

A N N U A L R E P O R T 1 9 9 1

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE





"Where the grass turns to sand" (Cover).
"Where pastures turn to desert" (This page).
Antonio C.M.S. Guadério (Brazil)
Selected Photos. IICA/GTZ Photography
Award 1991

The world faces the dramatic degradation of its ecological capital, making ever more urgent the development of a sustainable agriculture, key to providing food for future generations.

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ANNUAL REPORT 1991

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE



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Foreword

I am pleased to present the 1991 Annual Report of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), in compliance with the rules established by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA) and the Executive Committee of the Institute. The Report seeks to describe, clearly and concisely, the Institute's fields of action and orientation within the framework of general priorities set forth in the 1987-1993 Medium Term Plan, the mandates established in the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC), and the requests of the countries for cooperation at both the national and regional levels.

As a result of the profound socioeconomic and political changes that occurred in the international and regional contexts, 1991 was a year of intense activity for IICA, culminating with the holding of the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture (ICMA) and the Sixth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA), held concurrently in Madrid, Spain from September 23-27; it was the first time these meetings were held outside the Americas. The meetings gave the countries of the hemisphere the opportunity to renew their commitment to the PLANLAC, and to define even more clearly the key elements of the new agricultural development model proposed initially in Ottawa during the Ninth ICMA.

The ministers of agriculture and heads of delegation agreed unanimously on the need to promote a modernization of agriculture which reaches small farmers, strengthens intersectoral relations and takes into account the protection of natural resources for future generations. In their view, this modernization should take place within the framework of fiscal adjustment, trade liberalization, and political and economic integration, to which all the countries of the hemisphere are committed.

Other topics discussed in depth in Madrid were the vital importance of the outcome of the Uruguay Round of the GATT and the need to accelerate negotiations in connection with the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. Especially important was the explicit support given by the countries to the PLANLAC, which, after two years of execution, has proven to be an effective means of supporting agricultural modernization and subregional integration.

One of the highlights of the event was a round table that brought together the ministers of agriculture of the Americas and their counterparts from the European Community, with the purpose of exchanging views on agricultural trade and cooperation between the two regions. The candid atmosphere in which the discussions took place indicated that

there was full agreement on the common agenda for this decade in both regions, and that it should be based on the principles of solidarity, mutual collaboration and shared responsibilities.

The challenge ahead of us is to turn these political mandates into concrete action that contributes to launching a new stage of sustainable growth and development. IICA will support these efforts by implementing the recommendations approved in Madrid.

These efforts will focus, at the national level as well as within the integration process, on supporting institutions in the development of economic, technological, social, trade and agricultural health policies. At the subregional level, support for integration through sectoral fora will continue and be expanded, as will support for efforts throughout the hemisphere to develop and apply solutions to the problems of agricultural development and to boost the exchange of technology among regions and countries through specialized networks.

The 1991 Annual Report is organized as follows:

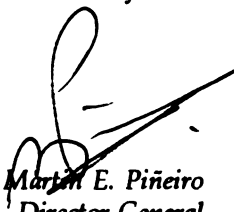
Chapter 1 is divided into two sections. The first describes the origin, background, structure and goals of IICA; the second provides general information on the Institute's human resources and financial standing for the period under review.

Chapter 2 describes the PLANLAC's strategic guidelines and progress at both the hemispheric and subregional levels; the orientation, activities and achievements of IICA's five Programs, as concerns the guidelines established in that Plan; and the principal actions of the Center for Programs and Investment Projects (CEPPI), and of the Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center (CIDIA).

Chapter 3 offers a brief analysis of IICA's action in its member countries, and lists the national, multinational and hemispheric technical cooperation projects carried out in each of the countries during 1991.

Chapter 4 discusses IICA's strategy for securing resources and the cooperation agreements it has signed to obtain extra-quota resources for executing priority programs and projects identified by the countries.

Chapter 5 summarizes the principal agreements and resolutions of the Tenth ICMA and the Sixth IABA, which will shape the plans of the Institute in the future.


Martin E. Piñeiro
Director General

Glossary

ADCU	Coordinating Unit for Agricultural Diversification	CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
AECI	Spanish International Cooperation Agency	CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
AID	Agency for International Development	CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
ALADI	Latin American Integration Association	CIDIA	Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center
ALIDE	Latin American Association of Development Finance Institutions	CIECC	Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture
BIFAD	Board for International Food and Agricultural Development	CIES	Inter-American Economic and Social Council
CA	Central America	CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
CAB	Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau	CIP	International Potato Center
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration	ICPP	International Convention on Plant Protection
CADESCA	Action Committee in Support of Economic and Social Development in Central America and Panama	CIRAD	Center for International Cooperation in Agricultural Research for Development
CAF	Andean Development Corporation	CNIRD	Caribbean Network in Rural Development
CARAPHIN	Caribbean Animal and Plant Health Information Network	CONAGRO	Andean Confederation of Farmers
CARDI	Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute	CONASUR	Advisory Council for Agricultural Cooperation in the Countries of the Southern Area
CARICOM	Caribbean Community	CONFAGAN	Andean Confederation of Cattle Ranchers
CARIRI	Caribbean Industrial Research Institute	CORECA	Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic
CATIE	Tropical Agriculture Research and Training Center	CORESAs	Regional Animal Health Committee for the Southern Area
CATIs	Indirect Administrative and Technical Costs	COSAVE	Plant Protection Committee for the Southern Area
CCPAD	Caribbean Community Programme for Agricultural Development	COSUDE	Swiss Cooperation Agency for Development
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank	CPI	Consumer Price Index
CEPCIECC	Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture	DICAI	Directorate for the Coordination of Institutional Affairs
CEPCIES	Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council	DID	Division of Documentary Information
CEPPI	Center for Programs and Investment Projects	DIREX	Directorate of External Relations
CPCS	Caribbean Food Crop Society	DRI Fund	Integrated Rural Development Fund

EC	European Community	ILANUD	United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Delinquents
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	ILO	International Labour Organization
EEC	European Economic Community	IMF	International Monetary Fund
ERTEC	Rural Sphere of Action for Technologists	INCAE	Central American Institute for Business Administration
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization	INRA	National Agricultural Research Institute
FEDEPRICAP	Federation of Private Entities of Central American and Panama	INSTRAW	United Nations International Training and Research Institute for the Promotion of Women
FINNIDA	Finnish International Development Agency	IRAT	Tropical Agriculture Research Institute
FLACSO	Latin American School of Social Sciences	IRCT	Institute for Research on Cotton and Textiles
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	IRFA	Institute for Research on Fruit and Citrus Fruit
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	ISAPLAC	Information System for Animal Production in Latin America and the Caribbean
GFAP	International Trade Association of Manufacturers of Agrochemicals	ISNAR	International Service for National Agricultural Research
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation	IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (World Conservation Union)
IABA	Inter-American Board of Agriculture	JUNTA	Board of the Cartagena Agreement
IACW	Inter-American Commission of Women	KIT	Tropical Research Institute
IBPGR	International Board for Plant Genetic Resources	LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	MERCOSUR	Common Market of the Southern Cone
ICMA	Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture	NORAD	Norwegian Agency for International Development
ICRA	International Centre for Development Oriented Research in Agriculture	OAS	Organization of American States
ICRAF	International Council for Research in Agro-Forestry	OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank	OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
IDRC	International Development Research Center	OIE	International Office of Epizootics
IEMVT	Institut d'Élevage et de Médecine Vétérinaire des Pays Tropicaux	OIRSA	Regional International Organization of Agricultural Health
IESCARIBE	Caribbean Institute for Socioeconomic Studies	ORSTOM	French Institute of Scientific Research for Development and Cooperation
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	OUI	Inter-American Organization for Higher Education
IICA	Inter-American Institute on Cooperation for Agriculture		

PAC	Plan of Action for Agriculture in Central America	RIP	Professional Exchange Network
PADF	Pan American Development Foundation	RISPAL	Latin American Research Network for Animal Production Systems
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization	RNTC	Radio Nederland Training Centre
PLANLAC	Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean	ROCAP	Regional Office for Central American Programs
PRACA	Training and Study Program on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development for the Central American Isthmus and the Dominican Republic	RUTA	Regional Unit for Technical Assistance
PROCACAO	Regional Network for Cacao Technology Generation and Transfer	RUTA II	Technical Assistance for Agricultural Development in Central America
PROCIANDINO	Cooperative Agricultural Research Program for the Andean Subregion	SAREC	Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries
PROCICARIBE	Caribbean Cooperative Agricultural Research Program	SCMA	Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Agriculture
PROCISUR	Cooperative Program for the Development of Agricultural Technology in the Southern Cone	SDID	Société de Développement International Desjardins
PROCITROPICOS	Cooperative Program on Research and Technology Transfer for the South American Tropics	SIDA	Swedish International Development Authority
PROCODER	Cooperative Program for Rural Development in the Countries of the Southern Area	SIECA	Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration
PRODAR	Rural Agroindustrial Development Program	SNITTA	National agricultural research and technology transfer system
PROMECAFE	Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation in Mexico, Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic	TROPIGEN	Plant Genetic Resource Network for South American Tropics
PROMULTIs	Multinational Projects	UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
PRRIAG	Regional Program to Upgrade Agricultural Research on Staple Grains in Central America and Panama	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
REDCAFE	Bibliographic Information Service on Coffee	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
REDSUR	Southern Area Animal Health Laboratory Network	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
REFCOSUR	Forage Evaluation Network of the Southern Cone	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
REMERFI	Meso-American Network for Plant Genetic Resources	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
RERUMEN	Small Ruminants Network	UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
RIMSIP	International Network for Research Methodologies on Production Systems	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
		UWI	University of the West Indies
		WB	World Bank
		WHO	World Health Organization



"Movable rainbow"
Horst Von Irmer (Chile)
Selected Photo. IICA/GTZ
Photography Award 1991

CHAPTER 1

Origin, Legal Bases, Structure and Goals

IICA is an inter-American agency specialized in agriculture. It was created in October 1942 by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, in order to promote and support the efforts of the Member States in achieving agricultural development and rural well-being.

The Institute is composed of three governing bodies: a) the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA), b) the Executive Committee, and c) the General Directorate, which is the executive body composed of the units at Headquarters and IICA's Offices in the Member States.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee of IICA, made up of 12 Member States elected for two-year terms on a rotating basis, held its Eleventh Regular Meeting from June 24-26, 1991, at IICA Headquarters in San Jose, Costa Rica. The meeting served as a preparatory forum for the Sixth Regular Meeting of the IABA and the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of

Institutional Structure

This Chapter briefly describes the origin, legal bases, structure and objectives of IICA, as well as aspects related to the administration of its human and financial resources.

Agriculture (ICMA). In 1991, the Committee was made up of representatives from Brazil, Canada, Chile, Dominica, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, St. Lucia, Uruguay and Venezuela. Nine other Member States not sitting on the Committee sent delegates to the meeting: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Haiti, Mexico and the United States of America. In addition, representatives from five Permanent Observers of IICA (Belgium, France, Italy, Korea and Spain) and from 20 international observer organizations also attended.

Mr. Ferdinand Henry, Minister of Agriculture, Land, Fisheries, Forestry and Cooperatives of St. Lucia was elected Chairman of the meeting.

Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA)

The Inter-American Board of Agriculture is the highest governing body of the Institute and meets in regular session every two years. It is made up of the 32 Member States, represented by their ministers or secretaries of agriculture, or senior officials from the agricultural sector.

The Sixth Regular Meeting of the IABA was held in Madrid, Spain from September 22-27, 1991, concurrently

with the Tenth ICMA. Mr. Ferdinand Henry, Minister of Agriculture, Land, Fisheries, Forestry and Cooperatives of St. Lucia, was elected Chairman of the meeting. Other participants, in addition to the ministers of agriculture, included representatives from 10 Permanent Observers and from the European Community, as well as representatives from five additional observer countries and 20 other observer organizations.

His Majesty, Juan Carlos I, King of Spain, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Sofia, opened the inaugural session of the meeting on September 23. Other participants included the Director General of the Organization of American States (OAS), Joao Baena Soares; the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of Spain

(MAPA), Pedro Solbes; the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica, Juan Rafael Lizano; and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture of Canada, Murray Cardiff.

The Director General of IICA described progress made to implement the multinational projects of the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC) and provided an overview of the activities carried out by the Institute during the period, through its five Programs and within the framework of the 1987-1993 Medium Term Plan.

During the meeting, the 1992-1993 Program Budget was approved and 30 resolutions were adopted. In addition, the 1990-1991 Inter-American Agricultural Awards in the Rural Sector for 1990 and 1991 were presented: the Inter-American Agricultural Medal to Dr. James Walker, of the United States; the Inter-American Award for Young Professionals to Ramon Eduardo Servellon, from El Salvador; and the Inter-American Award for the Participation of Women in Rural Development to Maria Orfilia Valle, from Honduras.

The delegations accepted the offer made by the representative of the Government of Mexico to host the Seventh Regular Meeting of the IABA in Mexico in 1993.

Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture (ICMA)

The Tenth ICMA was held in Madrid, Spain from September 23-27, and the meeting marked

a landmark in the history of agriculture: in addition to being the first time a meeting of ministers of agriculture of the Americas was held outside the hemisphere, it was also the first time they had met, as a group, with their European counterparts. The event made it possible to formulate a new, shared vision of agriculture, and gave IICA, through the Declaration of Madrid and its recommendations, a broad and renewed mandate that strengthened the Institute as an instrument for modernizing the agricultural sector and for boosting its participation in the international economy.

Within the framework of the meeting, a round table was held on agri-food trade and cooperation between Europe and America, organized by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of Spain, Pedro Solbes. Speaking at the Conference were: Alvaro Ramos, Minister of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries of Uruguay; Martín E. Piñeiro, Director General of IICA; Piet Buckman, Minister of Agriculture, Nature and Fisheries of the Kingdom of the Netherlands; Ray MacSharry, of the European Economic Commission; Juan Pratt, Representative of the EEC's Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; Mauro Bertero, Minister of Campesino and Agricultural Affairs of Bolivia; Ferdinand Henry, Minister of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries, Forestry and Cooperatives of St. Lucia; Arpindo Cunha, Minister of Agriculture of Portugal; Ann V. Veneman, United States Department of Agriculture; Gnaz Kiechle, Federal Minister for Food, Agriculture and Forests of Germany; Mario Nufio Gamero, Minister of Natural Resources of Honduras; Giovanni Goria, Minister of Agriculture of Italy; Marcelo Regunaga, Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of Argentina; and Pedro Solbes Mira, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of Spain.

Institutional Organization

The executive body of IICA is the General Directorate. The Director General, Dr. Martin E. Piñeiro (Argentina), is the legal representative of the Institute and is responsible for carrying out the mandates of the IABA.

Headquarters

IICA's Headquarters are in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Office of the Director General

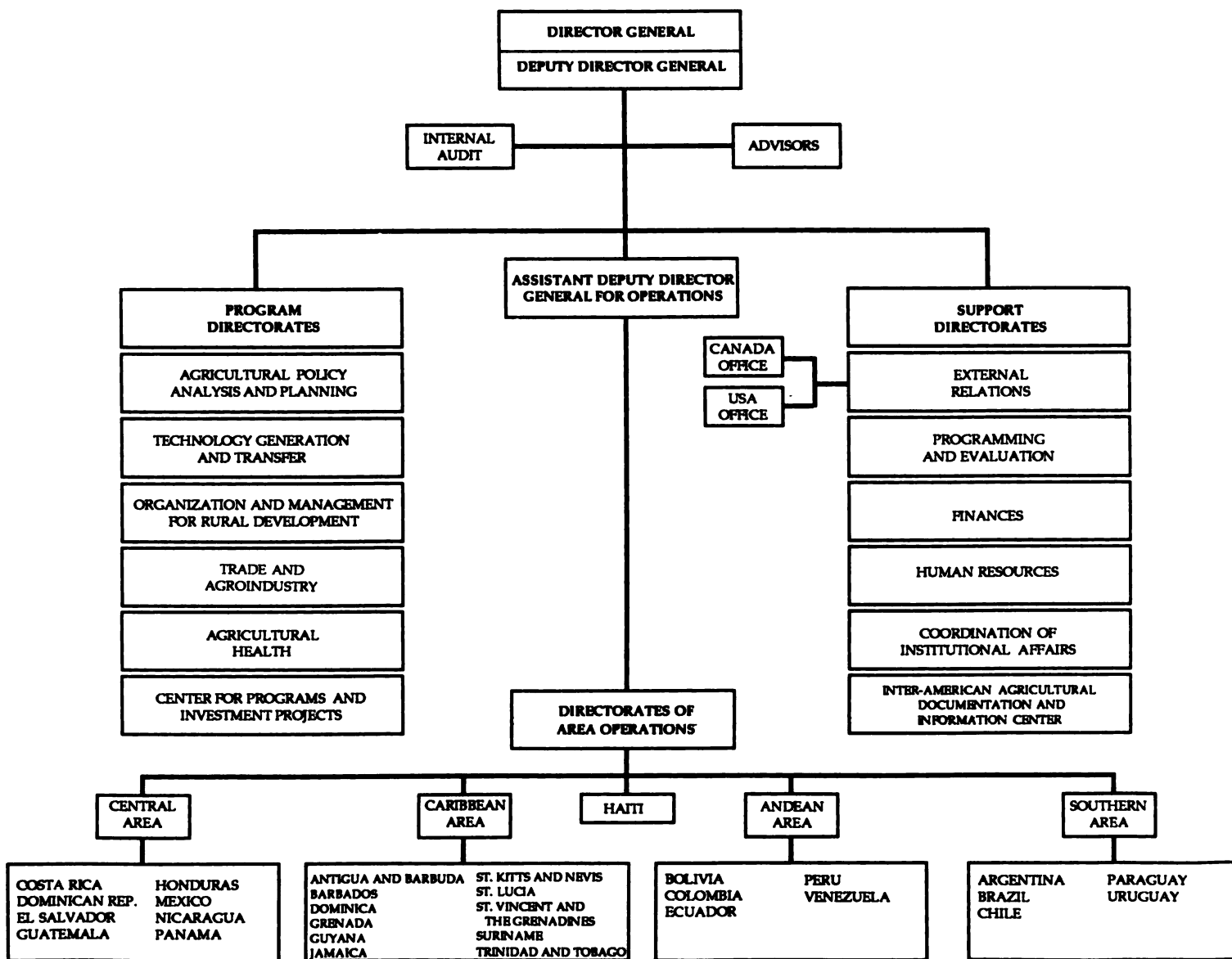
The Office of the Director General includes the Office of the Deputy Director General, the Advisors to the Director General, and the Internal Audit. The Directorates of IICA's technical action programs and support units, described below, answer directly to the Director General.

Program Directorates

The principal technical units of the Institute are its Program Directorates. They are made up of a Director, a support team at Headquarters, and regional specialists in charge of the technical aspects of the Program's projects under way in IICA's four geographic Areas.

The IICA Programs are the following: I: Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning, II: Technology Generation and Transfer, III: Organization and Management for Rural Development, IV: Trade and Agroindustry, and V: Agricultural Health, all of which receive support from the Center for Investment Programs and Projects (CEPPI) (described

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE (1991)



MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE (1991)

HEADQUARTERS

Office of the Director General

Director General: Martín E. Piñeiro
Deputy Director General: L. Harlan Davis
Advisor to the Director General: Manuel Otero
Advisor for Special Affairs: Rodolfo Martínez
Internal Auditor: Margarita Castillo

Directors of Support Units

External Relations: Jorge Werthein
Programming and Evaluation: Manuel Otero
Finances: Gordon Mair
Human Resources: James Schlotfeldt
Coordination of Institutional Affairs: J. André Ouellette
Inter-American Agricultural Documentation
and Information Center: José Nagel

Program Directors

Program I - Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning: Carlos Pomareda
Program II - Technology Generation and Transfer: Eduardo Trigo
Program III - Organization and Management for Rural Development: Manuel
O. Chiriboga
Program IV: Trade and Agroindustry: Rodolfo Quirós
Program V: Agricultural Health: Jerry Fowler
Center for Programs and Investment Projects: Fernando Dall'Aqua

Directors of Area Operations

Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations: Alfonso Cebreneros
Director of Operations (Central Area): Luis Arturo del Valle
Director of Operations (Caribbean Area): Reginald Pierre
Director of Operations (Andean Area): Víctor Palma
Director of Operations (Southern Area): Carlos E. Rucks
Assistant Directors of Operations: Chelston W.D. Brathwaite,
Guillermo Guerra, Reynaldo Pérez

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE IICA OFFICES IN THE MEMBER COUNTRIES

Canada: Ernani Fiori
United States of America: David Black

CENTRAL AREA

Costa Rica: Héctor Morales (Coordinator of the Plan of Action)
Dominican Republic: Gilberto Páez
El Salvador: Mariano Olazábal
Guatemala: Mariano Segura
Honduras: Eduardo Salvadó
Mexico: Juan José Salazar
Nicaragua: Alfonso Chirinos
Panama: Israel Tineo

CARIBBEAN AREA

Barbados: Reginald Pierre
OECS: Antigua and Barbuda/Dominica/Grenada/St. Vincent and the
Grenadines/St. Lucia/St. Kitts and Nevis: Franz Alexander
Guyana: George Buckmire
Haiti: Jan Hurwitch
Jamaica: Armando Reyes
Suriname: Percy Aitken-Soux
Trinidad and Tobago: Joan Wallace

ANDEAN AREA

Bolivia: Benjamín Jara
Colombia: Edgardo Moscardi
Ecuador: Alex Barril
Peru: Martín Ramírez
Venezuela: Diego Londoño

SOUTHERN AREA

Argentina: Carlos Garramón
Brazil: Víctor E. Machinea
Chile: Alfredo Alonso
Paraguay: Luiz Carlos Pannunzio
Uruguay: Arnaldo Veras

below). The purposes of the Program Directorates are to: a) generate new conceptual orientations and working methods for their respective areas of concentration, b) secure external resources to support specific projects, c) establish mechanisms for capitalizing on the experience of their particular Programs, d) provide technical cooperation, e) update the technical skills of Program specialists, f) cooperate with the countries in identifying and analyzing problems, and g) promote institutional strengthening in support of agricultural development.

Center for Programs and Investment Projects (CEPPI)

CEPPI cooperates with the Member States in preparing agricultural sector assessments, profiles and programs, as well as investment projects designed to support agricultural modernization and reactivation in LAC. It consists of a Directorate, a Sectoral Studies and Programs Area and an Investment Projects Area.

Directorate of External Relations (DIREX)

DIREX handles IICA's relations with international institutions and agencies, as well as observer and donor countries. To this end, it fosters, supports and coordinates actions to secure external resources and to promote the image of the Institute, through its Official Relations and Protocol Unit, International Cooperation Division and Public Information Unit.

Directorate of Programming and Evaluation (DIPROE)

DIPROE conducts and coordinates the programming and evaluation system for technical cooperation, with a view to defining strate-



IICA Headquarters in Costa Rica

gies of action for IICA activities. It also identifies, prepares and approves new projects and initiatives and allocates budgetary resources. DIPROE carries out its efforts through three divisions: a) Programming, b) Technical Cooperation Strategies and Projects, and c) Evaluation of Technical Cooperation.

Directorate of Finance

The Directorate of Finance exercises management and control of IICA's financial resources, the accounting system, and the ad-

ministration of the Institute, through its Division of the Comptroller and Services Division.

Directorate of Human Resources

This Directorate oversees the recruitment and selection of technical and professional staff, in accordance with the guidelines of the MTP, the PLANLAC and new operating guidelines, as they arise. Through its Benefits and Remunerations Division and Staff Management Division, it operates an equitable system of benefits for the staff, and provides ongoing training and avenues for advancement.

Directorate for the Coordination of Institutional Affairs (DICA)

DICA serves as the Technical Secretariat of the meetings of the governing bodies of IICA. It maintains official documents up to date and provides support to other units in preparing and managing meetings. It is also responsible for translation and interpretation services in the four official languages of the Institute.

Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center (CIDIA)

CIDIA is responsible for training, information and communications activities at IICA.

This includes editing, designing, printing, and distribution of publications, as well as the preparation of radio, video and other audiovisual communications. CIDIA's work is carried out through five specialized technical divisions: Training, Communications, Documentary Information, Editorial Service and Print Shop.

Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations

The Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations is responsible for directing and monitoring the activities undertaken by IICA through its Offices in the member countries, with the exception of Canada and the United States.

This is done through the Directorates for Central, Caribbean, Andean and Southern Area Operations, which monitor the performance of the IICA Offices in the countries through the Supervision and Follow-Up System. They work

to coordinate technical cooperation between the multinational and national projects, and promote horizontal cooperation among the countries and relations with regional and subregional technical and financial cooperation agencies.

IICA Offices in the Countries. IICA's Offices in the countries constitute the institutional and administrative foundation for implementing IICA's activities. Their most important duties are to: a) maintain relations with government authorities; b) provide administrative and logistic support to the activities of the five Programs; c) provide technical assistance to the countries in solving unanticipated, short-term problems; and d) upgrade capabilities for identifying, managing and executing programs and projects of national scope.

Due to the different role they play within the Institute's structure, IICA's Offices in Canada and the United States report to the Director General, through the Director of External Relations.

Human and Financial Resources

Human Resources

Recognizing that human resource planning, development and administration are critical aspects of management at IICA, the Directorate of Human Resources focused on linking the human resources systems with other elements of resource planning and management. The systems of human resource management are viewed as a series of inter-related steps in a process that begins when a position is included

in an operating budget, and continues with recruitment, selection, appointment, training and development, and performance evaluation. All of this takes place in accordance with procedures specifically approved by the IABA and set out in the 1987-1993 Medium Term Plan. In view of the important contribution made by local professional personnel to IICA's achievements, priority was given to a policy to reduce the number of international professional personnel (IPP) and increase local professional personnel (LPP). This was accomplished by reducing IPP covered by quota resources and increasing LPP covered by both quota and extra-quota resources, in tandem with an effort to adjust the salary and benefits level for local professionals.

Table 1. Distribution of IICA human resources by category and funding source, as of December 31, 1991

	Quotas	%	Extra-quotas	%	Total	%
Category						
International Professional Personnel	125	78.13	35	21.88	160	17.37
Local Professional Personnel	81	44.02	103	55.98	184	19.98
General Services Personnel	344	59.62	233	40.38	577	62.65
Total	550	59.72	371.00	40.28	921	100

Source: Directorate of Human Resources

Distribution of Human Resources by Category, as of December 31, 1991

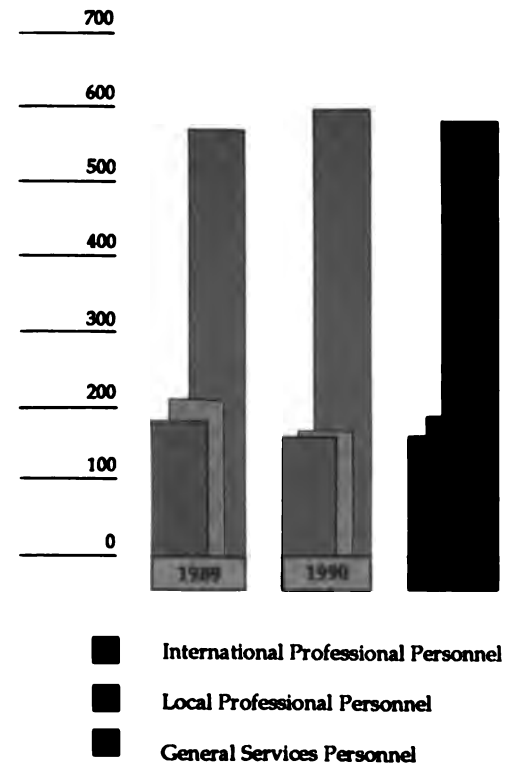


Table 2. Distribution of IICA personnel by nationality and category, as of December 31, 1991

	International Professional	Local Professional	General Services	Total
Nationality				
Argentina	11	3	17	31
Barbados	1	0	8	9
Bolivia	5	1	9	15
Brazil	10	49	70	129
Canada	7	0	3	10
Chile	17	4	10	31
Colombia	20	6	23	49
Costa Rica	3	45	208	256
Cuba	1	0	0	1
Dominica	0	1	9	10
Dominican Republic	5	2	8	15
Ecuador	3	14	61	78
El Salvador	1	2	9	12
England	0	1	0	1
Grenada	1	1	4	6
Guatemala	4	10	11	25
Guyana	2	3	8	13
Haiti	1	8	21	30
Honduras	4	6	9	19
Jamaica	2	6	14	22
Mexico	9	4	8	21
Nicaragua	1	1	6	8
Panama	2	2	4	8
Paraguay	1	3	8	12
Peru	20	2	12	34
Saint Lucia	0	1	5	6
Spain	1	0	1	2
Suriname	0	1	3	4
Trinidad and Tobago	1	2	5	8
United States	15	1	0	16
Uruguay	7	3	14	24
Venezuela	5	2	9	16
Total	160	184	577	921
Percentage	17.37	19.98	62.65	100

Table 3. Geographic distribution of IICA personnel by category and funding source, as of December 31, 1991

		International Professional		Local Professional		General Services		Total		Total	%
		Quotas	Extra-quotas	Quotas	Extra-quotas	Quotas	Extra-quotas	Quotas	Extra-quotas		
	Headquarters	45	8	38	7	158	46	241	61	302	32.8
	CATIE/Turrialba	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0.3
	United States	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	5	0.5
	Canada	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0.2
	Haiti	2	3	2	5	5	18	9	26	35	3.8
	Subtotal	50	11	43	12	167	64	260	87	347	37.7
<hr/>											
Area 1 - Central	Costa Rica	2	0	2	0	4	0	8	0	8	0.9
	Dominican Republic	2	0	2	0	8	0	12	0	12	1.3
	El Salvador	3	2	1	0	8	1	12	3	15	1.6
	Guatemala	5	1	3	7	6	5	14	13	27	2.9
	Honduras	3	0	2	5	8	2	13	7	20	2.2
	Mexico	3	0	2	1	7	2	12	3	15	1.6
	Nicaragua	4	0	1	0	6	0	11	0	11	1.2
	Panama	2	0	1	0	3	1	6	1	7	0.8
	Subtotal	24	3	14	13	50	11	88	27	115	12.5
<hr/>											
Area 2 - Caribbean	Barbados	3	0	0	0	8	0	11	0	11	1.2
	Dominica	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0.2
	Grenada	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	0	4	0.4
	Guyana	2	0	3	0	9	0	14	0	14	1.5
	Jamaica	3	0	0	7	6	7	9	14	23	2.5
	Saint Lucia	3	0	1	0	7	0	11	0	11	1.2
	Suriname	1	0	1	0	3	0	5	0	5	0.5
	Trinidad and Tobago	3	1	2	0	5	0	10	1	11	1.2
	Subtotal	15	1	9	7	42	7	66	15	81	8.8
<hr/>											
Area 3 - Andean	Bolivia	3	0	1	0	6	2	10	2	12	1.3
	Colombia	3	0	3	3	14	9	20	12	32	3.5
	Ecuador	5	0	1	13	5	60	11	73	84	9.1
	Peru	3	0	2	0	10	0	15	0	15	1.6
	Venezuela	4	0	1	1	5	4	10	5	15	1.6
	Subtotal	18	0	8	17	40	75	66	92	158	17.2

Table 3. (Cont.)

		International Professional		Local Professional		General Services		Total		Total	%
		Quotas	Extra-quotas	Quotas	Extra-quotas	Quotas	Extra-quotas	Quotas	Extra-quotas		
Area 4 - Southern	Argentina	2	0	3	0	7	11	12	11	23	2.4
	Brazil	8	19	1	48	9	62	18	129	147	16.0
	Chile	2	0	2	0	8	2	12	2	14	1.5
	Paraguay	3	0	1	3	7	1	11	4	15	2.3
	Uruguay	3	1	0	3	14	0	17	4	21	2.2
	Subtotal	18	20	7	54	45	76	70	150	220	23.9
Total		125	35	81	103	344	233	550	371	921	100
Percentage		13.6	3.8	8.8	11.2	37.4	25.3	59.7	40.3	100	

Source: Directorate of Human Resources

Table 4. Distribution of IICA human resources according to their participation in the Retirement Fund, as of December 31, 1991

	Retirement	%	Pension	%	Total
International Professional Personnel	73	46	87	54	160

Source: Directorate of Human Resources

Financial Resources

The year 1991 was a successful one from the standpoint of the financial administration of the Institute. IICA's ongoing operations are financed by its regular funds, which consist of Member States' quota receipts, the overhead charged for administering resources from external sources, and miscellaneous income. As can be seen from the financial data provided in Tables 1 and 2, total 1991 income from quota resources was sufficient to allow the Institute to execute its full budget as established by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture and, in addition, it provided the Institute with a modest cash surplus with which to commence the 1992 fiscal year.

In addition to its regular fund budget, IICA also administers significant amounts of trust

funds (extra-quota resources) provided by national and international organizations and agencies, and which are designated for specific activities in accordance with established objectives. It is notable that the number of activities funded with extra-quota resources has grown at a much faster rate than those carried out with regular funds. For example, expenditures on donor-funded activities have now increased to 153% of what they were in 1988, while expenditures from regular fund resources have remained virtually constant over the same period.

Tables 3 and 4 provide additional financial information. Table 3 illustrates the distribution of the expenditure of quota resources by Chapter, with Direct Technical Cooperation Services representing 76% of all quota resource expenditures, Management Costs, 19%, and General Costs and Provisions, 5%. Table 4 breaks down Direct Technical Cooperation Services by cate-

gory of activity, highlighting the direct costs incurred by the five IICA Programs, where 36.7% of total quota resources are concentrated.

The philosophy that orients the administration of IICA finances, then, centers on increasing the percentage of externally funded activities, while at the same time maximizing the efficiency of its operations through the improved use of informatics and the ongoing training of human resources.

Table 1. Income by source of funding for the 1989-1991 period (in US\$)

	1989	1990	1991
Quotas	18 636 032	19 802 804	24 465 669
From earlier years	3 216 893	4 764 430	6 088 832
From the stipulated year	15 419 139	15 038 374	18 376 837
External Resources ^a	22 077 016	27 747 799	27 276 995
Total	40 713 048	47 550 603	51 742 664

a Includes indirect Administrative and Technical Costs (CATIs)

Source: Directorate of Finance (without audit)

Execution of Total Resources, by Source of Funding

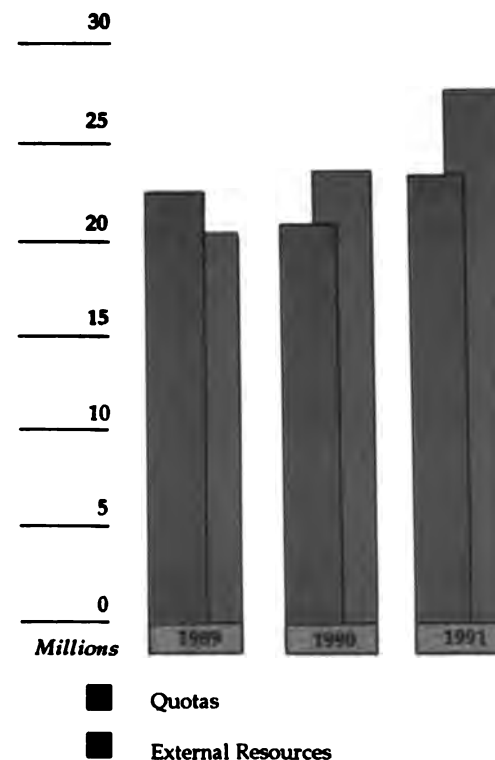


Table 2. Execution of resources by source of funding, 1989-1991 (in US\$)

	1989	1990	1991
Quotas	22 303 209	21 152 806	23 497 946
External Resources	20 681 690	23 754 225	27 382 276
Indirect Administrative and Technical Costs (CATIs) ^a	1 535 381	1 810 327	2 422 667
Direct Costs ^b	19 146 309	21 943 898	24 959 609
Total	42 984 899	44 907 031	50 880 222

a Refers to the collection of Indirect Administrative and Technical Costs (CATIs).

b Includes expenditures budgeted in agreements and contracts based on exchange rate differentials and the return of balances.

Source: Directorate of Finance (without audit)

Table 3. Execution of quota resources, by Chapter, 1989-1991 (in US\$)

	1989	%	1990	%	1991	%
Direct Technical Cooperation Services	17 419 699	78	16 886 101	80	17 805 947	76
Management Costs	4 141 515	19	3 659 496	17	4 542 369	19
General Costs and Provisions	741 995	3	607 209	3	1 149 630	5
Total	22 303 209	100	21 152 806	100	23 497 946	100

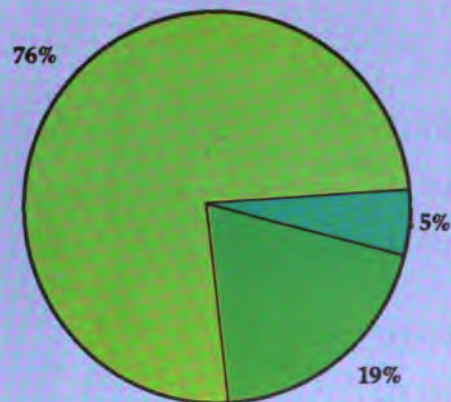
Source: Directorate of Finance (without audit)

Table 4. Execution of quota budget, by category of activity for 1991 (in US\$)

Chapter/Units	Total Expenditures - Amount in US\$
Chapter I - Direct Technical Cooperation Services	17 805 947
Programs	8 634 164
Program I	1 702 088
Program II	2 581 072
Program III	1 713 723
Program IV	1 186 667
Program V	1 450 614
Projects Assigned to Directorates of Area Operations	576 123
IICA Offices in the Countries	5 857 394
Technical Support Services	1 188 512
Contribution to the Tropical Agriculture Research and Training Center (CATIE)	1 026 617
CARDI	297 752
Short-term Technical Cooperation and Pre-Investment Costs	225 384
Chapter II - Management Costs	4 542 369
Chapter III - General Costs and Provisions	1 149 630
Total	23 497 946

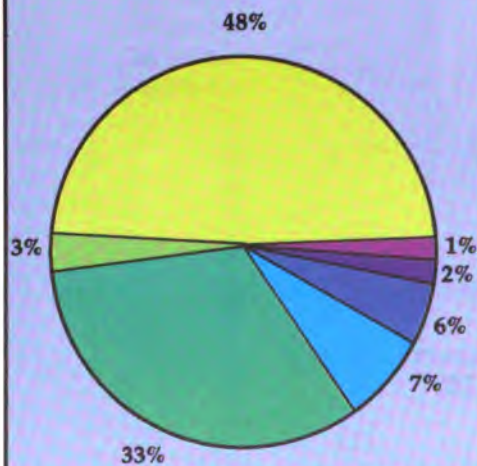
Source: Directorate of Finance (without audit)

Execution of Quota Resources, by Chapter



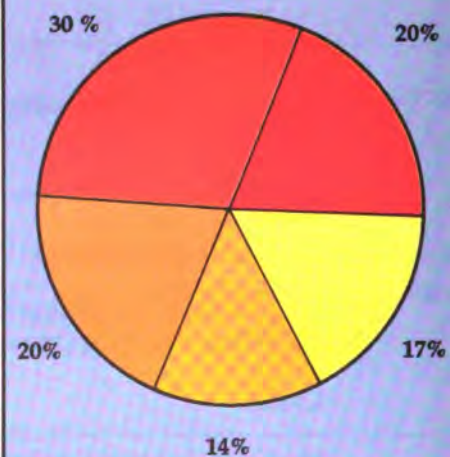
- Direct Technical Cooperation Services
- Management Costs
- General Costs and Provisions

Detail of the Execution of Quota Resources Allocated to Direct Technical Cooperation Services



- Programs
- Projects Assigned to Directorates of Area Operations
- IICA Offices in the Countries
- Technical Support Services
- CATIE
- CARDI
- Short-term Technical Cooperation and Pre-Investment Costs

Detail of the Execution of Quota Resources Allocated to the Programs



- Program I
- Program II
- Program III
- Program IV
- Program V



"Parallels"

Vera Lúcia Casta (Brazil)

Submitted Photo. IICA/GTZ

Photography Award 1991

CHAPTER 2

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

Background

Faced with the need to define a new agricultural development model as a consequence of the severe crisis experienced by the LAC countries in the 1980s, and in order to comply with the mandates of the Ninth ICMA (Canada in 1987), the Fifth Regular Meeting of the IABA, held in San Jose, Costa Rica, in October 1989, approved and put into operation the PLANLAC. The Plan sets forth strategic guidelines and specific actions for bringing about agricultural reactivation in the region.

Two years after the PLANLAC was launched, the joint efforts of the countries, IICA and other cooperation agencies have begun to bear fruit, as evidenced by Recommendation No. 1 of the ICMA and Resolution No. 195 of the IABA, which support in full the actions taken during this period and underscore the need to identify new priority areas and proposals for action.

The PLANLAC and IICA's Multinational Action

The PLANLAC consists of multinational programs and projects designed to solve problems that are common to two or more countries, through joint action. The Plan is implemented through the Institute's five technical Programs, with support from CEPPI and CIDIA.

Implementation of the PLANLAC has taken place in two stages. During the first stage (1990), certain operational changes were made at IICA in order to bring activities into line with the new mandate. Strategies were designed for disseminating the Plan and securing external funding for implementing its hemispheric and multinational projects. Also, emphasis was placed on formulating projects which had been approved by the ministers. The second stage (1991) focused on beginning to carry out proposals with quota resources as seed capital, and on seeking out external funds. Specifically, during the second stage of the Plan, the objective was to: a) identify new priority areas of action and proposals in conjunction with subregional fora; b) speed up execution of proposals with quota resources; and c) secure additional external resources.

The Dynamics of the PLANLAC

Since the inception of the Plan, one constant has been the dynamic changes taking place in economic and political contexts, both regionally and internationally. As a result, it has been necessary to review and update the PLANLAC's conceptual framework and operating instruments on an ongoing basis, in order to ensure that it continue to serve as an effective mechanism for contributing to agricultural development

and economic reactivation in the countries of the region.

Regarding conceptual development, the process of reflection undertaken in preparing the working documents for the Tenth ICMA provided an opportunity to reformulate the key elements of the agricultural model for the region, so as to better respond to changes in the regional and international contexts. At the ICMA, the ministers agreed that the agricultural modernization process, if it is to contribute substantially to growth and development in LAC, must be based on: a) the strengthening of intersectoral relations, with a view to increasing the region's participation in the world economy (expanded modernization); b) the incorporation of small farmers into commercial agriculture (comprehensive moderniza-

tion); and c) the conservation of natural resources and the environment (sustainable modernization).

*Reactivating agriculture
through joint actions
of the countries of LAC*

In regard to operative issues, the Institute prepared and reviewed the projects that make up the Plan, reflecting policy changes in the sectoral fora which led to a reduction in the original portfolio. For example, the ministers of agriculture of the CORECA countries asked that in 1991, of the 11 areas originally identified in the Plan, cooperation focus primarily on those related to policy harmonization, food supply and intra-regional trade. Likewise, the ministers of CONASUR and those of the Andean Area requested IICA to concentrate on: agricultural health, in order to facilitate intraregional and extraregional trade; policy harmonization, as support for subregional economic integration; and international trade negotiations, in order to strengthen the ministries through training and information services. At the request of the CARICOM ministers, efforts related to policy harmonization, technology, agricultural health and support for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and farmer organizations continued and were expanded.

As a result, more than two thirds of the programs and projects identified and approved originally are currently under way. Of the 58 projects in the PLANLAC portfolio, 14 are in

the planning stage, feasibility studies are being conducted on eight and 36 are in execution. Progress achieved to date has been notable, considering that two years after the Plan's approval, 24% of the projects are in the planning stage and 62% are being executed.

IICA Multinational Action

The most important instruments for executing the PLANLAC have been the five Pro-

grams established in IICA's 1989-1993 Medium Term Plan. They constitute the principal means for achieving, through multinational projects, the changes required in the key elements of the strategy to reactivate agriculture in LAC. Specifically, they concern institution building and new incentive and investment policies (Program I), modernization of technological strategies (Program II), rural development and strengthening of the small-farm economy (Program III), agroindustrial development (Program IV), and agricultural health (Program V).

The multinational projects that make up the PLANLAC are going forward successfully.



Program I: Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning

During 1991, Program I contributed to modernizing the agricultural sector and harmonizing policies, so as to improve participation in economic liberalization, giving special emphasis to sustainability and equity.

Program I's hemisphere-wide actions focused on the analysis of the economic environment in which the transformation of agriculture must take place. At the multinational level, cooperative ties were strengthened with economic integration agencies and with the councils of ministers of agriculture. Program I also participated in training technical personnel from the countries, updating them on the new international situation.

***Keys to development:
Modernization of the
agri-food sector and
harmonization of sectoral
policies***

Program I's efforts were reinforced through the use of the Information System for Agricultural Policy Analysis in Latin America and the Caribbean (SIAPA), the bibliographic service on research and training in agricultural policy analysis (ICAPPA) and the Professional Exchange Network (RIP).

Hemispheric Projects

Agricultural and Rural Development Strategies (Component of the IICA/CIDA Project). The purpose of the project is to collaborate with the countries in strengthening their capabilities to design, apply and evaluate the results of development strategy options which will give the agricultural sector a substantial, dynamic role to play in the economy.

Activities focused on research and case studies in selected countries, for the exchange of experiences on factors determining modernization and the analysis of their multiplier effects on the overall economy. A proposal for strategies and policies to foster modernization was prepared and put into action for the first time in Guatemala. Terms of reference were established for a new project to analyze the environmental impact of modernization policies. Project contributions included international seminars and conferences, documents presented during the Tenth ICMA, as well as wide dissemination of proposals on agriculture as an expanded (agri-food) sector and on the benefits of modernization.

In coordination with Program I's multinational projects, among the most important achievements were the initiation of the regional training program on the use of SIAPA, and the design and preparation of materials for seminars and workshops on the current use, evaluation and the potential uses of same.

Analysis and Consultation on Agricultural Policies. The main objective of the project is to strengthen analytical capabilities for designing, implementing and adjusting priority economic incentive policies for agriculture.

Technical personnel and managers from the sectoral agencies and related institutions received training on methodologies to be used in attaining project objectives. This made it possible to identify other strategic government policies for agriculture.

Some of the most important achievements of 1991 include: a) preparation and publication of a general analysis of the implications of the economic opening on the agri-food complexes of Latin America and the Caribbean; b) methodological development and initiation of research on the effects of the economic opening on the agricultural sectors of Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela; c) organization and holding of an international seminar-workshop on free trade initiatives and the agri-food sector, in coordination with IESCARIBE and FEDEPRICAP, with the participation of public and private institutions in Central America, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela; d) with support from SAREC, completion of studies on structural adjustment and poverty, currently being published; e) holding of an international seminar on macroeconomic policy, rural development and the small-farm economy, in Colombia, and an international seminar on macroeconomic adjustment programs, agriculture and rural poverty in Latin America, held in Brazil.

Agricultural Policy Information and Analysis. Within the framework of this project, begun in the third quarter of 1991 with external resources from the AECI, a workshop was conducted for MAPA officials and the University of Madrid, Spain. Instructional materials were prepared for regional seminars to discuss

the scope of agri-food systems and methods for analyzing technical policies, as well as to strengthen specific agri-food systems.

Multinational Projects

Harmonization of Agricultural Policies in the CORECA Countries. This project aims to strengthen the institutional capabilities of the countries of Central America, to enable them to harmonize agricultural policies and evaluate the impact of integration on producers, particularly the poorest ones.

In 1991, efforts focused on cooperating with the countries and agencies associated with integration in Central America, in order to harmonize the policies that most affect agriculture in the region. Research was conducted on agricultural trade in and outside the region, and training was provided on information management for policy harmonization. The project also contributed to strengthening the capabilities of IICA's Offices in Central America, in order to equip them to contribute to strengthening national organizations in harmonizing policies.

Achievements in 1991 were: a) preparation of documents on the harmonization of agricultural policies in Central America and on the intra-regional agricultural trade; b) publication of a book on statistics of Central America, in coordination with FLACSO; c) holding of national workshops to install updated versions of SIAPA, with practical applications for harmonizing price band policies; d) participation in technical meetings with representatives from the ministries of agriculture, directorates for integration and regional agencies, in order to establish intra-regional

trade mechanisms; e) participation in technical meetings with the managers of the Plan of Joint Action in Support of Agricultural Reactivation and Development in the countries of the Central American Isthmus and the Dominican Republic; f) preparation, together with RUTA and CORECA, of a proposal for the agenda on intra- and extra-regional trade in Central America; and g) the design of a regional project proposal for joint action in support of agricultural harmonization in Central America.

General Cooperation Agreement between the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) and IICA. This agreement aims to foster inter-institutional coordination within the framework of the reactivation strategy established in the Plan of Joint Action in Support of Agricultural Reactivation and Development in the Countries of the Central American Isthmus and the Dominican Republic, which has the support of the Central American presidents.

During 1991, the project's achievements included the support provided by IICA to boost

the role of the agricultural sector in economic integration in Central America, within the framework of the Declaration of Antigua (June 17, 1990) on economic openness, the processing of agricultural products and increasing participation in international trade. IICA also supported the CORECA Secretariat in formulating proposals and in executing the decisions of regional agencies, as well as the governments of Central America and SIECA in preparing proposals for negotiations with the European Community in the preparatory meeting for the conference of ministers of foreign affairs, and in the meeting of the joint EC-CA commission. Within this framework, a plan was formulated and proposed to institutions for developing agricultural and agroindustrial exports.

In October 1991, Letter of Understanding No. 5 was signed by SIECA and IICA, to comply with the presidential mandates issued in the Declaration of San Salvador, in order to consolidate free trade in the region, foster agricultural exports and strengthen the process to harmonize policies, implemented jointly by agricultural, integration and foreign trade agencies.



Design of Strategies for Policy Analysis, Planning and Management in Support of Agricultural Development in the Caribbean. The objective of this project is to upgrade capabilities for designing and implementing strategy options that consider agriculture's interrelations with other economic sectors, with an emphasis on macroeconomic and trade policies, agriculture-tourism linkages and agroindustrial development, food policies, food security and intra- and extra-regional agricultural trade.

Project activities improved the agricultural policy analysis and planning information system; prepared the frame of reference for defining agricultural policies in the countries of the Caribbean; and implemented investment planning and management systems. The principal achievements of the project were: a) evaluations of the agricultural sectors of St. Kitts and Nevis and Guyana; b) a study of the possible effects of the consolidation of the Single European Market on Caribbean agriculture; and c) development of a plan for the agricultural sector of Grenada, in collaboration with the FAO and CDB; and d) a regional course for 25 professionals on macroeconomic and agricultural policy, conducted in Trinidad and Tobago in collaboration with the CDB.

Regional Project on Agricultural Policies in the Andean Countries. This project aims to support the integration process at the farm level, by type of technology and farm size. Support was provided to the countries of the Area in the design and operation of national networks for monitoring, analyzing and discussing economic policies that affect the performance of agricultural and agroindustrial activity. Work was also undertaken to design a plan for harmonizing policies and analyzing

the implications thereof on production, trade and consumption, and also for analyzing the impact at the farm level, in terms of modernization, growth and equity. As a supplement to SIAPA, preparation of a data base on economics and agri-food was begun in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. A technical-economic proposal was formulated for the design and operation of a national network for monitoring, analyzing and discussing economic policy and its impact on agriculture.

A multinational workshop was held, in conjunction with JUNTA, on the harmonization of policies and the adoption of common stances by the countries of the Andean Area. The project was represented at an international seminar on the harmonization of agricultural policy, held in Ecuador; three agricultural councils (meetings of deputy ministers) in Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru; and two meetings of Andean ministers of agriculture in Colombia and Bolivia.

Among others, the following documents were produced in Spanish: Plan to Harmonize Andean Agricultural Policies; Macroeconomic Policies for Agriculture and Agroindustry; and Challenges and Opportunities for Andean Agriculture.

Supporting the Harmonization of Agricultural Policy in the Countries of the Southern Area. The objective of this project is to contribute to harmonizing national policies in the Southern Area, as a means of promoting integration among the countries. Support was also provided to the public and private sectors in the design, modification and adoption of specific mechanisms for harmonizing policies; training was provided to senior public sector officials and private sector leaders, advisors

and technical personnel from the agricultural sector in the preparation of plans, methods and procedures for defining, implementing and adjusting agricultural strategies and policies.

Major achievements included: a) support to the Secretariat of CONASUR in the analysis of policy areas that will be coordinated by the countries in order to contribute to trade and to reactivating agriculture in the region; b) a training seminar on the application of SIAPA, held in Argentina; c) organization and compilation of information for the data base of the Southern Area; d) a seminar-workshop on policy harmonization, held in Montevideo; e) installation of SIAPA in the IICA Offices and the ministries of agriculture of the Area; f) sponsoring of scholarships for studies on policy harmonization, in the ministries of agriculture; and g) publication of the book *CONASUR en Cifras* (Figures on CONASUR), in collaboration with the Secretariat of CONASUR.

As part of the support provided by the EEC for integration in the Southern Area, a cooperation project was prepared and subsequently approved by the ministers of agriculture of the Area and by the EEC.

Program II: Technology Generation and Transfer

The objectives and strategies of Program II are based on two fundamental considerations: a) the recognition, on the part of the countries concerned and of the international technical and financial community, of the stra-

tegric role played by technology in agricultural development and the well-being of the rural population; and b) the conviction that, in order to take full advantage of the potential uses of science and technology, national institutional structures must be able to identify needs and offer technological applications that are timely and appropriate in light of the conditions prevailing in each country.

During 1991, the Program followed the guidelines set out in the MTP, and focused on the following activities: a) formulation of policies and strengthening of the administration and organization of national systems for the generation and transfer of technology; b) design and execution of cooperative programs and research and technology transfer networks; c) technological development in areas of key importance to the countries; and d) design and execution of investment projects for technology generation and transfer, while ensuring an equitable distribution of benefits and conservation of natural resources.

Establishment of production schemes that promote the conservation of natural resources

The Program's institution-building efforts were carried out through hemisphere-wide and multinational projects. In regard to the farmer, two subregional projects, implemented in the Central Area and the OECS, produced the following results: a) plans for new areas of

A key facet of sustainable production is the identification and appropriate control of natural biophysical processes on hillsides and other cultivated lands.



action were drawn up, and support was provided for implementing the pertinent activities in each country; b) training materials on management of regional and subregional technology generation and transfer were prepared, in conjunction with ISNAR and FAO; c) informational and bibliographical materials were distributed; d) assistance was given in connection with efforts to improve the use of agrobiotechnology in the countries; e) support was provided for national programs and biosafety mechanisms, for example, through the preparation -in conjunction with IDB, OAS, UNIDO, PAHO, The Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) and USDA- of policy guidelines for handling biotechnological products in industry and in laboratories, and for releasing genetically engineered products into the environment; and f) assistance was provided for improved breeding techniques.

In terms of international cooperation, a number of cooperative programs and multi-product networks (PROCISUR, PROCIANDINO, CORECA/EEC Basic Grains and PROCITROPICOS) continued successful operations, as did those specializing in specific products (RISPAL, PROMECAFE, PROCACAO and Tropical Fruits).

Some of the major achievements of 1991 were: a) increased efforts were made to strengthen technology transfer mechanisms, promote sustainable agricultural development and foster the integrated management of natural resources; b) progress was made in setting up new mechanisms for interinstitutional cooperation, such as one on sustainable hillside agriculture in Central America; and c) in conjunction with ROCAP, a study was begun in Central America on technological support for non-traditional agricultural exports, with a view

to determining the status of technology generation and transfer programs and designing strategies for nontraditional crops in the isthmus.

Hemispheric Projects

Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer. The following activities were carried out in 1991: a) conceptual studies were conducted on the design of technology policies and management and organizational mechanisms, to be applied in research and technology transfer programs in member countries; b) existing cooperation mechanisms were strengthened and new ones established; c) cooperation was provided in designing organizational plans for research and technology transfer institutions in the region; and d) institutional capacity was strengthened to provide technical assistance in designing technology policies for sustainable agriculture and natural resource conservation.

Achievements were: a) a basic document setting forth guidelines and proposals for sustainable agricultural development programs in the countries; and a hemisphere-wide project on this topic was drawn up, in conjunction with GTZ; b) a workshop on sustainable hillside agriculture in Central America was carried out, in conjunction with CATIE, CIAT and CIMMYT, with support from COSUDE, and with the participation of public and private, national and international institutions; c) research priorities were established and organizational models were developed for national institutions in Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua; d) the research priorities of the CGIAR System were reviewed with representatives of the countries of the region; e) a system was set up for estab-

lishing research priorities and determining their effect in LAC; f) a data base was set up on the characteristics and resources of national research and technology transfer institutions; g) goals for the second stage of PROCIANDINO were reviewed and reformulated and an assessment was made of financial requirements; h) the PROCITROPICOS program was set up, by means of an agreement among eight countries of the Amazon Basin and IICA; i) subregional networks were set up to consolidate hemisphere-wide actions; j) a proposal on the creation of two networks (REMERFI, with cooperation of CATIE and IBPGR; and TROPICEN, within PROCITROPICOS), was drawn up; and k) with the cooperation of IICA/CIDA, proposals were made for strengthening biotechnology institutions concerned with Andean ecosystems and the Caribbean.

Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions. This project is aimed at strengthening the know-how and the management capabilities of agricultural technology institutions, through the following activities: a) training of researchers and management specialists; b) preparation of studies; c) dissemination of bibliographical information and specialized materials; and d) interinstitutional coordination in advanced higher education.

Some of the project's achievements in 1991 were: a) preparations made for a workshop-course on structure, organization and decentralization of agricultural research, for the Andean and Southern Areas; b) in conjunction with OUI, a seminar on links between national research institutes and universities was conducted; c) workshop-courses on research and extension were held in cooperation

with CENTA, in El Salvador; on analysis of mutual cooperation and technological and financial complementarity, in Guatemala; on organization and management of research and technology transfer, in cooperation with FONAIAP, in Venezuela; on project preparation, in Costa Rica; and on setting priorities among agricultural products, in cooperation with research organizations in Costa Rica, Guatemala and Nicaragua; d) advisory services on the marketing of agricultural technology were provided to EMBRAPA, in Brazil; e) the following publications were issued: *Métodos y Modelos para Priorizar la Investigación Agropecuaria* (Methods and Models for Setting Priorities in Agricultural Research); *Instituciones, Tecnología y Políticas en Agricultura Sostenible de Laderas en América Central* (Institutions, Technology and Policies on Sustainable Hillside Agriculture in Central America) and *Los Tres Estómagos de la Investigación Agropecuaria* (The Three Stomachs of Agricultural Research); as well as four issues of ORADIA, in English and Spanish, published through CIDIA.

Information System on Animal Production in Latin America and the Caribbean (ISAPLAC). The objective of this project is to develop an information system for RISPAL projects, in order to improve the management and utilization of information on animal production systems in LAC.

In 1991, the project accomplished the following: a) project leaders received training dealing with information and the creation and operation of data bases, with specialists from Costa Rica, Chile, Guatemala, Guyana, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Venezuela, and with support from CATIE-RISPAL, CIDIA and other

consultants; b) a data base was created, in cooperation with RIMISP, RERUMEN and Winrock International; c) discussions were held with the Universidad Mayor de San Marcos and the National Agricultural Library of Peru, on plans for processing reference materials on South American camelids, and creating a data base on guinea pig production; d) work was begun on transferring ICRAF's references on crop, forest and pasture systems; e) three bibliographical bulletins based on the ISAPLAC data base were distributed, and an article on ISAPLAC was included in the RISPAL Letter; and f) a glossary of animal production terminology was prepared.

Latin American Research Network for Animal Production Systems (RISPAL). The second phase of this project began, in the framework of the agreement between IDRC and IICA. Objectives are to develop methodologies for research in animal production systems and to exchange technologies related to animal production (dairy cattle, dual-purpose cattle, goats, guinea pigs and camelids) and integrated systems (crops-livestock, crops-forest-pastures, and forest-pastures).

In 1991, the project carried out the following activities: a) technical meetings held on the development and use of simulation models (in cooperation with the Catholic University of Chile), and on methodologies for animal reproduction research; b) the Tenth General Meeting on the systems approach to technology transfer was held in Chile; c) a world workshop on animal production systems and another on minimum critical mass for research in developing countries were organized, in cooperation with IDRC; d) the following publications were issued: a methodological guide

on the role of the social sciences in livestock research, the report of the Ninth General Meeting, four quarterly bulletins, and a special issue of *Turrialba* journal; e) an agreement was signed with RERUMEN for the purpose of exchanging data bases on small ruminants and South American camelids; f) in conjunction with CATIE, a project was developed for ICRA, under which an annual course on the systems approach to research and development will be set up.

Policies and Strategies for the Development of Agrobiotechnology (Component of the IICA/CIDA project). The objective of this project is to help the countries of the region develop and implement policies and strategies for the development of agricultural biotechnology.

During 1991, project activities included: a) a meeting of experts to discuss and formulate policies for the development of agricultural biotechnology; b) research on management strategies for agrobiotechnology enterprises was conducted in eight countries of LAC, and a workshop was held within the framework of the fourth Latin American seminar on technology management; c) publications on the following topics were issued: guidelines on the release into the environment of genetically modified organisms, a study of issues of the development of agrobiotechnology in LAC, a paper on conceptual and methodological aspects of the impact of biotechnology on agriculture, and another on patenting of biotechnological inventions and germ plasm use; and d) financial and logistic support were provided in setting up subregional networks to improve the administration of genetic resources and the application of biotechnology in the Central America isthmus, the Caribbean, and the Andean and Amazon regions.

Multinational Projects

Cooperative Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer Program for the Andean Subregion (PROCIANDINO). In 1991 the project's activities focused on continuing evaluation of the first stage, and seeking resources for a second stage.

The major achievements of the project were the following: a) 320 professionals from five countries took part in 30 research and agricultural technology transfer activities; b) in the framework of cooperative research projects carried out with CIAT, CIMMYT and CIP, links were established between national research programs, to foster the exchange of know-how and experience, research methodologies, germ plasm, and technical and scientific publications; c) work was completed to set up a soil management and conservation network, a network on the production of fruits and vegetables for export, as were product-specific networks on dual-purpose cattle and on Andean highland crop and livestock production for conservation and agricultural development in fragile ecosystems; d) activities pertaining to the organization and administration of research and technology transfer and communications programs were carried out; e) plans were made to develop networks in the first stage of PROCIANDINO, in connection with pulses, maize and edible oils; f) national research and technology transfer systems in the subregion were integrated, providing for the exchange of experiences and know-how; the economic impact was reflected in an estimated rate of return of 24%; and g) at their eighth regular meeting, the ministers of agriculture recognized PROCIANDINO as a political and technical forum for harmonizing agricultural policies in the integration process.

Cooperative Program for the Development of Agricultural Technology in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR). In 1991 work on institutional consolidation continued, under the third stage of PROCISUR, with resources from the participating countries and IICA.

During the year, the project accomplished the following: a) 622 specialists from the six countries took part in 148 PROCISUR activities; b) four seminars, 25 meetings, 33 consultations for national centers, 61 exchange activities for observation purposes, five consultations for international centers, 19 training courses and one short course were held; c) genetic materials in wheat, soybean, sunflower, peanut, maize and rice were exchanged, as was bibliographical materials on Program-related subjects; d) the following publications were issued: the DIALOGO series, a special publication on research agencies in the Southern Cone, eleven bulletins and two annual work plans, and documents for twice-yearly meetings of the Steering Committee; and e) fruit and vegetable growing as natural resources and in support of sustainability.

Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation in Mexico, Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic (PROMECAFE). During 1991, activities were carried out to help member countries improve coffee productivity, through: a) the generation and transfer of technology; b) the training of counterpart personnel; and c) exchanges of scientific and technical information and horizontal cooperation between countries.

In 1991: a) at the summit meeting held in El Salvador, the governments of the Central Area requested that the project be continued

and that new sources of funding be sought; b) under the pest control project, equipment was provided for tissue culture laboratories in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, and advisory services were provided for operation and training of staff; c) equipment was provided for nematology laboratories in the countries; d) rust-resistant varieties, PROMECAFE 1, 2 and 3, were reproduced for testing on farms in member countries; in coordination with CIDIA, REDCAFE was consolidated through the national documentation centers; f) the following publications were issued: four quarterly issues of the REDCAFE bibliographical bulletin, two special supplements on seeds and on nematodes that attack coffee plants, 21 reports of symposia and seminars, and one PROMECAFE bulletin; g) over one million parasitoids of *Cephalonomia stephanoderis* were reproduced, with a view to assessing the effect of parasites on the coffee berry borer, in the framework of the project on biological control of the coffee berry borer in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico; and h) 600 specialists and producers received training, through 18 courses, seminars, symposia and other activities.

Support for the Organization and Administration of Technology Generation and Transfer in the Central Area. The objective is to strengthen the structure and programming of activities of national agricultural research and technology transfer systems (NARTTS), and to enhance their role in agricultural and forestry development in the subregion.

The following results were obtained in 1991: a) 40 priority subjects for research and technology transfer were identified; b) a study was made of the supply of and demand for technology in 20 priority subjects; c) 30 project

profiles were identified and drawn up; d) 50 researchers and extension workers were trained in the use of project-identification tools; e) a set of guidelines for ranking and prioritizing projects was prepared, and training was given on how to use it; f) support was provided to the IICA Office in Guatemala for developing proposals for overcoming institutional limitations; to the national agricultural commissions in Nicaragua, for drafting regulations on the use of resources of the Technological Development Fund; and to the specialized directorates of the Secretariat of Natural Resources of Honduras,

for drawing up guidelines for the creation of DICTA.

Regional Network for Cacao Technology Generation and Transfer (PROCACAO). The main objectives of this project are: a) to collaborate in efforts to increase the production and productivity of cocoa, as well as the incomes of small- and medium-scale farmers; and b) to improve access to research findings in participating countries, through a network of research and technology transfer.

In 1991, the project accomplished the following: a) two regional seminars -on cocoa rehabilitation, and on shade trees and associated crops in cocoa-growing- were held, as were regional courses on post-harvest management, cocoa production, and planning of strategies for expanding this crop, with the participation of specialists from Central America, Panama and the Caribbean, and lecturers from Brazil, Colombia and the United States; b) training on cocoa grafting and cultivation practices was offered, national courses were held, and observation trips were organized for specialists and producers from the Central Area and Belize; c) assistance was provided and genetic materials were delivered; d) clone gardens were established for the production of hybrid seed; e) in cooperation with CATIE, experiments were carried out with high-

yield, disease-resistant cultivars in member countries; f) ge-netic research was established on the La Lola farm; g) native cocoa from Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean was produced, picked and classified; h) the germ plasm collection was maintained, and research was done on micropropagation, which is the basis for in vitro conservation programs; i) the cocoa data base was updated, including a regional strategy for the transfer of technology on cultivation practices and integrated disease management; j) teaching materials for the Network's technology packages were prepared and distributed; k) in cooperation with FHIA, new cropping practices were applied in connection with fertilization, population density, associated crops, shade-tree species, chemical weed control, and grafting for the propagation of "elite" trees; l) a number of publications were issued: four information bulletins, two studies on cocoa in Costa Rica and Guatemala, three bibliographical bulletins; four brochures on planting, weed control, field preparation, shade trees and cocoa transplants; a fascicle on cocoa germ plasm, a compilation of project training activities between 1988 and 1991, and a report on the first intensive regional course on strategy planning for expanding cocoa production.

Supporting the Development of Tropical Fruit Crops in the Caribbean. The objective of this project is to improve the technical capabilities of institutions and producer organizations involved in fruit production in the Caribbean.

In 1991, the project accomplished the following: a) support was provided for fruit production in Barbados, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago and the countries of the OECS; b) support activities were expanded in the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica and Suriname; c) training for specialists in fruit grow-



Research in biotechnology plays an increasingly important role in agriculture.

ing was provided through 17 workshops, a number of short courses and 25 visits inside and outside the region; d) inter-institutional and interdisciplinary teams were set up to provide support for priority crops, in cooperation with regional and international organizations such as CARDI, INRA, IRFA, PADF and UWI, and with the United States Peace Corps; e) 30 technical missions were organized, to help counterpart institutions establish crop priorities, improve propagation services, identify pests and improve germ plasm; f) support was provided to 18 pilot demonstration plots for priority crops such as papaya, passion fruit, avocado, mango, Barbados cherry and others; g) the Tropical Fruits Newsletter was published and documents, reprints, technical papers and bulletins of counterpart institutions were published; and h) support was provided to participating countries in the form of expert services, germ plasm and laboratories, with resources supplied by the Government of France.

Facilitating Latin American/Caribbean Linkages and Transfer of Technology for Agricultural Development. The objectives of this project are: a) to establish institutional ties and develop mechanisms for transferring technologies from selected Latin American countries to the Caribbean; and b) to promote joint ventures among entrepreneurs, with a view to promoting meaningful and sustainable development and modernization in the beneficiary countries.

Achievements in 1991 included the following: a) CARDI established contacts with Mexican scientists to observe research and development work in connection with goat and sheep production; b) a study was made of the production of small ruminants in Brazil; c) the Caribbean Scholarship Selection Com-

mittee (CSSC) was set up, with the sponsorship of Caribbean Food Crop Society (CFCS), to provide training for Caribbean professionals and to foster the diversification and modernization of agriculture in the region; d) with the support of CFCS, activities were undertaken to improve communication between professionals within and outside the Caribbean region; e) a workshop entitled Caribbean Biotechnology Agenda for the Valorization of Genetic Resources was held in Trinidad and Tobago, with the participation of scientists, leaders and administrators of Caribbean and Latin American research institutions; f) genetic resources, crops and biotechnology were developed, as a means of providing support for the hemisphere-wide IICA project on biotechnology and for UWI; and g) information on training opportunities in the Spanish-speaking countries of LAC was translated from Spanish to English.

Regional Program to Upgrade Agricultural Research on Staple Grains in Central America and Panama (CORECA-EC-IICA Agreement). This is CORECA's first major undertaking under the Food Security Program of the Central American Isthmus, with financing under ALA Agreement 88/23. IICA is responsible for providing administrative follow-up and logistic support at Headquarters and at its Offices in the countries. It also plays an active role, through regional coordination mechanisms such as the Scientific Council and the Regional Committee on Research and Extension, in promoting institutional development, technology generation and transfer, and rural development.

The objective of the project is to promote food security and equitable social development in the Central American isthmus, by: a) helping to upgrade national and regional

technology generation and transfer systems, with a view to raising grain productivity; and b) promoting and facilitating integration among national technology generation and transfer systems of the region, with a view to coordinating, supplementing and optimizing national efforts.

Program III: Organization and Management for Rural Development

The purposes of Program III are to help define strategies for agricultural and rural development, and to set up institutional systems that will ensure the participation of farm workers, small farmers, women and other sectors of the rural poor in a comprehensive effort to attain sustainable modernization in the agricultural sector.

In 1991 technical cooperation was provided for national rural development projects in almost all the LAC countries. In Brazil, for example, Program III worked with the IICA Office on the preparation and execution of technical cooperation projects carried out by the National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA), the National Cooperative Directorate (DENACOOP) and Support Program for Fruit Production and Export (FRUPEX) in the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MARA), and by the Banco del Nordeste de Brasil (BNB). The Program also helped SUDENE set up a new tech-

nical cooperation project for implementing the Small-Producer Support Program (PAPP). In Ecuador, Program III specialists assisted with plans for PRONADER, and for the Saraguro Yaquambi and Cañar rural development projects. In Bolivia, assistance was provided to IFAD in drawing up a project to foster the production of Andean camelids in Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador and Peru. In Venezuela, Program III worked in conjunction with CIDIA on drawing up a rural development training project for the Andean Area and Panama to be funded by IFAD, and supported similar efforts in Paraguay, Chile, Peru and Haiti. In Chile, the Program collaborated with

the Ministry of Agriculture in drawing up its rural development plan. In Haiti, support was provided to the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform in connection with its agrarian reform policies and rural development projects. In Mexico, discussions were held with *INCA Rural* on the evaluation of its activities in support of impoverished ejidos, and with the National Solidarity Program on plans for cooperation with social compensation programs in Central America.

Program III also worked on promoting and consolidating networks of cooperation for rural development. A number of activities

were carried out in the framework of PRACA, agreement was reached on the establishment of PROCODER, and actions were carried out with rural development agencies in the Caribbean to promote a Regional Rural Development Program in collaboration with CNIRD.

*Women: A focus of
the social
development process*

Rural training meeting for the PRONADER project.



Progress was made toward institutionalizing IICA's work with rural women, by training and raising the awareness of Program specialists, and including the gender dimension in technical cooperation activities. In Colombia and Bolivia, national policies concerning rural women were drawn up, and discussions and training courses were held in conjunction with UNIFEM, IFAD, IDB and IACW.

Efforts to secure external financing for Program projects were continued, and the IDRC formally agreed to fund a rural development evaluation program. A project designed to promote the active participation of young farmers in production was drawn up in conjunction with MAPA in Spain; and with IDB, a project to analyze the effect of agricultural policy on women food producers in Central America and Panama.

Hemispheric Projects

Training for Technical Personnel in the Design and Application of Small-Farmer Training Methods (Component of the IICA/CIDA Project). The objective is to develop a conceptual, methodological and operational framework for training small farmers in order to strengthen their management capabilities, improve production and encourage them to set up organizations based on principles of democratic participation.

The project produced technical materials, both conceptual and methodological, for use in providing training for technical staff of NGOs, farmer organizations and public institutions. A systematic study was made of six participatory training exercises on the management of small rural enterprises in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. The objective was to identify the institutional, conceptual and methodological factors which most determined the outcome of these exercises, in order to improve the conceptual and methodological framework for management training proposed by the Program.

An international workshop was held in Argentina, with the participation of over 30 specialists from 18 governments and NGOs from the six countries mentioned above. At this workshop, participants shared information on the case studies presented, and drafted a document setting out the basic guidelines for this type of training. As part of the effort to build a conceptual framework for the training of small farmers, a workshop on the transfer of technology through participatory methods, in the context of rural development projects, was held in Costa Rica; at this workshop, background papers and case studies on Colombia,

Costa Rica and Guatemala were presented. In addition, in conjunction with SDID, a training program for management of rural settlements in Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua was drawn up. This program, to be executed by PRACA, will benefit agrarian reform institutes and leaders, as well as members of small-farmer enterprises.

Training for Technical Personnel in the Administration and Management of Rural Development Programs and Projects. The purpose of this project is to develop a conceptual and operational framework for the training of technical staff of NGOs and GOs in the design, management and administration of rural development programs and projects. Project activities focused on the preparation of teaching materials for a manual on the design, management and administration of investment projects for small rural enterprises. Training activities were also held on this topic.

The main accomplishments in 1991 were: a) the aforementioned manual was completed and approved; and b) a course on the design and implementation of investment projects for small- and medium-scale rural enterprises was held in Uruguay; this course, which received support from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MGAP), was attended by 35 technical staff members from several public and private agencies in the Southern Area.

Strengthening Rural Development Institutions. The objective is to strengthen and enhance the technical and operational capabilities of public and private institutional systems responsible for rural development, so as to enable them to design and implement, with a

decentralized and participatory approach, differentiated policies, programs and projects for small farmers. Project action was focused on drawing up proposals for differentiated policies and alternative decentralized management models, on training personnel and on promoting institutional arrangements for the creation of networks to foster the horizontal exchange of experiences in matters covered by the project.

The main accomplishments of the project were: a) a conceptual framework document entitled *Hacia una Modernización Democrática e Incluyente en el Agro Latinoamericano* (Toward Democratic and Comprehensive Modernization in Latin American Agriculture), presented at the Sixth IABA and the Tenth ICMA; b) a general analysis of the privatization process in the rural sector, including studies on the experiences of Chile, Colombia and Mexico; c) in Costa Rica, a national program of differentiated policies for regional and rural development was drawn up, in conjunction with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy (MIDEPLAN) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG); d) discussions were held with the ministries of agriculture of Nicaragua and Panama, with a view to drawing up similar strategies for those countries; e) advisory services were provided to Paraguay in drafting a project on the strengthening of rural development institutions, specifically CDR, the Institute of Rural Well-Being (IBR), the National Office of Project Coordination and Administration (ONCAP) and the Agricultural and Livestock Extension Service (SEAG); f) technical assistance was given to the Agricultural Development Institute of the Chilean Ministry of Agriculture in designing policies for small farmers and in planning rural development activities; g) research was begun, with IDRC

funding, on differentiated credit and technology transfer policies for rural development projects in Costa Rica and Honduras; h) in Colombia, an international seminar-workshop on liberalization and rural development was held in conjunction with the DRI Fund; i) in Dominica, a seminar on rural development strategies for the Caribbean was held, in conjunction with CNIRD, with the participation of over 50 representatives of GOs and NGOs from all English-speaking Caribbean countries; and j) agreement was reached and formalities completed for the creation of PROCODER, which will promote horizontal cooperation among rural development institutions in the Southern Area, through bilateral and multilateral activities.

Supporting the Institutionalization of the Issue of Rural Women in IICA's Programs. The objective of this project is to strengthen IICA's technical cooperation capabilities by developing and consolidating institutional mechanisms for drawing up and executing projects in which women would be considered the target of, and active participants in, rural development.

In order to incorporate a gender perspective into IICA's work and, more specifically, into its rural development programs and projects, a seminar-workshop for Program III specialists working in the Southern and Andean areas was held, with financial support from UNIFEM. As a corollary to this activity, the IICA Office in Brazil organized a training workshop on the identification and formulation of projects with a gender-related approach; this workshop was attended by 25 specialists from rural development projects.

In Bolivia and Colombia, advisory services were provided in identifying policies, plans

and programs for rural women. In Argentina and Paraguay, projects were implemented to enhance and reassess the role of women in agriculture and their participation in the decision-making process. In the case of Argentina, a document is being prepared on the experience gained with the project and the possibility of developing a methodology for incorporating a gender perspective into rural development efforts. In Chile, IICA helped draw up a project designed to support production activities by women in rural areas; this project, to be executed by the Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP), is designed to develop and strengthen small enterprises and producer associations made up of rural women participating in the technology transfer program.

A book entitled *Mujer y Modernización Agropecuaria: Balance, Perspectivas y Estrategias* (Women and the Modernization of Agriculture: Current Situation, Outlook and Strategies) was published, with financial support from CIDA and UNIFEM. This book discusses six case studies and provides up-to-date information on the status of rural women in Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago.

The project also provided UNIFEM with technical, administrative and logistical support for the first workshop on the design and identification of gender-related projects. This workshop was attended by 27 women specialists from Central America and the Caribbean.

In addition, with financial support from UNESCO, an international seminar was held on training programs for rural women in the Andean Area. The objective of this activity was to provide a forum to discuss and reflect on the theoretical, methodological and operational elements of training programs on the environ-

ment and technology for rural women, using participatory methods. Technical support was also provided for an IFAD-sponsored seminar on the economic activities of rural women in Latin America and the Caribbean, at which specific policy guidelines and action proposals were drawn up.

The IDB approved a proposal for a program providing for an analysis of the impact of agricultural policies on women food producers in Central America and Panama. This study should provide a technical basis for governmental policies and actions to improve the working conditions of women food producers, with a view to improving their incomes and productivity and thus enhancing the efficiency of the agricultural sector and improving food security. In 1991, closer ties were also developed with ACI, ECLAC, FAO, GTZ, IACW, ILO, PAHO and UNICEF.

Multinational Projects

Training and Study Program on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development for the Central American Isthmus and the Dominican Republic (PRACA). The objective is to strengthen national agencies responsible for agrarian reform and rural development. Activities were focused on reorganizing PRACA's Executive Secretariat, located in Honduras, in order to equip it to deal with the new economic and institutional environment of the countries in the Central Area. The Executive Secretary was appointed, and negotiations were begun with a view to obtaining external resources to finance a multinational investment proposal drawn up as part of the project to strengthen and consolidate rural settlements in the Central American Isthmus and the Dominican Republic. The purpose of this project is to turn a

selected group of settlements into financially viable rural enterprises that can operate without government support. This proposal, which falls within the scope of the PRACA agreement, was presented to the EEC countries at a donors' meeting held in Nicaragua.

In addition, a course on the design, management and administration of investment projects for small rural enterprises and the design and production of related training media was held in Costa Rica, attended by 16 specialists from the signatory countries of the PRACA Agreement.

Program IV: Trade and Agroindustry

Program IV helps IICA Member States attain economic and social development by modernizing, improving the efficiency of, and boosting the participation of their agroalimentary systems in the regional and international markets for agricultural and agroindustrial products; it also assists in upgrading the performance of the production-consumption chain.

The Program has four areas of concentration, as follows: a) international trade; b) regional and subregional integration; c) agroindustrial processing, with emphasis on agroindustrial reconversion and modernization, in order to exploit advantages that will improve competitiveness on the domestic and foreign markets; and d) improvement of domestic agrofood systems.

Hemispheric Projects

Rural Agroindustrial Development Program (PRODAR). This project provides a mechanism for coordinating the efforts of international agencies and national institutions to strengthen, encourage and promote rural agroindustrial development in the region. It provides for enhancing the value of production on small units devoted to forestry, agriculture, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, enabling

Program IV seeks to improve export channels for perishable products.

them to become involved in the post-harvest stages of storage, processing, conservation, packing, transport and marketing.

*Stimulation of rural
agroindustrial development
and return of the small farm*



In 1991, PRODAR accomplished the following: a) its organizational structure was consolidated, as 22 institutions from 11 countries became members, three directing bodies were created and a central office providing for coordination, information and consultation was established at IICA Headquarters; b) members and other interested parties were given access to a system of information, documentation and consultation, composed of a data bank and technological fiches and documents prepared by PRODAR, such as the *Hoja Informativa*, *Carta Circular PRODAR*, *Boletín RETADAR* (published periodically by CITA), and two bulletins on rural agroindustry (AIR), one concerning food technology and agroindustry, and the other on natural drying of cassava in Colombia; c) work was continued on diagnostic studies of AIR in Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela; d) work was begun, with IDRC support, to promote the networks in Chile, Dominican Republic and Ecuador, and to create others in Argentina and Colombia; e) ERTEC courses on rural agricultural policy were offered to small farmers and technical personnel in Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Nicaragua.

Trade Information Service for the Expansion of Intra-regional and International Agricultural and Agroindustrial Trade. The basic objective of this project is to enable institutions to have access to modern information systems and data banks relating to foreign trade, and more specifically, to encourage non-traditional exports. Sources of information for the project include SICE, of the OAS, and MNS, of the International Trade Center (UNCTAD/GATT). In view of the circumstances encountered during the early stages of the project, it will be necessary to redefine its objectives, to support similar tasks being carried out by the countries.

In 1991, the following was accomplished: a) the project processed requests for trade information and conducted research on trade intelligence, in conjunction with CENPRO in Costa Rica; b) the project responded to specific requests for service in Nicaragua, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela; c) it offered technical support to INFOCOM for the publication, in conjunction with CIDIA, of the bibliographical bulletin AGR-Y-COM; d) it advised the Directorate of Agricultural Marketing of the Costa Rican Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock on plans for the bulletin AGROMERCADO; e) software was purchased for the Smart simulation programs used by UNCTAD and the USDA's Static World Policy Simulation, in order to expand trade information services.

Promoting the Trade of Agroindustrial Products between Latin America and the Caribbean and North America (Component of IICA/CIDA project). This project is aimed at increasing awareness, in Latin America and the Caribbean, of the characteristics of the North American market for agroindustrial products, with a view to expanding opportunities and promoting trade relations.

During the first stage, work was directed at identifying market niches for selected agroindustrial products from LAC. Subsequently, technical activities were carried out and seminars and workshops were held to encourage co-investment in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay.

In 1991, the following documents were published: *Tecnologías de América del Norte para el Procesamiento de Alimentos* (North American Food Processing Technologies), *Identificación de Oportunidades de Alto Potencial para las Empresas Agroindustriales de América Latina y el*

Caribe en el Mercado de América del Norte (Identification of High-Potential Opportunities for Latin American and Caribbean Agroindustrial Enterprises in the North American Market), and *Conversiones y Comercio en la Agroindustria Americana: Notas para una Estrategia* (Joint Ventures and Trade in American Agroindustry: Notes for a Strategy). Three workshops were also held (in Costa Rica, Ecuador and Uruguay), in which 150 entrepreneurs helped train national officials in methods for identifying and establishing joint ventures.

Multinational Projects

Supporting Trade and Integration in the Southern Subregion. The objectives of this project are: a) to contribute to the development of technical and organizational capabilities within the ministries of agriculture, in order to equip them to play a role in policy making related to foreign trade, and to analyze the influence of international trade negotiations and integration agreements on the development potential of the agricultural sector in the subregion; and b) to help upgrade the ability of sectoral institutions to conduct negotiations regarding extra-regional markets.

During 1991, the outlook for the region's agricultural exports to the world market was studied; methodological criteria for analyzing the competitiveness of such products were standardized; follow-up work was done in connection with the multilateral negotiations on agriculture in the GATT, and the countries of the subregion received support for and shared their experiences in promoting agricultural exports.



Improving the marketing of non-traditional products in LAC is one of the tasks of Program IV.

These actions produced the following results: agreement was reached with the countries on a revised version of the project, designed to attract external resources; progress was made towards standardizing methodologies pertaining to foreign agricultural trade; relations and exchange of information were strengthened with other agencies; assistance was given in coordinating the work of national agricultural export promotion programs and the bodies responsible for trade policy within the ministries of agriculture; support was provided for the dissemination of information on the Chilean export-promotion experience, and on actions agreed on by CONASUR; progress was made in identifying the interests of the Southern Area countries in the context of the project's objective, and in efforts to obtain financial and technical resources from the Government of Germany.

Preparation of the Project on Agroindustrial Development and Conversion in the Central American Isthmus. The objective is to establish an institutional structure - created by the ministries of agriculture in keeping with the provisions of the Antigua Declaration- for drawing up an agroindustrial conversion program setting forth policies, strategies and plans for national and regional investment in this sub-sector.

In 1991, the project was promoted and responses to it were compiled. In addition, an assessment was made of progress made by the public and private sectors of Central America in connection with agroindustrial conversion.

Program V: Agricultural Health

Program V contributes to reactivating the agricultural sector in LAC by offering alternatives for solving problems encountered in agricultural production and trade related to diseases and pests affecting crops and livestock. The Program responds to needs in the agricultural sector through activities such as: a) the promotion of agricultural exports through assistance to national and international agencies -both technical and political- in meeting sanitary requirements for international trade; b) projects designed to increase productivity, carried out in collaboration with national and international agencies; and c) projects aimed at preventing the introduction of exotic diseases and pests, through the strengthening of quarantine and emergency agricultural services in the region.

In 1991, Program V fostered the development of information systems connected with agricultural health. In this connection, it compiled, evaluated and analyzed data in each country, designed and installed comprehensive information systems, and trained users. The Program also helped draw up equivalent and compatible model laws and regulations relating to trade. To this end, legal norms on agricultural health in LAC were compiled and evaluated, and regional models were developed, as were strategies for adapting these models to national circumstances. The Program also collaborated in developing and updating a data base on plant and animal health legislation to improve the exchange of information among countries.

*Mitigating the impact
of diseases and pests
that affect productivity*

Plant and animal health procedures, based on quarantine principles, were also designed to facilitate the trade of major agricultural commodities.

Hemispheric Projects

Modernization of Quarantine Information Systems for Expanding Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean. This project resulted from the reformulation of the three hemisphere-wide projects in execution during 1991. Its objective is to strengthen information systems and improve coordination of agricultural health activities in LAC by: a) improving the capabilities of animal and plant health services; b) improving the quality of agricultural products for international trade; c) upgrading animal and plant health information systems; and d) designing improved plant and animal health procedures.

The project focuses on information, legislation and quarantine procedures, and is aimed at: a) developing a hemisphere-wide information system for agricultural health that covers quarantine information subsystems, laws and legal procedures; b) developing and maintaining at IICA an up-to-date data base on laws and regulations, with a view to facilitating trade; and c) drafting plant and animal health proce-

dures, based on quarantine principles applicable to agricultural products.

In 1991, the project: a) hired a specialist in legal aspects of plant and animal health and a specialist in quarantine information systems; b) held a meeting on Program V action in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as the first meeting of the OIE Commission of the Americas; c) began to compile plant and animal health legislation in LAC; d) signed a letter of understanding with USDA/APHIS, on the first meeting of the OIE Commission; and e) drew up a draft letter of understanding with National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy/Resources for the Future on arrangements for a conference-workshop on Natural Resources and Environmental Management in an Interdependent World, as well as draft general technical cooperation agreements with OIE and with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Multinational Projects

Surveillance and Monitoring of Agricultural Diseases and Pests to Facilitate Increased Production Efficiency in the Caribbean (Component of the IICA/CIDA project). The objective of this project is to develop and facilitate the operation of an information and monitoring system in the Caribbean, in order to enhance protection services and increase production, productivity and agricultural trade.

In 1991, the project promoted the creation and use of methodologies for the management of information on animal and plant health. The activities carried out included: a) development of data bases on animal health and plant quarantine; b) promoting, in conjunction with FAO,

the use of the CPPC data base; c) training national personnel in the use of different methodologies, through visits to the countries and through the third regional course (on veterinary economics, crop loss assessment, and project identification and formulation), organized at the UWI (Trinidad and Tobago), with support from the universities of Guelph and California-Davis; d) disseminating CARAPHIN News, a bulletin containing technical information on the monitoring of pests and diseases affecting plants and animals; e) distributing scientific information to animal and plant health services in the Caribbean countries; f) publishing the first regional report on surveillance of animal and plant diseases and pests, and on the current plant and animal health situation in each country, with a view to facilitating intraregional trade in agricultural products; g) presenting papers at the International Symposium on Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics (Canada) and at the Twenty-fourth World Veterinary Congress (Brazil); h) collaborating with CAB International, CARDI, CIRAD/IEMVT, FAO, OIE and PAHO, in connection with the execution and planning of activities related to agricultural health, production and trade; and i) helping animal health services in the region obtain antigens and vaccines.

Strengthening Plant and Animal Health Services to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Central Area. This project offers assistance in harmonizing the legal norms on plant and animal health applied by countries of the Central Area in connection with intraregional and extraregional trade, promotes private sector participation in the analysis and solution of sanitary problems affecting the production and international trade of agricul-

tural products, and strengthens agricultural health monitoring and information services.

In 1991, the project: a) approved and signed a proposal for a joint cooperation agreement between IICA and OIRSA; b) supported OIRSA in drawing up a profile for strengthening plant and animal health services in the Central Area, and assisted the Offices in Costa Rica, El Salvador and Nicaragua in studying the organization and operation of agricultural health services; c) in conjunction with OIRSA, provided training in multimedia communications on pesticides to technical personnel in the Central Area; with AID, CATIE, the Costa Rican Coalition for Development Initiatives (CINDE), OIRSA and USDA, to agricultural quarantine inspectors in the Costa Rican Ministry of Agriculture; and with the Costa Rican Directorate of Plant Health, to instructors on pesticide control; d) published, in the framework of the IICA/GIFAP/MAG Agreement, the *Primera Guía Didáctica sobre Educación Ambiental y Agropecuaria: Plaguicidas* (First Manual on Environmental and Agricultural Education: Pesticides); e) took emergency measures in Panama to combat the leaf miner (*Liriomyza sp.*) and witch's broom (*Crinipellis perniciosa* (Stahel, Singer), which attack cocoa plants; and f) identification of legislation related to agricultural trade, both intra-regional and extra-regional.

Strengthening the Andean Network of Animal Health Laboratories. The objective of this project is to encourage the livestock industry in the Andean Area to take part in efforts to improve the operation of animal health services, comply with sanitary requirements for international trade, and meet the demand for programs relating to the prevention and management of animal diseases and pests.

The identification and control of pests and diseases in the field is a key Program V objective.



In 1991, the project concentrated on:

- developing and adapting technical and administrative methodologies and procedures;
- expanding national networks and the Andean Network of Animal Health Laboratories;
- offering training in technology;
- requesting JUNTA to decide that recommendations issued by the project be included in the general agreement of the JUNTA Commission;
- providing support for the first meeting of the Andean Technical Committee;
- organizing two seminars in Colombia: a subregional seminar on standardization of diagnostic techniques and testing requirements to facilitate international trade in animal products, and a seminar on business administration and management; and
- providing training to Area professionals in business administration, planning, organization, management and control.

The following activities were carried out:

- REDANDINA was set up with 112 veterinary laboratories and five national networks;
- exotic and native diseases were identified;
- mechanisms and procedures were created to ensure free transit of biological materials between central laboratories;
- classifications of serum varieties and diagnostic techniques for leptospirosis were standardized;
- diagnostic reagents for REDANDINA laboratories were identified;
- stricter requirements were established for importing beef cattle, poultry meat, fertilized eggs and live chicks in the Andean Area;
- units for the analysis and evaluation of disease risk were set up in the countries of the Area; and
- the laboratories were encouraged to cooperate with public and private institutions and with technical cooperation agencies (GTZ, JUNTA and PAHO).

Support for the Integrated Control of Fruit Flies in the Andean Area. The objective of

this project is to help the countries of the Area, as well as JUNTA and potential funding sources, to coordinate the implementation, consolidation and execution of an Andean project to prevent, control and eradicate fruit flies.

The following was accomplished in 1991:

- national committees for the prevention, control and eradication of fruit flies were set up and put into operation;
- comprehensive national fruit fly management projects were set up in Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela, and a proposal was drawn up for a similar program in Ecuador;
- progress was made in diagnosing the situation, importance and impact of pests in the countries of the Area;
- training was offered in the management, control and eradication of fruit flies; and
- national consultants were hired for plant health offices in the countries of the Area, agreements between Areas were promoted, and international courses, training programs and advisory services were provided.

Strengthening International Emergency and Quarantine Systems to Facilitate Livestock Trade in the Countries of the Southern Area. The objective of this project is to strengthen and promote the participation of institutions and agencies involved in livestock programs in the Area, in order to reduce animal health problems, facilitate international trade and increase production and productivity.

The following was accomplished in 1991:

- international courses were held on the prevention of exotic diseases, on diagnosis and control of bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis, and on quarantine control in ports and airports;
- three Regional Animal Health Committee meetings and one REDSUR meeting were held;
- assistance was provided in de-

signing animal health services in Argentina (in conjunction with IBRD/IDB), and in Chile (with IDB); and

- follow-up was provided in connection with the reorganization of the systems in Paraguay and Uruguay.

Achievements for the year were as follows:

- emergency teams were institutionalized in Argentina for preventing and controlling exotic diseases;
- programs were implemented, with support from PAHO, for certifying farms free of economically significant diseases;
- animal product quarantine control methods were updated and work began to standardize animal health regulations throughout the region;
- the Regional Animal Health Committee was set up to regulate animal health services;
- a comprehensive agreement on the trade of live animals, semen, embryos and embryonic eggs was signed between the countries of the Area; and
- representatives of the private sector and of the livestock industry took part in CORESA and REDSUR meetings.

Strengthening National Plant Protection Services to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Southern Area. The objectives of this project are to promote institution building in the countries of the region, and to strengthen mechanisms designed to foster the active participation of public and private institutions in the agricultural sector, with a view to overcoming plant and animal health problems that limit national and international trade.

In 1991, the following was accomplished:

- support was provided in connection with the design, programming and execution of campaigns to prevent and eradicate the cotton boll weevil (*picudo*) in Argentina and Uruguay, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MARA), Brazil; b)

in Paraguay a proposal was drawn up for improving the plant quarantine system, and assistance was given in preparing a bill on plant health and in setting up a pest control system, by training a national technician in management, quality control and toxic waste management; c) software was designed to enable the SNSV of the Argentine Secretariat of Agriculture to computerize its quarantine services, particularly as pertains to the control of agricultural imports; d) with IDB funding, the project helped revise the component dealing with the strengthening of Agricultural Protection Division (DPA) of the Agri-Livestock Service (SAG) -a part of the program to strengthen the agricultural sector in Chile- with a view to improving DPA's diagnostic laboratory infrastructure and setting up a modern plant quarantine station; e) technical support was provided for national plant health projects in Brazil and Uruguay; f) information was disseminated throughout the Southern Area countries on quarantine regulations, the detection and spread of exotic pests, and pest detection, monitoring and control methods; and g) the project sponsored a visit by technical personnel from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay to the Coquimbo-La Serena area (Chile), to study *Ceratitidis capitata*.

The project continued its collaboration with COSAVE in connection with arrangements for its meetings. Participants at these meetings drafted the basic operating guidelines for COSAVE, and set up regional coordinating and decision-making mechanisms to deal with the standardization of plant health regulations and procedures, with a view to facilitating the intraregional trade of agricultural products promoted by various integration efforts (ALADI, CONASUR and MERCOSUR). Support was also given to COSAVE

in preparing and publishing the first issues of three series of technical publications entitled *Plagas Cuarentenarias, Procedimientos y Métodos Analíticos para Materiales de Programación and Documentos Técnicos*, which consist of papers or proposals on quarantine principles, plant health risk analysis and other CIPF topics. The project also worked with the Coordinating Secretariat of CONASUR and the Production Sectors Department of ALADI drafting the technical basis for the ALADI agreement to liberalize seed trade.

Center for Programs and Investment Projects (CEPPI)

CEPPI collaborates with the Member States in preparing agricultural sector assessments, programs, and investment projects, to support the modernization and reactivation of agriculture in LAC.

In 1991, CEPPI's Sectoral Studies and Programs Area consolidated the method it uses for conducting sectoral studies. In Haiti and Guyana, sectoral studies were carried out within the framework of the IFAC agreement; in Uruguay and Guyana, sectoral programs were prepared under the IICA/IDB agreement; and in Guatemala, with government resources. Studies are currently under way in Brazil, Uruguay and Venezuela.

CEPPI's Investment Projects Area conducted training and supported preparation of investment projects. Training activities were conducted in Honduras, in conjunction with

RUTA II, for officials from the public and private sectors of Honduras; and in Costa Rica, together with the San Diego State University, for personnel from MAG's General Directorate for Research and Extension Services. In addition, software programs for use in preparing projects was completed; it will be available to the countries in 1992.

The IICA Programs and CEPPI: Instruments for agricultural development and rural well-being in the Member States

Work with agricultural investment projects was carried out within the framework of IICA/IDB and IICA/IFAD agreements. Under the former, projects were prepared in Chile, Paraguay and Venezuela and others are currently being formulated in El Salvador and the Dominican Republic. Within the framework of the IFAD agreement, a development project was prepared for the indigenous communities of Saraguro, Ecuador. In addition, technical and methodological support was provided to Institute units, for the preparation and analysis of investment profiles and projects for external funding.

Hemispheric Projects

Project Preparation Unit (IICA/IDB Agreement). The purpose of this project is to provide

IDB and IICA member countries with a mechanism of technical cooperation for preparing investment projects and agricultural sector programs, and to strengthen agencies in charge of the projects in the beneficiary countries, through in-service training in project and program formulation.

During 1991, the following were the main achievements of the project: a) in Paraguay, a project to consolidate rural settlements in the Coronel Oviedo-Mbutuy and Concepción-Pedro Juan Caballero communities, for a total investment of US\$88.1 million; b) in Chile, a program to modernize the public agricultural sector, which includes the Directorate of Evaluation and Budget of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MINAGRI), the National Agricultural Research Institute (INIA) and the Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG), for a total investment of US\$86.3 million; c) in Venezuela, PRODETEC II, the executing agency of which is FONAIAP, for a total investment of US\$97.6 million; d) in the Dominican Republic, a project on sustainable agricultural development in San Juan de la Maguana; and e) in El Salvador, preparation of the report on the Sectoral Reform and Investment Program (PRISA).

With regard to sectoral studies and programs, in 1991, a fisheries sector study was completed in Uruguay, and in Guyana, a study was carried out on agricultural statistics and planning.

Multinational Projects

Technical Assistance for Agricultural Development in Central America (RUTA II). This

project is funded by the IBRD, IFAD, UNDP and the six countries of the Central American isthmus. The principal objective is to strengthen national technical units to conduct sectoral and subsectoral studies and to analyze policy, the result of which will serve as the foundation for designing sound and well-balanced agricultural investment programs. In 1991, progress was made in attaining the goals set for each country, in connection with the work on agricultural sector assessments, data bases, policy analysis and institutional strengthening.

Short-Term Actions

Analysis of the Agricultural Sector in Venezuela. The objective is to prepare an assessment and proposals for the agricultural sector in Venezuela, with a view to systematizing and analyzing information on the sector, and which will serve as the basis for negotiations between the Ministry of Agriculture and Husbandry (MAC) and multilateral funding agencies.

Analysis of the Current Situation and Outlook for the Agricultural Sector in Uruguay, within the Context of Subregional Integration and the World Market. The purpose is to prepare an assessment and proposals, which will serve as the foundation for establishing a program of action for the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries (MGAP).

Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center (CIDIA)

CIDIA is responsible for training, information and communications activities (editing, designing, printing, distribution and marketing of publications; and work in radio, video and other audiovisual media) through five specialized technical divisions: Training, Communications, Documentary Information, Editorial Service and Print Shop.

*CIDIA supports the
Institute's technical
actions through
effective communications*

• Training

The Eleventh Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee of IICA, held in 1991, approved a hemisphere-wide training strategy for human resources, to prepare them to participate in the modernization of agriculture in LAC. The Training Division was created to implement this strategy and to: a) orient and provide advisory services on training carried out by IICA units; b) provide training for agricultural modernization; c) support the countries in the design of training strategies

d) provide operating units with educational and communications technology, to be used in their training activities; and e) implement the project to upgrade IICA's human resources.

The Training Division initiated its efforts with a course for 24 IICA Office administrators and assistant managers at Headquarters. The Division worked with INCAE to prepare a study on the training needs of IICA personnel. The Division also: a) provided computer training for 60 IICA employees; b) held two workshops on improving group dynamics, one for personnel from the Directorate of Finances (Headquarters) and another for personnel from the IICA Office in El Salvador; c) began preparing a data base on scholarships and apprenticeships offered by outstanding academic centers, research institutes and international cooperation agencies, to enable the Training Division to serve as a bridge between training needs in the countries and training available at the regional and international levels; d) prepared a regional training project on rural development for the government of Venezuela, which will be financed by IFAD; and e) supported the government of Chile in formulating a training component of its small rural business program.

• Communications

This Division advises the Programs and the IICA Offices on issues related to communications. It executes the IICA/Radio Nederland (RNTC) agreement, the IICA/SIDA Women and Communication Project, and is responsible for the IICA/Florida International University project, in connection with the Central American Journalism Program.

Women and Communication is a project IICA carries out in conjunction with the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA).

- **IICA/Radio Nederland (RNTC) Agreement.** In 1991, the Division conducted 33 courses, attended by 406 participants from Central America, the Caribbean and the Southern Cone. Seven international courses were conducted in 1991 at Headquarters, serving a total of 81 participants. Three of these courses involved the use of multimedia. Program V collaborated in the first of these courses, which produced two radio series on pesticide use and management. In the second course, and together with Program III, the Training Manual for Field Technicians on the Preparation, Participatory Administration and Management of Investment Projects for Small rural Businesses was produced. The third course dealt with sustainable development. One course on video production and three on journalism were offered in support of Florida International University's Central American Journalism Program. Twenty-two modular courses were held in the Central, Caribbean and Southern Areas, serving 287 persons. In addition, four courses were offered at the national level to 38 participants. The

topics were: computer training, writing, audiovisuals and communications techniques.

During the year, the Division produced: a) 12 videos, by students, on environmental pollution, cholera, papaya production, preparation of potable water and new cropping methods, among others; b) four professional radio series: *Cuando el mundo se completó* (When the world was completed), *Biomanojos* (Bioworks), *Está legal* (That's right), and a series of educational programs to promote group discussion on the training manual; c) eight radio series on the correct use of pesticides, ecology and sustainable development; d) three



series of printed materials including brochures, triptychs, posters and manuals dealing with pesticides and rural and sustainable development; e) six campaigns on the use of agrochemicals, alternatives for sustainable forest use, and support for production; and f) publication of the book *Neolectores* (New Readers).

- **IICA/SIDA Women and Communications Project.** In 1991, three national workshops on mass communications techniques were conducted in Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala. Participants included leaders from 60 governmental and non-governmental organizations working with rural women. As part of the workshops, the participants prepared messages, using the printed, video, audiovisual and radio media.

A report on rural women was prepared, including a data base for the Rural Women's Information Network, a bibliography, videos and radio materials dealing with the gender issue, as well as a directory of Central American institutions dealing with rural women that describes their projects, the communication materials they use, the type of training they provide, and the focus of their work.

In 1991, activities carried out by the project included: a) production of two videos, one on the situation of rural women in Central America, and the other entitled *Esclavitud o libertad* (Slavery or Freedom); b) publication of the bulletin *Mujer y Comunicación* I, II, III (Women and Communication), and the book *Detrás de bastidores* (Behind the scenes); and c) the design of a poster, *La comunicación, instrumento para el desarrollo*

de la mujer rural (Communications, a development instrument for rural women).

The project also participated in several seminars during 1991: Women, Health and Development, organized by the Costa Rican National Center of the Development of Women and the Family Women, Education and Work, organized by the National Training Institute INA (Costa Rica); Women, Health and Employment, organized by PAHO, WHO and the Office of the First Lady of Costa Rica; the IFAD seminar, organized by IICA and IFAD; a seminar on communications networks and women, organized by the National Secretariat for the Family of El Salvador and the FAO.

Multinational field research was undertaken to evaluate the impact of training in Argentina, Central America, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama and Trinidad and Tobago. In addition, a project to upgrade the rural communications units of the Andean countries was presented to the General Directorate for International Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and guidelines were written on how to design the IICA project dissemination component.

● **Documentary Information**

This Division upgraded its infrastructure by acquiring computer hardware and installing a network between the Venezuela Library at Headquarters and the analysis unit, thus facilitating access to CIDIA's data base. In order to provide technical personnel outside of Headquarters with easy access to this informa-

tion, a copy of the data base was provided to the Orton Library in Turrialba, Costa Rica, and the Rodrigo Peña Library at the IICA Office in Colombia; another for El Salvador was provided to the IICA Office in that country. To support national institutions' access to information, and in pursuit of the goals of PROMECAFE and PROCACAO, updates of the data base on coffee were made available to seven institutions of member countries of those programs. In addition, a data base on cocoa was installed at the FHIA in Honduras. With the assistance of the University of Colima (Mexico), a CD-ROM compact disc with CIDIA's data base was produced, which includes the data bases produced on coffee, cocoa and animal production systems for PROMECAFE, PROCACAO and RISPAL.

Training requests were dealt with and users were provided with access to the AGLINET network, for on-line communication by satellite with remote data bases. Membership was also obtained in the BITNET world network. ISAPLAC continued to receive support in connection with documentation, through the creation of a data base on animal production and training for RISPAL project members.

A total of 2,000 quarterly issues of the following bibliographic bulletins were distributed: a) ICAPPA, the bibliographic information service on research and training in agricultural policy analysis (Program I); b) ORADIA, the bibliographic information service on organization and management of agricultural research (Program II), which contains key words in separate English and Spanish editions; c) DESARURAL, the bibliographic information service on organization and management for rural development (Program III); d) AGR-Y-COM, the bibliographic informa-

tion service on agroindustry and marketing (Program IV); e) Agricultural Health (Program V); f) IICA contributions to agricultural literature: Abstracts; g) REDCAFE (PROMECAFE); and h) CACAO (PROCACAO).

A seminar-workshop on agricultural information in print in Spanish was conducted with the support and participation of representatives from the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Development (CTA) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of Spain (MAPA), and attended by officials from ACP countries (Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific). During the event, recommendations were presented on aspects related to translation, training, publishing, dissemination, identification and distribution of Latin American publications.

● Editorial Service

This Division offers the operating units of the Institute technical assistance in editing IICA publications and in making proper use of IICA's graphic line. It publishes technical literature (textbooks and the journal *Turrialba*), an instrument through which IICA has strived for 50 years to improve agriculture and rural well-being in its member countries. These texts are directly related to IICA's technical cooperation actions and its priority actions for the future. In cooperation with IICA's five Programs, the

Division publishes the Program Papers Series; the Miscellaneous Publications Series; and the Papers, Results and Recommendations from Technical Events Series. More than 50 publications were produced in these IICA series in 1991. It also compiles and produces, together with the Print Shop, IICA's Annual Report, and is in charge of distributing and marketing all of IICA's publications.

● Print Shop

The Print Shop is responsible for the typesetting, layout and photomechanics of all IICA publications and other printed material. It is the final step in the document production process. It operates a modern, cost-efficient system to produce timely publications of high quality.

LA AGRICULTURA DE AMERICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE Estrategias para el Fin de Siglo




MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA
PECUARIA Y GANADERIA


IICA

CONFESION INTERAMERICANA DE MINISTROS DE AGRICULTURA
Madrid, España

The timely production of publications is one of CIDIA's responsibilities.





"Green desert"
Horst Von Irmer (Chile)
Selected Photo. IICA/GTZ
Photography Award 1991

CHAPTER 3

IICA's Presence in the Countries

In the 1987-1993 Medium Term Plan, the Member States established a new frame of reference for the actions of the Institute. It emphasizes focusing activities on areas of priority to the region, and on increasing the efficiency and flexibility of IICA's operating units.

Consequently, the projects IICA executes in the countries support member country policies to solve problems in the agricultural sector, and emphasize the transfer of knowledge and experiences, with a view to complementing local technical capabilities

IICA's Offices in the countries provide the institutional and administrative base needed for implementing the Institute's activities, and play a major role in: maintaining ties with government authorities; providing administrative and logistic support to the activities of IICA's five Programs, through sectoral assessments; providing technical assistance to solve unanticipated problems; developing project identification, administration and implementation capabilities; and implementing projects to provide administrative services in the countries.

IICA in the Countries

IICA provides technical cooperation for agriculture in all of its member countries, which are divided into four Areas: Central, Caribbean, Andean and Southern.

Each Office is headed by a Representative, who is responsible for management of the Office, and who reports to one of the Directors of Area Operations under the Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations, at Headquarters in Costa Rica.

Central Area

The Central Area consists of the countries of the Central American isthmus, the Dominican Republic and Mexico. With the exception of Mexico and Panama, the economies of these countries are small, and based on agricultural

exports, which makes them vulnerable to fluctuations on international agricultural markets.

During 1991, all the countries of the Area continued to move forward with their structural adjustment programs. As part of this process, the structure, organization and size of the public agricultural sector is undergoing scrutiny, and consequently the role of public institutions in agricultural activities is being reduced. The role of private organizations has been reassessed and, as a result, NGOs are gradually taking on tasks traditionally carried out by the ministries of agriculture.

In 1991, substantial progress was made in strengthening intra-regional relations. The Declaration of Tuxtla Gutierrez established a frame of reference for cooperation between the Central American countries and Mexico, in connection with trade, and technical and scientific matters. The countries agreed to establish a free-trade zone by 1997, and the Mexico-Central American Commission on Economic Complementarity was created for drawing up the regulations to govern implementation of that agreement. The presidents of the isthmus endorsed CORECA IV and approved the Plan of Action for Central American Agriculture

duction, strengthen intra-regional agricultural trade, guarantee food security and increase and diversify exports. To this end, IICA prepared a plan of activities to support the Secretariat of CORECA in the execution of the PAC, which involved the multinational projects of the Central Area. A new letter of commitment was signed with SIECA, which calls for cooperation in formulating policies to increase exports, and a cooperation agreement was signed with CABEL, concerning agricultural investment policy.

With regard to CORECA VI, the presidents created the Council of Ministers of Agriculture of the Central American Isthmus, and its Secretariat, as the mechanisms for linking the sector to other decision-making bodies addressing economic integration in Central America.

IICA's subregional technical cooperation focused on the following priorities: increasing the competitiveness of the agricultural sector, opening up trade, promoting equity and harmonizing policies. To this end, the Institute continued support for several multinational projects already in progress within the framework of the PLANLAC, focused efforts on those projects that have the greatest impact on the most pressing problems, and made changes in activities to bring them into line with the objectives and goals of the PAC. Also, three subregional multi-Program projects and ten other projects continued their activities.

Technical Support to Enhance the Effectiveness of the Decision-Making Process of the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CORECA). In response to the move toward economic integration in the countries of Central America, the

Secretariat for Coordination promoted investment and technical cooperation projects, coordinated and followed up on activities of the PAC, and provided institutional support to enhance the participation of the agricultural sector in integration efforts. Support was given to the Project CAM-90-002 CORECA-UNDP-GISA, in organizing and holding the First Agricultural Sector Meeting of the Central American Governments with Cooperating Governments and Institutions, within the framework of the PEC. During this meeting, 59 projects of national and regional scope, 86% of which were investment projects, were submitted to the international community.

In order to bolster the Council of Ministers of Agriculture of the Central America Isthmus, the Director General of IICA and the ministers of the six participating countries signed a five-year technical cooperation agreement. Also, an agreement was signed to extend the life of CORECA for five more years. The Secretariat for Coordination continued to support the decisions of CORECA, as a sectoral forum, and held a meeting of the council of ministers, two joint meetings of the ministers of agriculture and of the economy of the Central American isthmus, one meeting of vice ministers of agriculture and two technical meetings on the implementation of the PAC.

Supporting Border Development Projects (Trifinio). The OAS and IICA worked together in support of border development projects in the Central American isthmus. Through their joint operating unit, a program was prepared for border development in Central America, they collaborated with the governments of Costa Rica and Panama in reactivating the border development plan for those two countries, and they conducted an assessment of regional bor-

der development along the Gulf of Honduras, for Guatemala and Honduras.

Worthy of special note is the continued support to the Trifinio Plan. Of the 31 subprojects included in the Plan, some of the most important are: a) a pilot development project, which receives support from the EEC, the main purpose of which is to increase the production capabilities of small- and medium-scale farmers through training, advisory services and dissemination of modern technology for the production and marketing of agricultural products; b) the development and integration project, executed by IICA with financial support from the UNDP and the CABEL, the goal of which is to develop highly productive agriculture in semi-arid zones of the region; c) a project on energy and environmental protection, which seeks to reforest 1,050 hectares with multiple-use trees, mainly for use as firewood. It promotes the use of firewood-efficient stoves, and contains a component on environmental education and training in forestry management for community leaders, executed by the OAS and funded by a US\$1 million grant from FINNIDA; and d) an irrigation project for the Trifinio Area, executed by the Government of Spain, through its Spanish Technical Cooperation Agency, which will finance and conduct the feasibility studies. This agency has also funded and put into operation a mini-pump pilot irrigation project near the city of Chiquimula.

Supporting the Mexico-Guatemala Subcommittee on Agricultural and Forestry Affairs. The General Directorate for International Affairs (DGAI) of the Secretariat for Agriculture and Water Resources (SARH) of Mexico, and the Agricultural Sector Planning Unit (USPADA) of Guatemala, are represented on



Reforestation: A key facet of sustainable development dealt with in several IICA projects.

the Subcommittee and participate in its activities.

The direct beneficiaries of this subregional action are the public agricultural sectors and the cooperative programs carried out under the Subcommittee, such as those to control the Mediterranean fruit fly, the screwworm and the Africanized bee, among others.

A strategy for Mexico-Guatemala cooperation was proposed, an analysis was made of the Subcommittee's role in the Tuxtla Gutierrez agreements, a report was made of the Subcommittee's joint actions, and follow-up was provided on agreements, resolutions and recommendations issued during its working meetings.

Costa Rica

In 1991, economic policies were carried out within the framework of the country's stabilization and structural adjustment program, the principal objective of which was to reduce external disequilibria and the fiscal deficit. In order to expedite the economic stabilization program, the government signed two agreements with the IMF for a total of almost US\$90 million.

Agricultural activity was conditioned by macroeconomic and sectoral policies of the new development model: opening of markets, reduction of protectionism, new patterns of competition, the streamlining of the role of the State, elimination of direct subsidies for staple grains, the adoption of flexible pricing systems, reorganization of public institutions, and,

in some cases, liberalization. Given this context, the value of agricultural output increased 5.4%.

The agricultural sector underwent a series of changes as a result of adjustments designed to modernize the production apparatus and the institutional system. The IICA Office, in consultation with agricultural sector authorities, established a technical cooperation program aimed at: a) supporting the technology generation and transfer system, the modernization of marketing mechanisms and the work of the National Subterranean Waters, Irrigation and Drainage Service (SENARA) and of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) under a technical cooperation project for stage two of the Arenal-Tempisque Irrigation Project; b) reformulating a project to upgrade analysis of public agricultural sector policies; and c) identifying a project to support agroindustry.

IICA supported the development project for the irrigated areas of the Arenal-Tempisque district

In the area of marketing, the Institute collaborated with the government in formulating a proposal to create an agricultural commodities exchange, and in reorganizing both MAG's Directorate of Marketing and the National Production Board (CNP). In connection with agricultural health, the Institute implemented the TEACH project and supported MAG in the formulation of a proposal to reorganize its agricultural health services.

As concerns multinational projects, actions were taken under the Regional Program to Upgrade Agricultural Research on Staple Grains in Central America, and in connection with PROMECAFE. The Office continued to collaborate in regionwide projects, especially those concerning sectoral policy harmonization in Central America.

IICA Projects in Costa Rica

National Projects

- Strengthening Mechanisms for Implementing and Adjusting Agricultural Policies
- Technical Cooperation for the Identification, Preparation and Execution of Rural Development Projects in Small-Farmer Organizations
- Technical Cooperation Services to SENARA in the Execution of Phase Two of the Arenal-Tempisque Irrigation Project (Technical Attachment)

Short-Term Actions

- Supporting the Establishment and Implementation of the Technology Generation and Transfer System
- Short-Term Action under the Trade and Agroindustrial Project
- Institutional Strengthening of MAG in Connection with Agricultural Trade and Agroindustrial Development
- Supporting the Re-establishment of Services to Supply the Area of Limon with Agricultural Products
- Environmental Education for the Appropriate Management and Use of Agrochemicals in Rural Areas. Phase II

Administrative Support Actions

- Supporting the Executive Secretariat for Agricultural Sector Planning and Renewable Natural Resources (SEPSA)
- Creation of the Office for Control and Follow-up of Agricultural Development and Social Welfare Projects
- Administration of Funds to be Used by MAG in Executing the Project: Study of Genetic Resources of Avocados

- Administration of Funds to be Used in Providing Logistic Support and In-Service Training to MAG Technical and Professional Personnel

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Harmonization of Agricultural Policies in the CORECA Countries
- Technical Support to Enhance the Effectiveness of the Decision-Making Process of the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CORECA) (Agreement, with Technical Attachment)
- Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation (PROMECAFE) (Technical Attachment)
- Regional Network for Cacao Technology Generation and Transfer (PROCACAO) (Technical Attachment)
- Regional Program to Upgrade Agricultural Research on Staple Grains in Central America and Panama (Technical Attachment)
- Support for the Organization and Administration of Technology Generation and Transfer in the Central Area
- Training and Study Program on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development for the Central American Isthmus and the Dominican Republic (PRACA)
- Communications Applied to Education and Rural Development in Latin America, Principally in Central America and the Caribbean (Radio Nederland)
- Training in Mass and Group Communications Techniques for Government and Private Organizations Working with Women in Central America
- Strengthening Plant Protection and Animal Health Services to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Central Area
- General Cooperation Agreement between the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) and IICA (Agreement)
- Latin American Research Network for Animal Production Systems (RISPAL)
- Information System on Animal Production for Latin America and the Caribbean (ISAPLAC)
- Technical Assistance for Agricultural Development in Central America (RUTA II)
- Strengthening Rural Development Institutions
- Analysis and Consultation on Agricultural Policies
- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer

- Hemispheric Project on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA-CIDA)
- Training for Technical Personnel in the Design and Application of Small-Farmer Training Methods (Component of the IICA/CIDA project)
- Supporting the Institutionalization of the Issue of Rural Women in IICA's Programs
- Participation of IICA in the PRODAR Project
- Trade Information Service for the Expansion of Intra-regional and International Trade of Agricultural and Agroindustrial Products
- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Agricultural and Rural Development Strategies (Component of IICA/CIDA project)

Short-Term Actions

- Preparation of the Project for Agroindustrial Development and Conversion in the Central American Isthmus
- Sustainable Hillside Agriculture in Central America: Opportunities for Inter-institutional Cooperation
- Preparatory Phase of the Regional Program to Upgrade Agricultural Research on Staple Grains in Central America and Panama
- Supporting Agricultural Institutions in Central America to Enhance their Participation in Trade Negotiations with Mexico
- Development of Mechanisms and Resources to Promote Agricultural Trade Among the Countries of Central America, through a Stock Exchange
- Program IV Component of the Project to Strengthen IICA's Programs within the Context of the Medium Term Plan
- Technology Transfer for Nontraditional Agricultural Exports
- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers
- Supporting the Agricultural Summit of Central American Presidents

- Supporting the GISA for a Base Study on Sustainable Development of the Humid Atlantic Regions in Central America and Panama
- Supporting the Coordination Secretariat of CORECA in its Relations with the Mexico-Central American Agricultural Affairs Commission
- Formulation of a Proposal to Create the Regional Commission for Social Affairs and the Corresponding Executive Technical Secretariat

Administrative Support Actions

- Translation of the Portfolio of Agricultural Sector Projects for Central America

Dominican Republic

Economic growth held at 1990 levels; growth for the farming subsector was -0.7% and for the livestock subsector 2%. In the agricultural sector, production of export crops, vegetables, citrus fruits, beef and milk climbed, while coffee, cocoa and tobacco output remained unchanged.

In support of government agricultural policy, the IICA Office carried out a variety of actions. Within the framework of Programs I and II, IICA fostered dialogue between public and private agencies of the agricultural sector, providing more information to authorities, senior officials and technical personnel on the PLANLAC and on the concepts of equity, sustainability, competitiveness, free trade, integration and other issues related to the role of agriculture in the new world, regional and subregional orders. As far as regulations and operations are concerned, progress was made through the preparation of documents on policies and strategies for agricultural and rural development. Cooperation was stepped up with the Agribusiness Advisory and Joint Ventures Board. Projects were designed to

upgrade research and extension services, and forestry and natural resource conservation strategies were re-formulated; also, strategies were designed for dealing with climatic disasters.

*General Livestock Directorate
assisted in strengthening and
modernizing its veterinary
laboratory system*

Under Program III, support was provided to the national program to strengthen and consolidate rural settlements of the Dominican Agrarian Institute, and preparation began on the sustainable agricultural development project for San Juan de la Maguana, with funds provided by the IDB. In collaboration with PRACA, a seminar was held on agrarian legislation in the countries of the Central American isthmus, and IICA provided support to agricultural development initiatives in irrigated areas, placing special emphasis on strengthening organizations of irrigation users.

Program IV provided support to leading national universities, and to associations representing slaughterhouses and meat processing plants, manufacturers and importers of agrochemical products, agricultural exporters, coffee growers, and others. The Office also collaborated in the organization and development of farmers' markets, and with artisanal rural industries and the Office of the Mayor of the National District in modernizing the collection and

distribution of foodstuffs in Santo Domingo. It also contributed to the establishment of vegetable production zones in strategic areas. The Rural Agroindustry Development Network for the Dominican Republic (REDARDOM), set up to promote agroindustrial activity, initiated activities in the IICA Office in January 1991.

Program V worked closely with the General Livestock Directorate and representatives of cattle farmers' associations to modernize the operation and management of both the central and regional veterinary laboratories. A project to control blue tongue was developed successfully, and proposals were formulated to control ecto- and endoparasites and cattle diseases. Several proposals were drawn up to update and modernize the services offered by the Plant Protection Department of the Secretariat of State for Agriculture (SEA).

IICA Projects in the Dominican Republic

National Projects

- Technical Cooperation to Adapt the Technology Generation and Transfer System to New Demands
- Project to Strengthen and Consolidate Rural Settlements

Short-Term Actions

- Supporting INDRHI in Updating the Agricultural Development Project in Three High-Priority Irrigation Areas
- Short-Term Technical Cooperation and Preinvestment Fund

Administrative Support Actions

- Administration of Funds of the Secretariat of State for Agriculture (SEA)

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Harmonization of Agricultural Policies in the CORECA Countries
- Technical Support to Enhance the Effectiveness of the Decision-Making Process of the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CORECA) (Agreement, with Technical Attachment)
- Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation (PROMECAFE) (Technical Attachment)
- Regional Network for Cacao Technology Generation and Transfer (PROCACAO) (Technical Attachment)
- Support for the Organization and Administration of Technology Generation and Transfer in the Central Area
- Training and Study Program on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development for the Central American Isthmus and the Dominican Republic (PRACA)
- Strengthening Plant Protection and Animal Health Services to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Central Area
- General Cooperation Agreement between the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) and IICA (Agreement)
- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer
- Hemispheric Project on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA-CIDA)
- Participation of IICA in the PRODAR Project
- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean

Short-Term Actions

- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers

Administrative Support Actions

- Translation of the Portfolio of Agricultural Sector Projects for Central America

El Salvador

In 1991, the economy of El Salvador rebounded notably. For example, the fiscal deficit of the non-financial public sector fell to 0.8% of GDP, and the balance of payments reflected a surplus of US\$259.9 million.

The agricultural sector grew 7.4% in 1990, accounting for approximately 50.4% of the increase in total GDP. This growth was due to increased production of sugar cane, staple grains and nontraditional export crops (sesame, soybeans, fruits and vegetables). Traditional export crops grew 16.0%, and there was moderate growth in livestock, poultry and apicultural activities.

Through its project on institutional strengthening, IICA collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) in policy analysis, projects and institutional development. With regard to research and technology transfer, the Institute submitted a proposal to the government for the reorganization of the Agricultural Technology Center (CENTA). PROMECAFE was involved in research and technology validation activities related to the control of coffee berry borer and coffee rust, tissue cultures and breeding. PROCACAO provided training for officials from MAG and the private sector. The Regional Program to Upgrade Agricultural Research on Staple Grains selected Region IV for MAG research and technology transfer activities, and initiated technological research. As part of the activities carried out under the project

Strengthening Plant Protection and Animal Health Services to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Central Area, the Office prepared relevant documentation and cooperated with MAG in strengthening organizational and operating aspects of its agricultural health services.

IICA collaborated with MAG in upgrading organizational and operating aspects of its agricultural health services

Multinational technical cooperation activities in Central America focused on policy harmonization, and, within the framework of CORECA, the Office provided administrative support and disseminated information for the meetings of ministers and vice ministers of the Area. The Trifinio Project secured funding for projects dealing with watersheds, agriculture in semi-arid zones, development for the small-farm population and irrigation. Through the IICA/RNTC project, MAG and NGO personnel received training in communications applied to rural development. Within the IICA/SIDA project on women and communications, a committee representing government and non-governmental organizations was set up to organize and develop four training modules.

IICA Projects in El Salvador

National Projects

- Cooperation Contract for Providing Consultancy Services to the Program for Strengthening the MAG (Technical Attachment)

Short-Term Actions

- Supporting the Reorganization of the Center for Agricultural Technology (CENTA)
- Supporting the International Conference of NGOs on Environmental Recovery in El Salvador
- Short-Term Technical Cooperation and Preinvestment Fund

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Harmonization of Agricultural Policies in the CORECA Countries
- Technical Support to Enhance the Effectiveness of the Decision-Making Process of the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CORECA) (Agreement, with Technical Attachment)
- Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation (PROMECAFE) (Technical Attachment)
- Regional Network for Cacao Technology Generation and Transfer (PROCACAO) (Technical Attachment)
- Regional Program to Upgrade Agricultural Research on Staple Grains in Central America and Panama (Technical Attachment)
- Support for the Organization and Administration of Technology Generation and Transfer in the Central Area
- Training and Study Program on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development for the Central American Isthmus and the Dominican Republic (PRACA)
- Supporting Border Development Projects (OAS-IICA Agreement). Includes the TRIFINIO Plan (Agreement)
- Communications Applied to Education and Rural Development in Latin America, Principally in Central America and the Caribbean (Radio Nederland)
- Training in Mass and Group Communications Techniques for Government and Private Organizations Working with Women in Central America
- Strengthening Plant Protection and Animal Health Services to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Central Area
- General Cooperation Agreement between the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) and IICA (Agreement)
- Regional Development and Integration. Trifinio Plan (IICA-UNDP)
- Technical Cooperation between CABEL and the Trifinational Commission of the Trifinio Plan

- Technical Assistance for Agricultural Development in Central America (RUTA II)
- Analysis and Consultation on Agricultural Policies
- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer
- Hemispheric Program on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA-CIDA)
- Supporting the Institutionalization of the Issue of Rural Women in IICA's Programs
- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Agricultural and Rural Development Strategies (Component of IICA/CIDA project)

Short-Term Actions

- Supporting the Agricultural Summit of Central American Presidents
- Supporting the Coordination Secretariat of CORECA in its Relations with the Mexico-Central American Agricultural Affairs Commission
- Formulation of a Proposal to Create the Regional Commission for Social Affairs and the Corresponding Executive Technical Secretariat
- Preparation of the Project for Agroindustrial Development and Conversion in the Central American Isthmus
- Preparatory Phase of the Regional Program to Upgrade Agricultural Research on Staple Grains in Central America and Panama
- Supporting Agricultural Institutions in Central America to Enhance their Participation in Trade Negotiations with Mexico
- Technology Transfer for Nontraditional Agricultural Exports
- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Sustainable Hillside Agriculture in Central America: Opportunities for Inter-institutional Cooperation
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers

Administrative Support Actions

- Translation of the Portfolio of Agricultural Sector Projects for Central America

Guatemala

In 1991, the economy of Guatemala showed a real growth of approximately 3.5%. Private investment climbed 2.2%, agricultural output was up 3.6% and exports grew 8.0%, in real terms, due to increased exports of coffee (3.7%), sugar (17.4%), bananas (3.3%) and petroleum (15.0%). Investments recovered by 2.5% in the private sector and 11.5% in the public sector as compared to 1990. By June 1991, the urban CPI had grown by 5.1%, compared to December 1990, and by 27.1%, in comparison with June 1990.

The IICA Office participated in agricultural policy analysis and planning by: providing support to the Office of the Minister of Agriculture in drafting proposals for national agricultural and institutional policies; formulating the agricultural sector assessment; and designing a project to re-establish and reactivate agricultural cooperatives in the Usumacinta River area. The Office also cooperated in setting up and managing two regional agricultural planning units, and in administering financial resources donated to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food (MAGA) by the Government of Italy for preinvestment and the distribution of agricultural inputs and equipment. The Institute also prepared an environmental impact study of MAGA's second irrigation and drainage program.

Environmental impact study conducted for MAGA's second irrigation and drainage program

At the multinational level, IICA carried out actions under three projects: the IICA/SIECA agreement, PROMECAFE and Supporting the Mexico-Guatemala Subcommittee on Agricultural and Forestry



Learning modern and efficient agricultural practices is a task for all rural generations.

Affairs. Through these actions, funds were secured for: a) drafting an executive summary of the portfolio of agricultural sector projects, and of a strategy for a regional pre-investment program; b) control of coffee diseases; c) technology generation and transfer for small-scale farmers; and d) training for technical personnel and coffee growers of the area.

IICA Projects in Guatemala

National Projects

- Supporting the Minister's Office and USPADA in Upgrading Agricultural Policy Analysis Capabilities
- Improving Dual-Purpose Cattle Production Systems in Guatemala (Phase Two)
- Environmental Impact Study - Irrigation Program II (Technical Attachment)

Short-Term Actions

- Preparation of Rural Development Projects to Reintegrate Refugees and Displaced Persons into their Original Communities
- Supporting the Minister's Office in the Development of Management Mechanisms
- Supporting the Office of the First Lady of Guatemala to Strengthen Activities Related to Rural Women and Children
- Short-Term Technical Cooperation and Preinvestment Fund

Administrative Support Actions

- Administrative Support for the Project to Create Two Regional Agricultural Planning Units (UPRAs)
- Supporting Preinvestment Activities of the Agricultural Sector Planning and Food Unit
- Administrative Support for the Agricultural Inputs and Equipment Distribution Program under the Italian Grant (PRODINEA) to MAGA
- Strengthening the Project for the Socioeconomic Reactivation of the Agricultural Cooperatives of Usumacinta-Pasion-La Machaca

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Harmonization of Agricultural Policies in the CORECA Countries
- Technical Support to Enhance the Effectiveness of the Decision-Making Process of the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CORECA) (Agreement, with Technical Attachment)
- Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation (PROMECAFE) (Technical Attachment)
- Regional Network for Cacao Technology Generation and Transfer (PROCACAO) (Technical Attachment)
- Regional Program to Upgrade Agricultural Research on Staple Grains in Central America and Panama (Technical Attachment)
- Training and Study Program on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development for the Central American Isthmus and the Dominican Republic (PRACA)
- Supporting Border Development Projects (OAS-IICA Agreement). Includes the TRIFINIO Plan (Agreement)
- Communications Applied to Education and Rural Development in Latin America, Principally in Central America and the Caribbean (Radio Nederland)
- Training in Mass and Group Communications Techniques for Government and Private Organizations Working with Women in Central America
- Strengthening Plant Protection and Animal Health Services to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Central Area
- General Cooperation Agreement between the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) and IICA (Agreement)
- Latin American Research Network for Animal Production Systems (RISPAL)
- Information System on Animal Production for Latin America and the Caribbean (ISAPLAC)
- Technical Assistance for Agricultural Development in Central America (RUTA II)
- Analysis and Consultation on Agricultural Policies
- Training for Technical Personnel in the Design and Application of Small-Farmer Training Methods (Component of the IICA/CIDA project)
- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer
- Hemispheric Program on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA-CIDA)

- Supporting the Institutionalization of the Issue of Rural Women in IICA's Programs
- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Agricultural and Rural Development Strategies (Component of IICA/CIDA project)
- Regional Development and Integration. Trifinio Plan (IICA/UNDP)
- Technical Cooperation between CABEL and Trilateral Commission of the Trifinio Plan

Short-Term Actions

- Supporting the Agricultural Summit of Central American Presidents
- Supporting the GISA for a Base Study on Sustainable Development of the Humid Atlantic Regions in Central America and Panama
- Supporting the Coordination Secretariat of CORECA in its Relations with the Mexico-Central American Agricultural Affairs Commission
- Formulation of a Proposal to Create the Regional Commission for Social Affairs and the Corresponding Executive Technical Secretariat
- Supporting the Mexico-Guatemala Subcommittee on Agricultural and Forestry Affairs
- Preparatory Phase of the Regional Program to Upgrade Agricultural Research on Staple Grains in Central America and Panama
- Supporting Agricultural Institutions in Central America to Enhance their Participation in Trade Negotiations
- Technology Transfer for Nontraditional Agricultural Exports
- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Sustainable Hillside Agriculture in Central America: Opportunities for Inter-institutional Cooperation
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers
- Preparation of the Project for Agroindustrial Development and Conversion in the Central American Isthmus

Administrative Support Actions

- Translation of the Portfolio of Agricultural Sector Projects for Central America

Honduras

IICA focused its technical cooperation activities on supporting the government's economic structural adjustment program, including plans to make major reforms in the agricultural sector. Joint activities were carried out with the government to support integration in Central America, principally activities related to the PAC.

In 1991, Program I continued to build a data base for the sector, and to support the project Harmonization of Agricultural Policies in the CORECA Countries.

Actions under Program II included PROMECAFE's support to the Honduran Coffee Institute (IHCAFE) as pertains to cultivation practices, technology transfer and farm management. PROCACAO provided 16 Honduran professionals with training on cocoa production, and significant progress was made in the Regional Program to Upgrade Research on Staple Grains, with regard to research, extension services, training and institutional strengthening of the staple grains production system. Also, collaboration was provided in strengthening the public agricultural sector and the national agricultural technology generation and transfer system.

*Focus on upgrading of
the public agricultural sector
and the national technology
generation and transfer system*

Under Program III, PRACA, which moved to Honduras this year, collaborated with the National Agrarian Institute (INA) in its training program on enterprise management for rural settlements, and continued to provide training for national officials on participatory preparation and execution of small-scale projects, in collaboration with the IICA/Radio Nederland project.

Program V gave special support to the executing unit of the program to promote cattle production and animal health (PROFOGASA). Technical cooperation activities were also carried out under multinational projects dealing with plant protection and the border areas of the Trifinio triangle.

IICA Projects in Honduras

National Projects

- Supporting the Agricultural Planning System of Honduras
- Contract for Consultancy Services to Execute the Technical Cooperation Component of PROFOGASA I (Technical Attachment)
- Contract for Consultancy Services to Execute the Technical Cooperation Component of PROFOGASA II (Technical Attachment)

Short-Term Actions

- Short-Term Technical Cooperation and Preinvestment Fund
- The Role of Nongovernmental Agencies in Agricultural Technology Transfer in Honduras
- Supporting the Organization and Execution of a Project Preparation Course in Honduras
- Supporting the Formulation of Projects for Flooded Areas on the Northern Coast
- Organization and Implementation of a Project Preparation Course in Honduras

Administrative Support Actions

- Administrative Support for the Secretariat of Natural Resources (SRN) to Produce Staple Grains

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Harmonization of Agricultural Policies in the CORECA Countries
- Technical Support to Enhance the Effectiveness of the Decision-Making Process of the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CORECA) (Agreement, with Technical Attachment)
- Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation (PROMECAFE) (Technical Attachment)
- Regional Network for Cacao Technology Generation and Transfer (PROCACAO) (Technical Attachment)
- Regional Program to Upgrade Agricultural Research on Staple Grains in Central America and Panama (Technical Attachment)
- Support for the Organization and Administration of Technology Generation and Transfer in the Central Area
- Training and Study Program on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development for the Central American Isthmus and the Dominican Republic (PRACA)
- Supporting Border Development Projects (OAS-IICA Agreement). Includes the TRIFINIO Plan (Agreement)
- Communications Applied to Education and Rural Development in Latin America, Principally in Central America and the Caribbean (Radio Nederland)
- Strengthening Plant Protection and Animal Health Services to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Central Area
- General Cooperation Agreement between the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) and IICA (Agreement)
- Technical Assistance for Agricultural Development in Central America (RUTA II)
- Analysis and Consultation on Agricultural Policies
- Strengthening Rural Development Institutions
- Training for Technical Personnel in the Design and Application of Small-Farmer Training Methods (Component of the IICA/CIDA project)
- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer

- Hemispheric Program on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA-CIDA)
- Supporting the Institutionalization of the Issue of Rural Women in IICA's Programs
- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Agricultural and Rural Development Strategies (Component of IICA/CIDA project)
- Regional Development and Integration. Trifinio Plan (IICA/UNDP)
- Technical Cooperation between CABEI and the Trinational Commission of the Trifinio Plan

Short-Term Actions

- Supporting the GISA for a Base Study on Sustainable Development of the Humid Atlantic Regions in Central America and Panama
- Supporting the Agricultural Summit of Central American Presidents
- Supporting the Coordination Secretariat of CORECA in its Relations with the Mexico-Central American Agricultural Affairs Commission
- Formulation of a Proposal to Create the Regional Commission for Social Affairs and the Corresponding Executive Technical Secretariat
- Preparatory Phase of the Regional Program to Upgrade Agricultural Research on Staple Grains in Central America and Panama
- Supporting Agricultural Institutions to Enhance their Participation in Trade Negotiations
- Technology Transfer for Nontraditional Agricultural Exports
- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Sustainable Hillside Agriculture in Central America: Opportunities for Inter-institutional Cooperation
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers
- Preparation of the Project for Agroindustrial Development and Conversion in the Central American Isthmus

Administrative Support Actions

- Translation of the Portfolio of Agricultural Sector Projects for Central America

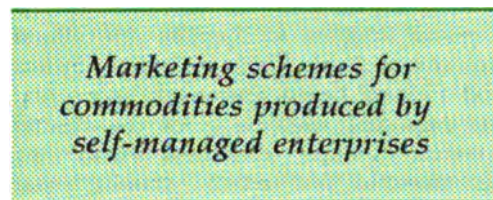
Mexico

In 1991, the IICA Office in Mexico continued to work under the technical cooperation agreements signed with the Secretariat for Agriculture and Water Resources (SARH). Under the project Agricultural and Rural Development Strategies and Policies in the Context of Macroeconomic and Intersectoral Relations, the Institute helped analyze adjustments to the strategy proposed by the Mexican government in its Agricultural Modernization Program.

In the area of technology generation and transfer, support was provided in preparing a project on agricultural and forestry research and technology transfer, as part of the project Supporting Institutional Development and Modernization at the National Institute for Agricultural and Forestry Research (INIFAP). Through Program III, the Institute continued to cooperate in strengthening the executing units of rural development programs and projects, under the terms of the project Supporting the Implementation of PROCATI, focusing on training for technical personnel. Program IV activities included the design of systems for marketing the products of self-managed enterprises.

Under Program V, further cooperation was provided in strengthening the technical and operating capabilities of units responsible for agricultural health, through one project entitled Strengthening Animal Health

Laboratory Services and another called Supporting SARH in Improving its Technical and Operating Capabilities in Plant Protection. Specifically with regard to animal health, cooperation was provided in the form of training activities, production and distribution of technical materials, production of vaccine against classic swine fever, and sanitary control of inputs and products. In the area of plant protection, the Institute provided support in establishing information systems and a national network of plant protection reference laboratories, and in preparing technical documents on international trade. This technical cooperation was complemented with administrative support actions.



IICA Projects in Mexico

National Projects

- Agricultural and Rural Development Strategies and Policies in the Context of Macroeconomic and Intersectoral Relations
- Supporting the Institutional Development and Modernization of INIFAP
- Supporting the Implementation of the Organization, Training, Technical Assistance and Research Project (PROCATI)
- Strengthening Animal Health Laboratory Services
- Supporting SARH/Mexico in Improving its Technical and Operating Capabilities in Plant Protection

Short-Term Actions

- Supporting the Project to Strengthen INIFAP
- Short-Term Technical Cooperation and Preinvestment Fund

Administrative Support Actions

- Strengthening Plant Protection Services in Support of Agricultural Production and Trade in Mexico

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Harmonization of Agricultural Policies in the CORECA Countries
- Technical Support to Enhance the Effectiveness of the Decision-Making Process of the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CORECA) (Agreement, with Technical Attachment)
- Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation (PROMECAFE) (Technical Attachment)
- Strengthening Plant Protection and Animal Health Services to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Central Area
- Latin American Research Network for Animal Production Systems (RISPAL)
- Information System on Animal Production for Latin America and the Caribbean (ISAPLAC)
- Analysis and Consultation on Agricultural Policies
- Strengthening Rural Development Institutions
- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer
- Hemispheric Program on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA-CIDA)
- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean

Short-Term Actions

- Supporting Agricultural Institutions in Central America to Enhance their Participation in Trade Negotiations with Mexico
- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers

- Supporting the Coordination Secretariat of CORECA in its Relations with the Mexico-Central American Agricultural Affairs Commission
- Supporting the Mexico-Guatemala Subcommittee on Agricultural and Forestry Affairs

Administrative Support Actions

- Translation of the Portfolio of Agricultural Sector Projects for Central America

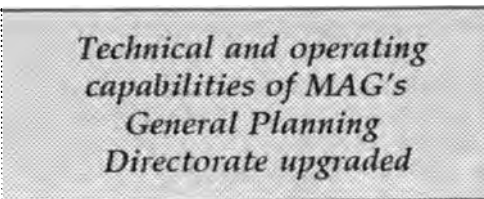
Nicaragua

In 1991, the country experienced economic disequilibria, causing GDP to fall by 0.4% and affecting agriculture's contribution to the economy. Even so, the sector accounted for 76% of total exports.

In line with government policies and programs for the sector, IICA provided technical cooperation through national and multinational projects. The Institute participated in the project Harmonization of Agricultural Policies in the CORECA Countries, and contributed to a study on the outlook for intra-regional trade of staple grains in Central America and Panama.

IICA supported the coffee subsector through PROMECAFE's direct assistance to the National Coffee Commission (CONCAFE). This included training activities for technical personnel and producers, as well as workshops, seminars and consultancies on specific matters affecting production, such as pests and diseases, marketing, farm management, research and technology transfer. IICA also provided support to the National Agricultural Information and Documentation Center (CENIDA) and helped CONCAFE carry out a national campaign to

control the coffee berry borer and conduct a survey of coffee cultivation.



Through PROCACAO, a survey was made of the extent of monilia infestation in Nicaragua; training was provided for technical personnel and producers on cocoa production and post-harvest handling, and farmers' organizations were promoted. The Regional Program to Upgrade Agricultural Research on Staple Grains in Central America and Panama began operations, sponsoring meetings and workshops for the Central America groups concerned with the agronomical, fertilization, training and research and extension aspects of the Program. It also collaborated in research projects on beans, sorghum and rice. The IICA Office continued to cooperate in upgrading the technical and operating capabilities of the General Directorate of Planning of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), and in strengthening the organizational structure and technical capacity of the technology generation and transfer system.

In collaboration with Program III, the information system of the Agrarian Reform Institute was evaluated, and a proposal for its improvement was drawn up; the organizational and administrative status of the Producers Associations of Boaco and Camoapa was analyzed; and research was

conducted on rural women, as part of the project Women and Development.

A proposal for providing technical support to the Integrated Development Project (PRONORTE) was drawn up, with a view to upgrading the capabilities of co-executing institutions and organizations in project identification, preparation, organization and administration; actions were also carried out with UNICEF to identify joint areas of work. IICA provided support to the General Directorate of Agricultural Technology in organizing the technical and economic evaluation and follow-up system of the institutional livestock program. Lastly, RUTA II was involved in the preparation of specific sectoral studies.

IICA Projects in Nicaragua

National Projects

- Supporting MAG in Formulating and Implementing Sectoral Policies, Plans and Programs
- Technical Support for Institutional Strengthening of the National Research and Technology Transfer System of Nicaragua

Administrative Support Actions

- Implementation of IDRC Agreement No. 3-P-85-0196
- Supporting the Agricultural Information Network

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Harmonization of Agricultural Policies in the CORECA Countries
- Technical Support to Enhance the Effectiveness of the Decision-Making Process of the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CORECA) (Agreement, with Technical Attachment)

- Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation (PROMECAFE) (Technical Attachment)
- Regional Network for Cacao Technology Generation and Transfer (PROCACAO) (Technical Attachment)
- Regional Program to Upgrade Agricultural Research on Staple Grains in Central America and Panama (Technical Attachment)
- Support for the Organization and Administration of Technology Generation and Transfer in the Central Area
- Training and Study Program on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development for the Central American Isthmus and the Dominican Republic (PRACA)
- Communications Applied to Education and Rural Development in Latin America, Principally in Central America and the Caribbean (Radio Nederland)
- Strengthening Plant Protection and Animal Health Services to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Central Area
- General Cooperation Agreement between the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) and IICA (Agreement)
- Technical Assistance for Agricultural Development in Central America (RUTA II)
- Analysis and Consultation on Agricultural Policies
- Strengthening Rural Development Institutions
- Training for Technical Personnel in the Design and Application of Small-Farmer Training Methods (Component of the IICA/CIDA project)
- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer
- Hemispheric Program on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA-CIDA)
- Supporting the Institutionalization of the Issue of Rural Women in IICA's Programs
- Participation of IICA in the PRODAR Project
- Trade Information Service for the Expansion of Intra-regional and International Trade of Agricultural and Agroindustrial Products
- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Agricultural and Rural Development Strategies (Component of IICA/CIDA project)

Short-Term Actions

- Supporting the Agricultural Summit of Central American Presidents
- Supporting the GISA for a Base Study on Sustainable Development of the Humid Atlantic Regions in Central America and Panama
- Supporting the Coordination Secretariat of CORECA in its Relations with the Mexico-Central American Agricultural Affairs Commission
- Formulation of a Proposal to Create the Regional Commission for Social Affairs and the Corresponding Executive Technical Secretariat
- Preparatory Phase of the Regional Program to Upgrade Agricultural Research on Staple Grains in Central America and Panama
- Supporting Agricultural Institutions in Central America to Enhance their Participation in Trade Negotiations
- Technology Transfer for Nontraditional Agricultural Exports
- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Sustainable Hillside Agriculture in Central America: Opportunities for Inter-institutional Cooperation
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers
- Preparation of the Project for Agroindustrial Development and Conversion in the Central American Isthmus

Administrative Support Actions

- Translation of the Portfolio of Agricultural Sector Projects for Central America

Panama

In 1991, GDP in Panama grew by 3%, spurred primarily by the service, trade and construction sectors. Agricultural production

for domestic consumption fell slightly below last year's level, and agricultural exports held steady as compared to 1990. Livestock production increased significantly.

In line with government policies to develop and modernize the agricultural sector, IICA provided support for institutional reorganization aimed at increasing the efficiency of technology generation and transfer services, adjusting and harmonizing policies and strategies for the production and promotion of exports, improving domestic marketing and fostering rural agroindustries.

IDIAP strengthened through training for researchers and extension agents

Within the framework of Program I, IICA advised the Ministry of Agricultural Development (MIDA) in setting up the National Technical Committee, and in preparing base documents for work in the four areas of policy harmonization agreed upon by the countries. Also under Program I, SIAPA was set up in Panama. Program II contributed to strengthening the Agricultural Research Institute of Panama (IDIAP), through training activities, on the identification of priorities and project formulation for researchers and extension agents. Through the Regional Program to Upgrade Agricultural Research on Staple Grains in Central America and Panama, mechanisms were implemented to coordinate the activities of national research and extension institutions, and information was gathered on Program-related concerns. Administrative support was provided to IDIAP, with resources from IDRC-Canada,

and agreement was reached on the terms of reference and resources needed to continue a project to strengthen and ensure the success of dual-purpose (meat and milk) livestock systems on small farms.

Program IV, with technical cooperation from the French government, supported the establishment and work of an interdisciplinary team surveying rural agroindustry in Panama, with a view to promoting the modernization of rural brown sugar (panela) and cheese agroindustries and producing and marketing new crops, such as annatto. Credit instruments, tailored specifically to Panama's needs, were implemented to foster marketing and agroindustry, especially as concerns general bonded warehouses and bonds for agricultural commodities. Agricultural technical personnel received training in extension, marketing and trade information services, and in how to increase the efficiency of the silo network. Lastly, through Program V, technical and financial support was given to the expert group of the National Technical Committee working to harmonize phytosanitary and zoosanitary policies; a short-term action was carried out on the integrated management of the leaf miner (*Liriomyza* spp.) in the Chiriqui highlands, and another to control a new outbreak of witches' broom in the areas of Chepo, Bocas del Toro, Colon and Darien.

IICA Projects in Panama

National Projects

- UNDP-IICA Contract to Conduct a Study on the Project: Strengthening the National Technology Generation and Transfer System (Technical Attachment)

- Institutional Strengthening of MIDA in connection with Agricultural Marketing

Short-Term Actions

- Emergency Support to the Agricultural Sector of Panama to Mitigate the Effects of the Bocas del Toro Earthquake
- Supporting the Integrated Management of Leaf Miner (*Liriomyza* spp) in the Chiriqui Highlands

Administrative Support Actions

- Supporting the Government of Panama in Controlling the New Outbreak of Witches' Broom
- Financial Administration of Resources of the Agricultural Reactivation Fund (FERA)
- Study of the Dual-Purpose (meat and milk) Production System on Small- and Medium-Scale Farms in Panama

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Harmonization of Agricultural Policies in the CORECA Countries
- Technical Support to Enhance the Effectiveness of the Decision-Making Process of the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CORECA) (Agreement, with Technical Attachment)
- Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation (PROMECAFE) (Technical Attachment)
- Regional Network for Cacao Technology Generation and Transfer (PROCACAO) (Technical Attachment)
- Regional Program to Upgrade Agricultural Research on Staple Grains in Central America and Panama (Technical Attachment)
- Support for the Organization and Administration of Technology Generation and Transfer in the Central Area
- Communications Applied to Education and Rural Development in Latin America, Principally in Central America and the Caribbean (Radio Nederland)
- Strengthening Plant Protection and Animal Health Services to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Central Area
- General Cooperation Agreement between the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) and IICA (Agreement)

- Latin American Research Network for Animal Production Systems (RISPAL)
- Information System on Animal Production for Latin America and the Caribbean (ISAPLAC)
- Training and Study Program on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development for the Central American Isthmus and the Dominican Republic (PRACA)
- Analysis and Consultation on Agricultural Policies
- Strengthening Rural Development Institutions
- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer
- Hemispheric Program on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA-CIDA)
- Supporting the Institutionalization of the Issue of Rural Women in IICA's Programs
- Participation of IICA in the PRODAR Project
- Trade Information Service for the Expansion of Intra-regional and International Trade of Agricultural and Agroindustrial Products
- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Agricultural and Rural Development Strategies (Component of the IICA/CIDA project)

Short-Term Actions

- Supporting the Agricultural Summit of Central American Presidents
- Supporting the GISA for a Base Study on Sustainable Development of the Humid Atlantic Regions in Central America and Panama
- Supporting the Coordination Secretariat of CORECA in its Relations with the Mexico-Central American Agricultural Affairs Commission
- Formulation of a Proposal to Create the Regional Commission for Social Affairs and the Corresponding Executive Technical Secretariat
- Preparatory Phase of the Regional Program to Upgrade Agricultural Research on Staple Grains in Central America and Panama
- Supporting Agricultural Institutions in Central America to Enhance their Participation in Trade Negotiations with Mexico
- Technology Transfer for Nontraditional Agricultural Exports
- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the

Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean

- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Sustainable Hillside Agriculture in Central America: Opportunities for Inter-institutional Cooperation
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers
- Preparation of the Project for Agroindustrial Development and Conversion in the Central American Isthmus

Administrative Support Actions

- Translation of the Portfolio of Agricultural Sector Projects for Central America

Caribbean Area

During 1991, the Caribbean countries continued to experience economic difficulties due to the deepening world recession, deteriorating terms of trade for primary products and decreased levels of domestic production and productivity. Preliminary estimates indicate slightly positive growth in the economies of Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and some of the OECS countries, while Jamaica experienced no change and Grenada seemed to be on the decline. Faced with the challenge of improving the rate of economic growth and the need to establish a solid base for socio-economic development within the framework of the global economy, a number of Caribbean countries are currently implementing structural adjustment programs with or without IMF support.

Uncertainties continued in the external markets for the subregion's traditional export commodities. For example, with regard to sugar, the region has had an overall 31% reduction in export quotas to the USA.

*The Caribbean
small farmer
faces stiff challenges.*



During the year, a Regional Economic Conference was held to forge a broad consensus on the strategic way forward that the regional economies must pursue into the decade of the nineties and beyond. Four broad, mutually-reinforcing strategies for a sustainable development framework were identified: a) assignment of the highest priority to human resource development; b) preservation and enhancement of democratic traditions and processes, especially through the consultative involvement of all the social partners in policy formulation and implementation; c) outward-looking development strategies alongside measures to enhance the autonomous sources of growth; and d) enlargement and deepening of regional cooperative arrangements, with strong outreach to the wider Caribbean, to Latin America and to the hemisphere as a whole. The conference recognized the need of support measures to ensure higher productivity and competitiveness, resource conservation and environmental protection in industry, tourism and agriculture.

In keeping with expectations, the governments of the Caribbean continued to put in place the necessary instruments to strengthen and accelerate the integration process. The Common External Tariff (CET) became operational in nearly all CARICOM countries, as did the Regional Stock Exchange, which was established to facilitate cross-trading between Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, as an initial stage in the development of a Caribbean capital market. The CARICOM Enterprise Regime came on line, and is designed to promote and facilitate regional investments and joint ventures. The West Indian Commission continued its broad-based consultations, canvassing a wide cross-section of Caribbean peoples for ideas on the

future of area, and a Regional Constituent Assembly was established to promote unification of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

CARICOM countries continued to strengthen linkages with the wider Caribbean and Latin America. A CARICOM/Venezuela Trade and Investment Agreement is currently under negotiation. This emanated from a proposal of a one-way free trade arrangement over a five-year period that was made by the President of Venezuela when he addressed the CARICOM Heads of Government Conference in St. Kitts and Nevis in July. There were other indications of strengthened Latin American and Caribbean linkages: a) At the 21st Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Caribbean Development Bank in Mexico, the President focused his address on enhancing cooperation in the wider Caribbean; and b) recently CARICOM agreed to grant observer status to the Turks and Caicos Islands, the British Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Mexico and Venezuela, in a number of organizations of the Community, including the Standing Committees of Ministers responsible for Agriculture (SCMA).

Two initiatives that are noteworthy are the Junior Professional Program, aimed at developing a cadre of Caribbean technicians with competence in Spanish, and the project Facilitating Latin American/Caribbean Linkages for Technology Transfer. Under the aegis of the Junior Professional Program, two young people from Antigua and Barbuda and Suriname completed their training in Costa Rica; a technician from Grenada joined the program in the latter part of the year; and a technician from the UWI Faculty of Agriculture participated in a five-week intensive course of Spanish training in Costa

Rica. The need for intensifying this initiative emanated from Resolution 204 of the IABA, which mandated IICA "to develop and seek funding for a program to provide intensive Spanish language training for agricultural specialists and technicians from Caribbean Member States."

The recently initiated project Facilitating Latin American/Caribbean Linkages for Technology Transfer has made significant advances. The project organized visits by a number of Caribbean technicians to Mexico, Brazil and Costa Rica to study technological developments in sheep and goat production systems and the macadamia nut industry. Through linkage with the Caribbean Food Crops Society (CFCS) and the United Nations University's Biotechnology Program, IICA participated in the selection of scholarship recipients for technological training in Latin American countries.

The countries of the Caribbean continued their efforts to revitalize and diversify their agricultural sectors, so as to increase food self-sufficiency and reduce the dependence on a limited number of primary commodities. The implementation of the Caribbean Community Program for Agricultural Development and the OECS Diversification Program were key elements of this process. These programs were implemented with a focus on generating export earnings through improved production efficiency and better marketing arrangements for traditional crops, market-led development of non-traditional export commodities, integrated development of domestic agriculture, and strengthening of linkages with tourism and agroindustry. The Caribbean component of the PLANLAC continued to support these initiatives through a number of multinational projects, including

the Caribbean Plant and Animal Health Information Network (CARAPHIN); Strengthening Farmers' Organizations; Supporting the Development of Tropical Fruits; Design of Strategies for Policy Analysis and Planning; and Facilitating Latin American/Caribbean Linkages for Technology Transfer.

An important facet of the Institute's operational strategy is its collaboration with Caribbean agencies. During the year, relationships were strengthened with the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), the University of the West Indies (UWI), the University of Guyana (UG), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the CARICOM and OECS Secretariats—the latter mainly through the Agricultural Diversification Coordinating Unit (ADCU)—and the Caribbean Food Crops Society (CFCS). IICA collaborated with CARICOM in organizing a donors' conference (AGROCARIB 2000) in St. Lucia to seek funds in support of priority projects. The Institute also played a leading role in the arrangements for and implementation of an external review of CARDI in response to a request from the CARDI Donor Support Group.

Barbados

Real growth in 1990 declined by approximately 3.1% and estimates for the first half of 1991 indicate a further reduction of about 1.6%. Agricultural output increased by 8.5% in 1990, but this was reversed in 1991.

IICA's technical cooperation actions in Barbados continued to respond to

government's agricultural diversification thrust by focusing on the generation and transfer of technology in support of the fruit sub-sector, project development and supporting rural development strategies. Multinational projects on policy analysis and planning and agricultural health provided important support, as did actions focused on tropical fruit development. Institutional capability was strengthened through 12 training sessions in fruit production technology for students of the Samuel Jackman Prescod Polytechnic; in-service staff training continued in various aspects of fruit production technology, and the participation of selected staff in regional workshops and field tours was facilitated. In addition, technical support was provided for the establishment and maintenance of demonstration plots of avocado, mango, carambola, citrus, passion fruit and papaya.

IICA provided technical support for agricultural diversification

The Regional Project Unit, based in Barbados, responded to requests from several nations by coordinating a feasibility study of the sea island cotton industry in selected Caribbean countries, in addition to a training activity on commodity systems assessment methodology for project identification. Baseline information was also collected for the preparation of profiles of farmers' organizations, and a review of recent initiatives in rural development began. A study on the European Common Market and its implications for Caribbean Agriculture was published and, in collaboration with the

Caribbean Development Bank and the UWI, IICA carried out a seminar/workshop on agricultural policy formulation and tourism in Trinidad and Tobago.

The CARAPHIN project produced the first regional report on animal and plant disease and pest surveillance with significant contributions from Barbados. Technicians from the Plant Protection and Veterinary Services participated in a course in Trinidad and Tobago sponsored by this project. The chief veterinary officers from the region, in a OIE/IICA/USDA-sponsored hemispheric meeting in Costa Rica, addressed the need for international rules and regulations on trade-related animal health matters, in view of the acceleration of initiatives for trade liberalization.

IICA Projects in Barbados

National Projects

- Supporting the Design of Rural Development Strategies in Barbados

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Regional Project Unit in the Caribbean
- Design of Strategies for Policy Analysis, Planning and Management in Support of Agricultural Development in the Caribbean
- Facilitating Caribbean-Latin American Linkages and Transfer of Technology for Agricultural Development
- Analysis and Consultation on Agricultural Policies
- Supporting the Development of Tropical Fruit Crops in the Caribbean
- Support to CARDI
- Surveillance and Monitoring of Agricultural Diseases and Pests to Facilitate Increased Production Efficiency in the Caribbean (Component of the IICA/CIDA project)
- Young Professionals Programme of the Caribbean
- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer

- Hemispheric Program on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA/CIDA)
- Supporting the Institutionalization of the Issue of Rural Women in IICA's Programs
- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Agricultural and Rural Development Strategies (Component of IICA/CIDA project)
- Strengthening Rural Development Institutions

Short-Term Actions

- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers

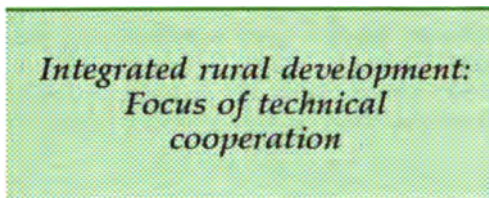
Guyana

During the last decade, Guyana experienced an average growth rate of -2.3%. By the end of 1991, the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) had begun to achieve positive results, mostly limited to the extractive industries (mining, forestry and fishery), manufacturing and agriculture. The financial situation of the country also improved, as the government was able to settle obligations and to reschedule others under IMF arrangements. The agricultural sector made up 25 to 30% of GDP.

In 1991, IICA's technical cooperation program in Guyana focused on three priority areas: a) livestock production, including animal health; b) crop diversification with

emphasis on fruit tree crop production; and c) integrated rural development.

The Livestock Production Project focused on production systems, while still supporting some dairy production actions in collaboration with the National Dairy Development Programme (NDDP) and the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI). The new emphasis of the project is the development of an appropriate package of technology for integrated tree crop and the livestock production; coconut interplanted with forage grass and sheep will be the initial phase of the project.



As the international market for non-traditional crops expanded in 1991, Guyana increased production of exotic fruit crops, including West Indian cherry, passion fruit and pineapple. The Tropical Fruits Project played a key role in this effort, allowing the establishment of private fruit tree nurseries to support commercial orchards. The project also continued to train farmers and technical counterparts, thus strengthening the plant pest and disease surveillance system.

The Moraikabai Integrated Rural Development Project made positive strides during the year, with greater involvement of the female members of the community. There was a strong emphasis on training, with 20 actions executed involving 200 persons. School children were exposed to topics such

as agriculture, agroforestry, pest management, processing and preservation, home economics and handicrafts, arts, public health, and forest inventory procedures. The training actions were reinforced by the establishment of on-farm demonstration plots and field trials designed to select suitable crop combinations (grass under coconuts, agro-forestry gardens and orchards). The program also involved replanting of local forest species such as the Ile palm, and the introduction of fast-growing species such as *Gliricidia*, as well as selected fruit trees.

IICA Projects in Guyana

National Projects

- Supporting the Development of Livestock Production Systems in Guyana
- Integrated Rural Development of the Moraikabai Community
- Strengthening of Veterinary Services in Guyana

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Creation and Consolidation of the Cooperative Research and Technology Transfer Program for the South American Tropics (PROCITROPICOS)
 - ↳ Regional Project Unit in the Caribbean
- Design of Strategies for Policy Analysis, Planning and Management in Support of Agricultural Development in the Caribbean
- Supporting the Development of Tropical Fruit Crops in the Caribbean
- Strengthening Rural Development Institutions
- Facilitating Caribbean-Latin American Linkages and Transfer of Technology for Agricultural Development
- Latin American Research Network for Animal Production Systems (RISPAL)
- Information System on Animal Production for Latin America and the Caribbean (ISAPLAC)
- Analysis and Consultation on Agricultural Policies
- Support to CARDI
- Project Preparation Unit (Agreement)
- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer

- Hemispheric Project on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA-CIDA)
- Supporting the Institutionalization of the Issue of Rural Women in IICA's Programs
- Agricultural and Rural Development Strategies (Component of IICA/CIDA project)
- Surveillance and Monitoring of Agricultural Diseases and Pests to Facilitate Increased Production Efficiency in the Caribbean (Component of IICA/CIDA project)
- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean

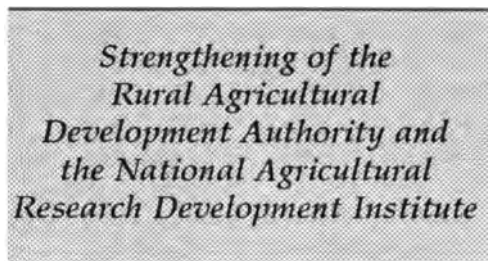
Short-Term Actions

- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers

Jamaica

Economic performance in 1991 was generally positive. Net international reserves improved by US\$70.8 million; exports grew by 14.2% to US\$1.14 billion; the 1990 trade deficit was US\$710.5 million, down from US\$822 million in 1989; the public sector deficit was reduced to 3.3% of GDP, from 6.4% in 1989; debt service fell from 34% of GDP in 1989 to 26.4%; the economy grew by 3.8%, and unemployment declined from 18% to 15%.

Jamaica's agricultural value added accounts for about 5% of total GDP, although the sector's importance in terms of numbers employed is much larger.



Modernizing the Jamaican agricultural sector requires the continuation of macro-economic reforms and specific policy and institutional reforms for agriculture, such as: a) a land use policy that deals with entitlement and distributions; b) an environmental policy that protects natural resources, especially the country's watersheds; c) an export marketing strategy that rationalizes pricing mechanisms and strengthens regulatory bodies; and d) the restructuring of agricultural extension and research services, as well as the credit delivery system.

IICA's technical action program placed emphasis on generation and transfer of technology, and rural development. In technology transfer, IICA worked to fortify and streamline the management systems of the Rural Agricultural Development Agency (RADA) and the National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI). In rural development, IICA concentrated on: a) documenting methodologies for training in farm planning and farm records; b) cost of production data collection and processing; and c) development of representative farm models.

IICA Projects in Jamaica

National Projects

- Support for the Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology in Jamaica

- National Yam Export Development (RADA/IICA)
- Farm Management Training and Generation of Information

Short-Term Actions

- Institutional Assessment of RADA/Jamaica
- Short-Term Technical Cooperation and Preinvestment Fund

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Regional Project Unit in the Caribbean
- Design of Strategies for Policy Analysis, Planning and Management in Support of Agricultural Development in the Caribbean
- Facilitating Caribbean-Latin American Linkages and Transfer of Technology for Agricultural Development
- Analysis and Consultation on Agricultural Policies
- Support to CARDI
- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer
- Hemispheric Project on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA-CIDA)
- Strengthening Rural Development Institutions
- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Supporting the Institutionalization of the Issue of Rural Women in IICA's Programs
- Surveillance and Monitoring of Agricultural Diseases and Pests to Facilitate Increased Production Efficiency in the Caribbean (Component of the IICA/CIDA project)
- Young Professionals Programme of the Caribbean

Short-Term Actions

- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers

Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)

The growth rates of the OECS countries during the past decade were positive largely due to concessionary financial flows, preferential markets for commodity exports, growing tourism industries and financial management stabilized by a monetary union, the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank. All OECS countries maintain negative balances in their merchandise trade, sometimes offset by revenue from tourism, with corresponding strain on balance of payments.

Basic economic indices are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. OECS: Most relevant economic data

Country (Year 1990)	Total domestic export value (US\$/M)	GDP factor cost at constant prices US\$/M (Base year 1987)	GDP growth rate (constant prices)	GDP at factor cost in current prices (US\$/M)	Percentage agricultural contribution to GDP at current prices	Per capita GDP at current market prices (US\$/M)	Rate of inflation percentage increase
Antigua and Barbuda	9.40	133.0	2.70	343.0	4.06	5006	8.3
Dominica	43.90	53.0	6.20	142.0	25.55	2118	3.7
Grenada	24.85	144.4	5.21	157.5	16.90	2081	3.6
St. Kitts and Nevis	25.70	52.2	2.52	127.0	8.57	3302	4.2
St. Lucia	121.16	98.6	4.00	203.5	14.58	1290	6.3
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	73.13	69.3	6.97	161.6	19.28	1670	NA

Source: OECS Secretariat.

A program for agricultural diversification has been in place since 1989, attesting to the importance given to the agricultural sector by

the governments, despite a decline in the contribution of agriculture to GDP in the recent years due to growth in the tourism, manufacturing and service sectors. The program focuses on generating export earnings through increased volumes of traditional (bananas, cocoa, nutmeg, sugar) and non-traditional (food and fruit) crops, while promoting import substitution for improved food security and facilitating linkages with tourism and agroindustry. A key component of the program is promotion of joint marketing of commodities, with a market-led approach. Support projects address common production/marketing needs.

IICA, together with the subregional agencies CDB and CARDI, contributed to the development of the program and sits on the

management and advisory committee of the Agricultural Diversification Coordinating Unit (ADCU). The Institute focuses on three main areas. In technology generation and transfer, the programs of the ministries in agricultural technology development and transfer systems were improved. The establishment of research/development project networks in the OECS for vegetables and food crops was also promoted, in collaboration with the French Technical Mission for Cooperation and related institutions.

Caribbean Farmers' Development Company established to support diversified production

In an effort to strengthen farmer organizations, the institutionalization of the Caribbean Farmers Development Company, which now collaborates closely with the Agricultural Diversification Programme in production/marketing opportunities, was supported. A quarterly newspaper (FOCUS) highlights rural development issues.

A plant protection project stresses in-service training of technicians and farmers for pest management, development of databases, improved pesticide control and quarantine management.

The ADCU, based in Barbados, provides valuable support through sector assessment studies, training and project preparation. It also supported the completion of the document for the Coconut Rehabilitation Programme for St. Lucia, and led a multi-

disciplinary team in the development of a sea island cotton project involving Antigua and Barbuda, St Kitts and Nevis, Montserrat and Barbados.

The OECS institutionalized its meetings of ministers of agriculture under the Economic Affairs Secretariat. The first meeting was held in Antigua and Barbuda in May 1991 with IICA representation headed by the Caribbean Area Director, Dr. Reginald E. Pierre. The Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers of Agriculture (SCMA) of CARICOM was held in June in St. Lucia, followed by a Donors Conference for support to the Caribbean Community Programme for Agricultural Development and the Agricultural Diversification Programmes. The Director General of IICA, Dr. Martin E. Piñeiro, represented IICA and signed the basic country agreement between IICA and the Government of Antigua and Barbuda.

Dominica and St. Lucia served on the Executive Committee for 1991, the meeting in Costa Rica being chaired by the Honorable Ferdinand Henry, Minister for Agriculture in St. Lucia, who was also requested to preside at the Sixth IABA in Madrid, Spain. Held together with the Tenth ICMA, this meeting was attended by delegations led by the ministers of agriculture of Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. St. Kitts and Nevis was represented by the Director of Agricultural Services.

- Antigua and Barbuda

During the year, IICA helped sponsor two important meetings: a) the third meeting of the OECS Pesticides Control Boards, in which the adoption of a harmonized pesticides and

toxic chemicals act was recommended; b) the second yearly workshop on fruit tree crops (mango, papaya and pineapple), conducted in collaboration with the regional agencies ADCU, CARDI and UWI. In addition, following a request from the ministry of agriculture, an IICA/CARDI team prepared proposals for the Green Castle Propagation Nursery facilities.

- Dominica

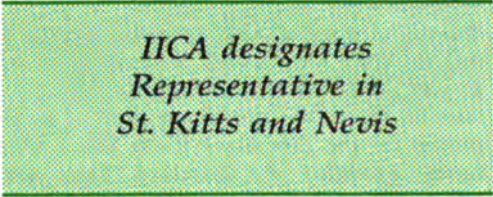
In 1991, the ministry of agriculture elaborated its Agricultural Sector Plan with substantial support from IICA. The IICA Office also completed assessment of the fruit fly survey and its report was adopted. The presence of fruit flies *Anastrepha obliqua* and *A.interrupta* was confirmed.

Important workshops were hosted by the ministry of agriculture during the year. The First Regional Fruit Tree Crop Workshop on Avocado, Citrus and Passion Fruit was sponsored jointly by ADCU, CARDI and IICA; together with the Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Development, and with funding from CIDA and the CARICOM Secretariat, IICA sponsored a workshop to develop a strategy on rural development for the Caribbean. The ministry of agriculture also hosted the 27th Annual Meeting of the CFCS and the First Meeting of the Food Crop Development Projects Network, supported by the Agricultural Diversification Unit in cooperation with IICA.

- Grenada

The ministry of agriculture continued to provide capable leadership in coordinating the activities of the OECS Vegetable

Development Projects Network, supported by the ADCU, FMC and IICA. IICA also elaborated proposals for the development of the La Sagesse Estate, responded to a request from the ministry of agriculture to support its planning unit, and subsequently developed a strategy for its implementation in collaboration with the CDB and FAO. In addition, a training workshop on project identification and preparation was conducted by IICA, and the document Profiles of Farmers' Organizations was completed and distributed as baseline information for elaboration of a rural development strategy.



*IICA designates
Representative in
St. Kitts and Nevis*

- St. Kitts and Nevis

IICA conducted an important program preparation meeting of CARDI in St. Kitts and Nevis, and the opportunity was taken to introduce the IICA Representative in this new IICA Member State. The Institute also implemented an agricultural sector study assessment under the responsibility of the ADCU, in collaboration with technicians from CARDI and the ministries of agriculture. In addition, follow-up visits by IICA's professionals have been made, especially to Nevis, where the division of agriculture's development program and projects are being promoted through projects on technology generation and transfer and strengthening of farmer organizations. A project for the strengthening of the Nevis Bee Keepers'

Cooperative was formulated and grant funding was requested from the Inter-American Foundation.

- St. Lucia

Following requests from the ministry of agriculture, the agricultural planning unit received training in computer programs. IICA's Program I professionals joined a ministerial technical team to prepare proposals for improving the plant propagation process and nursery facilities. IICA also headed a ministerial subcommittee to address problems associated with the umbrella livestock organization STAFECO-OP. Based on the commodity systems assessment methodology developed, a workshop for project identification and formulation for farmers led to the implementation of a bee project for the Zimbabwe Roots Farm, with funds provided by Barclays Bank and administered by IICA. Funds and technical assistance were also received from the US Peace Corps. The ministry also hosted the Second Meeting of VPN, in cooperation with the French Tropical Agronomic and Horticultural Research Institute and IICA.

OECS plant protection technicians were trained in computer data base programs developed for pesticide control and quarantine measures under IICA's Program V projects. Assessment of the fruit fly survey was completed and the presence of *Anastrepha obliqua* was confirmed. IICA participated in a technical team to evaluate the quarantine system and to make proposals for improvement of the system.

- St. Vincent and the Grenadines

The technology generation and transfer project assisted the organization of the

Research/Development Division (RDD) within the ministry of agriculture, with a positive response. The RDD integrates formerly independent working groups, including those on tree crops, plant propagation, livestock, plant protection, horticulture and research, mainly on root crops. Extension and planning units have been incorporated. Support is provided by CARDI and the Chinese and French technical missions. IICA offered advisory capacity assisting in workshops for research development programs and projects, as well as training in related management.

A workshop was organized to train agricultural professionals in problem and project identification, using IICA's commodity systems assessment methodology. A strategy for rural development was formulated and, with the assistance of a US Peace Corps volunteer, the document Profiles of Farmers' Organizations was completed. Also, a plant quarantine system for a small State was tested in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

IICA Projects in the Eastern Caribbean States

National Projects

- Support for the Organization and Management of Technology Generation and Transfer in the Eastern Caribbean States
- Strengthening of Farmers Organizations in the OECS
- Strengthening Plant Protection and Quarantine Capabilities in the OECS for the Production and Marketing of Non-traditional Crops

Short-Term Actions

- Agricultural Sector Assessment for Project Identification in St. Kitts and Nevis
- Follow-up Action to Fruit Fly Detection Survey in St. Lucia and Dominica

Administrative Support Actions

- Barclays Development Fund Grant to Roots Farm

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Regional Project Unit in the Caribbean
- Design of Strategies for Policy Analysis, Planning and Management in Support of Agricultural Development in the Caribbean
- Supporting the Development of Tropical Fruit Crops in the Caribbean
- Facilitating Caribbean-Latin American Linkages and Transfer of Technology for Agricultural Development
- Analysis and Consultation on Agricultural Policies
- Strengthening Rural Development Institutions
- Support to CARDI
- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer
- Hemispheric Project on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA-CIDA)
- Supporting the Institutionalization of the Issue of Rural Women in IICA's Programs
- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Young Professionals Programme of the Caribbean

Short-term Actions

- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers

Suriname

In late 1991, the general economic outlook improved, following a renegotiated aid program from the Netherlands. Nevertheless,

adverse weather and diseases reduced harvests for rice, bananas and oil palm.

IICA's Programs II and III support Suriname in the identification of sustained and environment-friendly agrilivestock enterprise alternatives to replace the oil palm. The development of these alternatives will offer employment to locals as well as improve living conditions and food supply for internal and export markets.

Under Program II, IICA offered support in exploring different livestock systems acceptable to the "Bush Negroes," which could replace the over-intensive hunting that is being carried out in the interior. Improving the food supply for these people, as well as protecting and conserving the natural environment and wild fauna, will be the goals sought.

Identification of environmentally sound alternatives to the African oil palm

A feasibility study for a slaughter and meat processing plant was made with a view to improving quality and sanitation of meat supplies for local and external markets.

Development of fruit and vegetables for all markets is a priority area for Suriname. The generation of basic information, identification of main constraints and proposal of adequate actions are the areas where IICA concentrates its support to the government.

IICA Projects in Suriname

National Projects

- Supporting the Development of Livestock Production Systems in Suriname

Short-Term Actions

- Supporting Suriname in the Eradication of the Star Fruit Fly
- Support to Suriname in the Development of Fruit and Vegetable Production

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Facilitating Caribbean-Latin American Linkages and Transfer of Technology for Agricultural Development
- Creation and Consolidation of the Cooperative Research and Technology Transfer Program for the South American Tropics (PROCITROPICOS)
- Regional Project Unit in the Caribbean
- Strengthening Rural Development Institutions
- Analysis and Consultation on Agricultural Policies
- Support to CARDI
- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer
- Hemispheric Project on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA/CIDA)
- Supporting the Institutionalization of the Issue of Rural Women in IICA's Programs
- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Surveillance and Monitoring of Agricultural Diseases and Pests to Facilitate Increased Production Efficiency in the Caribbean (Component of the IICA/CIDA project)
- Young Professionals Programme of the Caribbean

Short-Term Actions

- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean

- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers

Trinidad and Tobago

Although the economy shrank in each of the first two quarters of 1991, quarterly real GDP averaged 2.1% higher than in January - June 1990. For January to June 1991, total government revenues were TT\$3.42 billion, approximately 20% above the corresponding figure for 1990. Agriculture's contribution fell by 3.8% in the first quarter of 1991. Overall production of the sector for the first quarter of 1991 declined by 20% over the last quarter of 1990, as a result of the falling production of traditional crops.

Support for the government's efforts to expand and diversify the agricultural sector continued, through the technical assistance programs of the Institute. Under IICA's Program I, support was lent to the Ministry of Food Production and Marine Exploitation (MFPME) to upgrade the management of the development program. Efforts continued in redesigning project monitoring and evaluation forms, as well as work on the plan to be used in developing and implementing a program budgeting system. On other fronts, Program II expanded its support of the fruit crop industry, concentrating on crops identified as highest priority. A regional international professional moved from Barbados to Trinidad, thus strengthening technical actions mainly financed with funds of French agencies. Institutional strengthening was a main thrust for 1991. To this end, the project organized national seminars, in-service training and overseas training tours, and

provided technical support through project preparation, introduction of high-quality fruit germ plasm and the distribution of technical documents.

*IICA focus on
development
issues related to women*

For Program III, the emphasis was on the upgrading of management skills of small business entrepreneurs in agriculture and in assisting the rural women development process. Training of trainers was the focus during the year. The project worked through the Farmers's Training Center of the MFPME. Program IV stressed the need for improvement in the marketing of agricultural products and worked on institutional restructuring, as well as training of technicians and professionals in marketing and agroindustrial assessment. Program V's supportive actions were directed at reducing the impact of pests and diseases on agricultural trade and production, through upgrading of the skills of technicians involved in the monitoring and handling of agricultural health issues.

IICA Projects in Trinidad and Tobago

National Projects

- Small Business Management for the Rural Development Process in Trinidad and Tobago
- Technical Support to Improve Food Marketing Systems in Trinidad and Tobago

Short-Term Actions

- Technical Cooperation Agreement between the ADB and IICA to Conduct a Technical Assistance and Training Program on Technical Appraisal of Projects in Agroindustry and Ornamental Tropical Horticulture
- Preparatory Actions for Organizing a Caribbean Regional Seminar on Export Marketing of Non-traditional Agricultural Products

- Regional Seminar of Communications Personnel and Dissemination of PLANLAC in the Caribbean

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Communications Applied to Education and Rural Development in Latin America, Principally in Central America and the Caribbean (Radio Nederland)
- Regional Project Unit in the Caribbean

Papaya: Important Caribbean export product.



- Design of Strategies for Policy Analysis, Planning and Management in Support of Agricultural Development in the Caribbean
- Facilitating Caribbean-Latin American Linkages and Transfer of Technology for Agricultural Development
- Analysis and Consultation on Agricultural Policies
- Support to CARDI
- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer
- Hemispheric Project on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA-CIDA)
- Supporting the Institutionalization of the Issue of Rural Women in IICA's Programs
- Trade Information Service for the Expansion of Intra-regional and International Trade of Agricultural and Agroindustrial Products
- Program IV Component of the Project to Strengthen IICA's Programs within the Context of the Medium Term Plan
- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Surveillance and Monitoring of Agricultural Diseases and Pests to Facilitate Increased Production Efficiency in the Caribbean (Component of the IICA/CIDA project)
- Strengthening Rural Development Institutions
- Young Professionals Programme of the Caribbean

Short-Term Actions

- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers

Haiti

According to the World Bank, average annual growth rate of the GDP in 1990 was

−3%; inflation climbed 30%. Agriculture continues to be the most important sector from both the economic and social points of view, but productivity is extremely low.

Modernization of the agricultural sector, with a focus on coffee

In view of this situation and in response to the guidelines established in the PLANLAC by the ministers of agriculture of the Americas, in 1991 the IICA Office in Haiti focused its actions on the development of agricultural technology, particularly for coffee. It also continued discussions with national and international institutions in an effort to establish guidelines for defining and implementing policies and methods that are viable under current conditions in Haiti, and which are also sufficiently innovative to be able to turn the agricultural sector around.

IICA Projects in Haiti

National Projects

- Technology Transfer for Coffee-Based Cropping Systems for Haitian Small Farmers (Technical Attachment)
- Institutional Strengthening and Promotion of International Cooperation for Technological Development in Haiti

Short-Term Actions

- Supporting Key Areas of MARNDR (STA-AXES)

- Support to the IICA Office in Haiti for the Implementation of PLANLAC
- Development of the Village de la Montage Community through Small Production Projects and the Democratic Organization of the Community
- Cooperation with the OAS for Emergency Actions in Maribaroux

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Analysis and Consultation on Agricultural Policies
- Support to CARDI
- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer
- Hemispheric Project on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA-CIDA)
- Supporting the Institutionalization of the Issue of Rural Women in IICA's Programs
- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Project Preparation Unit (Agreement)
- Surveillance and Monitoring of Agricultural Diseases and Pests to Facilitate Increased Production Efficiency in the Caribbean (Component of the IICA/CIDA project)
- Strengthening Rural Development Institutions
- Regional Project Unit in the Caribbean

Short-Term Actions

- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers

Andean Area

The period under review was marked by an intensification of the measures intended to bring about economic integration in the Area. To this end, the countries agreed to put the Common External Tariff into effect; as of January 1992, the Andean Area will become the first free trade zone in the Americas. New challenges will have to be faced to surmount obstacles to the positive evolution of trade, such as the need for a continuous supply of exportable products and greater awareness of market opportunities, quality controls and further development of agroindustrial capacity, innovative production technologies, and the improved organization of exporters.

The progress made with the opening of trade and liberalization was underpinned by moderate growth in GDP, ranging—except for Venezuela (10%)—from 1.2% to 4%. Despite efforts to bring it under control, inflation is now running at around 30% in Colombia and Venezuela, 60% in Ecuador and 130% in Peru. Other obstacles which have yet to be overcome are: the fall in real wages (Ecuador and Peru), the downturn in exports—including the agricultural sector—(Peru and Colombia), higher imports of foodstuffs (Peru), and the reduction in the acreage planted, particularly cereals and edible oils (Colombia and Peru). The above shows that models designed to expand production have been unable to hold their own against the production model of illegal, but more profitable, psychotropic substances. While the development of competitive agricultural production for an expanded Andean market and international markets requires special attention to, and sizeable investment in,

agriculture, there is also a need to promote an institutional framework geared toward alternative development, linking specific projects and actions that complement the production process.

Important joint and binational actions were carried out in connection with integration and the opening of trade. With support from IICA, Colombia and Venezuela coordinated efforts to analyze the effects of the relaxation of tariffs on the external and binational trade in cattle along their common border. For their part, Chile and Peru intensified joint efforts to eradicate the fruit fly along their common border. Discussions got under way between institutions in Ecuador and Colombia for the organization of the First Meeting of Plant Health Directors from the two countries, with a view to implementing joint actions in the health field.

IICA collaboration with JUNTA produced the technical documentation used as a basis for the work schedule for the Andean Common Agricultural Policy, now being executed under the Regional Project on Agricultural Policies in the Andean Area. The continuation of multinational projects such as PROCIANDINO, the project to support the integrated control of fruit flies in the Andean Area, and the Andean Network of Animal Health Laboratories, allows the Institute to provide integrated cooperation in promoting trade and agricultural and economic integration in the area, and at the same time, to support new integration models (such as the Group of Three) which have emerged as a result of the process of opening and liberalization that has become a prominent feature of international relations today.

Bolivia

During 1991, GDP grew by 4%, while devaluation did not exceed 12%. The most buoyant sectors in terms of GDP were the production of goods (which posted a 6.1% increase) and basic services (which rose by 4.3%). Mining registered only moderate growth due to falling prices on international markets. Private investment—which rose by 56%—gave the economy its biggest boost in 1991. Manufacturing grew by 6.6%. The agricultural sector grew by 7.2% in 1991; as a percentage of GDP, it climbed to 21.3%.

Also in 1991, IICA supported government actions through its Program I, which cooperated in establishing a Sectoral Studies Unit at the Ministry of Campesino and Agricultural Affairs (MACA), whose mandate will be to identify the kinds of policies, institutional reforms and investment required as part of its agricultural development strategy. Another major contribution was the support provided to the agricultural public sector, aimed at strengthening the position of Bolivia in the Andean integration process. This included the creation of MACA's Coordination Unit and the Andean Network for Analysis and Follow-up on the Andean Common Agricultural Policy.

Under IICA's Program II, support was given to strengthening and modernizing the national technology generation and transfer system. Contributions included drafting of the regulations and program of the National Council for Agricultural Research and Extension, the formulation of the national policy on research and extension, and assistance to the Bolivian Institute for Agricultural Technology (IBTA) in its operational planning procedures.

Creation of the Rural Women and Development Commission incorporates gender component into multinational support actions

Actions under Program III included further improvement in the support services provided to small farmers. Three rural development projects were executed and the performance and impact of another three evaluated, with the aim of enhancing the effectiveness of investments and actions to promote the small-farm economy. Support was also provided in creating the Commission on Rural Women and Development, and the importance of the gender issue was stressed in relation to the design and execution of rural development policies, programs and projects.

The most important achievements under Program IV were: the support provided to the national agricultural marketing system through the design and implementation of marketing strategies for small farmers; the strengthening of the price information system; training in methodologies and approaches to market research and export opportunities; and the conclusion of the marketing survey on quinoa.

Within the scope of Program V, agricultural health was supported through training, the formulation of the plant health and fruit fly management project, and the analysis of diagnosis and quarantine systems to facilitate the harmonization of health regulations governing Andean agricultural trade.

Farmers' market in the Andean Area.



IICA Projects in Bolivia

National Projects

- Supporting the Implementation of the Integrated Agricultural Development Project in Bolivia
- Technical Assistance and Training for the Cotagaita-San Juan del Oro Agricultural Development Project (CORDEPO) (Technical Attachment)
- Technical Assistance and Training for the Chuquisaca Agricultural Development Project (CORDECH) (Technical Attachment)
- Technical Assistance to MACA for the Design and Operation of Agricultural Marketing Systems
- Marketing Study on Quinoa in Bolivia

Short-Term Actions

- PAC-IICA Agreement on Agricultural Marketing
- Support in Strengthening and Modernizing Bolivia's Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer System
- Seminar on the Participation of Rural Women in Rural Development

Administrative Support Actions

- Administrative Support Services for the Cotagaita-San Juan del Oro Agricultural Development Project
- Administrative Support Services for the Chuquisaca Sur Agricultural Development Project
- Administrative Support Services for the Chuquisaca Norte Agricultural Development Project

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Regional Project on Agricultural Policies in the Andean Countries
- Cooperative Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer Program for the Andean Subregion (PROCIANDINO) (Technical Attachment)
- Cooperative Program for the Development of Agricultural Technology in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR) (Technical Attachment)
- Creation and Consolidation of the Cooperative Research and Technology Transfer Program for the South American Tropics (PROCITROPICOS)
- Support for the Integrated Control of Fruit Flies in the Andean Area
- Strengthening the Andean Network of Animal Health Laboratories

- Analysis and Consultation on Agricultural Policies
- Training for Technical Personnel in the Design and Application of Small-Farmer Training Methods (Component of the IICA/CIDA project)
- Supporting the Institutionalization of the Issue of Rural Women in IICA's Programs
- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer
- Hemispheric Project on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA-CIDA)
- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Agricultural and Rural Development Strategies (Component of the IICA/CIDA project)

Short-Term Actions

- International Trade Negotiations in the Andean Subregion
- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers
- Seminar to Promote Linkages between Agricultural Research Agencies and Universities in the Andean Area, with Special Emphasis on Establishing a Program of Post-Graduate Agricultural Studies
- Project Negotiation and Formulation: Strengthening Institutional Capabilities for International Trade Negotiations in the Andean Subregion
- Preparation of an Inventory of Studies and Projects of Potential Alternative Crops in Bolivia and Peru

Colombia

In 1991, GDP grew by less than 2%, the fiscal deficit reached 1.8% of GDP, and the rate of inflation was around 28-30%. The real exchange rate fell as a result of a revaluation of the Colombian peso, and exports were

affected by an oversupply of foreign exchange, owing to the inflow of capital attracted by hikes in domestic interest rates.

IICA's technical cooperation actions in Colombia focused on the areas of policy and trade, technology generation and transfer and rural development. The Office gave priority to the Cartagena Agreement and that of the Group of Three (Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela) through the Regional Policy Project, with action on the issues of policy harmonization and monitoring systems. Collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture in connection with technology generation and transfer involved the development of a transfer system for small-scale agriculture, in line with the government's policy of decentralization. In the field of rural development, support was provided through the DRI Fund, fostering the organization of small farmers and identifying opportunities for production projects that take maximum advantage of regional and international opportunities.

Proposal for a foundation to promote agricultural export businesses for nontraditional commodities

Work began on the design of a national network for following up on, analyzing and discussing policies that have repercussions on agricultural and agroindustrial development. The Regional Project for Agricultural Policies in the Andean Countries continued its policy harmonization work. IICA collaborated intensively with the Ministry of Agriculture to

create a national technology transfer system to accompany the decentralization of technical assistance at the municipal level. The Ministry was also assisted in drawing up a law to protect the results of phylogenetic research. In response to a request from the Colombian Farmers' Association (SAC), a proposal was drafted for establishing a foundation to promote enterprises that export nontraditional agricultural products. Rural development activities included upgrading the support provided to the DRI fund in planning policies and strategies to help small farmers, and holding an international seminar on rural development and economic opening. With the Presidency of the Republic, support was provided in formulating a policy on rural women.

Several seminars and professional training activities were organized as part of the project to strengthen the Andean network of animal health laboratories and the hemispheric project to modernize quarantine information systems to increase agricultural trade in Latin America and the Caribbean. Of special note was the subregional seminar on the harmonization of diagnostic techniques and sanitary requirements to facilitate trade in livestock products, the objective of which was to secure the adoption of standard diagnostic procedures by the five Andean countries.

IICA Projects in Colombia

National Projects

- Technical Cooperation with the National Agricultural Training Program (PNCA)
- Strengthening the Capacity of the OPSA and Institutes Attached to the Ministry of Agriculture to Analyze and Manage Priority Agricultural Sector Programs and Projects

- Strengthening the Technical Capacity of the DRI Fund to Manage the Integrated Rural Development Program at the National and Regional Levels

Short-Term Actions

- Technical Library and Publications Services
- Supporting the Ministry of Agriculture in the Institutionalization of the National Agricultural Technology Transfer System (SINTTAP)
- Short-Term Technical Cooperation and Preinvestment Fund
- Support in Analyzing the Implications of Economic Liberalization for the Agricultural Sector
- Preparation of the Rural Development Project
- Support for the Meeting of the Board of the Cartagena Agreement

Administrative Support Actions

- Administrative Services for the Integrated Rural Development Fund
- Administrative Support Services for Agricultural Planning
- Support Services for the Agricultural Fund
- Supporting Sugarcane Research at CENICANA
- Administrative Support Services for Developing HIMAT's Programs
- Supporting Technical-Scientific Brokerage Activities at HIMAT
- Supporting the Creation and Administration of a Fruit Crops Training Fund
- Supporting Technical-Scientific Brokerage Activities at the Colombian Agricultural Institute
- Training for Senior Officials and Technical Personnel of the Colombian Agricultural Institute

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Regional Project on Agricultural Policies in the Andean Countries
- Cooperative Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer Program for the Andean Subregion (PROCIANDINO) (Technical Attachment)
- Creation and Consolidation of the Cooperative Research and Technology Transfer Program for the South American Tropics (PROCITROPICOS)
- Support for the Integrated Control of Fruit Flies in the Andean Area
- Strengthening the Andean Network of Animal Health Laboratories

- Latin American Research Network for Animal Production Systems (RISPAL)
- Information System on Animal Production for Latin America and the Caribbean (ISAPLAC)
- Analysis and Consultation on Agricultural Policies
- Strengthening Rural Development Institutions
- Training for Technical Personnel in the Design and Application of Small-Farmer Training Methods (Component of the IICA/CIDA project)
- Supporting the Institutionalization of the Issue of Rural Women in IICA's Programs
- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer
- Hemispheric Project on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA-CIDA)
- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Participation of IICA in the PRODAR Project

Short-Term Actions

- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers
- Seminar to Promote Linkages between Agricultural Research Agencies and Universities in the Andean Area, with Special Emphasis on Establishing a Program of Post-Graduate Agricultural Studies
- International Trade Negotiations in the Andean Subregion
- Support for the Development of Livestock Circuits within the Framework of Colombia-Venezuela Integration
- Project Negotiation and Formulation: Strengthening Institutional Capabilities for International Trade Negotiations in the Andean Subregion
- Preparation of an Inventory of Studies and Projects for Substituting Illegal Crops in Colombia, and Organization of a Joint Meeting between Bolivia, Peru and Colombia to Discuss this Problem.

Ecuador

By late 1991, inflation was running at 60%. The GDP grew by 2.3%, thanks primarily to the contribution of the agricultural sector (which grew by 3.8%), especially exports (up 18.9%). Banana exports rose. Livestock production grew by 3.2%, forestry by 1.7% and fishing and hunting by 6%. Total agricultural exports topped US\$1.2 billion. With regard to other economic sectors, industry grew more slowly than in 1990 and construction experienced a slight improvement.

In 1991, IICA continued to provide cooperation in Ecuador through its five Programs. With support from Program I, national studies were begun to follow up on and analyze economic policies and their impact on agriculture.

Through Program II, IICA worked with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) and with the Ministry of Social Welfare (MBS), through its Undersecretariat of Rural Development. In the case of the MAG, further administrative and technical support was provided for the operations of the Program for Technological and Agricultural Development (PROTECA), and cooperation activities continued with the National Agricultural Research Institute (INIAP) for the management of several technical projects.

Within the scope of Program III, and in coordination with the MBS, the National Rural Development Program (PRONADER) began operations, feasibility studies for new projects were conducted and further

administrative support was provided to the headquarters of the Undersecretariat and the Office of the Minister.

*With IICA participation,
the Ministry of Social Welfare
launched the National Rural
Development Program*

With support from Program IV, cooperation actions got under way with the Undersecretariat for Marketing, and the Network for Rural Agroindustrial Development (REDAR) of Ecuador was founded.

Through Program V, IICA designed a model to strengthen laboratories in outlying areas, entitled the Integrated Livestock Assistance System (SIAP). It also provided technical support to the Ecuadoran Institute on Standards (INEM) in preparing technical standards for fresh fruits and vegetables for the export and domestic markets.

At the multinational level, actions carried out under PROCIANDINO in Ecuador included a meeting to discuss inter-sectoral coordination as a means of increasing the generation and transfer of agricultural technology, in light of integration and economic opening.

IICA Projects in Ecuador

National Projects

- Technical Support in Designing and Consolidating MAG's National Technology Transfer System

- Technical Cooperation to the Integrated Rural Development Program of the Government of Ecuador
- Generation of Technical Alternatives for Replacing Sugarcane in the Yunguilla Valley

Short-Term Actions

- Preparation of the Rural Development Project for the Saraguro Indigenous Communities

Administrative Support Actions

- Supporting the Main Facilities of the Undersecretariat of Rural Development and the Office of the Minister of Social Welfare
- Evaluation of Tropical Grasses Phase II
- Provision of Managers for the PROTECA's Central Executing Unit
- Provision of International Specialists to Strengthen PROTECA's Central Executing Unit
- Administrative Support for the CIAT Bean Project
- Administrative Support for the CIAT Tropical Grasses Project

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Regional Project on Agricultural Policies in the Andean Countries
- Cooperative Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer Program for the Andean Subregion (PROCIANDINO) (Technical Attachment)
- Creation and Consolidation of the Cooperative Research and Technology Transfer Program for the South American Tropics (PROCTROPICOS)
- Support for the Integrated Control of Fruit Flies in the Andean Area
- Strengthening the Andean Network of Animal Health Laboratories
- Analysis and Consultation on Agricultural Policies
- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer
- Hemispheric Project on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA-CIDA)
- Supporting the Institutionalization of the Issue of Rural Women in IICA's Programs
- Program IV Component of the Project to Strengthen IICA's Programs within the Context of the Medium Term Plan

- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Participation of IICA in the PRODAR Project

Short-Term Actions

- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers
- Seminar to Promote Linkages between Agricultural Research Agencies and Universities in the Andean Area, with Special Emphasis on Establishing a Program of Post-Graduate Agricultural Studies
- International Trade Negotiations in the Andean Subregion
- Project Negotiation and Formulation: Strengthening Institutional Capabilities for International Trade Negotiations in the Andean Subregion

Peru

In 1991, GDP totalled US\$45 billion, a 1.2% increase over 1990. Agricultural GDP in 1991 totalled US\$4.9 billion, or 1.1% of overall GDP. Agricultural exports topped US\$920 million, a 5% drop over 1990.

During 1991, IICA's support to the agrarian sector in Peru focused on actions consistent with the new government's general policy. Under Program I, actions were aimed at providing support to the Ministry of Agriculture on planning issues, the role of the State, and the restructuring of the administrative apparatus. At the same time, emphasis was placed on establishing priorities for public investment projects in the agrarian sector; to this end, a seminar-workshop was held to classify these priorities, the results

and conclusions of which were subsequently published. Support was provided for activities aimed at analyzing the agricultural situation in the country and identifying ways to improve it, and contacts were established with institutions such as FAO, universities and producer organizations. A short-term action was carried out for drafting a project to support the establishment and application of policies and programs for agricultural reactivation and rural development in Peru. Talks were also held to analyze how international negotiations and the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative will affect agriculture in that country. Support was given to the projects to strengthen Andean integration and to develop alternatives to the illicit crop economy.

Program II continued working with PROCIANDINO, in support of the programs of the National Agricultural and Agroindustrial Research Institute (INIAA). In addition, a short-term action was undertaken to analyze the situation of agricultural extension in the country. As a result of a seminar-workshop, two documents were produced: a) Bases for a National Agricultural Extension System, and b) National Technology Transfer Program for Small Farmers.

Under Program III, two documents on the substitution of coca cultivation with profitable legal crops were drawn up as part of the inventory of studies and projects of potential alternative crops in Bolivia and Peru.



Garlic fields.

The most important actions carried out under Program IV involved support for the reorganization of the National Input Marketing Enterprise (ENCI) and the liquidation of the Rice Marketing Enterprise (ECASA); subsequently, support was provided to rice producers in setting up their own local marketing enterprises. Preliminary assessments also got under way for the creation of an agricultural exchange.

*Through PROCLANDINO,
IICA continued to support
the programs of the National
Agricultural Research Institute*

Actions under Program V centered on the multinational projects Support for the Integrated Control of Fruit Flies in the Andean Area and Strengthening of the Andean Network of Animal Health Laboratories. In this connection, support was provided to region-wide activities involving technical assistance, the provision of information, training of local staff and the strengthening of bilateral and multilateral cooperation and trade relations. Animal health activities included the drafting of the National Animal Health Plan and guidelines for the project National Network of Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories. In the area of plant health, special emphasis was placed on providing technical and administrative support for executing the general work plan agreed upon by the Chilean and Peruvian governments to intensify efforts to control the Mediterranean fruit fly along their common border.

IICA Projects in Peru

National Projects

- Supporting the Definition and Application of Policies and Programs for Agricultural Reactivation and Rural Development in Peru
- Supporting the Ministry of Agriculture in Connection with Marketing Systems

Short-Term Actions

- Project Preparation: Supporting the Definition and Application of Agricultural Development Policies in Peru
- Preparing the Bases for a National Agricultural Extension System
- Support for Strengthening Animal Health and Production Actions in Peru

Administrative Support Actions

- Institutional Support to the Ministry of Agriculture of Peru in the Implementation of Agricultural Sector Projects

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Regional Project on Agricultural Policies in the Andean Countries
- Cooperative Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer Program for the Andean Subregion (PROCLANDINO) (Technical Attachment)
- Creation and Consolidation of the Cooperative Research and Technology Transfer Program for the South American Tropics (PROCITROPICOS)
- Support for the Integrated Control of Fruit Flies in the Andean Area
- Strengthening the Andean Network of Animal Health Laboratories
- Preparation of an Inventory of Studies and Projects for Substituting Illegal Crops in Colombia, and Organization of a Joint Meeting between Bolivia, Peru and Colombia to Discuss this Problem.
- Latin American Research Network for Animal Production Systems (RISPAL)
- Information System on Animal Production for Latin America and the Caribbean (ISAPLAC)
- Analysis and Consultation on Agricultural Policies

- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer
- Hemispheric Project on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA-CIDA)
- Supporting the Institutionalization of the Issue of Rural Women in IICA's Programs
- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Participation of IICA in the PRODAR Project

Short-Term Actions

- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers
- Seminar to Promote Linkages between Agricultural Research Agencies and Universities in the Andean Area, with Special Emphasis on Establishing a Program of Post-Graduate Agricultural Studies
- International Trade Negotiations in the Andean Subregion
- Project Negotiation and Formulation: Strengthening Institutional Capabilities for International Trade Negotiations in the Andean Subregion
- Supporting the Execution of the Plan of Action Agreed upon by the Governments of Peru and Chile to Intensify Efforts to Control the Mediterranean Fruit Fly in Border Areas

Venezuela

By the end of 1991, GDP had grown by 10%, inflation was running at 30%, unemployment had fallen to 7%, international reserves stood at US\$13.5 billion, thanks to privatization, and agricultural sector growth was 6%.

Agricultural sector policy addressed four priorities: marketing, funding, technology and infrastructure. Efforts began to develop policies for each area, emphasizing the production of commodities with comparative advantages.

IICA's cooperation during 1991 focused on providing support in reforming the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAC) and the agencies attached thereto. IICA participated in converting the Agricultural Credit Fund (FCA) into a second-tier bank; supported the General Sectoral Planning Directorate in the design, creation and consolidation of the directorates of planning, agricultural economics and projects; and participated in defining and implementing a strategy to control and eradicate bovine brucellosis.

IICA also provided support in formulating phase two of the Agricultural Technological Development Program (PRODETEC), to be financed by the IDB, and which is part of the efforts to reorganize the National Agricultural Research Fund (FONAIAP). Furthermore, IICA worked with MAC's Agricultural Production Directorate in designing a national technology transfer system.

The Institute actively participated in the program to reform the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

The commission appointed by MAC to draw up a proposal for a national training program received IICA support, and in

coordination with IFAD, IICA provided assistance in formulating a proposal to strengthen the Foundation for Training and Research Applied to Agrarian Reform (CIARA).

The Institute also supported the consolidation of the epidemiological surveillance system and the preparation of a plan to control rabies and eradicate bovine tuberculosis. It cooperated with the directorates of animal health and plant protection in designing the Autonomous Agricultural Health Service (SASA), as well as two projects to be submitted to the IDB for funding.

IICA Projects in Venezuela

National Projects

- IICA/FCA Cooperation with the National Agricultural Credit System to Boost Sectoral Development
- Strengthening the Animal Health Program of the General Directorate of Livestock Development of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in Venezuela

Short-Term Actions

- Formulation of a Proposal to Create a Venezuelan Technology Transfer System
- Short-Term Technical Cooperation and Preinvestment Fund
- Analysis of the Agricultural Sector in Venezuela

Administrative Support Actions

- Grant Agreement between the Central University of Venezuela, the International Development Research Center and IICA

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Regional Project on Agricultural Policies in the Andean Countries

- Cooperative Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer Program for the Andean Subregion (PROCIANDINO) (Technical Attachment)
- Creation and Consolidation of the Cooperative Research and Technology Transfer Program for the South American Tropics (PROCTROPICOS)
- Support for the Integrated Control of Fruit Flies in the Andean Area
- Strengthening the Andean Network of Animal Health Laboratories
- Latin American Research Network for Animal Production Systems (RISPAL)
- Information System on Animal Production for Latin America and the Caribbean (ISAPLAC)
- Analysis and Consultation on Agricultural Policies
- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer
- Hemispheric Project on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA-CIDA)
- Supporting the Institutionalization of the Issue of Rural Women in IICA's Programs
- Trade Information Service for the Expansion of Intra-regional and International Trade of Agricultural and Agroindustrial Products
- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Project Preparation Unit (Agreement)
- Participation of IICA in the PRODAR Project

Short-Term Actions

- Seminar to Promote Linkages between Agricultural Research Agencies and Universities in the Andean Area, with Special Emphasis on Establishing a Program of Post-Graduate Agricultural Studies
- International Trade Negotiations in the Andean Subregion
- Support for the Development of Livestock Circuits within the Framework of Colombia-Venezuela Integration
- Project Negotiation and Formulation: Strengthening Institutional Capabilities for International Trade Negotiations in the Andean Subregion
- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean

- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers

Southern Area

The five countries of the Southern Area (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay) constitute the largest geographical and the most ecologically diverse subregion of Latin America and the Caribbean. These countries produce the bulk of their own foodstuffs and are the outstanding agricultural export zone of the region, as well as one of the most important in the world economy.

The most important event of 1991, in terms of subregional integration, was the signing of the Asuncion Accord by Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, which laid the groundwork for establishing MERCOSUR over the next five years.

This year, the agricultural sectors strengthened ties with other production sectors in these countries, especially concerning inputs and agroindustries. The private sector invested substantially in the rural areas and provided support to production and technology generation and transfer.

The agrarian and social structure of the rural areas has undergone important changes in several of the countries, due to the establishment of new and modern agents of production which have accelerated industrialization, the proletarianization of traditional small-scale farmers, and a

*Maracuyá fruit
in Brazil.*



reduction in the number of profitable family farms. Consequently, sharp dichotomies mark the social and production structure of the agrarian economies of several of the countries of the Area.

In 1991, the following technical cooperation programs and projects were carried out in the Area: Supporting the Harmonization of Agricultural Policy in the Southern Area; PROCISUR; Strengthening the Ministries of Agriculture as Pertains to Foreign Trade and Integration; Strengthening National Plant Protection Services to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Southern Area; and Strengthening International Emergency and Quarantine Systems to Facilitate Livestock Trade in the Countries of the Southern Area. These programs and projects were carried out within the framework of the PLANLAC, in order to provide support to CONASUR's Cooperation Program.

Supporting the Coordination and Operation of the Advisory Council for Agricultural Cooperation in the Countries of the Southern Area (CONASUR). In November 1990, the Advisory Council for Agricultural Cooperation in the Countries of the Southern Area (CONASUR) was established as the forum for reaching agreement on and harmonizing policies in the agri-food sector. The two meetings held by the Council during 1991 reflect the progress made in reaching agreement on technology, trade, agricultural health, rural development and natural resources. CONASUR has served as the principal forum for coordinating and channeling agricultural cooperation to its member countries.

Some of the achievements which came out of the two meetings held by the Council include: a) the work carried out by the Plant Protection Committee for the Southern Area (COSAVE); b) the establishment of the Regional Animal Health Committee for the Southern Area (CORESA), and of the Sub-commission for the Classification of Agricultural Products and By-products; c) the establishment of agreements on the free trade of livestock; d) the Regional Agreement for the Liberalization and Expansion of International Seed Trade; e) several agreements on the natural resource conservation program; and f) the agreement to establish the Cooperative Program for Rural Development in the Countries of the Southern Area (PROCODER).

Argentina

During 1991, the agricultural sector contributed 16% of GDP, as a result of measures to increase competitiveness and to deregulate activities in all sectors.

In support of government actions, the IICA Office in Argentina continued to provide technical support for activities and projects related to the formulation, follow-up and evaluation of investment projects. Special emphasis was given to the project to modernize agricultural services (PROMSA) (IDB/IBRD loan); to technical and scientific exchange, through Program II; to supporting the technical and organizational aspects of rural development policies, and to implementing these policies through specific projects. Examples of the latter are projects developed in the northern part of the country

by the Undersecretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (SAGyP), which received funding from IFAD, IDB and UNIFEM, and support from the Program III Directorate. IICA continued its support for the INTA project unit for small farmers of the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA), in connection with the ex-ante evaluation of projects and project follow up. In addition, it participated in establishing the Rural Agroindustry Network (REDAR), which received technical and financial support from the Program IV Directorate.

*The IICA Office in Argentina
played an important role
as the Executive Secretariat
of CONASUR*

The Office received funds from the CIDA/Program III Agreement, to systematize the project for rural women in northwestern Argentina. Project activities aim to contribute to the development of methodologies for including the gender issue in rural development projects. Work continued on strengthening animal health programs, in coordination with the National Animal Health Service (SENASA) (Program V); progress was made in upgrading INTA's agricultural information and documentation capabilities.

The Office also played an important role in 1991 as the Executive Secretariat of CONASUR, through which it supported the participation of official agencies and farmers' organizations. During this same period, the Office maintained close ties with the Ministry

of the Economy, Public Works and Services and the Ministry of Foreign Relations. It also contributed to the analysis and reorganization of the tobacco-growing areas, and to the follow-up and evaluation unit of the Second Comprehensive Agricultural Program.

IICA Projects in Argentina

National Projects

- Technical Cooperation with INTA for Technology Generation and Transfer
- Training for Technical Personnel and Institutional Support for the Credit and Technical Support Program for Small Farmers in Northeastern Argentina (Technical Attachment)
- Strengthening Rural Development Institutions in the Formulation and Implementation of Rural Development Policies, Programs and Projects
- Operating Agreement between SAGyP and IICA to Strengthen the Subprogram of the National Animal Health Service (SENASA)
- Support for the Organization and Management of the Forestry Service of SAGyP of Argentina

Short-Term Actions

- Formulation of the Project to Train Producers in Management for the Production and Marketing of Agricultural Products - Coordination Secretariat of CONASUR
- Supporting INTA-Argentina as an Option for Regional Integration
- IICA Participation in the International Book Fair in Argentina
- Institutional Strengthening of the Arraigo Program

Administrative Support Actions

- Incorporating a Component on Women into the Credit and Technical Support Program in Northeastern Argentina
- Supporting the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina within the Context of Protectionist Policies and the Subsequent Deterioration of the Environment
- Letter of Understanding No. 2: Cooperation and Support in Implementing Technology Generation and

Transfer Projects for the Small-Farmer Production System

- Letter of Understanding No. 3: Cooperation and Support in Implementing the Permanent Agriculture Project: Development and Dissemination of Conservation Technology
- Letter of Understanding No. 11: Cooperation to Consolidate the Activities of the INTA Information and Documentation System
- Letter of Understanding No. 12: Cooperation for the Development of Institutional Evaluation Programs and Support to INTA's National Directorate in Developing Substantive Activities
- Letter of Understanding No. 13: Cooperation with INTA in Implementing Integrated and Regional Projects
- Letter of Understanding No. 14: Cooperation with INTA in Initiating and Executing the Course on Wheat Production in Latin America
- Letter of Understanding No. 15: Cooperation and Support in Implementing Activities Related to the Processing, Analysis and Dissemination of Information Obtained from the 1988 National Agricultural Census, and Development of Stage Two of the Integrated Agricultural Information System, as Established in the INTA-INDEC Agreements
- Letter of Understanding No. 17: Cooperation in Strengthening Dissemination and Communications Activities at INTA
- Support for Incorporating a Component on Women into the Program to Assist Small Farmers in Northwestern Argentina
- Intensive, Ongoing, On-the-Job Training for Rural Women of the Cachi Project
- Analysis and Reorganization of Tobacco-growing Areas in Argentina
- Support to the Preparatory Activities for the Implementation of the Project to Modernize Agricultural Services (Fisheries Component)
- Follow-up and Evaluation Unit of the Comprehensive Agricultural Credit Program II
- Supporting the Participation of SAGyP in the 105th International Livestock, Agriculture and Industry Expo
- Supporting Production and Training Activities in Five Local Projects of the Program to Support Small Farmers in Northwestern Argentina
- Short-Term Technical Cooperation and Preinvestment Fund
- Preparatory Activities for the Implementation of the Project to Modernize Agricultural Services (Fisheries Component)

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Cooperative Program for the Development of Agricultural Technology in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR) (Technical Attachment)
- Supporting the Harmonization of Agricultural Policy in the Countries of the Southern Area
- Supporting Trade and Integration in the Southern Subregion
- Strengthening International Emergency and Quarantine Systems to Facilitate Livestock Trade in the Countries of the Southern Area
- Strengthening National Plant Protection Services to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Southern Area
- Communications Applied to Education and Rural Development in Latin America, Principally in Central America and the Caribbean (Radio Nederland)
- Strengthening Rural Development Institutions
- Training for Technical Personnel in the Administration and Management of Rural Development Programs and Projects
- Training for Technical Personnel in the Design and Application of Small-Farmer Training Methods (Component of the IICA/CIDA project)
- Supporting the Institutionalization of the Issue of Rural Women in IICA's Programs
- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer
- Hemispheric Project on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA-CIDA)
- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Agricultural and Rural Development Strategies (Component of IICA/CIDA project)
- Participation of IICA in the PRODAR Project

Short-Term Actions

- Preparation of a Project to Support Agricultural Technology in the Southern Area, as an Option for Regional Integration
- Supporting the Regional Animal Health Committee of the Southern Area (CORESA)
- Preparation of a Hemispheric Project to Train Human Resources for Rural Development

- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers
- Supporting CONASUR in Connection with Options for Regional Integration

Brazil

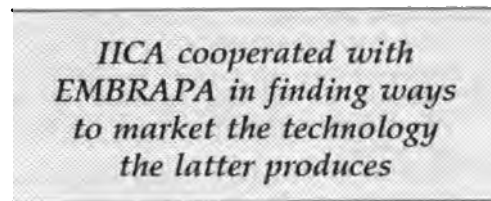
In 1991, overall GDP was similar to that of 1990. Nevertheless, agricultural GDP increased 3.15%, with the livestock and farming subsectors growing by 4.05% and 2.47%, respectively.

In support of government actions, particularly the National Agricultural Plan, IICA contributed to the implementation of projects negotiated with counterpart institutions, forged stronger ties with other technical and financial cooperation agencies and followed up on the policy to expand the scope of actions with new projects, by seeking opportunities to work more closely with state governments and their institutions.

The IICA Office supported the government's policy to pursue integration with the countries of the Area, and sent identification, negotiation and study missions to the states of São Paulo and Paraná.

Under Program I, IICA concentrated its efforts on designing and implementing institutional mechanisms to upgrade the skills of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MARA) for participating in international fora. It also worked on preparing a sectoral assessment, to be used

for generating agricultural policies, programs and projects.



Program II, through a short-term action, cooperated with the Brazilian Institute of Agricultural Research (EMBRAPA) in designing ways to market EMBRAPA technology.

Programs III and IV worked closely in Brazil on a number of topics: rural development, growth and equitable modernization. The San Francisco Valley Development Corporation (CODEVASF) received technical assistance in the application of rural development and irrigation policies. Leaders in rural communities received assistance in connection with MERCOSUR and in project formulation and execution.

In the area of agricultural health (Program V), services aimed at producing high-quality commodities for export were improved, and training was offered in epidemiology and the diagnosis and prevention of disease. Also, the final study of the project to reorganize and strengthen the MARA plant protection system was prepared.

IICA Projects in Brazil

National Projects

- Technical Cooperation with the MARA in the Development of Mechanisms to Manage International Affairs

- Technical Cooperation with EMBRAPA for Technological Development in Strategic Areas and for the Implementation of the Project to Develop Agricultural Research and Disseminate Technology (PROSENSUL II), and to Provide International Consultancy Services for the Agricultural Research Project (IBRD III)
- Technical Cooperation with the San Francisco Valley Development Institute (CODEVASF) for Developing Irrigated Agriculture (Technical Attachment)
- Supporting the National Institute for Settlement and Agrarian Reform (INCRA) in Modernizing its Administration, Training its Human Resources, Formulating and Implementing Development Projects in Settlements, and Related Activities (Technical Attachment)
- Supporting the National Secretariat of Agrarian Reform (SNARA) in Formulating and Implementing Programs and Projects Related to Rural Development and the Promotion of Cooperatives and Projects in Reformed and Settled Areas (Technical Attachment)
- Supporting SUDENE in Formulating and Executing Rural Development Plans, Programs and Projects in the Northeastern Region of Brazil
- Supporting the Banco Nordeste del Brasil in Planning and Executing Credit Activities for Rural Development
- Cooperation with the Ministry of Education in Defining Strategies and Implementing Policies on Formal and Non-Formal Education in Rural Areas
- Institutional Strengthening of Animal Health Services
- Integrated Plant Protection Management System
- Technical Cooperation to Promote Rural Development in the State of Bahia
- Supporting the National Department of Drought Control in Implementing a Program for Irrigation Districts

Short-term Actions

- Northeast I Irrigation Project
- Preparation of the Jatai Microbasin Irrigation Pilot Project
- Formulation of a Training Program for Official and Non-Official Rural Leaders in the Context of MERCOSUR
- Supporting the DNOCS in Modernizing Irrigated Areas to Promote Self-Management
- Supporting EMBRAPA/Brazil in the Preparation of Proposals for Institutional Reorganization

Administrative Support Actions

- Administrative Support for the Agricultural Planning System and for the Agroenergy Program of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform
- CIAT/Cassava
- CIAT/Pastures
- Supporting CODEVASF in Implementing Specific Projects
- Supporting NCSU/EMBRAPA Cooperation Activities

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Cooperative Program for the Development of Agricultural Technology in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR) (Technical Attachment)
- Creation and Consolidation of the Cooperative Research and Technology Transfer Program for the South American Tropics (PROCITROPICOS)
- Supporting the Harmonization of Agricultural Policy in the Countries of the Southern Area
- Supporting Trade and Integration in the Southern Subregion
- Strengthening International Emergency and Quarantine Systems to Facilitate Livestock Trade in the Countries of the Southern Area
- Strengthening National Plant Protection Services to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Southern Area
- Analysis and Consultation on Agricultural Policies
- Training for Technical Personnel in the Administration and Management of Rural Development Programs and Projects
- Training for Technical Personnel in the Design and Application of Small-Farmer Training Methods (Component of the IICA/CIDA project)
- Supporting the Institutionalization of the Issue of Rural Women in IICA's Programs
- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer
- Hemispheric Project on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA-CIDA)
- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean

- Agricultural and Rural Development Strategies (Component of IICA/CIDA project)
- Strengthening Rural Development Institutions

Short-Term Actions

- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers
- Preparation of a Project to Support Agricultural Technology in the Southern Area, as an Option for Regional Integration
- Supporting the Regional Animal Health Committee of the Southern Area (CORESA)
- Preparation of a Hemispheric Project to Train Human Resources for Rural Development
- Supporting CONASUR in Connection with Options for Regional Integration

Chile

During 1991, economic growth accelerated in Chile and adjustment measures implemented during the year came to an end. Macroeconomic indicators reveal that GDP increased 4% by the end of the first half of the year; the unemployment rate held at 7.5% during the second and third quarters; annual inflation was 20%; investments dropped to 18% of the GDP; and there was a 20% growth in public investments, a 5% increase in exports and a slight decrease (-1%) in imports. As of mid-August, net reserves stood at US\$5.6 billion.

At the request of the government, IICA stepped up its cooperation actions in 1991,

increasing the number of professional personnel stationed in that country. The Institute collaborated with the Undersecretariat and the Department of Studies and Budget (DEP) of the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) in matters related to planning and institutional development, agrarian policy, preinvestment, and international trade and integration. The Institute also supported the IDB in formulating a project to modernize the public agricultural sector, coordinated actions with the other countries of the Area, within the context of CONASUR, and collaborated in setting up SIAPA.

IICA's Program I installed the Information System for Agricultural Policy Analysis (SIAPA)

In connection with technology generation and transfer, IICA provided support to the National Agricultural Research Institute (INIA) and the Agricultural Development Institute (INDAP) in designing strategies and formulating institutional development projects which will be executed in collaboration with the IDB and the World Bank. It also assisted in formulating a rural agroindustry program and in implementing technology transfer programs for small farmers. In the area of agricultural health, the Institute collaborated with the Farming and Livestock Service (SAG) in formulating an institutional development project, providing training for SAG personnel and executing bilateral agricultural health agreements with Peru.

IICA Projects in Chile

National Projects

- Technical Cooperation for the Agrarian Planning Process of the Ministry of Agriculture (Agreement, with Annual Work Plans)
- Strengthening Agroindustry in Chile

Short-Term Actions

- Supporting INIA-Chile in Connection with Options for Regional Integration
- Supporting the INIA/INDAP National Commission
- Training on Technological Adjustment and Extension Strategies in Rural Development Areas
- Strengthening Agricultural Health in Chile
- Short-Term Technical Cooperation and Preinvestment Fund

Administrative Support Actions

- Supporting the Small Farmer Services Project (INDAP/INIA/MBN)
- Organization and Follow-up of a Rural Development Program, INDAP
- Creation of Rural Industries - INDAP
- Supporting the Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG) by Supplying Sterile Insects for the Campaign to Control the Mediterranean Fruit Fly

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Cooperative Program for the Development of Agricultural Technology in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR) (Technical Attachment)
- Supporting the Harmonization of Agricultural Policy in the Countries of the Southern Area
- Latin American Research Network for Animal Production Systems (RISPAL)
- Information System on Animal Production for Latin America and the Caribbean (ISAPLAC)
- Supporting Trade and Integration in the Southern Subregion
- Strengthening International Emergency and Quarantine Systems to Facilitate Livestock Trade in the Countries of the Southern Area
- Strengthening Rural Development Institutions

- Strengthening National Plant Protection Services to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Southern Area
- Analysis and Consultation on Agricultural Policies
- Training for Technical Personnel in the Administration and Management of Rural Development Programs and Projects
- Training for Technical Personnel in the Design and Application of Small-Farmer Training Methods (Component of the IICA/CIDA project)
- Supporting the Institutionalization of the Issue of Rural Women in IICA's Programs
- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer
- Hemispheric Project on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions

- Participation of IICA in the PRODAR Project
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA-CIDA)
- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Agricultural and Rural Development Strategies (Component of IICA/CIDA project)
- Project Preparation Unit (Agreement)

Short-Term Actions

- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean



- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers
- Preparation of a Project to Support Agricultural Technology in the Southern Area, as an Option for Regional Integration
- Supporting the Regional Animal Health Committee of the Southern Area (CORESA)
- Preparation of a Hemispheric Project to Train Human Resources for Rural Development
- Supporting the Execution of the Plan of Action Agreed upon by the Governments of Peru and Chile to Intensify Efforts to Control the Mediterranean Fruit Fly in Border Areas
- Supporting CONASUR in Connection with Options for Regional Integration

Paraguay

The government of Paraguay continued to move toward a market economy development model. This involved structural adjustments, as a result of which GDP fell 2.5%, relative to that of 1990. With a view to assuming a stronger role in the international economy, the government promulgated laws to promote investments and exports.

IICA continued to support the actions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG). In the area of rural development, the IICA Office supported the agencies responsible for coordinating and implementing rural development projects: Agricultural Extension Service (SEAG), General Directorate for Cooperatives (DGC) and National Projects Coordination and Administration Office (ONCAP), with a view to increasing their capabilities for implementing differentiated policies. Progress was also made in strengthening the Directorate of Marketing and Agricultural Economics (DCEA), which will improve the

MAG's capabilities to involve the private sector in efforts to boost agricultural exports, improve the domestic agricultural supply and enhance possibilities for agroindustrial development. IICA also carried out a short-term action to support MAG's Directorate of Plant Protection in controlling cotton boll weevils in the eastern part of the country.

IICA helped the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock increase participation of the private sector in agricultural exports and agroindustrial development

Multinational projects focused on the following: through Program I, SIAPA was installed and users were trained; Program II carried out exchange and training activities within the framework of PROCISUR; Program III helped lay the groundwork for creating PROCODER; and Program IV worked with the DCEA and the technical cabinet, with a view to implementing the multinational project to strengthen the ministries of agriculture of the countries of the Southern Area in activities related to foreign trade and integration.

Program V contributed to upgrading the animal health services of the Undersecretariat of Livestock and supported National Animal Health Service (SENACSA) programs dealing with international emergency and quarantine systems to facilitate livestock trade in the countries of the Southern Area. International courses were held, a regional animal health committee was set up and an agreement

concerning the trade of animals, semen and embryos was signed by the countries of the Southern Cone. IICA also supported the Directorate of Plant Protection in drafting a sanitary code, training personnel for quarantine programs, conducting emergency campaigns to prevent and control exotic pests, and participating in COSAVE-related actions.

IICA Projects in Paraguay

National Projects

- Support for Strengthening Rural Development Institutions in Paraguay
- Strengthening the Marketing, Foreign Trade and Agroindustrial Subsystem of the DCEA/MAG of Paraguay
- Increasing Family Incomes by Integrating Women into Production (Technical attachment)

Short-Term Actions

- Supporting the MAG/Paraguay in Organizing and Implementing the Cotton Boll Weevil Control Campaign

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Cooperative Program for the Development of Agricultural Technology in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR) (Technical Attachment)
- Supporting the Harmonization of Agricultural Policy in the Countries of the Southern Area
- Supporting Trade and Integration in the Southern Subregion
- Strengthening International Emergency and Quarantine Systems to Facilitate Livestock Trade in the Countries of the Southern Area
- Strengthening Rural Development Institutions
- Strengthening National Plant Protection Services to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Southern Area
- Training for Technical Personnel in the Administration and Management of Rural Development Programs and Projects
- Training for Technical Personnel in the Design and Application of Small-Farmer Training Methods (Component of the IICA/CIDA project)

- Supporting the Institutionalization of the Issue of Rural Women in IICA's Programs
- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer
- Hemispheric Project on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA-CIDA)
- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Agricultural and Rural Development Strategies (Component of IICA/CIDA project)
- Project Preparation Unit (Agreement)

Short-Term Actions

- Supporting the Regional Animal Health Committee of the Southern Area (CORESA)
- Preparation of a Hemispheric Project to Train Human Resources for Rural Development
- Supporting CONASUR in Connection with Options for Regional Integration
- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers
- Preparation of a Project to Support Agricultural Technology in the Southern Area, as an Option for Regional Integration

Uruguay

While in 1991 GDP increased by only 1.6%, the agricultural sector performed more favorably during the 1990-1991 biennium, with an estimated growth of 5.4% and 3.8%, respectively.

The year 1991 was witness to several very important events sure to have an impact on the future of the economy: a) the signing of

the Asuncion Accord by the member countries of MERCOSUR; b) the promulgation of a law on public enterprise reform, which represents a step forward in subregional and international integration; and c) the elimination of export and import barriers.

In support of the agricultural policy strategy, and as part of efforts to modernize the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP), IICA provided training in the use of SIAPA. In connection with technology generation and transfer, the Office also helped strengthen actions aimed at reactivating the sector by designing research programs on: breeding, use of natural forage resources, ovine and bovine reproduction, among others. IICA also formulated agro-industrial projects for the *granja* sector and trained farmers and technical personnel from the National *Granja* Board (JUNAGRA) in business management technique.

The Institute formulated agroindustrial projects for the poultry subsector

Through multinational projects, IICA supported policy harmonization, within the context of CONASUR. Emphasis was placed on the following: training for analyzing the impact of policies in the context of integration; instruments for harmonizing animal and plant health policies; classification and technical standards for agricultural products; and the free trade of seeds and livestock products. The Institute also

supported Uruguay's participation in the joint efforts to formulate proposals concerning the sustainability of natural resources, technological integration and human resource training, to be discussed at upcoming CONASUR meetings.

IICA Projects in Uruguay

National Projects

- Operating Agreement between MGAP and IICA to Provide Technical Cooperation Services to the Agricultural Technology Generation and Transfer Project (Technical Attachment)
- Institutional Strengthening of the *Granja* Sector
- Strengthening the Agricultural Health Service of MGAP to Promote Agricultural Exports in Uruguay

Short-Term Actions

- Advisory Services to the MGAP to Review Institutional Strategy and Short- and Medium-Term Policies
- Supporting the Administrative Reform and the Immediate Review of Policies and Operating Mechanisms of the MGAP
- Supporting the Modernization of Strategic Aspects of the MGAP
- Short-Term Technical Cooperation and Preinvestment Fund
- Supporting the Flores Municipality in Preparing a Small Project to Contribute to Agroindustrial Development among Small Producers
- Supporting the MGAP in Designing and Operating a Technology Transfer Mechanism for the *Granja* Sector
- Analysis of the Current Situation and Perspectives of the Agricultural Sector within the Framework of Subregional Integration and World Markets

Administrative Support Actions

- Modernization of the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries
- Supporting the MGAP for Improving Management of the Minister's Cabinet Staff
- Supporting the Internal Management of the National *Granja* Board (JUNAGRA)
- Supporting the Preparation of the 1990 General Agricultural Census

Multinational and Hemispheric Projects

- Cooperative Program for the Development of Agricultural Technology in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR) (Technical Attachment)
- Supporting the Harmonization of Agricultural Policy in the Countries of the Southern Area
- Supporting Trade and Integration in the Southern Subregion
- Strengthening International Emergency and Quarantine Systems to Facilitate Livestock Trade in the Countries of the Southern Area
- Strengthening National Plant Protection Services to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Southern Area
- Strengthening Rural Development Institutions
- Training for Technical Personnel in the Management and Administration of Rural Development Programs and Projects
- Training for Technical Personnel in the Design and Application of Small-Farmer Training Methods (Component of the IICA/CIDA project)
- Supporting the Institutionalization of the Issue of Rural Women in IICA's Programs
- Hemispheric Project on Institutional Development of Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer
- Hemispheric Project on Training and Information for the Organization and Management of Agricultural Technology Institutions
- Strengthening IICA's Programs within the Framework of the Medium Term Plan (IICA-CIDA)
- Modernizing Quarantine Information Systems to Increase Agricultural Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Agricultural and Rural Development Strategies (Component of IICA/CIDA project)
- Project Preparation Unit (Agreement)

Short-Term Actions

- Supporting CONASUR in Connection with Options for Regional Integration
- Seminar-workshop with Program V Specialists on the Conceptual and Operating Framework for the Development of Program Action in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Supporting the Definition of CGIAR Strategies and Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Workshop on Special Programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers
- Supporting the Regional Animal Health Committee of the Southern Area (CORESA)
- Preparation of a Hemispheric Project to Train Human Resources for Rural Development
- Program IV Component of the Project to Strengthen IICA's Programs within the Context of the Medium Term Plan



"Drying coffee"
Juan A. Gili Pratginestos (Brazil)
Selected Photo. IICA/GTZ
Photography Award 1991

CHAPTER 4

The Institute's international cooperation actions were carried out in response to several priorities: sustainable development, based on the conservation of natural resources and environmental protection, sub-regional integration, trade, technology transfer, productivity of resources, women in their productive and social environment, and rural development with equity. Efforts focused on establishing cooperation agreements and securing funding for projects requested by IICA's member countries to support their endeavors in promoting agricultural development.

Cooperation with Canada and the United States of America

Canada. In 1991, the IICA Office in Canada continued to seek support for the actions and projects it carries out in favor of its Member States, from different government agencies, associations, foundations, universities and accredited diplomatic and trade representatives in the country that manage technical cooperation programs in support of agricultural and rural development.

In May, IICA's Director General and officials from the Canadian government reviewed

Cooperation with International Agencies and Donor Countries

IICA has established and consolidated cooperation agreements with donor countries and international agencies interested in solving problems affecting the agricultural sector of LAC.

the progress of agricultural cooperation relations between Canada and the countries of LAC, and the international environment in which these relations mature. At that time, he also presented a paper at the Canada-Latin America Opportunities congress, held at the University of Calgary, and signed a letter of intent with the president of the University, which will serve as the basis for future technical and professional exchange programs.

With the support of the ministers of international relations and of education of the Province of Quebec, a scholarship program was set up to provide training for technical personnel and agricultural sector officials of IICA's member countries.

The following activities were carried out with Canadian cooperation organizations: a) a seminar was held in Bogota, Colombia, with the OUI, to analyze the ties among national research institutions and universities in the Andean Area, with a view to establishing a subregional post-graduate agricultural studies system; b) together with CIDA, IICA followed up on the actions of the cooperation program under way, promoted a new project currently being formulated, and published a text on activities of rural women and another on environmental protection; c) IICA and SDID

drew up a project on business management for small landholders in rural settlements in Central America, under IICA's Program III; d) training was provided in the OECS countries, with support from the Canadian Association of Cooperatives; e) a memorandum of understanding was signed with the IDRC and actions undertaken to develop a conceptual, methodological and operating framework for increasing the effectiveness of the credit components in integrated rural development projects; f) an agreement was signed for allocating funds to support the creation of a data bank on agricultural activities in the member countries of CONASUR; g) formal working relations were established with the Confederation of Canadian Faculties of Agriculture and Veterinary

Medicine during an international meeting held at IICA Headquarters.

United States of America. In 1991, IICA maintained close ties with United States government agencies, the U.S. Congress, and several universities and private agencies involved in agricultural cooperation. IICA established ties with the key committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and helped arrange for the participation of the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture and two advisors in the Tenth ICMA.

Closer ties were developed with the Department of Agriculture, the Department of State, USAID and the Food and Drug Administration. Also, the IICA Office developed an integrated pest management program for the region with the Environmental Protection Agency. The Institute helped organize meetings between inter-American groups that coordinate actions in agricultural health and the agricultural attachés of IICA's member countries accredited in Washington, in order to study regulations on agricultural imports.

During the year, IICA continued to help obtain agricultural trade information for several member countries, through the USDA's Economic Research Service, the IDB and ECLAC.

In connection with natural resources and sustainable agriculture, the Institute collaborated with the National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy/Resources for the Future in organizing a conference on natural resources and environmental management, with a view to establishing the bases for designing agro-environmental and rural development policies.

A special meeting was organized with representatives from donor agencies operating in CARICOM member countries, during which several project profiles for the Caribbean subregion were submitted to the consideration of the agencies for funding.

The IICA Office also participated in a meeting organized by the OAS for organizations and agencies of the inter-American system and the United Nations, to improve understanding of their respective work programs and thus be able to more effectively coordinate cooperation activities carried out in the region. To this same end, the IICA Office was represented at meetings of a high-level United Nations committee to analyze cooperation among developing countries, held in New York, and it also participated in the Forty-third Meeting of WHO's Regional Committee for the Americas.

In 1991, USDA's Economic Research Service assigned a rural development specialist to work at IICA Headquarters for two years, in collaboration with Program III.

Cooperation with Agencies of the Inter-American System

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The second stage of the IICA/IDB cooperation agreement will be completed by mid-1992. The new agreement is being drawn up, and envisages formulation of sectoral studies, as well as investment programs and projects. Emphasis will be placed on country assessments, to facilitate IDB identification of areas of technical cooperation and investment, in order to set up an advance planning system for the Bank's inventory of agricultural projects.

In 1991, the IDB approved the execution, by IICA, of a subregional technical cooperation program on agricultural policies affecting women food producers in Central America and Panama. IICA and the IDB also conducted two seminars on the opening of trade and the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, one of which was held at IICA Headquarters for journalists from the region. A joint study is currently being conducted to establish a system for using new funding opportunities to train professionals and provide technical assistance, based on an EEC/IDB agreement. Follow-up was also provided on the implementation of the facilities for preparing Bank projects, in order to help countries through debt reduction programs and programs related to the operation of the Fifth Centennial Fund.

Organization of American States (OAS). In an effort to augment activities between the OAS and IICA, a meeting was held with officials from both institutions to discuss possibilities for joint cooperation in areas related to science and technology, rural and regional development and administration.

IICA served as an observer during the legislative elections in El Salvador and participated in a mission to Haiti, together with the OAS and PAHO, to define the support to be provided to the newly-elected government.

The OAS and the Institute organized the Tenth ICMA, held in Madrid, Spain. IICA also participated in regular meetings of CEPCIES, CIES and CIECC; in the conference on foreign trade, and the meeting of environmental experts; the Tenth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Commission on Drug Abuse Control; the Third Meeting of the Executive Com-

mittee of the IACW; and the consultation meeting on women and the environment.

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). Several project proposals were formulated to analyze the impact of the improper handling of pesticides on the health of rural women. Once the terms of the agreement have been established, the projects will be implemented by IICA, the University of Iowa and PAHO. IICA also participated in the XXXV Meeting of the PAHO Directing Council and the XLII Meeting of the Regional Commission of the World Health Organization for the Americas.

Cooperation with Regional and Subregional Agencies

Latin American Association of Development Finance Institutions (ALIDE). The Institute concluded a study on the role of development finance institutions in the funding of technological innovations in agriculture and agroindustry. IICA also participated in the Eighth Latin American Meeting on Agricultural Financing and promoted an exchange of experiences on the structural adjustment programs currently being carried out by development banks in the region.

Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI). As established in the cooperation agreement in effect, and in order to support the agricultural cooperation projects carried out by CABEI in the countries of Central America, IICA seconded an official to the headquarters of CABEI, to serve as a liaison between the two institutions.

Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI). During 1991, IICA continued to provide financial support to CARDI, aimed at upgrading its research and technological development program. IICA and CARDI also reviewed their joint programs, pursuant to the recommendation of the support group of donors. Efforts continued to secure funds from the IDB to implement PROCICARIBE. IICA also coordinated, through its Offices in the countries, visits by CARDI scientists to livestock research centers in Brazil and Mexico to study small ruminant production systems.

Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM). In 1991, the Institute actively participated in the meetings of the SCMA and its support groups, which made it possible for IICA to work in close cooperation and complementarity with agencies of the Caribbean. The Institute also provided technical assistance to CARICOM in preparing AGROCARIB 2000, designed to increase awareness in the donor community as to the CCPAD; these activities culminated with a Donors' Conference for the Caribbean. Also, the Secretary General of CARICOM and the Director General of IICA signed an attachment to the cooperation agreement in effect between the two institutions, to broaden the scope of collaboration.

Advisory Council for Agricultural Cooperation in the Countries of the Southern Area (CONASUR). Through its Representative in Argentina, IICA served as the CONASUR Secretariat for Coordination in 1991, as stipulated in an agreement signed by the ministers of agriculture of the Area and the Institute. Through this means, IICA provided logistic support and helped organize the two ministerial-level meetings held by CONASUR during

the year, in Chile and Uruguay. During these meetings, IICA agreed to participate in the Co-operative Program on Rural Development, the Animal Health Agreement and CORESA, the Committee for Classification of Agricultural Products and By-products, the Natural Resources Conservation Program, the Agreement on Protection of Plant Varieties, and to support integration of agricultural research and technological exchange, as well as the establishment of a Network for Graduate Studies in Agricultural and Rural Development.

Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CORECA).

IICA continued to support CORECA operations, in line with the new impetus given to integration in Central America by the presidents of the region, especially under the agreements signed on trade and policy coordination. Investment and technical cooperation projects were promoted and institutional actions taken to ensure the sector's participation in the integration process. Also, CORECA and IICA participated in preparing technical documents submitted to the First Agricultural Sector Meeting of the Central American Governments with Cooperating Governments and



Institutions, within the framework of the PEC. The Council of Ministers received support in the formulation of the PAC, which was approved by the presidents during their Tenth Summit Meeting. Governments of the region were supported in executing it, with emphasis placed on projects related to the intra- and extra-regional trade of agricultural commodities.

IICA's Director General and the CORECA Ministers signed a technical cooperation agreement under which the Institute will continue to support the Council for five years.

In 1991, the Secretariat for Coordination held a meeting of the Council of CORECA Ministers, two joint meetings between the ministers of agriculture and of the economy of the Central American isthmus, a meeting of the vice ministers of agriculture, and two technical meetings in connection with the execution of the PAC.

The Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNTA). In support of integration in the Andean Area, and of the general cooperation agreement signed by IICA and JUNTA, the Institute collaborated on the following subregional activities: a) a seminar on international agricultural policy and agricultural policy harmonization in the Andean Group, held in Ecuador; b) the fourteenth, fifteenth

and sixteenth Agricultural Councils, held in Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru, respectively; c) the seventh and eighth meetings of the ministers of agriculture of the Andean Group, held in Bolivia; d) a subregional technical meeting on agricultural policy harmonization and a common Andean stance; and e) a subregional meeting of trade policy experts. The Institute also participated in the congresses of CONAGRO and CONFAGAN in Bolivia.

Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System (SELA). SELA and IICA continued to exchange information on agricultural trade and integration. The Institute participated in designing strategies for the sector in light of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative and new advances in the Uruguay Round of the GATT.

Cooperation with Agencies of the United Nations System

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). IICA participated in the ninety-ninth session of the FAO Council. In addition, IICA's Director General attended the twenty-sixth session of the FAO Conference, held in Rome, at which time he met with ministers and senior officials of the agricultural sector to discuss trends in agriculture, trade and integration worldwide and, specifically, the outlook for international cooperation for agriculture and the role of multilateral cooperation agencies.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). In 1991, IICA and the World Bank worked together on the topic of agricultural research in the Caribbean, reviewing research strategies currently in effect.

IICA's Offices in the countries supported World Bank missions, especially in the evaluation of projects executed with IICA technical assistance, and in the exchange of studies, reports and consultations. In addition, IICA continued to participate with the World Bank and other agencies in the RUTA II project, with a view to better coordinating cooperation actions in the region.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Increased cooperation between IICA and IFAD in 1991 translated into concrete benefits for the member countries. Actions taken during the year included: a) joint missions to Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador and Peru to evaluate IFAD projects under way, and others to Haiti and Peru to prepare projects; b) joint preparation and publication of sectoral assessments for Guyana and Haiti, and strategy studies for Brazil, Ecuador and Paraguay; c) preparation, in coordination with the Foundation for Training and Research Applied to Agrarian Reform (CIARA) and, with support from IFAD and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAC) of Venezuela, of a rural development training project for Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Panama and Venezuela, to be executed in 1992; and d) participation in organizing a seminar on the economic progress of rural women in Latin America and the Caribbean, for personnel working on IFAD rural development projects in LAC. During this activity, plans were discussed for the summit meeting on the economic progress of rural women, to take place in Geneva in 1992.

International Labour Organization (ILO). Areas of cooperation related to the problem of women and rural development, to be addressed during a seminar on women and work to be

held in 1992, were identified. Agreement was also reached on working together to disseminate the IICA/SIDA/ILO project and on establishing an information network on women and communication.

International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). IICA's Director General signed a framework agreement with the IUCN, aimed at upgrading institutional capabilities in natural resource management, and promoting sustainable development in the countries of the Americas.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). IICA and UNICEF held a meeting, also attended by NORAD and SIDA, in order to identify areas of common interest. One of the first results of the meeting was the exchange of information on methodologies related to projects on women.

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). IICA provided continued support to the project on agricultural policies, women and rural development. UNIFEM approved a proposal to expand this project, with a view to institutionalizing the issue of rural women in IICA's Programs. Also, a regional seminar was held to identify and formulate projects for women.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). IICA, through CORECA, collaborated in organizing and conducting the First Agricultural Sector Meeting of Central American Governments with Cooperating Governments and Institutions, held in Managua under the sponsorship of the UNDP. The Institute drew up a proposal for following up on the agreements reached during the meeting.

Within the framework of the PEC, the UNDP provided financial support for the preparation of an investment program aimed at developing selected semi-arid zones in the Trifinio region, which will be executed by IICA. The UNDP also supported the hiring of an expert to help draft the paper on sustainable agricultural development used as a reference document for deliberations on this topic during the Tenth ICMA.

Cooperation with Governments and Institutions of Permanent Observers and Donors

European Community (EC). The EC participated in the Tenth ICMA and in the Round Table held on that occasion, which brought together the ministers of agriculture of the Americas and Europe to discuss the future of trade relations and technical exchange between the two continents, as well as the integration processes under way around the world. The EC was also welcomed to IICA as a Permanent Observer during the Sixth IABA. Final arrangements for a technical cooperation project with the CONASUR countries, financed by the EC, will be completed soon.

Federal Republic of Germany. In 1991, the technical cooperation agreement between IICA and the GTZ continued to serve as the framework for joint projects dealing with natural resources, small farmers and women. GTZ co-sponsored a photography contest on the theme of agriculture and the environment, which attracted entries from photographers in 21 countries of LAC. A book displaying the winning photographs will be published with financing from CIDA.

Finland. In 1991, two FINNIDA missions visited IICA Headquarters to discuss topics of interest to both institutions. An agreement was signed through which IICA will support execution of several of FINNIDA's sub-programs; two experts were selected by the Institute to participate in a FINNIDA-financed mission to Nicaragua in early 1992. Finnish authorities also studied participation in an environmental protection initiative in the border area of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras (Trifinio).

France. The technical cooperation project under which a specialist from France is attached to IICA's Program IV was extended; the participation of a regional expert in a training and support project for improving fruit harvesting in the Eastern Caribbean countries was extended one year; and support was provided for publishing IICA News in French.

IICA Headquarters was the site of a meeting of cultural and cooperation attachés of the French embassies in the countries of Central America, organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France.

- **Center for International Cooperation in Agricultural Research for Development (CIRAD).** Within the framework of IICA/



CIRAD cooperation, the latter stationed its representative for LAC at Institute Headquarters. CIRAD has a research institute for coffee, cacao and other stimulant-producing plants, and appointed a coffee researcher to work with the Costa Rican Coffee Institute (ICAFE). CIRAD sent an expert from the Institute for Research on Cotton and Exotic Textiles (IRCT) to Barbados and will send an expert to IICA Headquarters to work on designing general equilibrium models. CIRAD also sent a scientist to PROCITROPICOS, and is studying the possibility of providing integrated soil management specialists.

- **French Institute of Scientific Research for Development and Cooperation (ORSTOM).** ORSTOM appointed a French researcher to CATIE, to participate in studies being conducted there on high-yield, resistant crop varieties.

Japan. Two Japanese experts specializing in the evaluation and management of production projects, who worked with CEPPI for two years in formulating programs and investment projects, concluded their work at IICA in mid-1991. Another request was made by IICA for support in matters related to phytosanitary and zoosanitary regulations; it is currently under study by Japanese authorities.

Kingdom of the Netherlands. In 1991, the RNTC continued to provide financial support for the project Communications Applied to Education and Rural Development in Central America and the Caribbean. A total of 33 courses were offered, seven of which were international in scope. As part of the courses, students produced a total of 35 radio series, educational documentaries on video cassette,

printed materials, two books and six publicity campaigns.

Also, a researcher from the Netherlands Economic Institute (NEI) and IICA technical personnel in Ecuador analyzed a technical and economic cooperation project to boost rural development through increased use of ditch irrigation, within the framework of sustainability. A project profile to strengthen a social communications unit for the Andean countries was submitted for the consideration of the Ministry of International Cooperation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and final arrangements are being made for the seconding to IICA of two Dutch experts specializing in sustainable agricultural development and educational materials design.

Norway. A project on women and communication, and alternatives for communication projects to strengthen programs for rural women in Central America, was submitted to NORAD for consideration.

Republic of Korea. The Government of Korea sent two short-term consultants to IICA in 1991. One was an expert in planning and agricultural policy and the other a senior government official in charge of formulating policies on trade and agriculture, from Korea's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Also, while attending the twenty-sixth session of FAO, the Director General of IICA and the head of the aforementioned Ministry signed a general letter of understanding to formalize cooperation between IICA and Korea.

Romania. Romania became a Permanent Observer of IICA in 1991, after showing great interest in becoming involved in the Institute's

cooperation programs. IICA Headquarters was visited by the Secretary of State, the Minister of Foreign Relations and the President of the Republic; the President delivered an address on the democratic process and the new agrarian reform in Romania.

Spain. In 1991, cooperation with Spain was of prime importance; this country hosted the Tenth ICMA and the Sixth IABA.

During the year, and in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA) of Spain, four important meetings were held at IICA Headquarters: a) a seminar to discuss the incorporation of young people into agricultural enterprises; b) the Second Hispano-American Meetings on Agriculture and Rural Development, to analyze the key proposals to be submitted to the Tenth ICMA; c) a seminar on the management of statistical information; and d) a seminar-workshop on managing agricultural documentation and information in Spanish-speaking countries.

As part of the activities of the Tenth ICMA, a round table was held on agri-food trade and cooperation between Europe and the Americas, the proceedings of which were published with financial support from MAPA. Furthermore, several IICA officials attended international courses for Latin American technicians sponsored by this ministry.

For the purpose of coordinating IICA's participation in the International Fair in Seville (EXPO 92), to be held in the context of the celebrations of the Quincentennial of the Discovery of America, the Institute was active in the Inter-Institutional Committee of the Inter-American System, made up of representatives of the IDB, the OAS, PAHO and IICA. IICA

and the OAS signed an agreement concerning their participation in the Fair with the other agencies of the inter-American system.

Sweden. With financial support from SIDA, three national workshops on mass communication techniques were held in Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala, attended by representatives of 70 governmental and private organizations in those countries. Activities included preparation of a report on rural women, two videos on the situation of women, the bulletin *Mujer y Comunicación* (Women and Communication) and a manual on message analysis.

Within the framework of the project Harmonization of Agricultural Policies in the

CORECA Countries, the ministries of agriculture received support for harmonizing policies on quality standards affecting intra- and extra-regional trade, agricultural health, technological development and market information systems. Also, under the project Analysis and Consultation on Agricultural Policies, which receives funding from SAREC, studies concluded on the short-term impact of macroeconomic adjustment programs on rural poverty in seven countries of the Americas. A comparative analysis was also made of the documents. Two other studies were completed on the specific impact on institutional reform, income and employment, especially vis a vis the rural poor. Two international seminars and one subregional workshop were also held for the Andean Area.





"Artionía"
Eduardo S. Torres (Argentina)
Submitted Photo. IICA/GTZ
Photography Award 1991

CHAPTER 5

The year 1991 was one of intense activity for the Institute, which focused a considerable part of its efforts on organizing the Tenth ICMA and the Sixth IABA, held concurrently in Madrid, Spain. The outcome was a forum where topics of vital interest were discussed and important agreements made, and which represented a landmark in terms of the new ideas emerging in the Americas concerning the role agriculture can play in the context created by the dramatic changes taking place in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and worldwide.

The Tenth ICMA: New Directions for IICA

The resolutions of the Sixth IABA, the recommendations of the Tenth ICMA and the Declaration of Madrid underscore the need to modernize the agricultural sector and to consolidate international cooperation in order to be able to meet challenges in the region and worldwide.

The points on which consensus was reached, as reflected in the Declaration of Madrid, can be summarized as follows: a) the success of current efforts to bring about structural reform, open up trade and boost political and economic integration in most of the countries of the hemisphere will depend upon the outcome of the agricultural negotiations of the Uruguay Round of the GATT; b) subregional, regional and hemispheric integration efforts must be strengthened so as to ensure the sector's participation in the new context and to generate economies of scale that will make it possible to compete on equal footing with existing economic blocks; c) agricultural modernization in LAC must be based on three main considerations: incorporation of small farmers into the production process, strengthening of

inter-sectoral relations, and sustainability of natural resources and the environment; and d)



The Palace of Congresses in Madrid served as the venue for the Tenth ICMA.

changes currently taking place point up the need to reconsider the traditional model of technical cooperation for agriculture, giving greater importance to dialogue, mutual collaboration and the principle of shared responsibility.

The Declaration approved in Madrid by the ministers of agriculture takes as a point of departure the Ottawa Declaration, signed in 1987 during the Ninth ICMA. While in Ottawa discussions focused on the need to promote agricultural modernization as the basis for economic reactivation, in Spain,

substantial progress was made by highlighting those aspects of the modernization process that must be strengthened in order to meet the challenges of the new international and regional context.

The 17 recommendations approved along with the Declaration attached special importance to the following topics: promotion of foreign trade and regional integration; the comprehensive, expanded and sustainable modernization of agriculture; the training of human resources, and the conservation of natural resources, all of which are in line with the strategy guidelines of IICA's 1987-1993 Medium Term Plan. Other relevant themes addressed were women in rural development and alternative means of development.

The Tenth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture (ICMA), held in Madrid, Spain, from September 22-27, 1991, is a landmark in the history of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), and of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA) of Spain.

This is the first time the ICMA met outside the Americas, which underscores the desire of Latin America and the Caribbean to participate actively and without delay in the new world order, by promoting a more dynamic role for agriculture.

The challenge we face is to translate the spirit of the agreements reached in the historic meetings in Madrid into concrete actions that will put Latin America and the Caribbean back on the path to growth and development, thus enabling the region to contribute to the creation of a more just and equitable world.

*Pedro Solbes
Minister of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food of Spain*

*Martin E. Piñeiro
Director General
of IICA*

(Prologue of the book La Agricultura de América Latina y el Caribe: Estrategias para el Fin de Siglo)

What responsibilities did the Institute assume as a result of the meetings in Spain, and how will these political mandates be translated into concrete action?

First of all, and bearing in mind the new priorities, a careful review was conducted of the portfolio of hemisphere-wide projects managed by the Program Directorates, which represent the focus for IICA's efforts to generate new ideas and proposals. Further analysis of the new concept of an agri-food sector, which is broader than the limited view of the sector as a mere generator of raw materials, will generate new proposals for action. It will also be necessary to define mechanisms for involving small farmers in entrepreneurial agriculture, give more thought to the importance of sustainable development within the context of the hemisphere-wide crisis, and promote growth and reactivation on the basis of agricultural development.

More emphasis has been placed on completing subregional assessments, to determine whether the body of multinational and country-level proposals currently under consideration is in line with the new demands of the sectoral fora operating in each of the subregions. This task aims to continue reinforcing the actions of the PLANLAC, the conceptual and operational aspects of which were approved by the member countries during the agricultural summit meeting in Spain.

During the deliberations, special consideration was given to the importance the region places on the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of the GATT. In this connection, preparations are under way for a high-level meeting to evaluate the final results of the Round, to be followed by subregional meet-

ings for discussing the specific impacts in the different areas.

There was also agreement on the need for the public and private sectors to work together in re-designing a new agricultural sector. In this regard, the Institute will forge closer ties with NGOs to encourage discussion on new agricultural development strategies that bring small farmers into the overall production process.

Concerning sustainable development, plans are under way to create a task force representing the different institutions of the inter-American system, whose primary mission will be to

implement the decisions issuing from UNCED (ECO 92) in Brazil.

As far as technology is concerned, the so-called third technological revolution demands that heavy investments be made in training and human resources development, for which the Institute has stepped up its actions to create the structure needed for this purpose. Efforts have concentrated on identifying state-of-the-art technologies, generating technology suited to small-scale production, and training outreach workers and managers for modernization projects in both the public and private sectors.

As was stated in one of the working documents of the Tenth ICMA, "A new era is emerging in which international cooperation can play a crucial role in securing the region, through agriculture, a period of peace, economic progress and democracy."



Martín E. Piñero, IICA's Director General, and Felipe González, President of the Government of Spain, agreed to promote the new strategies for agricultural development emerging from the Tenth ICMA.

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