeting of the IABA, as well as those requested by the Committee itself.

The Committee considered a number of significant topics that are of vital importance to the Institute. At both meetings, the Director General submitted wide-ranging reports on the preparatory work for the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC), and at the last meeting, a report on the final contents of the Plan. In this regard, the Committee expressed its satisfaction with the work accomplished by the Institute and made special mention of the collaboration of the Member States and of the international community.

The Proposed Program Budget being submitted today for the consideration of this Board was examined extensively by the Executive Committee, which recommended unanimously that it be approved. Bearing in mind that the basic principle of "zero growth" was applied in its preparation, an increase of 3% has been requested to neutralize the expected effect of inflation and make it possible to begin new activities with the resources freed up by the conclusion of other activities.

Three key topics can be highlighted from the Eighth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee. The System for Evaluating IICA's Technical Cooperation: A wide range of information was provided on the results achieved by this system, which was created by mandate of the IABA. The member countries agreed on the importance and usefulness of such a system for an agency like IICA, particularly from the point of view of donor institutions. Securing of External Resources: Attention was called to the fact that between 1986 and 1988 IICA secured more external resources than had originally been programmed. Report of the Director General on IICA's Programs: The report covered two of the five Programs, the idea being to start a cycle in which two Programs and five Offices in the countries would be evaluated every year. On this occasion, Programs I and II were looked at.

During the Ninth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee, additional information was provided on the technical cooperation system, the securing of external resources and IICA's Programs. The Committee expressed its satisfaction with the presentations on these topics.

Finally, I would like to suggest that we consider as a single item the topics set forth below, rather than having each one presented individually by the Director General and studied by the Plenary. I make this recommendation bearing in mind the broad participation of the member countries of IICA in both meetings of the Committee, as well as the fact that all these topics have already been studied and approved. The topics are the following:

1. Reports on the biennium by the external auditors
2. IICA's participation in the funding of CARDI
3. Report on compliance with the resolutions of the Fourth Regular Meeting of the IABA
4. Proposed regulations for conferring awards
5. Nominations for granting title of personnel emeritus
6. Amendments to the Rules of Procedure and norms of the Institute
7. 1987 and 1988 Annual Reports

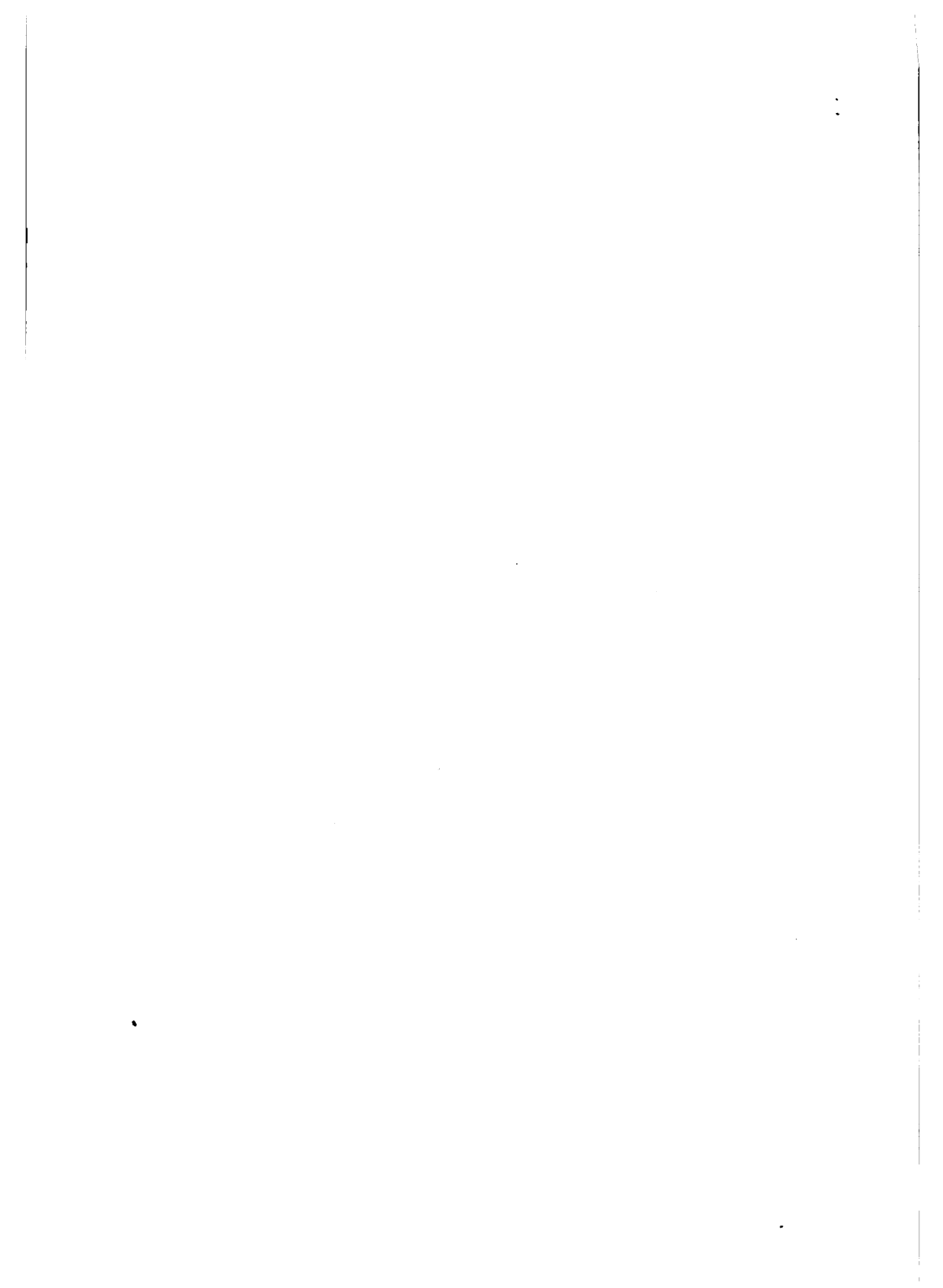
**MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE OAS,
AMBASSADOR JOAO CLEMENTE BAENA SOARES**

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE OAS,
AMBASSADOR JOAO CLEMENTE BAENA SOARES

A prior commitment with His Excellency the President of Argentina requires my presence in Buenos Aires on October 9, and it is therefore impossible for me to be with you today at the Fifth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, as I had hoped.

The importance of this ministerial meeting, which was stressed by His Excellency Dr. Oscar Arias Sánchez, President of Costa Rica, when he inaugurated the meeting, is reflected in the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC), prepared by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, a specialized agency of the OAS.

I am certain that the proposal of IICA, put forward by its Director General, Dr. Martín Piñero, and his collaborators, and designed to modernize the agricultural sector and reactivate the regional economy, will receive all the attention it merits on the part of the Ministers of Agriculture and their representatives at this meeting. I wish you all the greatest success in the deliberations that begin today and await the results of this conference with great interest.



AGENDA

AGENDA

1. Provisional Schedule IICA/JIA/Doc.147(89)
2. Message of the Director General No document
3. Report of the Chairman of the Executive Committee on the Meetings of the 1988-1989 Biennium No document
4. 1987 and 1988 Annual Reports
5. Election of the Director General No Document
6. Reports of the External Auditors on IICA's Financial Statements and Comments by the Director General on the Reports of the External Auditors IICA/JIA/Doc.148(89)
7. Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean IICA/JIA/Doc.149(89)
8. IICA Participation in the Funding of CARDI IICA/JIA/Doc.150(89)
9. Proposed 1990-1991 Program Budget IICA/JIA/Doc.151(89)
10. Proposal to Update the 1987-1991 Medium Term Plan IICA/JIA/Doc.152(89)

11. Proposal by the Director General for Holding the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture IICA/JIA/Doc.153(89)
12. Report on Compliance with the Resolutions of the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture IICA/JIA/Doc.154(89)
13. Proposed Amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Regulations of the Institute to Reflect Current Practices for the Conduct of Meetings and to Codify Provisions Contained in Current Resolutions of the Institute's Governing Bodies IICA/JIA/Doc.155(89)
14. Report on the Activities of CATIE During the 1988-1989 Biennium and Report of the External Auditors on CATIE's Financial Statements IICA/JIA/Doc.156(89)
15. Report of the IABA Representative to CATIE No document
16. Designation of a New IABA Representative to CATIE for the 1990-1991 Biennium No document
17. Inter-American Awards in the Rural Sector IICA/JIA/Doc.157(89)
18. Proposed Regulations for Conferring the Inter-American Awards in the Rural Sector IICA/JIA/Doc.158(89)

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|---|----------------------|
| 19. Designation of External Auditors for the 1990-1991 Biennium | No document |
| 20. Nominations for Granting Title of Personnel Emeritus | IICA/JIA/Doc.159(89) |
| 21. Proposal by the Director General to Celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of the Institute (1942-1992) | No document |
| 22. Site and Date of the Sixth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture | IICA/JIA/Doc.160(89) |
| 23. Amendment to Chapter Eighteen of the Charter of CATIE | IICA/JIA/Doc.161(89) |

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

MEMBER STATES OF IICAANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Regular:

Hilroy Humphreys
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries,
Lands and Housing
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries,
Lands and Housing
High and Cross Streets
St. John's

Alternate:

Albert Lockhart
Economist
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries,
Lands and Housing
High and Cross Streets
St. John's

ARGENTINA

Regular:

Felipe Solá
Secretario de Agricultura, Ganadería
y Pesca
Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería
y Pesca
Buenos Aires

Alternate:

Marcelo Regúnaga
Subsecretario de Economía Agraria
Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería
y Pesca
Buenos Aires

BARBADOS**Regular:**

Warwick O. Franklin, M.P.
Minister of Agriculture, Food
and Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries
Graeme Hall
Christ Church

Alternate:

Ruall Harris
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries
Graeme Hall
Christ Church

BOLIVIA**Regular:**

Mauro Bertero Gutiérrez
Ministro de Asuntos Campesinos
y Agropecuarios
Ministerio de Asuntos Campesinos
y Agropecuarios
La Paz

Alternates:

Jaime Céspedes Toro
 Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario
 de Bolivia en Costa Rica
 Embajada de Bolivia
 Apartado Postal 520
 1000 San José, Costa Rica

Manuel Vivado Pizarro
 Asesor del Ministro
 Ministerio de Asuntos Campesinos
 y Agropecuarios
 La Paz

Luis Artezana
 Encargado de Negocios
 Embajada de Bolivia
 Apartado Postal 520
 1000 San José, Costa Rica

BRAZIL**Regular:**

Pedro Paulo Pinto Assumpção
 Coordenador
 Coordenação de Assuntos Internacionais
 de Agricultura - CINGRA
 Ministério da Agricultura
 Brasília, D.F.

Alternates:

Benedito Rosa do Espírito Santo
 Secretário-Geral
 Ministério da Agricultura
 Brasília, D.F.

Fernando Coimbra
Terceiro Secretário
Divisão dos Estados Americanos
Ministério das Relações Exteriores
Brasília, D.F.

Julio Boaventura Santos Matos
Secretário
Embaixada do Brasil
Apartado Postal 10132
San José, Costa Rica

CANADA

Regular:

Murray Cardiff, M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary to the
Minister of Agriculture
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0C5

Alternates:

John E. McGowan
Senior Assistant Deputy Minister
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0C5

Garfield Pardy
Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario
de Canadá en Costa Rica
Embajada de Canadá
Apartado Postal 10303
1000 San José, Costa Rica

José Tubino
 Senior Officer
 Multilateral Affairs Division
 Agriculture Canada
 Sir John Carling Building
 Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0C5

Richard Saint-Martin
 South America Bureau
 Department of External Affairs
 House of Commons
 Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0A6

Gaston Grenier
 Consejero de Desarrollo
 Director del Departamento
 de Servicios Profesionales
 Embajada de Canadá
 Apartado Postal 10303
 San José, Costa Rica

COLOMBIA

Regular:

Antonio Guerra de la Espriella
 Vice-Ministro de Agricultura
 Ministerio de Agricultura
 Bogotá

Alternates:

Santiago Tobón Rubio
 Secretario General
 Ministerio de Agricultura
 Bogotá

Carlos Iván Plazas Herrera
 Encargado de Negocios
 Embajada de Colombia
 Apartado Postal 3154
 1000 San José, Costa Rica

COSTA RICA

Regular:

José María Figueres Olsen
 Ministro de Agricultura y Ganadería
 Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
 San José

Alternates:

Oswaldo Pandolfo Rímolo
 Vice-Ministro de Agricultura y
 Ganadería
 Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
 San José

Ezequiel García Jiménez
 Director Ejecutivo
 Secretaría Ejecutiva de Planificación
 Sectorial de Desarrollo Agropecuario (SEPSA)
 Apartado 10.094
 San José

Ana Isabel Gómez De Miguel
 Coordinadora de Programas de Crédito
 Secretaría Ejecutiva de Planificación
 Sectorial de Desarrollo Agropecuario (SEPSA)
 Apartado 10.094
 San José

Miriam Valverde Díaz
Departamento de Políticas y Programas
Secretaría Ejecutiva de Planificación
Sectorial de Desarrollo Agropecuario (SEPSA)
Apartado 10.094
San José

Hugo Alfaro Alfaro
Oficial Mayor
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
San José

Kathi McNeil de Torres
Jefe del Despacho del Ministro
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
San José

CHILE

Regular:

Emilio Madrid Cerda
Presidente Ejecutivo
Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones
Agropecuarias
Ministerio de Agricultura
Santiago

Alternates:

José Ignacio Bordali
Jefe de Gabinete
Ministerio de Agricultura
Santiago

Hernán Burgos
Jefe del Departamento de Comercio
y Asistencia Técnica Internacional
Ministerio de Agricultura
Santiago

DOMINICA

Regular:

Eliud T. Williams
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture, Trade,
Industry and Tourism
Government Headquarters
Roseau

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Regular:

Quisquella Damirón vda. de Alba
Embajadora Extraordinaria y Plenipotenciaria
de la República Dominicana en Costa Rica
Embajada de la República Dominicana
Apartado 4245
San José, Costa Rica

Alternate:

Henry Guerrero
Director del Departameto de Planificación
Secretaría de Estado de Agricultura
Santo Domingo

ECUADOR**Regular:**

Andrés Hernán Córdova Galarza
Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario
de Ecuador en Costa Rica
Embajada de Ecuador
Apartado 1374
1000 San José, Costa Rica

Alternate:

César Zambrano Dueñas
Asesor Económico y de Asuntos
Internacionales
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
Quito

EL SALVADOR**Regular:**

Antonio Cabrales
Ministro de Agricultura y Ganadería
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
San Salvador

Alternate:

Jaime Mauricio Salazar Díaz
Vice-Ministro de Agricultura y Ganadería
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
San Salvador

GRENADE

Regular:

Cyril Dominique
Chief Technical Officer
Ministry of Agriculture
St. George's

GUATEMALA

Regular:

Carlos de León Prera
Ministro de Agricultura, Ganadería
y Alimentación
Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería
y Alimentación
Guatemala

Alternate:

Rolando Tobar Herrera
Coordinador General de USPADA
Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería
y Alimentación
Guatemala

GUYANA

Regular:

Gowkharan Khalideen
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture
Georgetown

HAITI**Regular:**

Frédéric Agenor
Ministre de la Agriculture, des Ressources
Naturelles et du Développement Rural
Ministère de la Agriculture, des Ressources
Naturelles et du Développement Rural
Damien
Port-au-Prince

Alternate:

Jean-Claude Augustin
Director de la División de Producción
Vegetal
Ministère de la Agriculture, des Ressources
Naturelles et du Développement Rural
Damien
Port-au-Prince

HONDURAS**Regular:**

Rodrigo Castillo Aguilar
Ministro de Recursos Naturales
Secretaría de Recursos Naturales
Tegucigalpa

Alternates:

José Montenegro
Vice-Ministro de Recursos Naturales
Secretaría de Recursos Naturales
Tegucigalpa

Roberto Villeda Toledo
Asesor del Ministro de Recursos
Naturales
Secretaría de Recursos Naturales
Tegucigalpa

Miguel E. Nolasco
Director General de Planificación Sectorial
Secretaría de Recursos Naturales
Tegucigalpa

JAMAICA

Regular:

Rudyard E. Lawson
Minister of State
Ministry of Agriculture
Hope Gardens
Kingston 6

MEXICO

Regular:

Jorge de la Vega Domínguez
Secretario de Agricultura y Recursos
Hidráulicos
Secretaría de Agricultura y Recursos
Hidráulicos
México, D.F.

Alternates:

Guillermo Funes Rodríguez
Director General de Asuntos
Internacionales
Secretaría de Agricultura y Recursos
Hidráulicos
México D.F.

Evangelina Beltrán Pimenta
Subdirectora para Asuntos Multilaterales
Dirección General de Asuntos
Internacionales
Secretaría de Agricultura y Recursos
Hidráulicos
México D.F.

Alfonso Cebreros
Jefe Asesores del Secretario
de Agricultura y Recursos Hidráulicos
Secretaría de Agricultura y Recursos
Hidráulicos
México D.F.

Ricardo Santana Velázquez
Segundo Secretario
Embajada de México
Apartado 10.107
San José, Costa Rica

Pablo García Zavalza
Director de Comunicaciones Sociales
Secretaría de Agricultura y Recursos
Hidráulicos
México D.F.

Leopoldo Regalado Allende
Director de Información
Secretaría de Agricultura y Recursos
Hidráulicos
México D.F.

NICARAGUA

Regular:

Jaime Wheelock Román
Ministro de Desarrollo Agropecuario
y Reforma Agraria
Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario
y Reforma Agraria
Managua

Alternates:

Julio César Castillo Ortiz
Vice-Ministro de Desarrollo Agropecuario y
Director General de Tecnología Agropecuaria
Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario y
Reforma Agraria
Managua

Mauricio Quadra
Director de Colaboración Económica
Externa
Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario y
Reforma Agraria
Managua

PANAMA**Regular:**

Darién Ayala
 Ministro de Desarrollo Agropecuario
 Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario
 Panamá

Alternates:

Dario Arosemena González
 Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario
 de Panamá en Costa Rica
 Embajada de Panamá
 Apartado Postal 94
 1000 San José, Costa Rica

Manuel Grajales
 Ministro Consejero
 Embajada de Panamá
 Apartado Postal 94
 1000 San José, Costa Rica

Frank Clavel
 Asesor del Ministro
 Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario
 Apartado 5390
 Panamá

Alexis Calderón Peñaloza
 Consejero Agrícola
 Embajada de Panamá
 Apartado Postal 94
 1000 San José, Costa Rica

PARAGUAY**Regular:**

Ricardo Ramón Pedretti González
Funcionario Técnico
Dirección de Investigación y Extensión
Agropecuaria y Forestal
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
Asunción

Alternate:

Alcida Lichi de Bejarano
Cónsul de Paraguay en Costa Rica
Consulado de Paraguay
Apartado 3536
1000 San José, Costa Rica

PERU**Regular:**

Enrique Rivero Velez
Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario
de Perú en Costa Rica
Embajada de Perú
Apartado 4248
1000 San José, Costa Rica

Alternate:

Augusto Guerrero de los Ríos
Vice-Ministro de Economía Agraria
y Cooperación
Ministerio de Agricultura
Lima

SAINT LUCIA**Regular:**

Ferdinand Henry
Minister of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries
and Cooperatives
Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries
and Cooperatives
Manoel Street
Castries

Alternate:

David Demacque
Director of Agriculture Services
Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries
and Cooperatives
Manoel Street
Castries

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES**Regular:**

Hugh Phillips
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Industry and Agriculture
Kingstown

SURINAME**Regular:**

Saimin Redjosentono
 Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry
 and Fisheries
 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry
 and Fisheries
 Cultuurtuinlaan
 Paramaribo

Alternate:

George Soerjoesing
 Permanent Secretary
 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry
 and Fisheries
 Cultuurtuinlaan
 Paramaribo

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**Regular:**

Brinsley Samaroo
 Minister of Food Production and
 Marine Exploitation
 Ministry of Food Production and
 Marine Exploitation
 Port of Spain

Alternate:

Ronald Barrow
 Acting Chief Technical Officer
 Ministry of Food Production and
 Marine Exploitation
 Port of Spain

UNITED STATES**Regular:**

Harry Mussman
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Science and Education
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Alternates:

Owen B. Lee
Alternate Representative
Permanent Mission of the United
States to the OAS
Department of State
Washington, D.C., 20520

Roger P. Lewis
International Relations Advisor
Office of International Cooperation and
Development (OICD)
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C., 20250

Lana Bennett
Agricultural Attaché
U.S. Embassy
Apartado 10.053
1000 San Jose, Costa Rica

Ronald Curtis
Chief Agricultural Officer
ROCAP/AID
U.S. Embassy in Guatemala
Guatemala, Guatemala

James Walker
Assistant Administrator for International
Research and Development - OICD
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dan Sheesley
Veterinary Attaché
U.S. Embassy
Apartado 10.053
1000 San Jose, Costa Rica

URUGUAY

Regular:

Pedro Bonino Garmendia
Ministro de Ganadería, Agricultura
y Pesca
Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura
y Pesca
Montevideo

Alternates:

Jorge Justo Boero Brian
Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario
de Uruguay en Costa Rica
Embajada de Uruguay
Apartado 3448
1000 San José, Costa Rica

Pedro Olmos
Subdirector General
Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura
y Pesca
Montevideo

VENEZUELA**Regular:**

Eugenio de Armas
Ministro de Agricultura y Cría
Ministerio de Agricultura y Cría
Caracas

Alternates:

Aída Núñez Rausseo
Directora
Dirección de Relaciones Internacionales
Ministerio de Agricultura y Cría
Caracas

Hugo Pérez Quintero
Director General Sectorial de Desarrollo
Agrícola
Ministerio de Agricultura y Cría
Caracas

Julio Grooscor Caballero
Consejero
Embajada de Venezuela
Apartado 10.230
San José, Costa Rica

PERMANENT OBSERVER COUNTRIESBELGIUM

Marcel Vagenhende
Ambassadeur
Observateur permanent du
Royaume de Belgique près l'IICA
Ambassade de Belgique
Apartado 3725
1000 San José, Costa Rica

Víctor Valenbois
Conseiller d'Information
Ambassade de Belgique
Apartado 3725
01000 San José, Costa Rica

SPAIN

Alfonso Ortiz
Observador Permanente ante el IICA
Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario
Embajada de España
Apartado 10150
1000 San José, Costa Rica

José Alvarez Ramos
Consejero de Agricultura, Pesca
y Alimentación
Embajada de España
Apartado 10150
1000 San José, Costa Rica

FRANCE

Phillippe Gujo
Consejero Regional de Cooperación
Científica y Técnica en América Central
Embajada de Francia
Apartado 10.177
1000 San José, Costa Rica

Francois Boucher
Experto
Cooperación Científica y Técnica
en América Central
Embajada de Francia
Apartado 10.177
1000 San José, Costa Rica

ISRAEL

Aryeh Zur
Primer Secretario
Embajada del Estado de Israel
Apartado 5146
1000 San José, Costa Rica

ITALY

Adolfo Scozzarella
Agregado Civil
Embajada de Italia
Apartado 1729
San José, Costa Rica

JAPAN

Yasusada Oue
 Segundo Secretario
 Embajada de Japón
 Apartado 501
 1000 San José, Costa Rica

Carlos Murillo
 Asesor
 Embajada de Japón
 Apartado 501
 1000 San José, Costa Rica

NETHERLANDS

Dirk Jan van Houten
 Observador Permanente ante el IICA
 Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario
 Embajada Real de los Países Bajos
 Apartado 10.285
 San José, Costa Rica

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Chang Keun Kim
 Observador Permanente ante el IICA
 Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario
 Embajada de la República de Corea
 Apartado Postal 3150
 1000 San José, Costa Rica

Hong Jae Im
 Consejero
 Embajada de la República de Corea
 Apartado Postal 3150
 1000 San José, Costa Rica

AGENCIES OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEMORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)

Fernando Bravo Gómez
Director
Oficina de la Secretaría General
de la OEA
Apartado 10.166
San José, Costa Rica

Juan José Castro
Jefe, Proyecto Plurinacional de Energía
y Desarrollo para Centroamérica
Departamento de Desarrollo Regional
Oficina de la Secretaría General
de la OEA
Apartado 10.166
San José, Costa Rica

INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN (IACW)

Rosa Greñas Morales
Delegada Titular en Costa Rica
Oficina de la Comisión Interamericana
de Mujeres
Servicio Exterior
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
San José, Costa Rica

Margarita Peralta Pol
 Tesorera de la Comisión
 Oficina de la Comisión Interamericana
 de Mujeres
 Servicio Exterior
 Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
 San José, Costa Rica

PAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND
 HISTORY (PAIGH)

Chester Zelaya Goodman
 Presidente de la Sección
 Nacional del IPGH en Costa Rica
 Apartado 2256
 1000 San José, Costa Rica

Jorge Avendaño
 Secretario de la Sección
 Nacional del IPGH en Costa Rica
 Apartado 2256
 1000 San José, Costa Rica

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO)

Primo Arambulo III
 Asesor Regional
 Programa de Salud Pública Veterinaria
 Organización Panamericana de la Salud
 525 Twenty-Third Street, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20037
 EIA

OBSERVERS FROM OTHER ORGANIZATIONSASOCIACION LATINOAMERICANA DE INTEGRACION ECONOMICA

Hugo Medina
Oficial Principal de Programa
Departamento de Sectores Productivos
Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración
Económica - ALADI
Cebolletí 1461
Casilla de Correos 577
Montevideo, Uruguay

C.A.B. INTERNATIONAL

Don Mentz
Director General
C.A.B. International
Wallingford, Oxon OX108DE
United Kingdom

CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY SECRETARIAT (CARICOM)

Frank Gumbs
Chief, Agricultural Development
Caribbean Community Secretariat
Bank of Guyana Building
Georgetown, Guyana

INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

Oscar S. Malamud
Director Regional para América
Central y el Caribe
Centro Internacional de la Papa - CIP
Apartado 25327
Santo Domingo, República Dominicana

COMISION DE ACCION DE APOYO AL DESARROLLO ECONOMICO
SOCIAL DE CENTROAMERICA (CADESCA)

Eduardo Stein Barillas
Secretario
Comisión de Acción de Apoyo al Desarrollo
Económico Social de Centroamérica
Apartado 5215
Zona 5, Panamá

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CARIBBEAN (ECLAC)

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Oficial de Asuntos Económicos
Sección Agrícola Conjunta CEPAL/FAO
Comisión Económica para América Latina
y el Caribe
Presidente Masaryk 29
Colonia Chapultepec Morales
11570 México, D.F., México

CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
INSTITUTE

Derrick Dyer
Executive Director
Caribbean Agricultural Research and
Development Institute - CARDI
University of the West Indies
St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago

INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Rafael Celis
Research Fellow
International Food Policy
Research Institute - IFPRI
1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20036-1998
USA

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)

Theodore Van Der Pluijm
Director para América Latina
y el Caribe
Fondo Internacional de Desarrollo Agrícola
107, Via del Serafico
00142 Roma, Italia

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Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena
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Lima 18, Perú

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AGRICULTURAL HEALTH

Rafael Ernesto Mata
Director Ejecutivo
Organismo Internacional Regional de
Sanidad Agropecuaria - OIRSA
Apartado Postal (1) 81
San Salvador, El Salvador

UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION

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· Conjunta CEPAL/FAO
Casilla 179-D
Santiago, Chile

Oswaldo Babini
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Apartado 8198
San José, Costa Rica

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Consultor
Area de Integración y Desarrollo
Secretaría Permanente del Tratado General de
Integración Económica Centroamericana - SIECA
Apartado Postal 1237
01901 Guatemala, Guatemala

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Juan Chong
Representante de UNESCO para
Centroamérica y Panamá
Apartado 4540
San José, Costa Rica

DIRECTORS EMERITUS IICA

José Emilio G. Araujo
Director Emérito del IICA
Rua Antonio Basilio 450, Apt. 801
20511 Tijuca
Rio de Janeiro, R.J.,
Brasil

Armando Samper
Director Emérito del IICA
Apartado Aéreo 100-286
Bogotá, Colombia

MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION

Lucio Reca
 Member International Advisory Commission
 Inter-American Development Bank
 1300 New York Ave., N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20577
 EUA

Ralph Campbell
 Member International Advisory Commission
 307 Dinson Avenue
 Guelph, Canada N1G3E7

David Ibarra
 Miembro de la Comisión Asesora
 Internacional
 Mazaryk 29
 México, D.F., México

OTHER PARTICIPANTS

Ricardo Antonio Vasques Ciardulo
 Empressário
 AGRO RC Projetos Agropecuários
 Rua Elena Schumann, 255
 89035 Blumenau, Santa Catarina
 Brasil

Barbara Vasques Ciardulo
 Empressária
 AGRO RC Colonizadora Nacional
 Rua Elena Schumann, 255
 89035 Blumenau, Santa Catarina
 Brasil

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José Luis Parisí	Associate Deputy Director General for Training
Richard Taylor	CATIE's Representative in Costa Rica
Víctor Villalobos	Director of Program I

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

- (IICA/JIA/Doc.147(89)) Provisional Schedule
- IICA/JIA/Doc.148(89)) Reports of the External Auditors on IICA's Financial Statements and Comments by the Director General on the Reports of the External Auditors
- (IICA/JIA/Doc.149(89)) Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean
- (IICA/JIA/Doc.150(89)) IICA Participation in the Funding of CARDI
- (IICA/JIA/Doc.151(89)) Proposed 1990-1991 Program Budget
- (IICA/JIA/Doc.152(89)) Proposal to Update the 1987-1991 Medium Term Plan
- (IICA/JIA/Doc.153(89)) Proposal by the Director General for Holding the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture
- (IICA/JIA/Doc.154(89)) Report on Compliance with the Resolutions of the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture

- (IICA/JIA/Doc.155(89)) Proposed Amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Regulations of the Institute to Reflect Current Practices for the Conduct of Meetings and to Codify Provisions Contained in Current Resolutions of the Institute's Governing Bodies
- (IICA/JIA/Doc.156(89)) Report on the Activities of CATIE During the 1988-1989 Biennium and Report of the External Auditors on CATIE's Financial Statements
- (IICA/JIA/Doc.157(89)) Inter-American Awards in the Rural Sector
- (IICA/JIA/Doc.158(89)) Proposed Regulations for conferring the Inter-American Awards in the Rural Sector
- (IICA/JIA/Doc.159(89)) Nominations for Granting Title of Personnel Emeritus
- (IICA/JIA/Doc.160(89)) Site and Date of the Sixth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture
- (IICA/JIA/Doc.161(89)) Amendment to Chapter Eighteen of the Charter of CATIE

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1. We, the Ministers of Agriculture, gathered together for the Fifth Regular Meeting of the IABA, wish to express our satisfaction with the spirit of harmony and cooperation that prevailed during this meeting and which enabled us to concur as to the objectives and instruments that must be established to achieve agricultural development and rural well-being.
2. Within this spirit of cordiality and collaboration, and on the basis of the Declaration of Ottawa, we reaffirm our conviction that the reactivation of the agricultural sector in the region is a prerequisite for attaining levels of economic and social development that will benefit not only the rural population, but also the population as a whole, thereby strengthening peace and democracy in the hemisphere.
3. We have made appropriate modernization of agriculture the basis of our reactivation strategy. Therefore, it will be necessary to implement structural changes that will enable the sector to develop its full production potential, with equity and a just distribution of its benefits.
4. We acknowledge that there must be a favorable international framework for this revitalization of rural activities to succeed. For this reason, we must continue our efforts to solve two major problems affecting growth and development in our countries: foreign debt and international trade barriers.
5. We recognize that proposals for returning our countries to the path of agricultural development should take into account the deep-seated changes that are taking place in the world economic structure, where the current technological revolution is affecting production processes and altering the bases of our comparative advantages, as well as trade and financial flows.

6. We reiterate our conviction that international cooperation, joint action and regional integration will strengthen national efforts and cause them to have a multiplier effect, and accept that in coming years development will be conditioned by transfers of appropriate technology to the agricultural sector, by introducing efficient marketing systems, by the size of economic blocs and by our negotiating strength as a region.
7. We support a relationship between macroeconomic and sectoral policies that will have a real, positive impact on agricultural development, bearing in mind the contribution that such development can make to overall development.
8. We stress that appropriate modernization of the State and the development of its institutions will require that there be greater efficiency in the actions it takes in regulating and encouraging production, while respecting the rules of the marketplace and the efforts and areas of competence of our rural producers, and without neglecting State actions designed to benefit small-scale producers.
9. We underscore that technological advances in the agricultural sector, including rural education, are a fundamental pillar of the reactivation process, in that they make use of available resources and ensure that they are effectively transferred to production processes. Emphasis should be placed on food security, the needs of small-scale producers, the conservation of natural resources and the environment, and the use of our genetic heritage.
10. We recognize that a regional reactivation initiative, as well as initiatives taken internally by individual countries, are aimed fundamentally at rural producers, who are the principal agents and the mainstay of agricultural modernization. Our efforts will be directed at supporting the different types of producers so as to maximize the potential of each, while respecting their autonomy and management capacity.

11. In order to carry out these proposals, we have approved and decided to implement a Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC), which is a strategic and operational mechanism designed to contribute to the reactivation of agriculture in our countries through joint hemispheric and subregional activities.
12. At the hemispheric level, we have agreed that priority joint actions concern incentive and investment policies, international economic relations, the modernization of the agricultural public sector, technology, agroindustry and rural development. These are the most important issues in agricultural reactivation and, consequently, the ones that require adjustments both at the hemispheric and national levels.
13. Aware that the Andean, Caribbean, Central and Southern Areas of our region share problems not found elsewhere, we have placed special attention on preparing subregional proposals leading to specific actions to address the needs of similar interests having similar resources at their disposal, and dealt with in specific political fora. From this standpoint, the PLANLAC will enable us to contribute jointly to solving specific problems and also to consolidating the subregional integration processes under way.
14. Both hemispheric and subregional projects and programs for joint action, as well as possible mechanisms for financing and implementing them, have been identified. Our countries will be responsible for managing these financial and institutional mechanisms, and will oversee the process of implementing, adjusting and providing feedback on the PLANLAC. The authorities for evaluation and follow-up will be the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture, the Inter-American Board of Agriculture and the Executive Committee of IICA and we, the ministers of agriculture of the hemisphere, commit ourselves to carrying out this task.
15. We call attention to the grave societal damages caused by the increased production of illicit crops and to the necessity of hemisphere-wide collaboration in the efforts to eradicate psychotropic crops such as coca and to identify viable alternatives to

their production, including nonpsychotropic substitutes for them in the context of the implementation of PLANLAC actions.

16. In order to consolidate the efforts we have made in the preparation of the PLANLAC, and now that we have approved it, we again wish to enlist the support of the international technical and financial cooperation agencies, which should play a key role in implementing and funding the projects called for in the PLANLAC and in designing new proposals that will be needed as the process continues. The effort we have made to reach agreement and consensus, which has been institutionalized in numerous mechanisms provided for in the Plan, represents a contribution to the inter-American community, and will facilitate and improve the channeling of more external cooperation to joint initiatives aimed at strengthening the processes of regional and subregional integration.
17. We invite the developed nations and international cooperation agencies to participate actively in meetings of donors, in order to facilitate the coordination of actions and to provide the greatest possible support for the initiatives proposed in the PLANLAC.

ADDRESSES OF THE INAUGURAL SESSION

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF COSTA RICA, DR. OSCAR ARIAS SANCHEZ

On behalf of the people of Costa Rica and their government, I welcome the distinguished participants in the Fifth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture. It is an honor for our country to host a gathering of the highest political and technical authorities of the agricultural sector of the hemisphere.

Our country, site of the headquarters of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, is proud to have been the home of this Institution, which was created as an inter-American center for research and teaching in 1942. For many years, we looked on with satisfaction as the Institute contributed to the development of agriculture and to the education of the human resources needed for agriculture in the hemisphere. We saw the changes that later turned it into an organization for technical cooperation and institutional strengthening as a positive step. In 1980 its new Convention expanded its goals and made them more consistent with the needs of hemisphere-wide agricultural development. My presence at this meeting, and that of my closest collaborators in matters of agricultural policy, should be seen as an affirmation of the willingness of the government of Costa Rica to continue to offer the Institute and its programs as much collaboration and support as we possibly can.

Costa Rica, like the rest of the countries in the hemisphere, is struggling to recover from the effects of the grave economic crisis besetting us since the late 1970s. Especially in the rural areas, we have watched with alarm as poverty gradually spread and deepened. You, the scholars of the social realities of our rural areas, know only too well what the consequences have been. In the case of Costa Rica, one such consequence has been the mass exodus of our small-scale farmers to the cities, which has cost our rural areas one of their most valuable resources.

Despite overwhelming difficulties, we have had some success in regaining for large segments of our population the living conditions

which existed ten years ago. This is attributable to an economic recovery where certain problems related to agriculture have been given top priority. For example, we have been very successful in increasing our exports, based on the efficient production of non-traditional agricultural products.

Our experience has shown us that the reactivation of agricultural development offers the best possibilities for overcoming the crisis. The development of agriculture and our rural areas will serve not only to establish trade links with the rest of the world, but also to begin the process of reorganizing our society. Overpopulation in our urban centers, with the accompanying breakdown of our social, moral and political fiber, is a threat of immeasurable proportions that can be avoided or reversed only by revitalizing the rural sector.

It is not a question of forcing a part of the population, by totalitarian means, to return to the rural areas, or of imposing legal restrictions on movement within the country. What we must do is make agriculture efficient and profitable and afford it the dignity it deserves, to ensure the well-being of our farmers. To achieve this, we must agree on technical and political measures and decisions aimed at upgrading agriculture and guaranteeing a more equitable distribution of its benefits. Thus, agriculture, and its reactivation will play an important role in achieving economic democracy, peace, social justice and harmony amongst peoples.

I have never lost sight of this as I have worked with the other presidents of the area to bring peace and democracy to our countries. As I have often stated, while it is essential to end war and open up the different regimes to political democracy, it is also necessary to create the conditions that will make the development of our peoples possible. This is the only way to attack the problem at its roots, and ensure lasting peace and democracy. In a region where military and political conflicts have displaced great numbers of men and women, agricultural development becomes even more important, as it allows them to put down roots and provides them with the sustenance they need.

One of the concerns we have raised consistently is the destruction of the Earth's renewable natural resources, and the steady deterioration of the environment. We have made concrete proposals to the more developed nations, asking them to provide the resources necessary to undertake a worldwide campaign to restore higher levels of biomass.

Domestically, we have adopted legal and economic measures designed to make agriculture stronger. We feel, however, that further efforts are needed to reverse the destructive effect traditional agriculture has had on our natural resources. Agricultural development in the future will still have an economic and social role to play, but must be based on the rational use of these resources.

It is time for the ideas of justice and equality we profess to be applied not only to the relations between human beings, but also to the relations between one generation and the next. We cannot act as if the future generations were already living here amongst us and in a position to defend their own rights. Let us never forget that they, because they are absent, are defenseless and, therefore, require our protection. The challenge facing you is to conceive a new agricultural development model; one that will conserve rather than ravage our resources. This policy, while contributing to the well-being of present generations, must not threaten future generations.

I realize that an agricultural development model, as I envisage it, will create formidable technical and political challenges, and that solutions to such complex problems will not be easily found. Nonetheless, I must share with you a word of caution, and I think you know what it is: we have no time to waste. We must avail ourselves of all the knowledge, skill and imagination at our disposal to prevent the impatience and desperation of our peoples from becoming our greatest obstacle. When people lose hope, it is not long before they fall into the hands of demagogues and those who offer a quick solution. When this happens, technical and rational solutions are neither respected nor applied.

I am certain that with your wise counsel the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture will be able to draw up, promote and disseminate the agricultural development model we seek. I am

confident that the Institute will continue to play a major role, not only as an inter-American forum for the generation and discussion of ideas, but also as a vehicle for communication and cooperation among the member countries. It is our wish that Costa Rica continue to be home to IICA. It would give us great pleasure to see the Institute create an international training and conference center where concrete ideas and projects leading to agricultural development based on peace, progress and social justice could flourish.

Dear friends, when one has seen first hand the scars poverty leaves on the souls and bodies of the men, women and children in our countries, it becomes impossible to gauge the magnitude of the problem. The face of one hungry child is enough to let us know what our most urgent mission in life is. Yours is very clear: teach us how to provide work, food and dignity to millions of our compatriots, and how to care for Mother Earth to make her fruitful and enduring. Our peoples will be eternally grateful.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
LIVESTOCK OF COSTA RICA, JOSE MARIA FIGUERES OLSEN

The farmers, livestock raisers and fishermen of Costa Rica, who make up the backbone of our agricultural sector, warmly welcome you to our country. We hope you will feel at home and that our deliberations this week will be guided by the most noble and high-minded ideals; ideals which the men and women who work our land have preserved intact throughout the years.

This meeting, which it is our honor to inaugurate today, is above all, one more statement of the determination of the nations of this hemisphere to work together for the development of their farmers. In this regard, and despite problems and obstacles, the ideals of Bolivar for more united action by the countries of the Americas are alive and still valid today.

We have before us a wide-ranging agenda. The topics to be addressed are of great importance in planning the tasks which, with the collaboration of IICA, we must undertake in the coming years. The schedule of this meeting allows for a more thorough examination of each of these topics. Nevertheless, I would like to express Costa Rica's interest in following up on the agreements reached at the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, held in Ottawa, Canada. One of the outstanding agreements is the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The word "action" fills us with hope and leads us to focus, on the basis of our experience in the past, on those areas that need specific plans to be decided on today. This will help us enrich the already fertile and productive terrain agriculture represents in the progress and development of our countries.

The programs and projects of joint action of the Plan, both on the hemispheric and subregional levels, must be timely, and be precisely tailored to the specific areas where it is imperative to act.

Many of these areas coincide with the needs we have detected in Costa Rica for promoting the development of the nation's agriculture. Thus, please allow me to review briefly with you our national action plan for the agricultural sector.

Just as in most countries in the Americas, the Costa Rican agricultural sector has played a key role in the economic and social development of our society. It has been one of the main pillars of the balanced development of our population, and consequently, the basis of the democratic system we enjoy today.

For many years our leading exports have been agricultural and livestock products. Thanks to the development of farming practices which emphasize efficiency and productivity and to the access we have gained to international markets, we have managed to consolidate significant comparative advantages in coffee, bananas, sugar and beef.

With the need for more exports to continue our country's development, the agricultural sector has once again responded to the nation's call, with an ambitious diversification program.

Today, the promotion of these new exports, which we call non-traditional, along with traditional products, has an important place in the effort to continue promoting agriculture and livestock production. As a whole, they accounted for more than 70 percent of the country's total exports last year.

Nevertheless, to sustain this difficult but valiant extra effort of thousands of farmers, we must consolidate several objectives. We first need a real opening up of international markets. The work of our farmers, and their efforts to become more efficient and to compete openly on the international market, must no longer be repaid with discriminatory tariffs and restrictive quotas in the world's richest markets.

To this end, the program envisaged under the Plan of Joint Action, aimed at strengthening the capability of our countries to develop export and negotiation strategies for target markets, is important.

Once the market is defined, an improved organization of production by the farmers themselves is necessary. Unless we identify the obstacles to specific activities and unless we have specific goals for the areas to be developed, both for export and for domestic consumption, we will not be able to offer the solutions required by our farmers.

Finally, we also need to continue our defense of those who have the least —the smallest-scale producer. The pursuit of new and more profitable production alternatives and the expertise required to gain access to new markets are capital-intensive activities. And capital is precisely what our small-scale producers do not have. Here, responsibility continues to lie with the state, in aiding small farmers so that, through cooperatives, farmers' associations and other forms of organization, they can also adopt the latest technology or gain access to even the most difficult market.

We are aware of this situation in Costa Rica and we have put into practice a plan, the objective of which is to combine efforts throughout the nation in the agriculture sector, in order to organize the production of crops having a technical and commercial potential. For each priority crop selected, the plan deals with those aspects which we feel affect the success or failure of production activity: 1) extensive knowledge of the market, 2) farmers' organization, 3) research and transfer of technology, and 4) adequate credit for development.

All this represents a large-scale effort, but we are sure that we will achieve the objectives sought, especially with the boost we expect from the projects envisaged under the Plan of Joint Action.

Thus, Costa Rica is pleased by the initiatives foreseen under the Plan. And for this reason we wish to stress the need to establish not only technical and financial mechanisms for its execution, but also the close coordination which should exist among all the agencies participating in the Plan.

A great Costa Rican statesman defined our small-scale farmer as follows: "The Costa Rican small farmer does not sit down and cry when

his cart is upset. With more wisdom than science, with more speed than words, he rights it, cleans off the mud, and continues on his way."

With that same perseverance and that same tenacity, we offer to work shoulder to shoulder with our brothers from the Americas in carrying out these actions, so that the results of this meeting first and foremost will be concrete and give ever more dignity to our farmers and improve the standard of living of those who work the land.

ADDRESS BY MURRAY CARDIFF, M.P., PARLIAMENTARY
SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE OF CANADA,
ON BEHALF OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE OF CANADA.

It is a great pleasure to be attending this meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture and to speak on behalf of the Honourable Don Mazankowski. Canadian Ministers of Agriculture have witnessed the evolution of IICA and its increasingly significant contribution to the development of agriculture in the hemisphere.

IICA serves as a valuable consultative forum on public policy in agriculture; a place where ministers and their advisers—from North, Central and South America and the Caribbean—can come together, get to know each other, and learn to work together. This promotes "regional integration;" and "regional integration" promises to be a key theme for the 1990s, posing new challenges within the Americas and from outside. It is no coincidence that Canada's whole relationship with Latin America and the Caribbean is currently under active review.

This brings me to the main business of this Fifth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.

When it last met in Ottawa, in 1987, this Board charged the IICA Secretariat with the responsibility of developing a "Strategic Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean, " in collaboration with member countries and other specialized agencies.

At that time, the Ministers of Agriculture were prepared to recognize the need for change — change in macro-economic policies, in price structures, in incentives and subsidies, in taxes and exchange rates, in credit and investment — changes that would eliminate biases against agriculture; changes that would foster equity for needy groups.

Now, two years later, after a complex process of regional and sub-regional consultations, the Inter-American Board of Agriculture is

meeting here in San Jose to consider (in addition to its regular agenda) some initial proposals for a series of joint actions.

Those proposals center on the dynamic role that the agricultural sector must play in reactivating the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean. Concrete results, however, will very much depend on the efforts made by member governments to translate acknowledged priorities into active responses. A plan for concerted action, if vigorously pursued, could well entail changes in national priorities and shifts in national expenditure. In accepting the plan, presumably Member States would then be accepting some important obligations and responsibilities as well.

Any undertaking of this magnitude invites close scrutiny, and we might anticipate that tomorrow's debate will revolve around several key questions:

- A) Questions of causality. The Plan is built upon the basic premise that genuine progress can be sustained only through requisite macro-economic and sectoral policy adjustment. The Board may wish to reflect on whether the Plan before us is likely to have the desired effect on the policies of participating countries. Will implementation of the Plan serve to increase the degree of commitment to policy change? How can early indications of improved cooperation at the regional level be fostered?
- B) Questions of manageability. Which activities should be undertaken first? As members of IICA's Board, it seems we ought to offer some guidance as to how an initial selection should be made. The Plan admittedly is ambitious, and clearly everything cannot be done at once.
- C) Questions of responsibilities. Organizationally, who should feel mandated and accountable for implementation of the various segments of the Plan, and for their overall coordination?
- D) Questions of supplementary funding. If it is evident that the Plan is being taken seriously and that the primary initiative and policy commitment are coming from the countries most directly

concerned, then the prospects for attracting external support should be favourable. (A Plan that was viewed as being for "somebody else" to implement and finance would elicit a more cynical response.)

Detailed consideration of this and other aspects of the Plan is scheduled to begin tomorrow, and I look forward to it.

I also eagerly await the roundtable discussion Wednesday, on the financing of agricultural reactivation, with some of the leading world development institutions. Together with our regular agenda of 22 other items, this makes a fairly full week.

Mr. Chairman, we come together here this week in the conviction that a secure and prosperous agricultural sector holds the key to resolving many of the region's economic and social problems. Our economies all depend, in large measure, on the entrepreneurial spirit of our farmers.

My government has been anxious to support the efforts of countries in the region to successfully manage the political and economic problems they are facing. I would thus like, on behalf of my government, to extend special greetings and appreciation to His Excellency the President of Costa Rica.

The ideals which Dr. Arias has held in the long quest for peace in Central America have been a source of hope and inspiration. The peace process has illustrated the need for regional and institutional cooperation. I would also like to add how much my Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Brian Mulroney, is looking forward to the summit of hemispheric leaders which will soon take place in this charming city.

Mr. Chairman, this week we are considering the prospects for increased regional cooperation in the all-important agricultural sector. We believe the joint exercise initiated here is a unique and valuable beginning; my country, for its part, is eager to play a major role in that process.

ADDRESS BY DR. MARTIN E. PIÑEIRO,
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF IICA

Welcome to the Fifth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture. I would like to thank all of you for taking time out of your very busy schedules to attend this meeting, which will afford us the opportunity to treat you as guests of honor here at IICA Headquarters.

I would also like to express my profound gratitude to the government of Costa Rica and particularly to its Minister of Agriculture, José María Figueres, for their extraordinary collaboration and support in organizing this meeting. Once again, the people of Costa Rica have shown their generosity and interest in inter-American affairs. The embodiment of this spirit is President Oscar Arias, who has taken on the responsibility of working unceasingly for peace, democracy and development in the region, and who in two weeks will host an historic presidential summit. Thank you, Mr. President, for accompanying us at this meeting today.

Two years have passed since the Ministers of Agriculture from the hemisphere, meeting for the Ninth ICMA, agreed on the Ottawa Declaration, which called for the preparation of the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean, the consideration of which is a major item on our agenda.

The reality of these last two years has underscored the seriousness of the economic crisis faced by most of our countries, and its negative consequences for the well-being of our people. It is our most disadvantaged social groups, many of whom are directly linked to agriculture and rural life, that have suffered the most.

The most current ECIAC Report states that, in all countries except three, per-capita income and real wages in Latin America are below their levels of a decade ago and in some cases have declined as much as fifty percent. In light of this situation, which has been made worse by the limited investment in infrastructure for public

social services, it should come as no surprise that the quality of life for the vast majority of our people has deteriorated increasingly, or that this has led to sporadic outbreaks of social unrest.

The real paradox is that such a situation should come about at this time in our history; a time when democracy, as a system of political and social organization, is on the rise throughout the Americas. These democratic governments have had the courage and political vision to implement economic adjustment programs that, despite their best internal efforts, unfortunately have produced highly varied results which have, in most cases, been insufficient to bring about a return to economic growth.

The decade of the 1980's has yet to conclude, but it has already been dubbed the "lost decade" for Latin America and the Caribbean; lost, despite efforts at economic restructuring and advances in the political arena, because the quality of life for most of our citizens has obviously declined drastically and poverty has become more severe.

The successes and failures of this decade should help us to enter the next decade with optimism, conviction and imagination. The challenge of the 1990's is that it be a decade of economic reorganization and development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and of increased collaboration among all the countries of the hemisphere. All of us, in our daily lives and as members of IICA, have the responsibility and opportunity to contribute to and participate in the development and strengthening of these cooperation ties.

The difficulties of this decade have given rise to changes not only in short-term economic policies, but also in what is considered the best economic model for our countries. These changes are beginning to have a profound effect on long-term strategies and the role of the state in implementing them.

The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean have shown the political will to restructure their economies, focusing on those sectors whose efficiency makes them more competitive with the industrialized countries, in national, subregional and international markets. To this end, most countries have taken measures aimed at opening up

their economies, at gradually eliminating subsidies, and at reducing the amount of state intervention in specific areas. However, this difficult and sometimes painful process cannot succeed if the industrialized nations do not take similar measures, especially in those economic areas in which our countries have natural comparative advantages, as in the cases of agriculture and forestry.

Both of these sectors are of great importance in our region. Even today, after years of adverse economic policies and difficulties in international markets, they are still the most important production sectors in most of our countries. In Latin America, agriculture and agroindustry combined provide fifty percent of GDP, approximately forty percent of employment and more than sixty percent of exports, which unquestionably makes them essential elements of any strategy for economic reactivation.

The comparative advantages and the relative importance of the agricultural sector, however, were not built solely on the basis of the abundant natural resources of the region. Throughout the years, there has been systematic development of the services and infrastructure needed for production and transportation, and great strides have been made in establishing an effective and broad educational and technological base, which has contributed greatly to the development of the sector. This investment, which has taken years to achieve, should be effectively exploited to create employment and economic growth.

It is our belief in the potential of the agricultural sector that leads us to propose the reactivation of agriculture as one of our major objectives. This will require concrete actions in different areas of sectoral policy, agroindustrial development and technological innovation which will make new investments and the modernization of the sector possible. This will also require the participation of all production sectors, especially the small farmers, who are numerically and economically very important in most of our countries. IICA stands ready to collaborate with you in giving the sector a leading role and thereby contributing to the economic and social development of our countries.

This new role for the sector should address a new concern which in recent years has been added to the national and international agenda: The Conservation of Natural Resources and the Environment. This topic is and will continue to be of extreme importance in the Americas, in light of the abundance of biological, forestry, water and fishing resources to be found here. Our stewardship of these resources imposes a special responsibility on us. While we have a responsibility to the rest of the world and to future generations, we must recognize the potential of these riches in the design of our economic development strategies and international relations. Consequently, we must propose a type of agricultural development that allows for use of these resources, within a framework of environmental protection and conservation.

These domestic changes, so necessary if the sector is to assume a new role in economic development, can be effective only if there are improvements in the external context. In this sense, international economic trends are, at least potentially, promising for agriculture in Latin America and the Caribbean, and open up the possibility for our countries to adopt a new development strategy based on the exploitation of their abundant natural resources.

It is becoming quite evident that the growth of international demand for agricultural products is a result of markets that are more open in the industrialized countries, and increased consumption in the socialist countries of Europe. As stated in the most recent FAO Report, world food reserves have dwindled significantly, and world production has fallen short of projected demand. The tendency toward structural overproduction, prevalent during the 1970's, has given way to a situation of equilibrium and possible food shortages in the long term.

Furthermore, the feasibility and advisability of changing the agricultural policy in the European Economic Community and Japan have become more evident and more necessary for them. First, financial restrictions imposed by the EEC to maintain current levels of subsidies, and the need to maintain and increase their international competitiveness in industry, are a powerful economic incentive to make agricultural policy more consistent with greater overall efficiency in

the economies of these countries. Secondly, the clear link between highly subsidized agriculture and the overuse of agrochemicals, and the damage they cause to the environment, will influence thinking in the developed countries.

This slightly optimistic view of future conditions in the international agricultural commodities market, confirmed by recent developments in the Uruguay Round of GATT, should make us confident and optimistic with regard to the future of agriculture in our countries. At the same time, it leaves no doubt as to the magnitude of the effort that will be required to modernize and diversify agricultural production. New crops and products will have to be developed, and there will have to be renewed efforts in the development of agroindustry as a means of achieving greater added value for production and expanding our participation in new markets.

The gradual opening up of our economies has brought to light the growing interdependence of the developed and developing nations. In recent years, the world has witnessed serious attempts at economic and political integration. The free-trade agreements between Canada and the United States, the unification of Western Europe in 1992, the opening up of the Eastern European countries, the consolidation of Japan as a financial and industrial power, and its ties with the other industrialized economies of Southeast Asia, offer a considerably different international context for Latin America and the Caribbean; one filled with challenges and opportunities.

These processes have made us aware not only of regional integration processes that create broader and more diversified markets, but also of the rapid emergence and consolidation of new economic and political relations among the industrialized nations, which will result in a redefinition of the relations of the developing countries. In a world of huge economic conglomerates, our efforts at subregional and regional integration, and the agencies and institutional mechanisms linked to same, take on new importance and should be seen in a new light. ALADI, the Central American Common Market, CARICOM, the Cartagena Agreement, and, more recently, the Bilateral Agreements integrating Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, and new contacts among Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia, are important steps in developing our

international economic strength and avoiding possible isolation in the future.

Could it be that these worldwide processes are pointing to the need and opportunity to develop new and more thorough processes of regional integration? And could it be that we are entering a new stage of hemispheric relations based on our common heritage and the goals we share for the future? These achievements would be confirmed during the Fifth Centennial of the Discovery of America. The celebration of this event could provide an historical framework within which to initiate a new inter-American dialogue, one free of political ideologies, so that the 1990's can truly be a decade of growth and development for Latin America and the Caribbean.

These topics, together with international trade, foreign debt, the international transfer of technology, and the struggle against rural poverty, are items on the international agenda which have a direct and profound effect on the agricultural sector and the present and future living conditions of all who depend on the sector. Consequently, they must also be on our agenda, and all of us should be involved in proposing actions that will contribute to agricultural development.

The lessons we have learned and the efforts we have made throughout this difficult decade, as well as new opportunities offered by foreseeable international economic trends, should guide us in building a better future.

If this effort is to succeed, we must have a clear understanding of our problems and possibilities, and we must make imaginative, yet realistic, proposals, lest we lose the opportunities at hand. This presents a unique challenge for IICA. The content and type of technical cooperation will have to be adapted to fit the new needs and priorities of the member countries and the major topics recently added to the agenda.

This meeting of the IABA, with the presence of so many Ministers of Agriculture, is the most appropriate and natural forum to assess ideas and proposals for action that will contribute to the development

of the agricultural sector, and through it, to the economic reactivation and the general well-being of our countries.

The proposals put forth in the PLANIAC, and submitted for your consideration, are designed to initiate a participatory process aimed at establishing priorities and mobilizing technical and financial resources which will contribute to modernizing the agricultural sector, to furthering regional integration, and to strengthening hemispheric relations.

These proposals are the result of your express will to be protagonists in this process of building the future; a process to be undertaken with generosity and the knowledge that the urgency of the situation will require the concurrence and joint efforts of all.

ADDRESSES OF THE CLOSING SESSION

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY MR. DAVID DEMACQUE,
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE SERVICES OF SAINT LUCIA

On behalf of the Representatives and Delegates of the CARICOM subregion, I take this opportunity to express how pleased we have been to have attended this Fifth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.

For the CARICOM subregion, and for us as ministers responsible for agriculture, the meeting could not have been convened at a better time or in a better place.

The little we were able to see from the field tours, and from what we have heard about Costa Rica, Costa Rican agriculture exemplifies the emphasis and efforts which must be placed on agriculture in the CARICOM subregion, for like Costa Rica, our countries, or at least most of them, are still agricultural countries which will remain so for some time to come.

And so, to us from the CARICOM subregion, the convening of the Fifth IABA in Costa Rica was not merely a matter of coincidence because IICA Headquarters is located here. For us, rather, it has been an opportunity to observe the role and lessons which can be learned from Costa Rica under a plan of joint action and cooperation in the reactivation and development of agriculture in our subregion.

In talking of cooperation and joint action, it has become clearer and clearer at this meeting and elsewhere that the CARICOM subregion must be drawn closer to Latin America. For this reason, the PLANLAC which we have just approved has a greater role to play than agricultural reactivation. The PLANLAC has a role to play in fostering South-South dialogue and in creating support in the face of international forces and situations to which we are frequently subjected in the area of agricultural trade and related matters.

The Fifth Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, and the discussions and decisions taken, have come at an important time for agriculture in the CARICOM subregion. The meeting and its related

decisions came at a time when plans and programmes have been elaborated by CARICOM for the development of agriculture in the subregion. It is commendable on the part of IICA to have made the projects and programmes under PLANLAC complementary with the CARICOM programmes. In this way, we can be sure that any support to be received from PLANLAC will serve to strengthen national and subregional efforts.

As far as these efforts are concerned, and as was mentioned at the discussions, the greatest importance of PLANLAC to the subregion will lie in the aspect of financing the implementation and follow-up phases. Thus, the approval of the PLANLAC in one thing, but the rest of its benefit to our situation will depend on how well the mechanisms which have been approved for its implementation work.

Mr. Chairman, judging from the achievements of the Director General and the progress made at IICA during the last four years and from the quality and dedication of IICA's staff in the CARICOM subregion, we have no doubt that IICA will once again meet our expectations under PLANLAC.

We have reason, as we terminate the Fifth IABA, to leave with some optimism. We have approved some important resolutions. The reappointment of Dr. Piñeiro as Director General ensures continuity and strong leadership for IICA, at least for the next four years. The spirit and depth of the discussion for the past four days reflect the level of commitment which our governments and IICA hold for agriculture.

Mr. Chairman, with these brief remarks, and together with all that has been said over the past four days, there is little left to do but to once again, congratulate Dr. Piñeiro on his achievements and on his reappointment as Director General. We believe that under his leadership IICA will move from strength to strength.

We thank the government and people of Costa Rica for having received us on their shores and for the kindness and hospitality demonstrated to us during our stay in Costa Rica.

We thank and congratulate the Director General and his staff for the organization of the meeting, for the facilities which were placed at our disposal, and for all the arrangements made to get us to Costa Rica and for making our stay so enjoyable.

We thank the delegations from the other subregions served by IICA for the spirit of cooperation and understanding demonstrated during the meeting.

ADDRESS BY MR. PEDRO BONINO,
MINISTER OF LIVESTOCK, AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES OF URUGUAY

Mr. Chairman, as we come to the conclusion of this meeting, personally, and on behalf of the Spanish-speaking delegates, I would like to offer a special vote of thanks to the government of Costa Rica, which was represented here by the President of the Republic and the Chairman of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture. The presence of both at this meeting has been a true honor for us. We also wish to thank the people of Costa Rica, who, with their hospitality and warmth, have made our stay unforgettable.

Special recognition should also be afforded the Director General of IICA and the staff of our Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, who, since the signing of the Ottawa Declaration, have been hard at work. The culmination of their work is a concrete, bold project that, after what has been called the "lost decade of the eighties," fills us with hope as we approach the twenty-first century. I feel this Plan of Joint Action, which assigns a key role to agriculture in reactivating the economies of our countries, shows considerable foresight both in its concern for the rural family and in its emphasis on education. I emphasize these two aspects because they characterize the vision of the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation. All the countries participating in this forum have agreed that the principal beneficiary of this attempt at modernization, improvement and change should be the rural family. Not to forget a key element in the family, the children, we have also addressed the issue of education. I think this summarizes the spirit that has prevailed in our consideration of the PLANLAC, which, as I said, provides us with hope after a decade of loss.

Our special thanks goes also to all of those who worked so hard to make this meeting a success, including the interpreters and translators, who, as I speak, are working as tirelessly as ever, and to the secretariat staff and the conference room attendants for their efficiency and kindness. On behalf of all the delegations, I would also like to thank the governments and international institutions that attended the meeting of the IABA as observers. The fact that our Institute has invited these governments and institutions, and that they

view our efforts as important internationally, should make us proud and hopeful, and it is only right that we thank them for their attendance, participation and desire to take an active role in the development and implementation of this plan for the reactivation of agriculture.

To conclude, as a member of one of the Spanish-speaking delegations, it is my hope that we will all meet again two years from now in our beloved motherland, which has been kind enough to offer to serve as host country of our next meeting. Let us meet with the same spirit of cooperation and solidarity, interest in modernization and desire for progress that has united us on this occasion; progress for our countries and the societies we represent, and for our children's future. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY JOSE MARIA FIGUERES,
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK OF COSTA RICA

Delegates and colleagues. The ministers of agriculture and all those working in the agricultural sector of our respective countries have a great responsibility. In general, we have to deal with a great number of problems that go beyond the boundaries of the agricultural sector, such as those dealing with roads, infrastructure, marketing channels, and many other topics that affect agricultural production per se. Since many of these are the responsibility of other government sectors, it is very difficult for us to fully satisfy the needs of our farmers and producers. With so many pressing problems, which I am sure we all share, it is difficult to take time out for meetings such as this. I have often been guilty of thinking only of current problems, and not of the medium-term prospects of the agricultural sectors of our countries.

In view of the quality of the work carried out during this meeting, I have no doubt as to its importance. The resolution relating to the incorporation of women and youth into the Plan of Action is of singular importance in the search to make better use of the resources of our countries, the most important and valuable of which is its human resources. Many times we focus on other resources, emphasizing infrastructure, better machinery, more sophisticated processes, or the opening of markets, without giving our human resources the attention they deserve. The potential contribution of women and youth to the agricultural sector is great.

The second resolution that caught my eye is the one dealing with agricultural education. I would, however, respectfully add that this education should not be limited to our elementary and high schools, and our universities. This education must be carried to those who are working the land right now. In our countries, we are accustomed to using the word small-scale farmer and farmer interchangeably, and yet they are completely different. Our small-scale farmer is the man who works in the fields, with noble ideals and patience that would be the envy of any one of us; enduring for many years standards of living

below those he would envisage for himself and for his family. The farmer deals with agriculture as it is, as a science, and not as an accident of nature. In dealing with it as a science, he uses the capital goods he has at hand, whether many or few, as effectively as possible to achieve greater productivity.

One aim of this educational effort must also be to transform small-scale farmers into farmers; nurturing their love of the land, their noble ideals, their perseverance and patience, while at the same time incorporating technology and know-how. This was a vital point brought forward by the delegation from Trinidad and Tobago when it raised the question of how we were going to incorporate our farmers into the Plan of Joint Action. That, fellow ministers and delegates, is our responsibility, the responsibility of the decision makers and the officials of the institutions involved in the agricultural sector.

The reactivation of the rural sector was also mentioned here. It seems to me that we are often short-sighted in this regard. We all complain about the problem of urban migration, about the ever-increasing size of our cities, and about the cost of providing services to these cities. Yet we merely apply stop-gap measures, rather than preventive ones. In already austere budgets we try to find funds to build more housing and streets and to carry electricity to both, all the while not realizing that we are only aggravating the problem. If things continue at this pace, we will never have funds to develop the rural sector, the source of most of the overpopulation in the cities. Mention has also been made of trade barriers. Since we all live in glass houses, none of us is throwing stones. In one way or another, all of us are asking that markets be opened up; all markets, that is, except our own. We do not want to open up our own markets because we must ensure food security and offer our own farmers a place to sell their products. As long as we think this way, the problems will get no better. In this regard, if I may be permitted to offer the example of Costa Rica, my country has made considerable efforts to reduce the tariffs, in industry as well as in agriculture, that protected our domestic market. Increased and free competition has forced many of our farmers to become more efficient, and others to make the difficult and costly switch to different activities. But no nation can take such action alone. It has been frustrating to find that, despite the

changes we have achieved in our production base, and our focus on those few products that permit us to compete internationally, we continue to come up against unfair barriers, barriers that discourage further efforts at efficiency.

All of these timely topics, and many others, are addressed in the Plan of Joint Action, in which IICA has so actively participated. I think it would be appropriate, here and now, for all of us to pledge to continue working together not only on this Plan of Action, but also in many other areas where we could be doing more if we set our minds to it. There is only one Plan, but we must recognize the differences that exist between subregions, and even among countries within a subregion; differences, I mean, in each agricultural sector. The Plan is specific and based on projects that aim to improve the living standards of our farmers, of our rural families, as stated earlier today by Minister Bonino of Uruguay.

I wish to express my thanks to many people. First, I wish to thank Mr. Murray Cardiff, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture of Canada, and through him, the government of Canada, for its chairmanship of this Board since its last meeting in Ottawa. I also want to give special thanks to the many people who have worked countless hours to get this meeting ready, and who, as Minister Bonino said, have treated us so well. Thank all of you, because the organization of this meeting, just like its contents, has been a complete success.

I would also like to express my gratitude to the government of Spain, the motherland of many of the delegates gathered here, for offering to serve as host country for the next Board meeting. I feel that to return to Spain, almost on the five-hundredth anniversary of Christopher Columbus' arrival on our shores, will be a very meaningful event for all of us. The most important market in the world - the European Economic Community - with its 360 million potential consumers for our agricultural products, is scheduled to open up in 1992. Our presence in Spain will provide an opportunity to further the talks some of our countries are already holding with European countries and the European Economic Community. We hope to contribute through these talks, to opening up markets, and to gaining recognition and

assistance for ourselves, not through special programs, but rather by getting access to a market for our products where we can sell at a good price, at international prices, what we produce efficiently. Thank you Spain for your generous offer.

I also thank all of those who sat at the head table with me, but especially Minister Bonino, who, by sitting in for me, made it possible for me to meet with the ministers of several countries. During this meeting, I have had the opportunity to converse with representatives of other countries about the trade of agricultural products, about opening our borders to some of their products, and about their providing a market for what we produce here. This rich exchange of opinions, and the personal contacts we have been able to establish with many of the delegates, will, I am sure, benefit our agricultural sector. My thanks to the international organizations in attendance and the special guests who have accompanied us and contributed to this meeting. I thank all the delegates, who took the time to be here and helped make it a success. Finally, on behalf of the people and government of Costa Rica, I want to express our gratitude for your having selected Costa Rica to chair this meeting. We thank you for being with us for the last few days, and for the many kind words you have spoken about our country.

Those who work in the agricultural sector are not much interested in being diplomatic, and know when someone's words are sincere, or empty. The words I have heard about this small, but great country, which struggles daily to strengthen its democracy and social justice, improve its economy, and provide a better standard of living for all of its citizens, have not been empty. We know they have come straight from the heart.

Thanks to all of you, and may God be with you on your trip home. Please convey to your people and governments the gratitude of the Costa Rican people. I hope we can continue to work together, taking small but sure steps that will enable the agricultural sector, which has played such an important role in the development of the economic life of our countries, to make an even greater contribution in the future, with more and better farmers in all our countries. Thank you very much.

ADDRESS BY DR. MARTIN E. PIÑEIRO
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF IICA

As we come to the conclusion of the Fifth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, I am sure that all of you will agree that it has been an extremely important meeting, conducted in an atmosphere of cordiality and cooperation, and with the agricultural sector and the Institute foremost in our minds. We have addressed several issues of vital importance to the Institute now and in the future, two of which stand out above the rest. First, obviously, is the approval of the PLANLAC. As you expressed in what is now called the Communiqué of San Isidro de Coronado, the Plan is a strategic and operational instrument that will make it possible for us to work together on specific problems which you yourselves have identified as priorities, as the major concerns of the agricultural sector, and, as one delegation put it, the items on the inter-American agenda. It also provides a way for the countries to present a united front in their relationships with donor agencies and countries, which I am sure will be willing to help us in implementing this Plan. For IICA, the Plan is a new mandate which complements those already bestowed upon us. It is a great challenge for us, a major responsibility we gladly assume, and to which we commit ourselves fully. Nonetheless, we wish to ask all of you, and your governments, to joint in this effort and provide continued support to the Institute, so that the Plan can truly represent the beginning of an initiative based on joint action - and speaking optimistically - make an effective contribution to the development of our countries and to converting the decade of the nineties into one of growth and development.

The approval of the Program Budget was the second major issue addressed in this meeting. The fact that it was approved - along with a budgetary increase - at a time of crisis and hardship in all the countries gives us cause for encouragement, and we see it as a vote of confidence in the Institute. I feel it also shows that all of you are committed to an interested in working actively in the reactivation and modernization of the agricultural sector, and that there is a shared belief that multilateral organizations and actions are useful instruments in this process. We recognize the sacrifice each country makes to pay its quota, and it is for this reason that we are committed to

being as efficient and prudent as possible in administering the resources you have provided us.

There is one other small issue, sure to become more important in the future, which I would like to touch on again. President Arias, in his address to the inaugural session of this meeting, made a suggestion which is very much in line with some of the concerns and proposals of different delegations, concerning training as part of the work of IICA. Dr. Arias suggested that IICA attempt to develop or construct a center that would expand our capabilities in the area of training for agricultural development, as he said, within the framework of peace and democracy. I would just like to add that, by the next meeting of the Executive Committee, we hope to be able to submit a proposal, a project that will specify exactly how this can be accomplished.

Honorable delegates, in electing me to another four-year term, you have made it possible for us to continue a process which began in Montevideo, but which really began with the approval of the Medium Term Plan in Mexico and then the Ottawa Declaration in Ottawa and when the idea of the Plan was launched. Today, with the approval of the Plan, we have reached the halfway point in the process, and must now implement what we have agreed upon and approved.

I would like to offer my most sincere thanks to all the members of the IICA staff who worked with me over the last four years, not only in the preparation of the Plan, but also on the whole gamut of activities carried out by the Institute. They all played a part in this effort, and it is really they who are responsible for the successes you have praised on numerous occasions during this meeting. I am confident that they will do all within their power over the next four years to successfully carry out the new mandates we have been given in this meeting.

Mr. Chairman, there are other I also wish to thank. First, our profound gratitude to the government of Spain for generously inviting us to meet in Madrid in 1991. Spain's capital city will provide an appropriate backdrop for the next meetings of the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture and the Inter-American Board of

Agriculture. I would like to join you, Mr. Chairman, in thanking Minister Lawson for his generous proposal to convert the Jamaica Room into a room for all the Caribbean nations, and for his donation of a fine book which will be placed in the room. I would also like to request that the other Caribbean countries provide us with something for display in the new "Caribbean Room," which will give the room a new look; one that reflects the entire subregion. I think Minister Lawson's proposal is evidence of the growing role the Caribbean countries are playing in the Institute, and of their increased sense of belonging. I see it as a positive step that will be followed by many more. I also wish to thank all the support staff, the interpreters, and the army of people we do not see because they are "backstage" carrying out all the tasks that are so necessary for a meeting of this nature.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to conclude without giving special recognition to two people. First, I want to thank Felix Cirio, who, as coordinator of the Plan, was fundamental in making it possible for me, as Director General, to initiate and carry through with the process of developing the Plan, in compliance with the Mandate of Ottawa. Therefore, I wish to express my gratitude to Mr. Cirio, who, as all of you know, has withdrawn from the Institute to assume the presidency of the National Agricultural Technology Institute (INTA) in his and my native country, Argentina. Secondly, Mr. President, I want to thank my wife, Cecilia Piñeiro, who has supported and accompanied me during these four years, and who will surely do the same during the next four.

Finally, I wish to thank the government and people of Costa Rica, and in particular, you, Mr. Minister, for the support you gave us in organizing this meeting; for the ongoing support, as host country, of the activities of the Institute; and for an outstanding job as Chairman of the meeting. And now, it is my pleasure to carry on a tradition of the meetings of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture; that of presenting you with the gavel you used to chair the meeting. In this case, however, I have made two decisions. Since we gave you a gavel a mere four months ago for presiding over the meeting of the Executive Committee, this gavel will be awarded to Minister Bonino for the excellent job he did as acting Chairman. The second decision is

to present you with a special memento of the Institute and, I hope, of your chairmanship of this meeting. The memento is a replica, made of silver, of the statue located on the grounds of the Institute, depicting a Costa Rican small farmer. Thank you.

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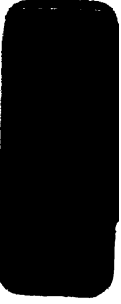
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INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE

P.O. Box 55-2200 Coronado, Costa Rica - Tel: 29-02-22 - Cable: IICASANJOSE - Telex: 2144IIICA
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