

# ANNUAL REPORT 1990



INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE

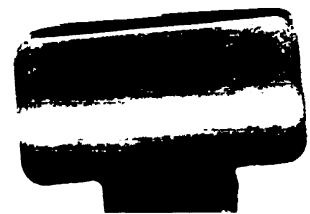


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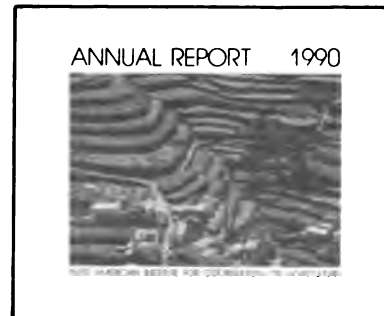
INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE

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**COVER:** Agricultural terraces in the Valle Gran Rey, Gomera Island, Spain. In September 1991, the Tenth Meeting of The Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture (ICMA) and the Sixth Regular Meeting of the Inter-

American Board of Agriculture (IABA), IICA's highest governing body, will be held in Madrid, Spain. A Permanent Observed Country of IICA, Spain graciously offered to host the 1991 meeting at the conclusion of the Fifth IABA in San Jose, Costa Rica in 1989.

In its 1990 Annual Report, IICA recognizes the important role played by Spain in the Institute's activities with a series of photo-



graphs illustrating aspects of the Spanish rural landscape and agriculture.

Photograph reproduced with the kind permission of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA) of Spain.

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# Foreword

***I am pleased to present the 1990 Annual Report, in compliance with the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA) and the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA).***

***As in the past, this Report is issued to enhance communication with the Member States, informing them of the mandates of the Institute, its management structure, its human and financial resources, and its performance as a technical cooperation agency. It is our intention to use this review of the year's activities to take a look ahead and try to forecast the challenges and opportunities we will face in the coming decade.***

***In a preliminary evaluation of our actions during 1990, we can say that it was a year of intense work, despite budgetary restrictions which limited the Institute's ability to respond to the new demands of the Member States for cooperation in modernizing their agricultural sectors and making them a driving force behind economic reactivation in the region.***

***With regard to the mandate issued by the Ministers of Agriculture at the Fifth Regular Meeting of the IABA (October 1989), charging IICA with coordinating the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC), significant efforts were made throughout the year to develop dissemination and external funding strategies, to expedite the design and implementation of multinational projects, and to move forward in securing external resources.***

***The continued support of the Member States for the PLANLAC was made evident during the Tenth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee (August 1990), in which those present expressed their interest in and commitment to continuing to work jointly, within a framework of shared responsibilities.***

***The successful implementation of the Plan depends, to a large extent, on the continuation of coordinated efforts between IICA's member countries and other international organizations, working together in subregional fora. It is within these fora that the countries set out their priorities in terms of activities aimed at giving agriculture an active role in promoting integration.***

***Against the backdrop of intense discussions in all the fora, special mention should be made of the success achieved by the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Mexico, Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CORECA), where the ministers have agreed that integration efforts should focus on the topics of harmonization of policies, agroindustry and food self-sufficiency. Proof of the importance the countries of the Central American isthmus give to placing the agricultural sector at the forefront of economic reactivation is the decision to hold an agricultural summit meeting of the Central American presidents during the first half of 1991.***

*Of equal importance was the consolidation of the Advisory Council for Agricultural Cooperation in the Countries of the Southern Area (CONASUR). The First Ministerial Meeting, held in Foz de Iguazu, Brazil, at the end of the year, proved that there is a community of ideas and interests that unite the ministers of agriculture of the region, rightfully considered to be the major agroexporting area of the hemisphere. Another innovation was the presence at the meeting of representatives from the private sectors of the five countries, reaffirming the support of farmers and their interest in playing an active role in integration.*

*The quality of the discussions held in all the fora augurs well for the continued success of integration efforts throughout the region, which could receive a significant impetus in 1991, as negotiations begin under the Initiative for the Americas.*

*This renewed interest in joint actions among the countries should be interpreted as the political decision of Latin America and the Caribbean to improve communication and expand economic activity, in order to ensure themselves an effective and realistic role in an international context in which political and economic relations are undergoing profound change.*

*The process of adjustment and the opening up of LAC economies also reaffirms a desire for greater interdependence with the rest of the world, in light of the promising outlook for the revitalization of sectors which enjoy natural comparative advantages, such as agriculture.*

*However, if these countries are to compete successfully in this new international context, it will be necessary to strengthen relations between agriculture and other sectors, to involve small-scale farmers and, equally important, to conserve natural resources for future generations.*

*For this reason, the many implications of a larger role for Latin American and Caribbean agriculture in the new international context will be the theme of the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture, to be held in Madrid, Spain, in September 1991. During the meeting, discussions will also emphasize the bases of this new vision of agriculture and future needs for international cooperation.*

*This Report summarizes the principal activities carried out by IICA during 1990:*

*Chapter 1 outlines the strategic guidelines of the PLANLAC, and progress made to implement it at both the hemispheric and subregional levels.*

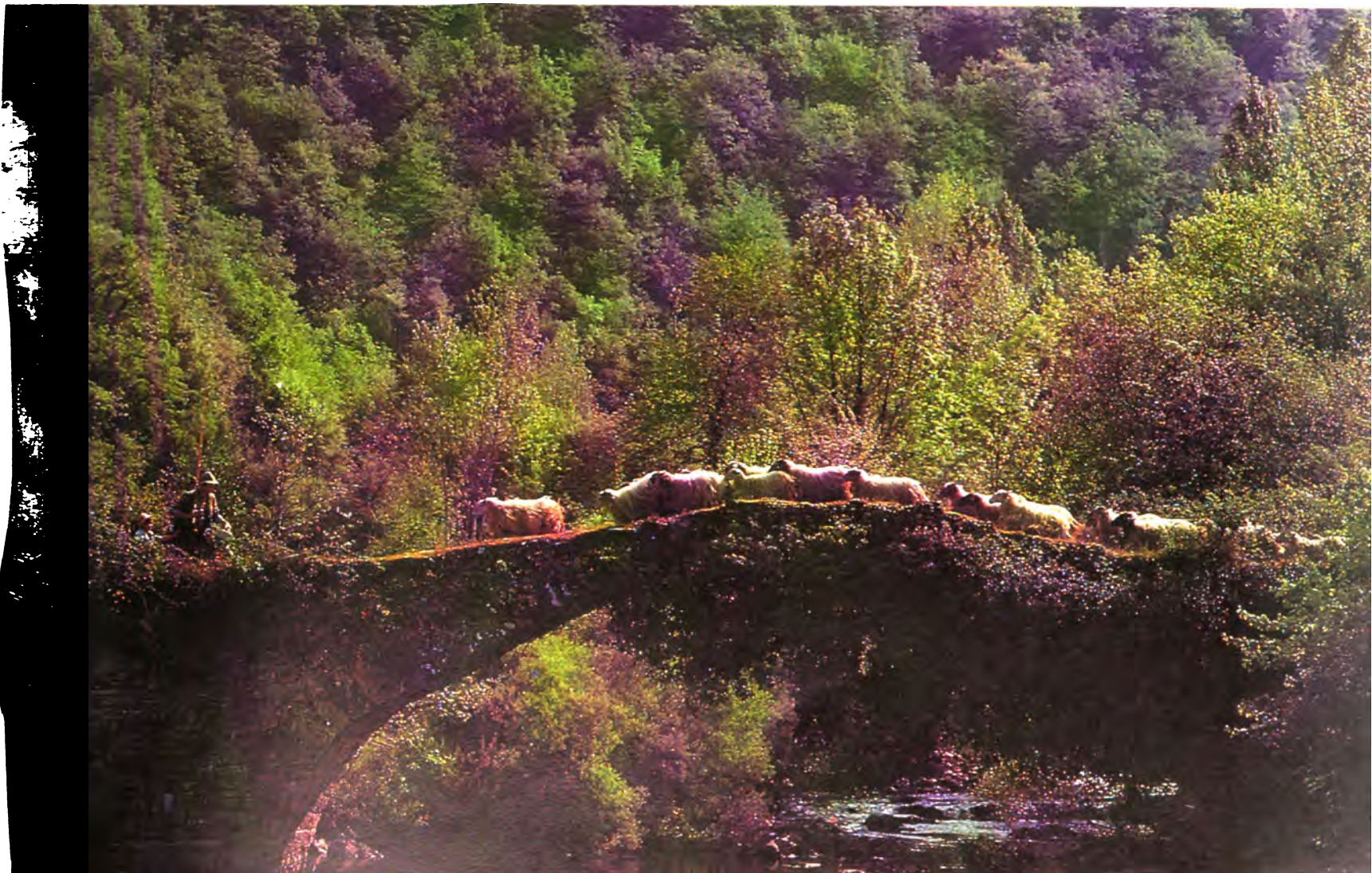
*Chapter 2 describes the current activities of each of IICA's five Programs, especially their multinational and hemispheric actions.*

*Chapter 3 offers a brief analysis of the agricultural situation in the Institute's Member States and describes the national and multinational technical cooperation projects carried out in each during 1990.*

*Chapter 4 discusses the external relations developed with a view to securing extra-quota resources for executing programs and projects identified as priorities by the countries.*

*Chapter 5 details IICA's management structure and provides information on the Institute's human resources and financial standing for the period under review.*

  
Martin E. Pineiro  
Director General



*A flock of Latxas sheep in Galicia.*

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

*The PLANLAC is a plan of concrete action, containing programs and projects of multinational scope designed to solve problems shared by two or more countries in the hemisphere, problems which can best be addressed through joint action. The proposals contained in the Plan are designed so as to augment the effect of actions originating in each separate Member State to foment the reactivation of agriculture, thereby creating a dynamic, participatory context. Since the PLANLAC was approved in 1989, efforts have concentrated on formulation and execution of the projects that make it up. As a result of concerted efforts by the operational units of the Institute, as of December 1990 there were 10 proposals at the conceptual level, 21 ready to be implemented, and 32 already under way. For follow-up, the PLANLAC utilizes the technical-political mechanisms that already exist in the hemisphere, thus avoiding the necessity to create new institutional structures. The PLANLAC follow-up system consists of three levels: the first and most general is made up of the IABA, the ICMA, and the Executive Committee; the subregional fora (CORECA, CARICOM, JUNTA and CONASUR) compose the second level; and the national efforts, under the aegis of each country, compose the third.*

## Background

The Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC) was approved by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA) during its Fifth Regular Meeting, held in San Jose, Costa Rica, October 9-12, 1989. This meeting was the culmination of a long process of consultation and a search for consensus which began in 1987 in Canada with the issuance of the Ottawa Declaration during the Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture (ICMA).

The Plan reflects the political will of the ministers of agriculture of the region to give the agricultural sector a new role in economic reactivation, with a view to making the sector the driving force behind growth and development.

In this way, agriculture is given a much more active role than it had in development schemes followed in the region in recent decades, which led to a massive transfer of resources to the industrial sector and created a false dichotomy between rural and urban areas.

Among the distinctive characteristics of the Plan is its conceptual framework, which establishes a new strategic view of agriculture in the region, the principal parameters of which include: modernization of production and institutions, equity and sustainability.

In addition to being a theoretical framework, the PLANLAC is a concrete plan of action that contains multinational programs and projects aimed at solving problems that are common to two or more countries of the region, which can be dealt with more successfully through joint actions than individual efforts. The proposals contained in the Plan are designed in such a way that they enhance the actions taken by the countries to promote agricultural reactivation. They are dynamic, participatory and flexible, so that

strategies in the Plan can be adjusted on an ongoing basis to reflect the many and rapid changes in external conditions.

To provide follow-up, the PLANLAC relies on technical and political mechanisms that already exist in the region. Three levels of follow-up have been established: 1) overall follow-up, provided by the IABA, the ICMA and the Executive Committee; 2) subregional follow-up, by the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CORECA); the Caribbean Community (CARICOM); the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNTA) and the Advisory Council for Agricultural Cooperation in the Countries of the Southern Area (CONASUR); and 3) national follow-up by the countries, with the collaboration of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), when necessary. (Table 1) All parties involved in the agricultural development of Latin America and the Caribbean share responsibility for executing the Plan: member countries, specialized agencies and IICA.

The Plan is divided into two geographic scopes of action: regional and subregional. At the regional level, the Plan focuses on programs and projects that involve all or most of the countries of LAC. However, because of the heterogeneous nature of the region, it was necessary to define strategies, identify priorities and formulate projects for each of the four subregions into which the Plan is divided: Central, Mexico and the Dominican Republic; Caribbean and Haiti; Andean; and Southern.

Resolution 154, issued by the countries during the Fifth IABA and entitled "Approval and Implementation of the PLANLAC," establishes the advisability of developing institutional coordination capabilities for follow-up of the Plan, and the need to promote the voluntary and non-quota funding of the PLANLAC.

### *Organization for Implementing the Plan*

In addition to approving the proposed Plan, the IABA, in its Fifth Regular Meeting, called for certain organizational changes at the Institute in order to effectively coordinate the Plan. These included:

- The creation of a group in charge of following up on the Plan and responsible for monitoring all the substrategies involved in putting the Plan into operation. This group consists of all the members of the Cabinet of the Director General, whose Technical Secretariat is exercised by the Advisor to the Director General, who also serves as Coordinator of the Plan.

The logo for PLANLAC features the word "PLANLAC" in a bold, sans-serif font. It is flanked by two solid black squares, one on the left and one on the right.

- The reorganization of the Center for Programs and Investment Projects (CEPPI), to advise the Director General and IICA units on matters related to technical cooperation in the area of agricultural sector programs and, at the same time, to serve as a link with international funding agencies.
- The creation of the Division of Technical Cooperation Strategies and Projects, under the Directorate of Programming and Evaluation (DIPROE), to collaborate in the preparation of projects included in the Plan, and to coordinate regional and national technical cooperation strategies.
- The reorganization of the Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center (CIDIA), now composed of four specialized technical divisions: Communications; Documentary Information and Distribution; Editorial Service; and the Print Shop.

### *Preparation and Execution of Projects*

Since approval of the Plan, efforts have been aimed principally at preparing projects identified and approved for the Plan. Of 77 proposals (hemispheric and subregional) originally approved by the IABA in October 1989, 63 were in the planning stage, feasibility studies were being conducted for two and 12 were in progress.

As of December 1990, and as the result of concerted efforts by IICA's different operating units, 73 proposals remain, of which 10 are in the planning stage, feasibility studies are being conducted for 31 and 32 are currently under way, for a new total of 73.

**Table 1 Status of PLANLAC proposed actions**

Status	October 1989		December 1990	
	Number	%	Number	%
Planning	63	81	10	16
Feasibility studies	2	4	31	42
Under way	12	15	32	42
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77</b>		<b>73</b>	

The dynamics of the Plan and the evolution of events both within and outside the region led to changes in some of the originally approved proposals. Some projects were eliminated because they were considered politically or economically unfeasible and others were merged in order to achieve economies of scale and to bring them more into line with the requirements of international funding agencies. At the same time, new projects are being prepared, which respond to new priorities established by the ministers of agriculture in sectoral fora.

### *Hemispheric Programs and Projects*

Hemispheric programs and projects are those involving all or most of the countries of the different subregions.

During 1990, the following proposals were implemented and/or strengthened:

- IICA/Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Technical Unit to support countries in the preparation of

agricultural sector programs, which in turn serve as the basis for loan requests. To this end, support was given to Guatemala, Guyana, Nicaragua, Peru and Uruguay.

- Promotion of a program of reciprocal cooperation, international relations, institutional modernization and the strengthening of research and technology transfer. The objective has been to equip the technical generation and transfer systems of the member countries to meet the demands of agricultural reactivation. During 1990, support was given to the IDB in negotiations for the execution of special projects between national and international research centers to establish priorities for agricultural research. Regional initiatives were also undertaken to put the program into operation in the Central, Andean, Caribbean and Southern subregions.
- Program of Joint Action for the Development and Utilization of Agrobiotechnology, which seeks to develop and disseminate theoretical and methodological bases for use in formulating and executing policies, strategies and programs to upgrade capabilities in biotechnology. To this end, the Inter-American Study Group of the New Biotechnologies in Agriculture and Health met in Brasilia, Brazil in mid-1990 to discuss matters related to biosafety in products obtained through genetic engineering. This meeting followed up on a previous one held in Washington, D.C., United States.
- Strengthening of rural development institutions, the goal of which is to enhance and upgrade such public institutions in accordance with a view to decentralizing them and boosting the participation of small-farmer organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Among the activities carried out, mention should be made of two international seminars held in Quito, Ecuador and in Santiago, Chile on differentiated policies and decentralization in rural development. National seminars were conducted in Santiago, Chile; Asuncion, Paraguay; and San Jose, Costa Rica on the same topic.

- Cooperative Program on Research and Technology Transfer for the South American Tropics (PROCITROPICOS). As a result of technical meetings held in Brazil and Colombia, the eight member countries of this network were able to reach a consensus on the scope of the technical proposal, which was a prerequisite to the signing of the agreement.
- The subject of agricultural sustainability took on new importance under the PLANLAC in 1990 with the implementation of an agreement signed between IICA and the Ministry of Cooperation of Germany, through which actions will be taken to analyze the topic at the hemispheric level. Specific actions to be undertaken within the framework of this agreement will be defined at a seminar-workshop scheduled for January 1991, to be organized by the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), the executing agency of the German government. Participating in the event will be professionals specializing in the topic and IICA staff who will be involved in carrying out the work. The agreement will also develop actions involving small farmers, women in rural development and training, other issues of key importance in the PLANLAC.

## The Subregions

One of the key elements of the strategy for implementing the Plan is the emphasis on subregional actions, which makes it possible to follow up on the different projects through selected sectoral fora. Such fora are political bodies in which the member countries can achieve integration, where it is possible to gradually adjust the strategy and actions to changing regional and international circumstances. By grouping countries into subregions, it is possible to analyze more accurately the heterogeneous nature of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).

In implementing this subregional strategy, IICA turned to existing integration fora, including the Advisory Council for Agricultural Cooperation in the Countries of the Southern Area (CONASUR), which was recently established by the



countries of the Southern Area. In the Central subregion (countries of the Central American isthmus, Mexico and the Dominican Republic), actions are coordinated through the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) and the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CORECA). In the Caribbean subregion (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago), actions are carried out within the framework of CARICOM and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). In the Andean subregion (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela), actions have been coordinated through the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNTA). Lastly, in the Southern Cone (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay), CONASUR held its first meeting in November 1990 in Foz de Iguazu, Brazil.

## Andean Subregion

The development strategy for this subregion focuses on increasing agricultural and agroindustrial supply, expanding demand, participating more efficiently in world trade and enhancing the production capability of the small-farm economy.

During 1990, progress was made in the following projects:

- Regional Project for Agricultural Policies in the Andean Area, headquartered in Colombia
- Cooperative Agricultural Research Program for the Andean Subregion (PROCIANDINO), which receives funds from the IDB and is headquartered in Ecuador
- Strengthening the Andean Network of Animal Health Laboratories, headquartered in Ecuador
- Supporting the Integrated Control of Fruit Flies in the Andean Area. It is expected that with the execution of



*The conservation and rational use of natural resources are key requisites for achieving sustainable development, a major goal of the PLANLAC.*

this project, which has a strong investment component of approximately US\$32 million, it will be possible to control one of the principal factors limiting fruit exports from Andean countries. IICA has initiated an action with seed capital for drawing up the investment project and securing funds.

## Caribbean Subregion

The strategy for the Caribbean Subregion is to support and complement the CARICOM's Regional Agricultural Sector Programme, which promotes agricultural revitalization. The approach involves making full use of integration mechanisms to coordinate actions and negotiations outside the region, strengthening sectoral institutions, developing projects to promote the participation of the private sector, and establishing common subregional priorities.

During 1990, the following actions were initiated or continued:

- Designing Strategies for Policy Analysis, Planning and Management in Support of Agricultural Development in the Caribbean
- Supporting the Organization and Management of Technology Generation and Transfer Systems in the Countries of the Eastern Caribbean
- Supporting the Development of Tropical Fruit Crops in the Caribbean. This action receives support from the Center for International Cooperation in Agricultural Research for Development (CIRAD).
- Strengthening Farmers' Organizations in the Countries of the OECS
- Follow-Up of Animal and Plant Diseases in the Caribbean (CARAPHIN). This receives support from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).
- Institutional Strengthening and Promotion of International Cooperation for Technological Development in Haiti

- Supporting the Development of Livestock Production Systems in Guyana and Suriname

## Central Subregion, including Mexico and the Dominican Republic

The strategy outlined for this subregion is based on the premise that agriculture is a key element in the economic reactivation process of the area, and agricultural exports should be boosted. The strategy stresses the role of the rural population, the need to generate employment, the importance of industrial linkages and the promotion of intraregional trade. In the case of Mexico, two areas receive special attention: foreign agricultural trade and technical-scientific cooperation.

Progress has been made with the following proposals:

- Harmonizing Agricultural Policies in the CORECA Countries, with support from the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA)
- Regional Program to Strengthen Agricultural Research on Staple Grains in Central America, with support from the European Economic Community (EEC)
- Supporting the Organization and Management of Technology Generation and Transfer
- Strengthening and Consolidating Rural Settlements (PRACA)
- Supporting projects to develop border areas, especially the Trifinio Plan (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras), together with the Organization of American States (OAS) and with support of the European Economic Community (EEC)

- Supporting the Mexico–Guatemala Commission on Agricultural and Forestry Affairs

## Southern Subregion

This subregion is striving to gain a larger share of the world agricultural export market by increasing production efficiency and improving negotiating skills. This requires the formulation and harmonization of appropriate macroeconomic policies and the design of differentiated policies to distribute incomes. Integration of the Southern Area is the cornerstone of this strategy.

Progress was made on the following during the year:

- Supporting the Harmonization of Agricultural Policy in the Countries of the Southern Area
- Cooperative Program for the Development of Agricultural Technology in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR)
- Program to Strengthen the Ministries of Agriculture of the Countries of the Southern Area in Activities Related to Foreign Trade and Integration
- Strengthening International Agricultural Emergency and Quarantine Systems to Facilitate Livestock Trade in the Southern Area Countries
- Strengthening National Plant Protection Services to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Commodities in the Southern Area

## Dissemination

Dissemination of the PLANLAC is one of the activities called for by the IABA. To this end, a document with general guidelines for dissemination of the PLANLAC was prepared.

The purposes of dissemination are:

1. To emphasize throughout Latin America and the Caribbean the new role of agriculture in economic development, as established in the PLANLAC.
2. To secure the non-quota financial support needed to implement the projects included in the Plan (General Guidelines for Publicizing the PLANLAC, May 1990).

During 1990, these activities were aimed at disseminating the key concepts of the Plan among the member countries and donor and technical cooperation institutions, as well as among IICA personnel. It is felt that the Plan must be fully understood for it to be successfully implemented.

At Headquarters, numerous meetings to discuss the PLANLAC were held with IICA Staff stationed in the countries and with IICA Representatives. These meetings were organized by Program, for the technicians, and by Area, for the Representatives. In these meetings, the Director General, together with the Program Directors, made presentations and led discussions on concrete strategies for implementing the Plan.

Outside the Institute, meetings to disseminate the PLANLAC were held in Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua and Uruguay. Special missions were also sent to donor countries and agencies.

As part of the efforts to publicize the Plan, and in support of the aforementioned actions, the Principal Document and Subregional Documents of the PLANLAC were reprinted. A brochure on the PLANLAC was also prepared in the four official languages of IICA, and an updated summary of the PLANLAC is now being prepared for distribution in early 1991.

IICA's daily news service and its monthly bulletin IICA News are used to provide information on activities and important events related to the Plan. IICA Representatives in the countries have also taken the initiative to publicize the Plan at the national and local levels.

Lastly, actions have been taken to set up communications through meetings with journalists, national seminars and programmed visits by the Director General to the countries, and by increasing IICA's presence in subregional integration fora.

## Funding

During 1990, preliminary steps were taken to develop ideas and to make contacts to secure external resources. The strategy calls for coordinated action among the Programs responsible for carrying out the actions and IICA's Directorate of External Relations (DIREX). Typically, IICA supplies quota resources as seed money, which are augmented with external resources.



*The formation of the subregional forum CONASUR at a meeting held in Foz de Iguazu, Brazil, was one of the high points in 1990 PLANLAC activities.*

During the year, IICA continued to work closely with donor countries such as Canada, members of the European Economic Community, Korea, the United States, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Japan and Sweden. Contacts were also made with cooperation agencies such as the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the French Institute of Scientific Research for Development in Cooperation (ORSTOM), the Spanish International Development Agency (AECI), the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), and the Center for International Cooperation in Agricultural Research for Development (CIRAD), among others.

Working and cooperation agreements have been signed, or are under negotiation, with several international funding agencies such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the World Bank, the Andean Development Corporation (CAF), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Also, efforts have been stepped up to organize meetings with donors in the four subregions of the PLANLAC. Of special interest are the meetings to be held in the Central Area during the second quarter of 1991, in Managua, Nicaragua, within the context of the Special Program of Economic Cooperation for Central America (PEC), and the donors meeting for the Caribbean Area, coordinated by CARICOM, to be held in St. Lucia in June 1991.



## Chapter 2

*Vineyards in Lanzarote with an ingenious system of protection against the elements.*

# IICA Multinational Action

## Program I: Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning

The action of Program I during 1990, framed by the Medium Term Plan (MTP), has been one of the most effective means of contributing to the development of the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC).

Consistent with Program I strategy, hemispheric and multinational projects have been executed for the Central, Caribbean, Andean and Southern Areas. Country-level projects, generally involving institutional strengthening, have been conducted in all the Central American countries; in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela in the Andean Area; and in Argentina, Brazil and Chile, in the Southern Area.

Program I's hemispheric projects focused on strategies and economic policies for agriculture. In both, IICA's efforts are aimed at strengthening those institutions which design and implement such strategies and policies. The Program has increased its efforts on these matters through improved cooperation with international, regional and national agencies.

At the multinational level, new projects were agreed upon and implemented in collaboration with the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNTA) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). These projects have focused on the role of agriculture in integration, and on harmonizing policies at the regional level.

At the country level, the emphasis of the Program's projects has gradually shifted away from institutional strengthening that focused on sectoral planning offices to the preparation and implementation of projects, funded with external resources and quota resources, aimed at strengthening entire institutional systems, and promoting the participation of other agencies that

*The five Programs established in the 1987-1991 Medium Term Plan (the effective life of which was extended to 1993 during the Tenth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee in 1990) are the principal instruments used by IICA for implementing its policy to concentrate development efforts and exercise technical leadership.*

*As part of their activities, the Program Directorates also develop hemispheric and multinational projects, as well as networks for reciprocal cooperation and for the exchange of experiences. These approaches intensify the impact of the Programs' activities and improve IICA's contribution to solving problems the countries share.*

issue economic policies affecting agriculture. Public institutions, private organizations and universities participated in the activities of Program I's national, multinational and hemispheric projects.

The Program Directorate, together with the Latin American Association of Development Finance Institutions (ALIDE) and the Center for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA), organized the Ninth Latin American Meeting on Agricultural Financing, held in Caracas, Venezuela, in November 1990. It also provided support for the Third Meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Association of Agricultural Economists, held in Cartagena, Colombia, in August 1990. During that meeting, a paper was presented on the modernization of agriculture as a requisite for development, which emphasizes the importance of ensuring that the type of agricultural modernization pursued must foster sustained development and the conservation of natural resources.

Program I and the Central American Institute of Business Administration (INCAE) sponsored a workshop on entrepreneurial development for the modernization of agriculture in Central America, as a forum for discussing the needs and opportunities for business development in Central America and to provide as many farmers as possible with the capabilities they need to participate in the opening up of those countries' economies. The workshop generated interesting discussions and an analysis of ways in which public organizations, the agricultural banking system, academic centers, professional associations and farmers' associations can join efforts to increase entrepreneurial skills in the sector.

Inasmuch as agricultural strategies and policies are designed not only within the sector itself, discussions and exchanges of information have been encouraged among professionals linked to the sector. IICA's Bibliographic Information Service on Research and Training in Agricultural Policy Analysis (ICAPPA) played an important role in this effort. ICAPPA disseminated information on more than 1,500 papers on subjects such as agricultural sectoral and structural adjustment, sustained development, funding and investments, macroeconomic policies, intersectoral relations and agricultural planning.

To facilitate Program I's project development efforts, the Information System for Agricultural Policy Analysis in Latin America and the Caribbean (SIAPA) was updated. SIAPA is a software program that combines the design and management of a data base with the economic analysis of data and word processing. In 1990, SIAPA was installed in the IICA Offices in Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Peru and Uruguay. At present, the system contains annual information broken down into two major categories: macroeconomics



## AGRICULTURAL POLICY ANALYSIS AND PLANNING

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## TECHNOLOGY GENERATION AND TRANSFER

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## ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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## MARKETING AND AGROINDUSTRY

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## AGRICULTURAL HEALTH

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*IICA's Program I maintains a computerized information system for the analysis of agricultural policies.*

and agriculture. This will gradually be expanded to include more detailed information.

As concerns international cooperation, the number of cooperation activities in which Program I participated increased, as did the amount of funding received from external sources, primarily the Economic Development Institute (EDI) of the World Bank and the governments of Canada, France, Spain and Sweden.

As part of the documents IICA will present during the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture (ICMA), the Program is preparing a paper on the role of the agroalimentary sector of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) in the opening up of international markets and the liberalization of domestic markets, taking into account social implications and the conservation of natural resources.

## Hemispheric Projects

### *Agricultural and Rural Development Strategies (Component of the IICA/CIDA Project)*

CIDA	104 738
IICA	94 751
TOTAL	199 489

One of the key elements of the strategy of the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the

Caribbean (PLANLAC) is the process of agricultural modernization, which must be equitable, make maximum and efficient use of available natural, institutional and human resources, and ensure the sustainability of the systems. Increases in agricultural productivity that such modernization would generate, and widespread distribution of its benefits, constitute an economic development option which would have a strong multiplier effect on the economy as a whole and directly benefit the rural poor of our countries.

The project aims to cooperate more effectively with the countries in strengthening their capabilities to design, apply and evaluate strategy options for growth and development in which the agricultural sector plays a substantial role in reactivating the economy. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is lending its support to this project, which studies and evaluates models and strategies for the countries of LAC. The thrust of the project is to determine the factors that most significantly affect agricultural modernization. It calls for suitable coordination of macroeconomic and sectoral policies, to enable modernization to reach farmers who have consistently been bypassed by technological change over the past decades. The project includes research and case studies in selected countries, and the exchange of experiences on factors affecting modernization and their multiplier effects on the rest of the economy.

As part of this project, actions were also carried out to assist institutions in upgrading the way they manage the information needed to analyze agricultural policy. The goal is to make professionals at IICA and in the countries more

aware of the use of statistics for improving policy analysis, advisory services and follow-up. One result of this activity was the implementation of the Information System for Agricultural Policy Analysis in Latin America and the Caribbean (SIAPA) and its dissemination at the regional, subregional and national levels.

The project also worked with the Economic Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture (ERS/USDA) to analyze policies that support national production, marketing and the international trade of strategic inputs for agricultural production. This joint effort reflected a concern over the lack of coordination that still exists between agricultural and industrial policies in the countries, and which specifically affects agricultural production.

The project's main achievements for 1990 include: a) case studies on factors determining agricultural modernization in LAC; b) final reports on grain production in Argentina, fruit in Chile, dairy products in Costa Rica, vegetables in Mexico, poultry in Peru, soybeans in Brazil, flowers in Colombia and shrimp in Ecuador; c) research on the multiplier effects of agricultural modernization on grains in Argentina, fruit in Chile, dairy products in Costa Rica, vegetables in Mexico and shrimp in Ecuador; d) a seminar on agricultural modernization in LAC held in Chile in May 1990 and the publication of the proceedings; e) a book published on agricultural modernization, containing eight case studies on the agricultural modernization process in specific subsectors of selected countries of Latin America, and ideas for a strategy for agricultural modernization; f) publication and distribution of the SIAPA Dictionary to the IICA Offices in the member countries that use the system.

### ***Analysis and Consultation on Policies for Agriculture***

EDI	90 660
SAREC	86 531
IICA	96 717
TOTAL	273 980

The PLANLAC calls attention to the need for macroeconomic policies that help link agriculture to other sectors, rather than discriminate

against it. This challenge is a particularly important one for IICA, at the end of a decade of macroeconomic adjustment and growing pressure to open up the economies. Both have serious implications for growth and the distribution of benefits to rural areas.

The main objective of the project is to upgrade the analytical and advisory skills of technical personnel and directors of agricultural sector planning units (USPAs), agricultural policy analysis groups (GAPAs) and institutions in designing, implementing and adjusting economic incentive policies for agriculture.

In order to achieve this objective, research is being carried out on methods to design, implement and adjust macroeconomic and sectoral policies and to identify and select strategic public investments for agriculture. Technical personnel from the USPAs, GAPAs and related institutions received training in matters pertaining to the project's objectives, information was disseminated and experiences exchanged on related topics.

Some of the most important achievements of 1990 include high-level courses on macroeconomic and sectoral policies and agricultural development, to support the countries in strengthening their capabilities to design and implement priority instruments of economic incentive policies for agriculture. Professionals from the ministries of

agriculture, treasury and planning, and from central banks, participated in the courses. At the same time, work continued on the final version of a book on macroeconomic and sectoral policies and agriculture.

One area deserving high-priority attention is protection for agriculture, as, in general, there has been less protection for agriculture than for industry. Given the importance of this topic, case studies were carried out in Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras and Panama. To make maximum use of these experiences, a document was published describing the basic conceptual elements and the empirical procedures required for assessing agricultural protection. With the cooperation of the Swedish Agency for Research and Economic Cooperation (SAREC), the Program undertook in 1990 a series of case studies in several countries on the short-term impact of macroeconomic adjustment programs on rural poverty. IICA Offices in the selected countries, through their Representatives, provided support in identifying and hiring consultants who prepared the studies.

Finally, various technical cooperation missions were carried out in Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru in support of national projects concerning agricultural policy analysis. Program I collaborated with the Center for Programs and Investment Projects (CEPPI) in the preparation of agricultural sector programs, within the framework of the IICA/IDB agreement. Support was provided to the IICA Office in Brazil and to the Office of the Deputy Director for Southern Area Operations, by contributing to the negotiation and formulation of an agreement between IICA and the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform of Brazil.

## Multinational Projects

### *Harmonization of Agricultural Policies In the CORECA Countries*

SIDA	77 358
TOTAL	77 358

This project aims to strengthen relations among the countries, to enable them to harmonize agricultural policies. The project receives economic assistance from the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) and its activities include the design of methodologies and studies related to the harmonization of policies; the design of and support for the installation of an information system to harmonize policy analysis; training on how to harmonize policies; dissemination and exchange of experiences.

The project began operations in late 1989 and has had to make rapid adjustments in order to keep up with the commitments made with top-ranking policy makers of the region and the emphasis which the ministers of agriculture placed on the design and execution of coordinated agricultural policy. This ongoing process of adjustment is the principal feature of the project and has allowed it to achieve the following results: a) the preparation of a document on the harmonization of agricultural policies in Central America, which served as the basis for discussion and analysis during the meeting of ministers of agriculture, held in Honduras, in July 1990; b) under a mandate issued by the ministers, a document was prepared on the harmonization of policies on matters directly related to the agricultural sector, including considerations on the process and proposed methodologies; and c) in collaboration with Programs II, IV and V, a document was prepared on possible areas for harmonizing agricultural policies in Central America and mechanisms to be used.

In coordination with the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO), a book on statistics on Central

America was published, with more than 300 tables containing basic information on the region and the agricultural sector and macroeconomic, socioeconomic and political indicators.

***Cooperation between IICA and the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA)***

IICA	76 241
TOTAL	76 241

One of the integration mechanisms adopted by the countries in their efforts to promote joint development in

Central America is the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA). In that area, technical coordination among regional agricultural sector organizations has increased through the efforts of the Inter-Institutional Group of the Agricultural Sector (GISA), which was created by the ministers of agriculture of the CORECA countries. It provides international coordination for the reactivation strategy the countries 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.

The IICA-SIECA agreement focuses on three major topics: agriculture and integration, training in macroeconomic policies, and the dissemination of information systems for policy analysis.

During 1990, the project's main achievements include: a) participation in the preparation of and follow-up on agreements reached in 10 regular meetings of GISA; b) compilation and updating of the portfolio of regional projects to be financed and those already under way; c) analysis of the regional projects that will be presented during the First Agricultural Sector Meeting of the Central American Governments with Cooperating Governments and Institutions within the framework of the United Nations Special Program of Economic Cooperation for Central

America (PEC) (12 have been approved by CORECA and presented to the European Community in Geneva and five are currently under study); d) support to the technical secretariat of GISA, with regard to duties under the Project CAM-90-002 UNDP/PAHO/PEC, which has identified a new strategy and a new group of national investment projects and regional technical cooperation projects, to be presented during the First Agricultural Sector Meeting; e) coordination with CORECA for the approval of regional technical cooperation projects that can be included in the portfolio of projects to be discussed during the Sectoral Meeting; and f) participation in the preparation of a strategy for the development of the humid Atlantic region (a profile has been prepared for the assessment of the zone).

***Design of Strategies for Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning in the Caribbean***

IICA	199 461
TOTAL	199 461

This project seeks to design and implement strategy options based on agriculture's interrelations with other economic sectors.

The following eight priority policy areas were selected for the Caribbean: a) macroeconomic policies and agriculture; b) trade and exchange rate policies, and their impact on the agricultural sector; c) agriculture-tourism linkages and agroindustrial development; d) food policies, food supply and food security; e) strategies to improve agricultural efficiency; f) intra-regional and extra-regional trade and the marketing of agricultural products; g) new technology to improve policy formulation and decision making; and h) political economy and agriculture.

The project includes research and studies, the exchange of experiences, technical cooperation, and training activities related to the design of strategies for agricultural policy analysis and planning in the Caribbean.

Project activities included case studies in Barbados, St. Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago on the impact of fiscal

policies on incentives for agriculture, and were supplemented with a review of bibliographic materials. In Dominica, support was provided in formulating a four-year plan for the agricultural sector, and training was provided for technical personnel from the Ministry of Agriculture on matters related to the gathering, organization and processing of agricultural statistics, which will be included in a publication containing statistics for the 1975-1989 period.

The project designed and developed a model that was applied in a small region in order to assist Trinidad and Tobago in the annual programming, monitoring and evaluation of projects. Progress has also been made in the identification and gathering of macroeconomic and agricultural information in IICA member countries from the Caribbean. The Information System for Agricultural Policy Analysis in Latin America and the Caribbean (SIAPA) was installed and integrated into a data base previously developed in the Caribbean, and its use was promoted. A training course on project identification and preparation was designed for officials from the public sectors of Suriname and Guyana. Training to monitor and evaluate methodologies for policy analysis and investment projects also began. A document was published on fiscal policies in Barbados, and another is being prepared on harmonizing fiscal incentives for agriculture. The project also participated in an IICA/IDB mission to identify components for an agricultural sector program in Guyana, as part of the cooperation program with CEPPI.

### *Agricultural Policies In the Andean Countries*

IICA	128 908
TOTAL	128 980

This project is viewed as a necessary step in achieving the third objective of the Institute's Medium Term Plan (MTP),

which is to provide support in strengthening the processes of integration. It is also one of the activities IICA is carrying out to implement the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in the Countries of the Andean Subregion,

approved by the ministers of agriculture in Decision 251 of the Cartagena Agreement.

During the first quarter of 1990, consultations continued at the national and regional levels to propose an operating framework for the harmonization of policies among the countries, with the participation of the public and private sectors. These activities contributed to the preparation of documents on the socio-political and institutional aspects of policy management for agricultural reactivation and rural development; methodological guidelines for coordinating national efforts, and a subregional report.

In addition to activities to design an information system for the Andean Area, documents were prepared on public information systems for the follow-up and analysis of policies on development and on the integration of agriculture and agroindustry.

The Program also collaborated in a seminar/workshop to examine the bases for reactivation and sustained development of agriculture in Peru, and support was provided to the Ministry of Campesino and Agricultural Affairs (MACA) of Bolivia in analyzing the role of sectoral planning in decision making and on the analysis of the information system.

Other achievements of the project in 1990 included: a) the installation of SIAPA in IICA Offices in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru; b) the meeting with IICA Representatives in the Andean and Southern Areas, during which the orientation, content and scope of the project were explained and the uses of SIAPA were demonstrated; c) first meeting of the coordinating committee of the Andean Area, held in Quito, during which leaders of multinational projects in the Andean Area were informed as to the orientation, content and scope of the project; d) in Colombia, support was provided for a forum to discuss the opening of the economy and the implications for agriculture; e) in Bolivia, a seminar/workshop was conducted on strategic planning and management, where officials from the National Directorate of Sectoral Planning (DNPS), the National Directorate of Statistics (DNE) and the National Directorate of Projects

(DNP), of the MACA, received training on how to design a frame of reference for analyzing strategic planning and management as concerns policies, the characteristics of the industry-agricultural-agroindustrial complex and the role of different social groups; f) participation in a course on models to evaluate and formulate agricultural policies, held in San Jose, Costa Rica; and g) support to the organization of a second meeting with five research centers on the impact of economic policies on the development and integration of agriculture and agroindustry in the Andean Area.

As part of the actions carried out after the meeting of the presidents of the countries of the Andean Area in Galapagos, support was provided for holding the first meeting to reach consensus on agricultural matters in the Andean Area. The meeting was organized by JUNTA and was attended by the ministers of agriculture and the presidents of the Andean Confederation of Farmers (CONAGRO) and the Andean Confederation of Cattle Ranchers (CONAFAGAN), as well as presidents of the associations that make up these two federations. Program I also participated in the organization and holding of a technical meeting in the Andean subregion, which addressed the topic of agricultural associations and food production in the subregion, called by the Regional Food Program of the Andean Pact (AREPA), of the JUNTA.

Finally, the Program supported JUNTA in holding the meeting of the Agricultural Council, where the Andean component of the PLANLAC was discussed. IICA also helped organize the Congress of the Andean Confederation of Farmers (CONAGRO), and made a special contribution to the discussion on fostering agreement between the private and public sectors. As a result of these efforts, two technical documents were published.

### ***Support to the Harmonization of Agricultural Policies In the Countries of the Southern Area***

IICA	19 102
TOTAL	19 102

The Advisory Council for Agricultural Cooperation in the Countries of the Southern Area (CONASUR) was created

as a high-level mechanism for reaching agreement on the implementation of strategies for agricultural reactivation in the subregion. Since IICA serves as the technical secretariat, the technical information it provides is extremely important in facilitating discussion of decisions on joint actions.

The main objective of this project is to contribute to harmonizing national policies among the countries of the Southern Area, inasmuch as harmonization is an effective means of strengthening the integration process. More specifically, the project, which was initiated in late 1990, seeks: a) to strengthen national and subregional analysis, advisory and decision-making capabilities, and to harmonize policies with a view to revitalizing the economies and agriculture, within the framework of subregional integration; b) to enhance the role of agriculture in the subregional integration process; c) to support the public and private agricultural sectors in their efforts to design, improve and adopt mechanisms to harmonize policies among the countries; and d) to train senior officials from the public sector, leaders from the private sector, advisors and technicians from the agricultural sector in the preparation of plans, methods and techniques for defining, implementing and updating agricultural strategies and policies.

Project achievements during the short period it has been in operation include: a) preparation and distribution of a document on harmonization of agricultural policy in the

context of economic integration of the Southern Area countries, which served as the foundation for the resolutions taken by the CONASUR Council of Ministers; and b) installation of the SIAPA system in Argentina, Brazil,

Chile and Uruguay, which will be used in the efforts to harmonize the agricultural policies of the member countries.

## **Program II: Technology Generation and Transfer**

The objective of the Technology Generation and Transfer Program is to promote and support the development and modernization of national agricultural research and technology transfer systems (NARTTS) and their member institutions, so as to enhance the contribution they make to agricultural development in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).

Specifically, the Program seeks to help the NARTTS improve their design of scientific and technological policies and coordinate these with national scientific and socioeconomic policies, with a view to achieving sustainable development of agricultural production. It also aims to assist the institutions in acquiring the tools they need for planning, follow-up and evaluation, and in ensuring that their structure, organization and management are appropriate for the milieu in which they operate. The objective of horizontal reciprocal cooperation is to foster the transfer of knowledge between countries, through their institutions, by means of the horizontal integration of efforts and effective international relations with other technical and financial cooperation agencies.

In 1990, Program II continued to execute many of the projects already under way and began to formulate and implement those PLANLAC projects in its field of competence. The Program executed six hemispheric projects, eight multinational projects and specific technical cooperation actions in 23 countries of the region.

Regarding regional actions, special mention should be made of the Program's support to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in implementing the Bank's new policies on financial support for the international centers of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), by helping the centers and the countries reach agreement for the execution of special projects.

At the request of the World Food Council (WFC), Program II prepared a study on the outlook for food security in the region as it pertains to research and the transfer and application of agricultural technology. This paper will be discussed at an international conference on the subject and will also serve as the basis for actions IICA and international cooperation agencies will take in the countries to strengthen agricultural research and technology transfer.

Following IICA's general institutional policy, the Program took steps to upgrade its capacity to promote sustainable agricultural development and the conservation of natural resources. With support from the IICA/CIDA project and IICA's other Programs, seminars were held and advisory services provided to establish a conceptual framework and methodologies for providing support to the countries. Also under this project, a diagnostic study was completed on problems involved in developing agrobiotechnologies, and a review was made of publications on this topic produced over the past ten years. In conjunction with other international and national organizations, seminars and

studies were carried out to formulate guidelines for releasing into the environment organisms modified by genetic engineering, and for protecting industrial property rights in biotechnology.

In accordance with PLANLAC guidelines calling for joint solutions to problems, projects were formulated and initiated to support the organization and management of research and technology transfer in the Central, Caribbean and Andean Areas; in the Southern Area, execution will begin in 1991. Also within the framework of the PLANLAC, the Program supported the formulation of a project, scheduled for execution in 1991, designed to link the countries of the Caribbean and Latin America in matters of technology transfer.

The Research Network on Animal Production Systems in Latin America (RISPAL) successfully concluded the first year of its second phase, under a new agreement between IICA and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). Of particular importance was the consensus reached by RISPAL member countries to expand the Network to include technology transfer, and the preparation of a guide on methodological considerations in conducting a social analysis of production systems.

Cooperation was strengthened with the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) through joint activities in the Caribbean Area, such as technical events, support for proposals to create subregional networks (e.g. on biotechnology), and sponsorship of professionals in seminars and workshops.

Through three international seminar-workshops, the NARTTS received support in training for the management and administration of research and technology transfer. One was held in Jamaica for professionals from the Caribbean Area, another in Ecuador for those from the Andean Area and the other, in Panama, though local in nature, was attended by professionals from the other Central American countries.

Regarding reciprocal horizontal cooperation, 1990 saw the consolidation of several important projects identified in

the 1980s which will provide further opportunities for joint efforts.

During 1990, the first stages of the Cooperative Program for Agricultural Research in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR) and of the Cooperative Agricultural Research Program for the Andean Subregion (PROCIANDINO) came to an end. Given the successful outcome of both programs, new agreements were signed for second stages and PROCISUR was given the new title of Cooperative Program for the Development of Agricultural Technology in the Southern Cone.

Pursuant to an agreement signed by the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CORECA), IICA and the EEC, the Regional Program to Strengthen Agricultural Research on Staple Grains in Central America began operations. The EEC will provide 10.8 million ECUs over a four-year period.

The Regional Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation in Mexico, Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic (PROMECAFE) was successful in developing biotechnologies that have made it possible to obtain new genetic materials that are resistant to diseases and pests, and in distributing rust-resistant varieties to the countries.

In Central America, the Regional Network for Cacao Technology Generation and Transfer (PROCACAO), together with the Honduran Agricultural Research Foundation (FHIA) and the Tropical Agriculture Research and Training Center (CATIE), carried out important activities related to training, production of technical documents, development of research infrastructure in participating countries and the search for information on different aspects of managing and producing cacao. Furthermore, important studies were taken in 1990 to establish the Cooperative Program on Research and Technology Transfer for the South American Tropics (PROCITROPICOS).

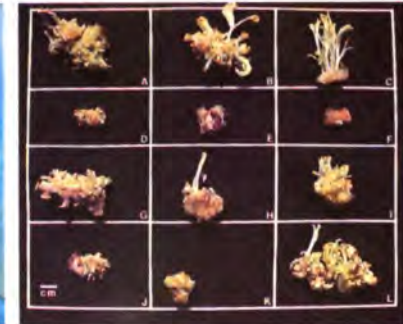


## Hemispheric Projects

### *Institutional Strengthening (FORTALIN)*

IICA	111 293
TOTAL	111 293

The objective of this project is to support the NARTTS and other institutions in the countries in upgrading the efficiency and effectiveness of agricultural research and of technology transfer by providing technical assistance in the design and implementation of policies, plans and programs, and follow-up and evaluation activities. The project also promotes joint action among institutions as a means of solving problems shared by the countries, by identifying opportunities for cooperation, fostering international relations and supporting the creation and management of reciprocal horizontal cooperation programs and networks.



*Tissue culture research and greenhouse trials are facets of agrobiotechnology, an important area covered by Program II.*

In 1990, the ministries and agricultural research and technology transfer institutes (ARTTIS) of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica and Uruguay were provided with technical assistance in the area of institutional development. Through CORECA, the countries of Central America received support in harmonizing agricultural technology policies within the context of subregional integration.

In 1990, the IICA-TROPICOS project was reformulated and a new cooperative project designed, with support from several consultants and experts from national institutions that will participate in the program. A proposal was prepared to create the Cooperative Program on Research and Technology Transfer for the South American Tropics (PROCITROPICOS). The proposal, studied during a meeting in Brasilia, was accepted by the countries of the Amazon Basin. A draft agreement between IICA and the participating national institutions to constitute PROCITROPICOS was also approved, and the parties signed a letter of intent to sign the agreement in early 1991. The Amazon Cooperation Treaty, through its Secretariat pro tempore, also lent its support to the creation and subsequent execution of this program.

In line with goals established in the PLANLAC, projects were prepared for the multinational programs and projects on support for the organization and management of research, management and conservation of genetic resources and formulation of investment projects for seed production in Central America. Assistance was also offered to national projects in Mexico and Haiti, both of which are currently under way, and cooperation was provided in preparing a document on the conceptual and operating framework of IICA's multinational action.

Several studies were conducted to inform the countries of institutional and technological changes taking place in the region and worldwide. Examples include: case studies in several Central American countries on the relationship between technology transfer and research; the design of

guidelines for establishing priorities for research on different products, accompanied by a computer program to be used by national institutions; the design of a file to illustrate the resources, organization and operations of the public research and agricultural technology transfer institutions in LAC; and a feasibility study for an international center for the study of quinoa and Andean crops, with a view to strengthening the generation of technology related to these crops, especially in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru.

***Training in the Management of Agricultural Research in Latin America and the Caribbean (CAPACITACION)***

IICA	86 443
TOTAL	86 443

The purpose of this project is to develop and execute training activities related to the management and administra-

tion of NARTTS of the region, and to develop teaching materials for these activities. During 1990, the project focused its efforts on several training initiatives at the subregional and national levels. Worthy of mention was the seminar on strategic planning for small countries, held in September in Jamaica under the sponsorship of IICA, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR) and the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI).

A course-workshop on strategic planning and management of research was held in Quito in April, with support from ISNAR and the National Agricultural Research Institute (INIAP); several workshops were offered on the management, organization and planning of research and technology transfer, funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and supported by the Agricultural Research Institute of Panama (IDIAP). These events included presentations by speakers from the region and outside it, and were attended by senior personnel from research and technology institutes of the subregions covered by the activities.

In meetings held in Colombia and Jamaica, lectures were delivered and papers prepared on the planning of agricultural research. In line with the goals of the PLANLAC, a proposal was formulated for a hemispheric program of institutional strengthening and development of human resources, which is currently being discussed. The project prepared several sections of the study requested by the WFC on food security and the focus of research and the technology transfer and use in LAC.

***Establishment of the IICA Information System on Policies, Organization and Management of Agricultural Research (ORGAMIN)***

IICA	26 099
TOTAL	26 099

This project seeks to upgrade the capability of NARTTS to draw up policies and improve the organization and management of research by making relevant scientific and technical information more readily available to them. At present, the persons responsible for managing research or making decisions on research programs lack adequate information, or the information that does exist is scattered and relatively inaccessible. This hinders access to techniques, methods, concepts, and other findings that could increase the productivity of research efforts and the resources assigned to them.

In 1990, this project continued its activities through the Bibliographic Information Service on the Organization and Management of Agricultural Research (ORADIA), a service provided in conjunction with the Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center (CIDIA). ORADIA documents were distributed to more than 300 research directors and managers in the region and IICA technical personnel. As a result of the evaluation made in 1989, its format and content were upgraded, an example

being a new section entitled "In Contact with the Reader." The list of subscribers was updated and initial steps were taken to establish an agricultural research network. Other activities include a quarterly publication for disseminating materials of special interest, as well as photocopy or microfiche services of uncopyrighted materials.

***Project to Mobilize Agricultural Technology to Meet Technological Challenges In Central America***

ISNAR	2 047
AED	2 122
AID-ROCAP	97 623
IICA	627
TOTAL	102 419

This project began in 1990 with an international seminar in which case studies on the history of technology generation and transfer in Central America were discussed. As a result of this event, a monograph on the region and three specialized papers were published. Further work in specific countries and on special topics was carried out with support from the Agency for International Development (USAID) and its Regional Office for Central American Programs (ROCAP), as well as with regional agencies and public institutions from the countries of Central America.

Through the project, Program II participated in seven seminars and several regional meetings with international centers, regional training agencies and universities in Central America. Collaboration was provided to projects such as the Regional Project to Strengthen Agricultural Research on Staple Grains in Central America and projects being implemented at the country level (Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama). The status of technology generation and transfer in Central America was discussed at all levels, taking into account the economic and political situation of the region, as were the ways in which the region can become more actively involved in international agricultural trade.

***Policies and Strategies for the Development of Agrobiotechnologies (Component of the IICA/CIDA Project)***

CIDA	224 669
IICA	11 383
TOTAL	236 052

The general objective of this project, financed by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), is to provide support to the countries of the region in formulating and executing policies and strategies to develop capabilities related to agricultural biotechnology.

During the year, several studies and activities were carried out to analyze specific policies to foster the development of agrobiotechnologies. Among these activities was a meeting of the Inter-American Study Group of the New Biotechnologies in Agriculture and Health, to formulate guidelines on the release into the environment of organisms modified by genetic engineering. The meeting was held in collaboration with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the Organization of American States (OAS), the International Office of Epizootics (OIE) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Under the sponsorship of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the UNDP regional biotechnology program and the Polar Foundation, a seminar was held to address the issue of industrial property rights on biotechnological innovations and the use of germ plasm in LAC. Studies conducted during the year examined the technical, financial and human resources required to develop biotechnologies in research institutes, and the feasibility of establishing a mechanism to disseminate information on agricultural biotechnology.

The Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture of Uruguay was given technical assistance, including two studies and a seminar, in formulating a strategy for the development and use of biotechnologies. Also, support began for two initiatives to create mechanisms for horizontal cooperation in the field of agrobiotechnologies: a genetic resources and biotechnology network for the countries of the Amazon Basin, and a plant biotechnology network in the Caribbean.

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Work was completed on a diagnostic study begun last year to describe problems involved in developing agrobiotechnologies in the region. In addition, a study was made of publications written on the topic over the past ten years. A bibliography on policy and planning considerations in the field of agricultural biotechnologies, the final report of the seminar on economic outlook and impact and a monograph on the development of biotechnologies worldwide were published.

***Research Network on Animal Production Systems in Latin America (RISPAL)***

IDRC	38 299
IICA	74 747
TOTAL	113 046

RISPAL, created in an agreement signed by IICA and the IDRC, concluded the first year of its second phase. This network was established to foster the development of research methods on animal production systems and to exchange technologies. It operates in Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Venezuela, where 13 research projects are being carried out on different production systems (dual-purpose cattle, South American camelidas, goats, guinea pigs, dairy cattle, forestry-pasture systems and mixed systems), with support from the Center for International Cooperation in Agricultural Research for Development (CIRAD), CIDA and IDRC.

In 1990, the Ninth General Meeting of RISPAL was held in Zacatecas, Mexico, during which it was decided to expand the Network to include technology transfer using a systems approach. Agreement was reached with the Animal Sciences Institute of Cuba to hold a course-workshop to design a simulation model for dual-purpose systems, with the participation of the Catholic University of Chile. Another meeting was held in Cajamarca, Peru, to discuss the participation of social scientists in research on production systems. As a result of the meeting, a book was published describing techniques to be considered in conducting a social analysis of the production systems

In 1990, the Ninth General Meeting of RISPAL was held in Zacatecas, Mexico, during which it was decided to expand the Network to include technology transfer using a systems approach. Agreement was reached with the Animal Sciences Institute of Cuba to hold a course-workshop to design a simulation model for dual-purpose systems, with the participation of the Catholic University of Chile. Another meeting was held in Cajamarca, Peru, to discuss the participation of social scientists in research on production systems. As a result of the meeting, a book was published describing techniques to be considered in conducting a social analysis of the production systems

approach. Several technicians from RISPAL participated in a symposium on milk production in developing countries, held in Canada and sponsored by the IDRC. Methodological guidelines to describe farm systems were prepared and published in collaboration with the International Council for Agro-Forestry Research (ICRAF) of Kenya and the Agricultural Research Institute of Panama (IDIAP).

In 1990, a new IICA/IDRC project was signed which will strengthen the livestock production systems component of the network and will facilitate communication and the exchange of experiences among projects and between them and the Executive Secretariat of the network.

Also in 1990, two new projects joined the network: one on the breeding of dual-purpose cattle (Central University of Venezuela) and another on sustainable forestry-pasture systems (CATIE/CIDA). Through the latter project, Honduras and Nicaragua will also have access to RISPAL beginning in 1991.

## Multinational Projects

### *Cooperative Program for the Development of Agricultural Technology In the Southern Cone (PROCISUR)*

IDB-PROCISUR	304 197
PROCISUR-Countries	41 937
IICA	144 672
TOTAL	490 806

In March 1990, PROCISUR completed its activities under the agreement signed by the ARTTIS of the countries of the Southern Cone, IICA and the

IDB. In April, 1990, the following stage began.

The new program consists of a basic structure (Steering Committee and Technical and Support Teams) and the projects (or networks). The first priority for the countries and IICA is to finance the implementation of a permanent administrative structure to study, propose and coordinate cooperative projects. The PROCISUR Steering

Committee's approval of the work plan for the first year made it possible to begin, with partial funding from the countries, the execution of projects on the following: Network for Evaluation of Forages in the Southern Cone (REFCOSUR), beef cattle, dairy cattle, wheat, corn, rice, soybeans and other oilseeds, weeds, information and documentation, and communications.

Through March, a total of 130 activities were carried out by IICA/IDB/PROCISUR through the ten projects currently under way. In the area of reciprocal technical cooperation, there were 24 meetings, three seminars and 74 exchanges of professionals, 53 of which were for purposes of observation and 21 to provide advisory services in the countries. Regarding international advisory missions, the countries benefited from visits by four specialists from the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT). In addition, technical personnel from the countries participated in 25 training events: 11 in-service and 14 in specialized institutions.

PROCISUR also fostered the exchange of genetic and bibliographic material; work continued on the network for testing the yield of wheat varieties (ERCOS) and the evaluation of advanced wheat strains (LACOS), which provides for the efficient exchange of germ plasm among the countries of the Southern Cone, in collaboration with CIMMYT. Joint efforts continue on the selective breeding of sunflowers (SURCOSOL), peanuts (PROMANI), corn and soybeans. In addition, and with technical support from CIAT, standards were established, sites identified and personnel appointed to evaluate forage germ plasm (REFCOSUR) in the temperate and warm-temperate ecosystems of the Southern Cone.

A total of 575 participants benefited directly and 8 625 benefited indirectly from PROCISUR activities in 1990. Also during 1990, PROCISUR published 17 documents, 12 monthly bulletins and a paper describing the structure and actions of the new stage.

**Cooperative Agricultural Research Program  
for the Andean Subregion (PROCIANDINO)**

IDB/PROCIANDINO	434 691
PROCIANDINO- Countries	14 536
IICA	99 601
TOTAL	548 828

With support from the IDB and IICA, PROCIANDINO concluded the last year of its first stage. In view of the Program's achievements, a new agreement was signed between the

ARTTIS of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela and IICA for a second stage scheduled to begin in January 1991. This new stage will focus heavily on research activities and training. The Program's new name is the Cooperative Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer Program.

Reciprocal technical cooperation aimed at strengthening national research programs and institutes in PROCIANDINO member countries was provided through the exchange of experiences, know-how and research methods among professionals participating in the program. During 1990, 99 percent of the programmed events were executed, involving a total of 1 588 professionals; 20 cooperative research projects under way are more than 50 percent complete and one project was concluded. National institutions were provided with more than 90 percent of the equipment and supplies needed to strengthen cooperation projects, for a total value of US\$183 700. The IDB approved resources for the exchange of germ plasm to be used in these joint actions.

In order to expand the exchange of technologies and methods among the NARTTS, PROCIANDINO published a wide variety of documents on the following topics: broadbean diseases and pests in the Andean subregion; broadbean breeding and production systems; sesame production methods and production research systems; and on-farm production. Documents were also published on information and documentation centers (193 centers) and the directory of researchers and extension agents was updated to include 452 professionals associated with the program. Lastly, a video on PROCIANDINO was prepared and distributed.

The development and management of data bases related to the follow-up of events, a technological inventory, the exchange of germ plasm and a directory of researchers is gradually being decentralized to facilitate the exchange of technological information generated as a result of reciprocal technical cooperation among the countries.

The Sixth and Seventh Regular Meetings of the Steering Committee met in May and November, respectively, to discuss and approve the proposed projects for existing subprograms and networks: Pulses, Corn and Potatoes (PRACIPA) and Edible Oilseeds; and for new subprograms and networks: Soil Management and Conservation, Dual-purpose Cattle, Andean Highland Livestock and Crops, and Technology Transfer and Communications. In addition, general guidelines were established for the component dealing with the organization and management of research.

**Regional Program to Strengthen Agricultural  
Research on Staple Grains in Central America  
(CORECA-EEC-IICA)**

EEC	268 543
TOTAL	268 543

Pursuant to the original mandate issued during an ad hoc committee meeting of CORECA, held in San Jose,

Costa Rica, in December 1989, Program II set up the Regional Executive Directorate (DER) as the coordinating and management unit of the Program, which will be executed in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. The creation of the DER was completed in August 1990 with the arrival of experts from Europe.

The principal objective of the program is to increase the efficiency of research and extension systems in participating countries, especially as concerns: 1) their capacity to involve farmers in the generation of new technologies in order to ensure that they truly improve the farmers' situation, and 2) the enhancement of their efforts

through regional cooperation and complementary actions.

In June, the first meeting of the Regional Committee for the Coordination of Research and Extension Services in Central America was held, and in November, the crop research subcommittee and the on-farm research and extension services sub-committee met for the first time. At the same time, the strategies to be followed by the program were formulated, including: a) promotion of a research-extension model which transfers information from the researcher to the extension agent to the farmer and vice versa; b) a work schedule based on shared strategic technological issues for research under controlled conditions and for on-farm research; c) efforts to ensure the program's complementarity with existing regional cooperation networks; d) support to training of farmers, researchers and extension agents; and e) development of agricultural research which takes into account the type of farmer that will benefit from the research findings.

The preparatory phase of the program included an assessment of staple grain production, consumption and research in each country and a summary for all of Central America. Experiences in Central America with on-farm research, including the experiences of non-governmental organizations and priorities for research and technology over the next four years, were examined. These include: 1) Technological priorities: agronomic management of staple grains in the production systems of small-scale farmers; integrated management of pests, weeds and diseases; post-harvest management of staple grains; management of artisanal seed production. 2) Institutional priorities: follow-up and evaluation; training; creation of a data base for Central America; management and administration of research and technology transfer.

These strategic topics also serve to orient three subprograms related to topic-specific research, on-farm research and the coordination of research and transfer activities.

***Regional Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation In Mexico, Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic (PROMECAFE)***

EEC-PROMECAFE	43 504
ROCAP-	
PROMECAFE	794 259
Gov.of France	2 005
PROMECAFE-	
Countries	109 370
IICA	111 708
TOTAL	1 060 846

In 1990, PROMECAFE focused its activities on executing a project to control pests and another for the biological control of the coffee berry borer, funded by AID/ROCAP and the EEC, respectively. Three new varieties of rust-resistant seed were distributed



*One of the goals of PROMECAFE has been to develop new coffee varieties resistant to pests and coffee rust.*

to the member countries. In the PROMECAFE tissue culture laboratory at CATIE, a methodology was established for producing nematode-resistant rootstock, through somatic embryogenesis in liquid and solid mediums. Also successful were efforts to establish apexes *in vitro* for the replenishment of a germ plasm bank. A technique was developed for micrografts of *Coffea arabica* on *Coffea canephora*, and new nematode-resistant genetic material was identified and is now available to national programs.

Regarding the control of coffee rust and the coffee berry borer, work continued at the technology testing plots in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. Also, research was carried out in collaboration with the National Coffee Association (ANACAFE) in Guatemala, the Salvadoran Institute for Coffee Research (ISIC) and the Honduran Coffee Institute (IHCAFE).

In 1990, the EEC-funded project for the biological control of the coffee berry borer began operations. Through this project, the parasitoid of the African borer, *Cephalonomia stephanoderis*, was introduced from Mexico to Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, where it was reproduced and released into the fields. The efficiency of this method will be evaluated as a means of biological control of this disease. If successful, the use of insecticides, and consequently environmental pollution, will be reduced.

In 1990, the Regional Bibliographic Information Network on Coffee (REDCAFE) began operations, in collaboration with the Orton Library of IICA/CIDIA. In addition, the transfer of technology through the "Friendship and Work Groups" was expanded to include two more IHCAFE regions, in view of six years' success in the pilot project in Comayagua.

Thirty-four events, including courses, seminars and workshops, were conducted at the country and regional levels for 873 technicians from the member countries. Also in 1990, 16 publications (proceedings and technical bulletins) were distributed to coffee growers. A special number on coffee was brought out by PROMECAFE in the *Turrilba* journal (Vol.39, No. 3).

### ***Regional Network for Cacao Technology Generation and Transfer (PROCACAO)***

AID-ROCAP-FHIA	166 498
AID-ROCAP-CATIE	214 988
AID-ROCAP	259 731
IICA	26 356
TOTAL	667 573

The objective of this project, which is in its third year of operation, is to collaborate in increasing production and productivity and to increase the incomes of small- and medium-scale cacao farmers. The project seeks to provide greater access to the results of research in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic by establishing a regional network for cacao research and technology transfer.

PROCACAO activities are carried out jointly by IICA, CATIE, the Honduran Agricultural Research Foundation (FHIA) and the member countries of the network. In 1990, steps were taken to incorporate two non-governmental organizations into the network: the Pan American



*There is a surprising variety in the various cultivars of cocoa.*



Development Foundation (FUPAD) and the Hershey Foods Corporation, as concerns institutional development and post-harvest technology, respectively.

During 1990, Central American researchers and extension agents participated in regional seminars conducted on the economics of cocoa production and marketing; post-harvest handling and quality of cocoa; and experimental designs and statistical methods in cocoa research. In the latter, lectures were delivered by researchers from the University of the West Indies (UWI), CARDI and the Coffee and Cacao Research Institute of Montpellier, France.

In the research component, carried out by CATIE, work began to identify, collect and classify *criollo* cacao stock in the region and tests were made on improved materials (hybrids) in the Dominican Republic. Work also began to establish hybrids of 239 crosses with highly compatible materials which will serve as the basis for selecting hybrids in the future. Research continued on micropropagation and biotechnological techniques in cacao, and economic and technical support was provided to Panama in activities to eradicate and control witches' broom.

Through cooperative efforts among the participating countries, the program has made great strides in training personnel and increasing institutional capabilities. Of special significance is the participation of national institutions in regional on-farm validation/demonstration trials, a component of the regional technology transfer strategy, and the farmers' acceptance of techniques which are not capital intensive, and which were recommended and demonstrated by PROCACAO.

A special issue of the journal *Turrialba* (Vol. 39, No. 4) was devoted to cocoa cultivation and, in collaboration with the FHIA, a cocoa processing manual was prepared. Also drawn up were a booklet and poster on the control of "black pod" disease and videos on management practices, accompanied by a guide for farmers.

### ***Support for the Organization and Administration of Technology Generation and Transfer in the Central Area***

IICA	71 980
TOTAL	71 980

The objective of this project is to strengthen the organizational structure and the programming of activities of the NARTTS, to enable them to participate more fully in agricultural and forestry development in the subregion.

In 1990, the actions of this project were concentrated in El Salvador. The most important achievement was the development of a proposal for an institutional model for research and technology transfer which was presented to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Under the proposal, the Agricultural Technology Center (CENTA) will become an autonomous agency. A bill is currently being considered to consolidate the operation of this new institution.

Studies were conducted to determine the extent of technology and technology transfer needs, as a basis for identifying projects to be included in the plan being prepared for the ARTTIS. The availability of technology was determined by product, by discipline (breeding, nutrition, management and health) and by production variable. The study of the demand for technology transfer included unanswered requests for know-how and the coverage of the service.

On the basis of this information, some 50 researchers and extension agents attending a seminar-workshop identified approximately 400 experiments and 600 transfer activities to be carried out by CENTA and the ARTTIS over the next five years. At the present time, CENTA authorities are studying the profile of a medium term plan for the ARTTIS which includes these activities and the strategy and costs involved in developing them.

### ***Supporting the Development of Tropical Fruit Crops in the Caribbean***

Canadian High Commission	19 730
IICA	126 353
TOTAL	146 083

In 1990, training activities continued to be the principal tool for upgrading counterpart personnel in participating institutions. The practical

training of 18 students entered the final stage; most of them are successfully working with different government and non-governmental organizations.

The directories of fruit producers prepared to date have been invaluable in restructuring and streamlining the technical assistance offered to fruit growers and their organizations. Fruit growers received promotional materials, publications and videos through the project, visited demonstration plots and attended conferences and training events. Farm area planted in fruit trees is increasing and farmers are now more careful in selecting seed.

As a result of the support of an inter-institutional team established by the project in Antigua and Barbuda and Grenada, fruit production, which was almost nil previously, has increased to the point that surpluses are available for export.

A strategy was developed for coordinating and executing joint activities between CARDI, IICA and the UWI. It aims to eliminate duplication of efforts and strengthen the region's capacity to provide assistance related to fruits crops. The interest of countries not involved in the project has provided new opportunities for securing external funds, working with the private sector and expanding the project to the rest of the Caribbean.

Factors that contributed to the success of this project include: the interest and support of the different counterpart institutions and the IICA Offices in the participating countries; relations and cooperation with the

IICA/OECS project; financial support from CIDA; the efficiency of the fruit unit at the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries (MAFF); and the support provided by a French fruit specialist and volunteers from the Peace Corps of the United States of America.

### ***Support for the Organization and Management of Technology Generation and Transfer in the Eastern Caribbean States***

IICA	150 569
TOTAL	150 569

The objective of this project is to promote development and technology transfer systems in member countries of the Orga-

nization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and to help establish regional networks among these countries. The project focuses its actions on the research and extension services of the ministries of agriculture, with a view to gaining access to technical cooperation offered by bilateral, regional and international development and technology transfer institutions operating in the region, and to identifying and formulating projects for external financing. Through practical training, the project provides the methods and tools needed to upgrade the managerial capabilities of extension and research personnel in the ministries who will execute projects funded with external resources.

In cooperation with the Agricultural Development Coordination Unit (ADCU) and with technical assistance from CARDI, the UWI, the *Institut de Recherches Agronomiques Tropicales* (Institute for Research on Tropical Citrus Fruits - IRAT), the National Institute for Agronomic Research (INRA) and the Republic of China, the project supported the operation of two OECS regional networks established by project heads from the ministries. One focuses on sweet potatoes and the other on projects to promote vegetable production. The ADCU and the Food Marketing Corporation (FMC) provided substantial financial support, which will continue in 1991 in order to

decrease imports and increase the export of agricultural commodities in this part of the Caribbean.

Successful efforts were made to streamline national development and technology transfer systems and to upgrade the managerial skills of personnel concerned with research and extension services, particularly in Dominica, Grenada and St. Lucia. Heads of ongoing projects to improve crops or livestock production established suitable technology development and transfer programs, and national agricultural advisory councils were established to facilitate the formulation of policies on the transfer of agricultural technology in Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica and St. Lucia. A Project Task Force (PTF) was set up to implement and monitor each project.

For example, in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, the PTF played an important role in the National Sweet Potato

Development Project. Similar results were obtained in Grenada with hot peppers, papaya and pineapples; in St. Lucia with hot peppers and vegetables; and in Dominica with ginger. As a result of cooperation between IICA and BIOLAC (a program of the United Nations University, headquartered in Caracas, Venezuela), a mechanism was set up to expedite the transfer of agrobiotechnologies from Latin America to the Caribbean.

Technology development and transfer projects were complemented with projects or activities funded with external resources, including pineapple and papaya projects in Grenada and the hot pepper and cashew projects in St. Lucia. Additional components are being prepared for investment projects in St. Lucia (cocoa, coconut, ornamental plants and fresh cut flowers.)

### **Program III: Organization and Management for Rural Development**

In 1990, the Organization and Management for Rural Development Program consolidated the conceptual and methodological framework that serves as its basis for action in country-level technical cooperation projects and for the formulation of projects aimed at increasing the role of the small-farm economy in the reactivation of agriculture, within the context of the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC).

During the year, Program III implemented four hemispheric and two multinational projects. It also provided technical cooperation to 31 national rural development projects in the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Program III has focused its technical cooperation on rural development in response to the specific needs of the countries. As a result, during 1990, the Program provided special support to Brazil in reformulating its rural development strategy and program; it provided support to the Secretariat of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, the National Institute for Settlements and Agrarian Reform (INCRA) and the National Directorate of Cooperatives (DNCOOPS) in formulating the terms of reference of a program for institutional strengthening and rural development at the country level. In Ecuador, technical experts from the Program played an important role in providing support to the Under Secretariat of Social Welfare in formulating the Integrated Rural Development Program (PRODRI), and in preparing and supporting negotiations for the National Rural Development Program (PRONADER), for which the World Bank is studying a US\$100 million loan. In the case of Paraguay, the Program focused on the formulation of rural development and agrarian reform policies, and participated in the formulation of a project to resettle a substantial number of small-scale farmers, which may receive funding from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

Proposals are also being prepared in Panama and Costa Rica for national rural development programs, to be financed with external resources, which reflect Program III's objectives related to spacial, social, intertemporal and gender equity. Support was provided to El Salvador in establishing an institutional system for rural development. In the case of Uruguay, the Program assisted the Ministry of Agriculture in determining the impact of adjustment programs on small-scale farmers. Technical assistance was provided to the government of Colombia in restructuring the proposal for the Integrated Rural Development Program (DRI) and in establishing methods to rank and classify settlements, thereby defining the actions to be taken by the Colombian Agrarian Reform Institute (INCORA). The

Program also cooperated with the Government of Nicaragua in establishing guidelines for formulating a national rural development program.

The consolidation of Program III's conceptual and methodological framework centered on strengthening the institutions responsible for rural development, through the formulation of differentiated policy options for regional rural development, proposals for modernizing the State apparatus through decentralization, and the streamlining of State management, with the participation of different segments of society.

In addition, the conceptual framework that defines the Institute's actions to increase the participation of rural women in the socioeconomic development of the region was formulated, and validated in research and workshops involving professionals from different countries of the hemisphere.

The conceptual and methodological framework was substantiated in three regional workshops, held in San Jose, Quito and Santiago, respectively. The experience gained in this process led to an adjustment of the framework and created the basis for orienting IICA's actions to strengthen national rural development organizations. These efforts, in turn, will contribute to the establishment of rural development strategies to be used in formulating policies for economic growth with social equity in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), pursuant to the objectives of the PLANLAC.

Program III also signed institutional agreements with multilateral technical cooperation agencies, such as the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), to improve technical cooperation and promote joint actions related to technical cooperation, training and investment projects in some countries of LAC.

Similarly, support was provided to the Training and Study Program on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development for the Central American Isthmus and the Dominican Republic (PRACA) in formulating a regional investment project designed to convert rural settlements into economically viable enterprises, independent of the State. This project integrates activities included in the agreement signed with PRACA and will be presented for funding to the countries of the European Economic Community (EEC), as part of the United Nations Special Program of Economic Cooperation for Central America (PEC).

Efforts were made to strengthen relations with IICA's Directorate of External Relations (DIREX) and international agencies, such as the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD), the Regional Employment Program for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC), of the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the Tropical Agriculture Research and Training Center (CATIE), the Inter-American Commission on Women (IACW) of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Ford Foundation, with a view to carrying out joint projects and actions in the short and medium term.

Negotiations continued with the member countries of the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) to establish the terms for its participation in executing the Andean Rural Development Fund (FONADER). The presidents of the countries of the Andean Area agreed to create FONADER during a meeting held in the Galapagos, a decision subsequently ratified in Machu Picchu. The CAF is currently working out the details of the signing of the agreement.

In addition, and in order to implement the conceptual proposals, five projects were formulated and will be submitted for funding: Strengthening Local Governments for Rural Development; Proposed Joint Actions between IICA and Multinational Institutions to Execute Training

Activities for Rural Development; Rural Development of Areas of Small-Scale Farmers in the Andean Region through Diversification of their Production Activities for New Markets; Strengthening Actions for the Participation of Women in Rural Development Programs and Projects in the Southern Area; and Increasing the Participation of Rural Women in the Central American Isthmus.

The proposal formulated by Program III to conduct research in Costa Rica and Honduras on the transfer of appropriate technology in rural development projects received funding from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). This project will generate know-how for strengthening technology transfer services, to bring them into line with the socioeconomic situation and production activities of small-scale farmers. Also, research was concluded on appropriate technology and credit in the DRI areas of Colombia and Ecuador.

Within the framework of an agreement with IFAD, support was provided for formulating a rural development program in El Salvador, and, as part of the regional program to eradicate poverty in LAC of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), missions were conducted in Paraguay and El Salvador to identify possible areas of work.

## Hemispheric Projects

### *Training for Technical Personnel in the Design and Application of Small-Farmer Training Methods (Component of the IICA/CIDA project)*

CIDA	139 717
IDRC	3 095
IICA	36 724
TOTAL	179 536

The project's goals for 1990 were met through a number of training activities for small farmers. First, five training experiences for small-scale farmers in Bolivia, Colombia (two), Ecuador and Peru were systematized and studied. The objective was to identify the

conceptual, methodological and operating elements that conditioned these experiences, in order to adjust the proposed conceptual framework of the Program.

Also, an international workshop on small-farmer training, using participatory methods, was conducted in Ibaguè, Colombia. The workshop was based on the study documents of the five cases mentioned above, and attended by more than 30 technicians. In addition, two international seminars were held on differentiated policies for rural development and decentralization, in Quito and San Jose.

As a step forward in integrating the topic of rural women into the Program, the workshop addressed training aimed at this sector of the population. Furthermore, a document was prepared containing general guidelines on training for rural women, which will be expanded upon, disseminated, and used as the basis for formulating rural and development projects involving women. Another document was drawn up on the orientation of agricultural policy in the 1980s, and on the situation of rural women in Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago. The results will be published in early 1991. In addition, a technical cooperation agreement was signed with the Government of Colombia to provide support in the design and coordination of the policy being promoted by that country for rural women, through the Presidential Council for Women's Affairs.

Likewise, Program III technicians prepared project documents and began talks with international cooperation agencies to secure funding for small-farmer training activities in the Central and Andean Areas.

***Training of Technical Personnel in the Administration and Management of Rural Development Programs and Projects***

IICA	88 476
TOTAL	88 476

In 1990, the activities of this project focused on formulating teaching materials that will serve as the basis for all activities to train technicians in the administration and

management of rural development projects, using participatory methods. Efforts were made to determine the needs of the countries, and work was begun to prepare two manuals for rural development projects; one manual will be for regional projects that require substantial investments, and the other will be used for formulating and managing small-scale production projects.

The principal activities carried out during 1990 with regard to the manual for national rural development projects include: the conclusion of the first three chapters, on the conceptual base, identification and formulation. Work began on the chapters on administration, management, follow-up and evaluation of rural development projects using participatory methods. This document will be the main textbook for the international workshops Program III will offer to technical personnel from governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the region.

Work has also begun to draw up a manual to identify, formulate and administer small-scale production projects, using participatory methods. The main purpose of this instructional aid is to equip technicians from national institutes to train small farmers in the technical-production and financial management of their enterprises, vis-a-vis new macroeconomic and sectoral policies.

Lastly, a workshop on project formulation was conducted in Costa Rica, and attended by 25 technicians from the agricultural sectors of the countries of the Central American isthmus and the Dominican Republic.

***Strengthening of Rural Development Institutions***

IICA	85 248
TOTAL	85 248

The goal of this action is to strengthen governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to increase their capabilities in formulating and executing rural development programs and projects.

To this end, the Program continued the activities begun in 1989 concerned with technology and credit, and undertook new actions which included: two documents on differentiated policies for rural development, decentralization of State management and the participation of the public. Both documents are part of the conceptual and methodological frameworks that guide the actions of Program III. These guidelines were validated during an advisory meeting in which 30 rural development specialists from various countries of LAC participated.

As a complement to the development of concepts, the Program conducted two international seminars on this theme, in Quito and in Santiago. Among the topics discussed in the Quito seminar on differentiated policies and decentralized management for rural development in the Andean Area were: the potential of the small-farm economy; the impact of adjustment programs on the small-farm economies; political and economic changes in Europe and their possible impact on the reactivation of agriculture in LAC; decentralization and participation; and special rural development funds. Fifty senior-level officials from rural development institutions of the region and technical experts from the countries of the Andean Area and Mexico participated in this seminar.

The seminar on differentiated policies for rural development in the Southern Area brought together more than 50 participants in Santiago. Topics discussed included: agricultural modernization and small-scale farming; the role of the small-farm economy in strategies for agricultural reactivation; macroeconomic and sectoral policies and rural development strategies; differentiated policies for rural development, and decentralization and participation for rural development.

In addition, two national seminars were held to complement the international seminars. The topics discussed served as the basis for formulating a work strategy designed to strengthen the actions national institutions carry out with small-scale farmers. The

workshops were attended by more than 50 Chilean technicians, from both governmental and non-governmental organizations.

***Strengthening IICA Actions Aimed at Enhancing the Participation of Women in Rural Development***

UNIFEM	73 608
TOTAL	73 608

As follow-up on the agreement IICA signed with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), a specialist

worked with the Program throughout 1990, resulting in the formulation of a document on enhancing the participation of women in agricultural reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean, which contained guidelines for IICA's general strategies, programs and projects. An international seminar on agricultural policies and rural women was conducted at IICA Headquarters in San Jose, Costa Rica.

IICA currently has a strategy for incorporating a component on gender into its plans and projects. The amended 1987-1993 Medium Term Plan (MTP) points out,



*The important role played by the rural woman in the reactivation of agriculture is one facet of the actions of Program III.*

as one of the problems and challenges for IICA's actions, the need to tap women as agents of agricultural development. To this end, Program III has redefined its working areas to include a series of specific activities to enhance and foster activities targeting rural women. In the medium term, the Program seeks to strengthen coordination among IICA's Programs and to increase the Institute's involvement in this sphere of activity.

## Multinational Projects

### *Training and Study Program on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development for the Central American Isthmus and the Dominican Republic (PRACA)*

PRACA	66 977
IICA	83 164
TOTAL	150 141

Program III activities in this project concentrated on operational aspects that complement the evaluation of

PRACA, and on generating a conceptual and operating framework that reflects the crisis affecting the countries of the region, so as to increase the participation of small farmers in the process of agricultural reactivation.

The actions of PRACA focused on formulating a multinational investment project, the objective of which is to convert a selected group of settlements into rural enterprises that are financially viable and administratively and technically autonomous.

This project was formulated with the active participation of all the agrarian reform agencies of the signatory countries of the PRACA agreement. It will be presented to EEC cooperating agencies by the respective regional political fora in early 1991.

The formulation of the regional project served as the basis for an in-house training event for technicians from agricultural transformation institutes in PRACA member countries.

## *Participation of Rural Youth In Development*

IICA	65 227
TOTAL	65 227

One of the major achievements of this project was the formulation of a conceptual, methodological and operating

framework for actions with rural youth in rural development programs and projects, as well as a multinational project for organizing and training rural youth to enhance their participation in rural development programs and projects. It will serve as the basis for seeking external resources.

Support was also given in revising the bylaws of the Ibero-American Rural Youth Advisory Council (CAIJR), which became a non-governmental organization with full legal standing at the international level. Based on this, a decision was made to continue support to the CAIJR to upgrade work with rural youth through the end of 1991.

Lastly, Program III managed a unique project dealing with the creation of special financial mechanisms for rural development.

The fundamental objective of this action is to create and implement special funds to finance rural development programs and projects. For this purpose, based on a series of initiatives promoted by Program III, negotiations continued with political and administrative bodies of the countries of the Andean Area to launch the activities of the Andean Rural Development Fund (FONADER).

In addition to this initiative, Program III continued negotiations with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) for the creation of a Central American Rural Development Fund (FONCEDER).

Lastly, a strategy document was written on financial mechanisms for establishing special funds to finance rural development programs and projects in the subregions of LAC.



## Program IV: Marketing and AgroIndustry

The focus and actions of Program IV respond to two principal problems the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) face in the areas of marketing and agroindustry. The first has to do with the complexity of marketing systems, the greater demand for processed foods, urban development and the spatial and temporal imbalances between production and consumption. The second problem is related to the opening up of international trade in general, and the trade of agricultural and agroindustrial commodities, in particular.

During 1990, Program IV offered the countries technical cooperation to increase the efficiency of their production processes and to implement policies related to marketing and agroindustrial processing, in order to achieve food security and participate more effectively in the international trade of agricultural commodities. To this end, the Program Directorate managed three multinational and four hemispheric projects, as well as 10 national projects, in as many countries. Also during 1990, 11 technical training activities were conducted for approximately 190 participants, and 23 documents were published on different topics related to Program IV's areas of concentration.

Under the conceptual framework of the strategies and actions assigned to the Program in the Medium Term Plan (MTP), Program IV focused its actions on the following: 1) trade, technological and financial information (trade information, information systems and cooperation networks, information on local and extra-regional funding sources); 2) infrastructure for agroindustrial development (development of rural agriculture, conversion of unprofitable or technologically obsolete agricultural industries, development of processed products or raw materials with high value-added for international or regional markets); 3) participation of the private sector in marketing and agroindustry (a priority area of Program IV's coverage) given the physical and budgetary constraints

imposed on the public sector as a result of the region-wide crisis, together with the demands of agricultural reactivation; 4) programs and investment and marketing projects, with a view to reactivating the agricultural sector by channeling domestic and foreign financial and technological resources to the sector; and 5) institutional development, the object of which is to join efforts and maximize the use of the limited resources available.

In response to these guidelines, Program IV concentrated its actions on the following: a) identifying marketing problems and finding solutions; b) developing rural agroindustry; c) developing technical cooperation for intra-regional trade and food security; d) developing nontraditional agroexports; and e) supporting regional integration and trade negotiations.

Finally, Program IV collaborated with the Latin American Economic System (SELA) to assist the LAC countries in arriving at a common position in the negotiations on agriculture in the Uruguay Round of the GATT.

### Hemispheric Projects

#### *Hemispheric Rural Agroindustrial Development Program (PRODAR)*

Gov. of France	20 314
IICA	24 716
TOTAL	45 030

The objective of this program, approved as part of the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC), is to strengthen the organizational structure and technical capabilities of those institutions involved in developing rural agroindustry.

The Appropriate Food Technology Network for Rural Agroindustrial Development (RETADAR) entered a new stage and several international and national institutions and national networks decided to pool their efforts and establish a Rural Agroindustrial Development Program (PRODAR), which has achieved the following: 1) the formal affiliation of

19 institutions in 10 countries; 2) preparation and negotiation of regional and topic-specific projects; 3) development of training, research (diagnostic studies), information (bulletins and data bases) and documentation activities, and development of national networks.

### *Hemispheric Trade Information Project (INFOCOM)*

IICA	32 541
TOTAL	32 541

The objective of this project, also included in the PLANLAC, is to help solve problems caused by insufficient information

on foreign trade and to develop nontraditional exports. The project was launched in 1988, and uses material from the Foreign Trade Information Service (SICE) of the OAS and the Market News Service (MNS) of the International Trade Center of the UNCTAD/GATT. Its aim is to expand the IICA communications network to the IICA Offices in the countries, making it available to technicians working on IICA projects and its counterpart institutions. INFOCOM also aims to directly link agencies and individual users of information to these systems.

SICE has 13 data bases that include information on prices and the past performance of 32 major items (commodities, chemical products and others) and on regulations affecting trade. It cross-references data included in the information services of the United States Departments of Agriculture and Commerce. The MNS covers the prices of several markets in the United States and the European Economic Community (EEC) for more than 50 commodities, mostly nontraditional, in four categories: seasonal fruits and vegetables, cut flowers, spices, and hides and leather.

SICE began operations in 1990 and has provided technical assistance for direct linkages in Costa Rica, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela.

The service includes a simulation model for analyzing markets and trade restrictions ("SMART;" UNCTAD and the World Bank) and, in the near future, will have access to a

partial copy of the UNCTAD/World Bank data base for agricultural and agroindustrial commodities of 29 industrialized countries (EEC and 10 other markets).

INFOCOM, together with the Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center (CIDIA), publishes a bulletin listing bibliographic references dealing with Program IV's areas of concentration. The bulletin is received regularly by counterparts of Program IV and agricultural libraries working with IICA.

### *Strengthening IICA Programs within the Medium Term Plan (Component of the IICA/CIDA project)*

CIDA	9 410
IICA	46 398
TOTAL	55 808

This project, included in the PLANLAC, was negotiated in 1988, but did not initiate its activities until 1989. The first

stage of the project included the identification of market niches of interest to the countries of LAC, and concluded in August 1990. The second stage will work to identify requirements for entry into these markets and possibilities for joint ventures in agroindustrial production and marketing.

Pilot studies conducted on export availability in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Jamaica and Uruguay produced research on: North American food processing technologies (published in Spanish and English), the international market for traditional products, and new trends in food marketing.

Program IV also carried out activities to begin the implementation of the Hemispheric Project on Institutional Strengthening for Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

However, this PLANLAC project has not yet been implemented due to insufficient quota or external resources. In view of this, a strategy was designed to concentrate the limited quota resources on two subregional components in the Andean and Southern Areas. Nevertheless, within its area of concentration, the Program Directorate, together with the Economic Development

Institute (EDI) of the World Bank, conducted an international seminar on trade and pricing policies for agriculture in Latin America. The Program also published two documents in the IICA Program Papers Series and collaborated with the Latin American Economic System (SELA) in drawing up a joint proposal by the LAC countries on agricultural matters to be included in the "final package" of the Uruguay Round of the GATT. Ambassadors and negotiators from LAC to the GATT studied the proposal during the second advisory meeting convened by SELA in Geneva, Switzerland, in July 1990.

## Multinational Projects

### *Strengthening Institutional Capabilities for International Negotiations in the Andean Area*

IICA	121 426
TOTAL	121 426

In order to execute this PLANLAC project to strengthen the countries' capabilities in terms of international agricultural negotiations, it will be necessary to secure external resources. This will call for close collaboration among the countries to benefit from the project: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

### *Program to Strengthen the Ministries of Agriculture of the Countries of the Southern Area in Activities Pertaining to Foreign Trade and Integration*

IICA	63 534
TOTAL	63 534

This PLANLAC project seeks to increase the participation of the ministries of agriculture of the Southern Area in formulating policies related to foreign agricultural trade. In view of the geographical coverage and objectives of the project, it will be necessary to secure external resources for effective execution. The active participation of the ministers

of agriculture of the Southern Area in the financial aspects and the coordination of this program is of critical importance.

### *Development of Rural Agroindustry in the Andean Area*

IICA	93 101
TOTAL	93 101

Included in the projects approved in the PLANLAC is a subregional project for the Andean Area to promote the development of rural agroindustry. Prior to implementation,



*Agroindustrial development is one of the orientations of IICA's Program IV; here, a cocoa products factory.*

agreement must be reached among the countries of the Area: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

By definition, the project will be a component of the Hemispheric Rural Agroindustrial Development Program

## Program V: Agricultural Health

As a result of an evaluation made at the end of 1989, the name of IICA's Program V was changed to Agricultural Health. A series of modifications in the Program's objectives and strategies, as well as in its organizational structure, were also undertaken in mid-1990.

The Program's objectives were redefined as follows: a) to promote agricultural exports; b) to increase productivity; and c) to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic agricultural diseases and pests. In order to achieve these objectives, the following areas of concentration were established: 1) compliance with the sanitary requirements of international agricultural trade; 2) diagnosis, monitoring and management of agricultural diseases and pests; 3) analysis and dissemination of information; and 4) strengthening of quarantine and emergency systems.

Five of six multinational projects being implemented by Program V were reformulated to adapt them to the new strategies. Presently, Program V executes three projects at the hemispheric level and six at the multinational level. These projects are currently at different stages of implementation and development.

Program V continued its activities in six national animal health projects in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Guyana, Mexico and Venezuela, and five national plant protection projects in Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Uruguay and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

(PRODAR), also included in the PLANLAC. Given its geographical coverage, execution of the project will require a strong external resource component. The Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNTA), as a subregional agency, will serve as coordinator.

During the year, Program V specialists provided technical assistance in preparing several agricultural health projects at the country level to be funded with external resources. Also, proposals were prepared for the execution of nine multinational projects under the PLANLAC, for which external funds will be sought.

As part of the support offered through the agricultural health emergency fund, the following cooperation actions were carried out: management and control of lethal yellowing of coconut in the Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico; identification of the etiological agent responsible for a suspected outbreak of Cache Valley bovine fever in the Department of Piura, Peru; integrated management of the leaf miner (*Liriomyza* spp.) in Chiriqui, Panama and control of migratory locusts in Peru; support for the transfer of the agrometeorological warning system in efforts to control black sigatoka of banana and plantain in Central America; and monitoring of fruit fly infestation in St. Lucia and Dominica.

Further work was done on the Inter-American Compendium of Registered Veterinary Products, preparing the section on veterinary biologics, with support from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Virginia Polytechnical University. Work also continued on the development of the Swine Fever Hemispheric Surveillance System, run by IICA with support from the Pan American Foot and Mouth Disease Center of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

The Program participated actively in the work carried out by the Inter-American Group for Coordination in Plant Protection (GICSV) during its meeting in Montevideo, Uruguay in October, and provided support to and follow-up of recommendations made by the group.

Program V also participated in the work under way by the Inter-American Group for Coordination in Animal Health (GICSA), for which IICA currently serves as the Technical Secretariat; and the Pan American Association of Veterinary Sciences (PANVET), for which IICA served as Executive Secretariat through August 1990.

## Hemispheric Projects

### *Inter-American Agricultural Health Monitoring and Information System (RIMISA)*

IICA	4 749
TOTAL	4 749

This project is a reformulation of another previously executed with support from USDA/APHIS, which developed the preliminary version of a computer program to manage information for conducting economic evaluations of diseases and pests in dairy herds. The program is currently available to interested countries.

Based on experience gained during the first project, on the results of a workshop on plant protection information and monitoring in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in April, and on the recommendations of the evaluation of IICA's Program V, the following components were established for implementing RIMISA: a) analysis of information on the prevalence, incidence and distribution of diseases and pests; b) analysis and harmonization of sanitary legislation related to agricultural trade; c) analysis of information on residues, restrictions on the use of and the environmental impact of pesticides and veterinary and biotechnological products; and d) studies on the economic impact of agricultural diseases and pests.

Within the first component, contacts were made with the Caribbean Animal and Plant Health Information Network (CARAPHIN) and the Plant Protection Committee for the Southern Area (COSAVE) to arrange for gaining access to their respective data bases. In the area of animal health, contact will be made with the International Office of Epizootics (IOE) for the same purpose.

With regard to the second component, plant and animal health legislation in Latin America and the Caribbean affecting international agricultural trade was compiled and analyzed, and a preliminary version of a computer program to manage this information was prepared.

In order to initiate activities related to the component on pesticides and veterinary products, contact was made with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and access obtained to its Pesticide Information Network (PIN).

### *Hemispheric Project on International Agricultural Health Quarantine and Emergency Services*

IICA	4 648
TOTAL	4 648

The objective of this project, which began in late 1990, is to strengthen international agricultural quarantine, diagnostic and emergency services.

Its actions are divided into four areas: 1) development and adaptation of standard methods for improving the efficiency of international agricultural quarantine services in LAC; 2) development and adaptation of models for establishing agricultural health emergency and alert systems in LAC; 3) consolidation of the Inter-American Network of Animal Health Laboratories (RILSA); and 4) organization of the Inter-American Plant Protection Diagnostic Network (RIDSAVE).

As a first step in implementing this project, information was updated on the status of agricultural health quarantine, emergency and diagnostic services in LAC. Work continued

on a bibliography on agricultural quarantine and emergencies, with a view to examining documented experiences in this field.

***Hemispheric Agricultural Health Project to Facilitate the Export of Agricultural Commodities***

IICA	1 014
TOTAL	1 014

This project, currently being prepared for implementation in early 1991, has as an objective to boost the export of

agricultural commodities by assisting the countries comply with the agricultural health requirements of international trade. This project will be closely linked with Program V's two other hemispheric projects: RIMISA and that on international agricultural health quarantine and emergency services.

**Multinational Projects**

***Strengthening Plant Protection and Animal Health Services In Order to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Central Area***

IICA	111 410
TOTAL	111 410

This project, begun in late 1990, combines two earlier projects carried out in the Central Area: Strengthening

the Technical Capabilities of Plant Protection Institutions to Facilitate the Regional Exchange of Agricultural Products and Inputs in the Central Area, and the Central Area component of the multinational project Strengthening of Animal Health Laboratory and Epidemiological Surveillance Services.

Among the activities carried out during 1990 in the field of plant protection, mention should be made of three project

profiles for strengthening plant protection institutions in Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala, drawn up on the basis of plant protection assessments carried out in those countries in 1989. In addition, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) provided collaboration in conducting studies and updating evaluations of plant protection programs in El Salvador and Panama, which generated requests for funding from the GTZ.

The following actions were also carried out: the environmental education project continued in rural schools



*IICA'S Program V focuses much of its work on improving agricultural health and quarantine measures in LAC countries.*

in Costa Rica, executed in conjunction with the International Trade Association of Manufacturers of Agrochemicals (GIFAP); the systematization, classification and synthesis of plant protection legislation took place in Guatemala; assistance was provided in reorganizing the Plant Protection Directorate in Honduras; and, in Mexico, support was given to plant protection information systems, promoting proper pesticide use and integrated management programs, as well as in the negotiation and approval of an agreement between IICA and the Secretariat for Agriculture and Water Resources (SARH) to strengthen its Plant Protection Directorate.

In the field of animal health, actions continued to strengthen national laboratory networks in each of the countries, so as to promote the horizontal exchange of technology in this field. Program V provided support to Panama in diagnosing bovine leucosis and in improving the diagnosis of leptospirosis and brucellosis; in El Salvador, the Program collaborated in the diagnosis of equine infectious anemia and leptospirosis; in Costa Rica, a regional course was conducted on the diagnosis and epidemiology of viral diseases and support was provided for the diagnosis of leptospirosis; in Nicaragua, support was provided for upgrading the diagnosis of hog cholera; and in Honduras, the Program provided support to the rabies diagnostic laboratory.

***Surveillance and Monitoring of Agricultural Diseases and Pests to Increase Production Efficiency in the Caribbean***

CIDA	20 530
IICA	118 901
TOTAL	139 431

Through this project, partially funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Program V continued to implement CARAPHIN. In June, 1990, the project sponsored the Sixth Meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee for Plant Protection (CTC) for the Caribbean, which approved regional surveillance

procedures for agricultural diseases and pests. This methodology was validated at the country level in St. Lucia. At the regional level, information will be received from the countries and disseminated during the first quarter of 1991.

The methodology for surveillance of animal diseases and pests was tested in Barbados and data received from five countries is being processed for dissemination at the regional level.

In September, the second regional CARAPHIN course was held, with participants from animal health and plant protection agencies in 14 countries and several research and education centers. This course covered topics such as epidemiology, quarantine, maintenance of files and the use of computers and selected software.

Likewise, CARAPHIN continued to publish its biannual bulletin and to disseminate information on the CARAPHIN data base, as well as materials and publications on agricultural health.

Program V completed upgrading the national units of 14 CARAPHIN member countries by installing computers and the respective software, and training personnel in their use.

***Support for the Integrated Control of Fruit Flies In the Andean Area***

IICA	49 368
TOTAL	49 368

During 1990, Program V worked through this project with the ministries of agriculture of the countries of the Andean Area

and with the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNTA) with a view to gradually consolidating the Andean Program for the Prevention, Control and/or Eradication of Fruit Flies. The first meeting of the technical committee of this program was held in Lima, Peru, in September, under the auspices of JUNTA and IICA.

During the meeting, an in-depth analysis was made of the project proposal prepared by IICA and the possible options for securing external funding.

In Peru, at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, a seminar-workshop was conducted which gave rise to the 1990-1994 National Integrated Fruit Fly Management Program. Also in Peru, Program V provided support in renewing the Mediterranean fruit fly population of the MOSCAMED project laboratory of the National Agrarian and Agroindustrial Research Institute (INIAA).

As part of its bilateral technical cooperation with Chile and Peru, IICA promoted the signing of an agreement by the governments of these two countries to step up efforts to control fruit flies in their common border areas. IICA also continued its support to implement the working plan established in this agreement.

### ***Strengthening the Andean Network of Animal Health Laboratories***

IICA	1 492
TOTAL	1 492

This project grew out of the Andean Area component of the multinational project Strengthening Animal

Health Laboratory Services and Epidemiological Surveillance.

During 1990, the project gave full support to the strengthening of national animal health laboratory networks in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. In each country, a national technical committee of the laboratory network was established as the official legal entity for intersectoral operations at the level of the countries and the subregion. The committees drew up harmonized regulations and supported their national projects in strengthening the capacity of each national network to secure external resources.

Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela prepared specific projects to strengthen their laboratory

networks, which served as the basis for the preparation of the PLANLAC project Strengthening the Andean Animal Health Laboratories Network and Assessing Economic Losses Caused by Animal Pests and Diseases in the Countries of the Andean Area, which has been submitted for approval.

The cooperation actions of this project include: support, in Ecuador, for the promulgation in parliament of the law creating a national animal health laboratories network, which was placed under the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and given technical, financial and administrative autonomy; and, in Peru, assistance was provided in the preparation of the bill which is currently before the Peruvian Congress to create the National Animal Health Laboratories Network as an institute under the Ministry of Agriculture. In addition, the Program provided assistance to these countries in the coordination of activities between the Ministries of Health and Agriculture. Agreements were made to develop a marketing flow chart for biologics, review the legislation and regulations related to sanitation, designate areas and timetables for vaccinations, monitor veterinary biologics produced nationally, use viral strains to produce vaccines and train technical personnel in laboratory procedures and epidemiological surveillance.

In Bolivia, the Plan of Action for Animal Health and Agricultural Protection was prepared and negotiated with government authorities. This plan identifies and ranks the objectives to be achieved through the national animal health laboratories network.

New models for the administrative organization and operation of peripheral laboratory services were prepared and distributed to the five countries of the Andean Area. These models promote a change from a sanitary service to an integrated production service, and are entitled Integrated Animal Health and Production Centers (CISPA) in Colombia and Integrated Livestock Assistance Center (CIAP) in Ecuador. The latter is the result of joint efforts between IICA's Organization and Management for Rural Development and Agricultural Health Programs.



***Strengthening National Plant Protection Services to Facilitate Agricultural Trade in the Countries of the Southern Area***

IICA	98 909
TOTAL	98 909

IICA cooperated with the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of Argentina (SAGyP) in pre-

paring a project to strengthen national plant health services. This project will be implemented in 1991 with external funding from the IDB and the World Bank. IICA also collaborated in the development of a computerized organization and management system for the national plant quarantine service.

Program V, with the participation of an expert from Cornell University, provided technical assistance to the plant protection services of Uruguay and Chile in upgrading the capacities of their respective plant health surveillance systems to identify and diagnose viral diseases of wine grapes.

The assessment of plant health services in Paraguay was updated, and a work program to be implemented in 1991 was prepared to strengthen national quarantine and plant health surveillance systems.

In March, the regional plant protection technical committee met in Montevideo, Uruguay, where plant health directors of the Southern Area proposed actions to be developed in the countries. During this meeting, a roundtable discussion was organized on regional problems related to pesticide residues in agricultural exports. Participants included representatives from United States agencies (Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)) and experts from the International Trade Association of Manufacturers of Agrochemicals (GIFAP), Argentina, Chile and Uruguay. They discussed current and future restrictions imposed by importing countries regarding pesticide residues, and the repercussions of same on agricultural trade in the countries of the Southern Area.

Within the framework of the IICA/Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) agreement, quarantine restrictions that could hinder the intra-regional trade of seeds were identified, and Program V collaborated in organizing the first meeting of plant health directors of ALADI member countries. During the meeting, discussions were held on mechanisms for harmonizing existing plant health regulations in order to facilitate the trade of seeds among the countries of Latin America.

The Plant Protection Committee for the Southern Area (COSAVE) received logistic support from IICA in organizing the second preparatory meeting of its Steering Committee, during which important resolutions and recommendations were adopted which will contribute to strengthening this recently established regional plant health organization.

Logistic and organizational support was also provided for the fifth meeting of the Inter-American Group for Coordination in Plant Protection (GICSV), for which both IICA and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) serve as the Technical Secretariat. During the meeting, the permanent members of the Group (NAPPO, OIRSA, CPPC, JUNTA and COSAVE), together with representatives from the European Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) and the Asian and Pacific Plant Protection Commission, discussed important conceptual aspects of plant quarantine, the analysis of plant health risks, the bases for applying quarantine restrictions and actions to deal with shared plant health problems.

***Strengthening International Emergency and Quarantine Systems to Facilitate Livestock Trade in the Countries of the Southern Area***

IICA	5 534
TOTAL	5 534

This project is a part of the Southern Area component of the multinational project to strengthen animal health laboratories and epidemiological surveillance services,

which was reformulated after the evaluation of IICA's Agricultural Health Program.

The project's main achievement during 1990 was the progress made in consolidating the Southern Area Laboratory Network (REDSUR), which has been very effective in the exchange of technology between laboratory services, inside and outside the region.

Also, the fourth regional course on exotic diseases was held at the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) of Argentina with support of the USDA, in which 25 professionals from four countries participated. It is hoped that the countries of the Southern Area, with the support of the professionals who have received training in the four courses, will thus be better able to implement their national animal health emergency systems.

Technical cooperation actions carried out in 1990 include: in Chile, support for the management of farms free

of bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis and for the bovine leucosis management program; in Argentina, cooperation in the preparation of the institutional strengthening project of the National Animal Health Service (SENASA), which will be partially funded by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); and several training activities for professionals of SENASA.

Program V, with support from the government of Canada, provided technical assistance to the General Directorate of Veterinary Services of Uruguay for institutional analysis and the presentation of a proposal to modernize its organizational structure.

Program V also provided support to Paraguay for the institutional analysis of the Under Secretariat of Livestock and of the National Animal Health Services and, lastly, it provided support to the National Secretariat of Agricultural Protection of Brazil, through a national animal health project.

## Center for Programs and Investment Projects (CEPPI)

The objective of CEPPI is to cooperate with member countries in conducting agricultural sector assessments and programs and investment projects aimed at supporting the modernization and reactivation of agriculture in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).

In early 1990, CEPPI's Sectoral Studies Section formulated documents on methodologies for preparing agricultural sector assessments and profiles. During the second half of the year, sectoral studies were drawn up for Peru and Nicaragua, the former in conjunction with the IICA Office in Peru, and the latter in coordination with the Regional Unit for Technical Assistance (RUTA II).

Agricultural sector assessments were also undertaken with the IICA Offices in Uruguay and Guatemala. CEPPI, with funding provided through the IICA/IDB agreement, drew up a sectoral study on the fisheries sector in Uruguay and participated in an agricultural sector study in Guyana.

In connection with training, CEPPI, together with RUTA II, organized a seminar on sectoral adjustment programs which was held at IICA Headquarters in April 1990.

The technical cooperation activities of the Investment Projects Section, including the preparation of projects and sectoral programs, were carried out within the framework of the IICA/IDB agreement. Advisory services were provided

to IICA Units for analyzing investment projects and to national agencies for training events related to project management.

Within the framework of the same agreement, a study was conducted on rural credit in Haiti, and feasibility studies were begun for a project to consolidate rural settlements in Paraguay and a program to modernize agricultural services in Chile. A feasibility study for the project to support agricultural services in the Bahamas was completed, and CEPPI, together with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), drew up a proposal for a food and nutrition program in Haiti.

The Investment Projects Section also provided technical and methodological support to IICA units in the preparation and analysis of investment profiles and projects for external funding. It cooperated with the IICA Offices in Costa Rica and Mexico in organizing and conducting training events on projects, designed for officials from agencies in those countries.

As a technical cooperation unit, CEPPI gives special attention to adapting and developing methodologies for investment projects. The Center designed a computer software program called Agricultural Project Formulation and Analysis Program (FAPRO). Information which will be used in training activities is currently being compiled for FAPRO.





# Chapter 3

*The Rioja, near the river Ebro.*

# IICA in the Countries

## IICA's Presence in the Countries

*This chapter highlights the actions carried out by IICA in its member countries. The information is divided into four sections corresponding to the geographic areas in which the Institute operates.*

*Each section begins with a brief summary of the status of agriculture in the particular area, followed, when appropriate, by a description of multinational activities carried out under the respective Directorate of Area Operations.*

*At the country level, an overview is given of the situation of agriculture in each country, as well as objectives and achievements of multinational projects managed by IICA's five Programs.*

*Thereafter appear tables listing national technical cooperation actions under way. These summarize the objectives of the cooperation activities and offer a brief evaluation of the results available at the time of the publication of this report.*

In its 1987-1993 Medium Term Plan (the 1987-1991 MTP was updated and extended to 1993 during the Tenth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee in August 1990), IICA's member countries established a new frame of reference for the action of the Institute, the key aspects of which involved focusing more attention on areas of priority to the region, and improving the efficiency and flexibility of IICA's operating units, in view of the changing international scenario.

Pursuant to these guidelines, national projects are seen as one of the cooperation instruments through which IICA carries out its strategy and plans its actions in the hemisphere. Technical cooperation projects are designed to closely reflect the development objectives of the participating country or countries. Emphasis is placed on the transfer of knowledge and experience, with a view to complementing local technical capacity.

This Chapter on cooperation instruments provides an overview of agriculture's place in the economy of each Member State and makes reference to government policies designed to address shortcomings in the sector and to the strategy undertaken by IICA in response to these policies, so as to provide efficient support to agricultural development in the country.

The tables describing the cooperation instruments show the real impact achieved in the member country where cooperation was provided.

The summarized information on the achievements of each project, short-term action or administrative support action shows very clearly what the Institute has done in each of its five Program areas: Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning, Technology Generation and Transfer, Organization and Management for Rural Development, Marketing and Agroindustry and Agricultural Health.

## **IICA's Offices in the Countries**

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 by assessing the situation in each country; providing technical assistance to the countries faced with unanticipated problems; developing project identification, administration and implementation capabilities; and implementing projects to provide administrative services in the countries.

The structure of the IICA Offices varies considerably from country to country. They are headed by a Representative, who is responsible for the 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.

The IICA Offices in Canada and the United States of America, because of the special role they play within the Institute, have been placed under the authority of the Director General, through the Director of External Relations.

## **Central Area**

The Central Area consists of the countries of the Central American isthmus, the Dominican Republic and Mexico. With the exception of Mexico, these countries constitute a group of small economies, all of which were severely affected by the crisis of the 1980s. In three of these countries, this was further aggravated by political-military conflicts, which are now approaching solution. In 1990, the countries of the Area were able to achieve an acceptable level of economic recovery, although all the countries are still behind with regard to the per capita domestic product.

The countries' foreign trade deficit almost doubled last year, as a result of an increase of approximately 20% in imports and further declines in the terms of trade (except Mexico, which showed a slight increase). The deficit in the current account of the balance of payments rose from US\$7.8 billion to in US\$9.2 billion between 1989 and 1990. The foreign debt balance declined slightly, but the interest earned remained level with previous years, if compared to export revenues, with the exception of Mexico, which registered a decline.



Social problems continued and, in some countries, the situation worsened, as reflected by statistics on urban employment. In Panama and Honduras, unemployment reached the highest levels since 1980. In comparison, unemployment in Mexico and Costa Rica was substantially lower.

Except for Mexico, the economies of the countries of the region are small, based on agricultural exports, vulnerable to external factors and technologically undeveloped. This situation lies behind the governments' efforts to equip their economies to penetrate the international system, through the process of regional cooperation. It is considered the ideal mechanism for opening up trade, reactivating production and promoting economic and social development. Given the production structure and the potential of these countries, agriculture is an undeniably important player in the regional cooperation process.

In view of this, the governments of the region are actively working together and have produced a series of important resolutions –some at the presidential level, and others at the vice presidential and ministerial levels– aimed at introducing a type of integration that will make the economies more efficient and competitive, and will make it possible to open up trade while maintaining equity. Within this context, the ministers of agriculture formed the Special Commission for Central America of the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CORECA) and began to harmonize agricultural policies in order to expedite agricultural production and expand intra-regional and foreign agricultural trade. The basic decision-making structure was established and advisory boards were set up in each country with IICA's cooperation. They will generate national initiatives that will contribute to the harmonization process.

During 1990, efforts to strengthen intra-regional economic and technical cooperation were consolidated. This process was initiated by Mexico, the most economically and technologically developed country in the Area, which, together with Venezuela, is committed to

providing the rest of the countries of the Area with petroleum products, under the San Jose Agreement. Closer relations between Mexico and the Central American isthmus strengthened the framework for cooperation, which consists of a series of instruments, some of which provide for increased intra-regional trade of agricultural commodities. In view of this, IICA undertook studies for a project to expand the trade of agricultural commodities between Mexico and Central America, within the framework of the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC).

The countries of the Area, particularly the countries of the Central American isthmus, continued to receive international economic cooperation. Technical documentation which will serve as the basis for discussion during a meeting with cooperating governments and institutions, within the framework of the Special Program of Economic Cooperation for Central America (PEC), administered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), was completed. The agricultural PEC complements the PLANLAC in some ways, even though the former is basically an investment program including technical cooperation components, several of which will be administered by IICA.

During 1990, the countries continued to apply structural adjustment measures, although not always within the context of comprehensive programs. An important aspect of these measures is institutional reform. In fact, far-reaching reforms are on the drawing board for the public agricultural sectors of all the countries, although only Mexico has carried them through as yet. The reforms involve reducing the size of the public agricultural sector, which tends to modify the relative importance of the different participants in the agricultural reactivation and development process. As a result of cutbacks in public expenditures on agriculture over the past few years, the role of that sector has decreased in virtually all of the countries. A look at these institutional reforms, in perspective, indicates that this trend will continue. All of this adds up to the fact that stabilization and adjustment programs have increased the impact of macroeconomic policies on

agriculture, and in 1990, agriculture throughout the area continued to be affected by macroeconomic and institutional change.

In spite of these trends and events, PLANLAC projects went forward. Of a portfolio of 19 projects for the Central Area, a total of 12 projects were either initiated or continued. IICA continued to study the Plan, and the strategic guidelines for the Central Area were redefined with a view to focusing on those projects that would contribute most significantly to the opening up of trade and to bringing about structural adjustments.

The following are the subregional projects executed by IICA in the Central Area.

***Technical Support for Upgrading Decision Making in the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CORECA)***

CORECA-Countries	98 310
IICA	104 709
TOTAL	203 019

As part of the activities to implement the PLANLAC, the Secretariat for Coordination followed developments related

to the portfolio of regional agricultural projects prepared by the Inter-Institutional Group of the Agricultural Sector (GISA), and to the national projects included in the regional programs of joint action.

The Secretariat coordinated activities related to Project CAM-90-002 CORECA/UNDP/GISA, which was designed to support the preparation of the technical documents for the First Agricultural Sector Meeting of the Central American Governments with Cooperating Governments and Institutions, to be held in early 1991 in Managua, Nicaragua, within the framework of the PEC.

The second important task undertaken by the Secretariat was to comply with the presidential mandates on agriculture issued as part of the Program of Economic Action for Central America (PAECA). Support was provided

for harmonizing agricultural policies, work methodologies for each country were identified and national technical committees were set up. The purpose of these committees, which include representatives of the economic sector, is to establish national dialogue between the agricultural and economic sectors in order to harmonize agricultural policies. In promoting investments and harmonizing policies, emphasis has been placed on regional food security and intra- and extra-regional trade.

The Secretariat continued to support the decisions of CORECA, which held four meetings of ministers, two meetings of deputy ministers and one of the Technical Committee, in order to prepare proposals and a work program to increase the participation of the agricultural sector in Central American integration process.

***Support to Border Development Projects (Trifinio)***

IICA	103 264
TOTAL	103 264

The joint efforts carried out by the Organization of American States (OAS) and IICA respond to a resolution issued

by the vice presidents of Central America at their meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, from September 12-13, 1988. In this resolution, they requested that a unit be created to support the development of border regions in the countries of the area, which would be responsible for identifying and preparing projects promoting integrated development in border regions, and for collaborating with countries interested in executing such projects.

Within the context of the OAS/IICA agreement, a conceptual framework was prepared for border development in the Central American isthmus, which was presented during a meeting of the Inter-Institutional Group of the Agricultural Sector (GISA) for inclusion in the PEC portfolio of regional projects. Based on this framework, a Central American Program on the Development of Border Areas was prepared for presentation during the First Agricultural Sector Meeting of the Central American Governments with Cooperating Governments and

Institutions, sponsored by PEC. Other activities carried out within the framework of the OAS/IICA agreement include support in renewing actions under the Costa Rica-Panama border agreements, in order to prepare a plan for development of border regions in these two countries and, specifically, an integrated rural development plan, which may be funded by the European Economic Community (EEC); and the preparation of a basic document for integrated regional border development of the Gulf of Honduras (Guatemala-Honduras).

Ongoing projects include the Trifinio Plan, an ambitious initiative for socioeconomic development in the Honduras-Guatemala-El Salvador border area, which grew out of a concerted effort to bring about effective integration in this Area. It receives support from the OAS and IICA, through a joint technical unit established in an agreement for executing an integrated development project for Central American border regions signed in November 1988, to support this and other efforts for border development. According to the agreement, the OAS and IICA each contribute US\$100 000 a year to support these joint efforts.

Advanced profiles have been prepared for thirty-one subprojects that will be presented to potential cooperating governments and institutions for funding. Successful attempts to secure funding include the support obtained from the Spanish technical mission for the formulation of irrigation projects, and from IICA-Radio Nederland technical personnel and the government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands for a region-wide radio broadcasting project. Follow-up was also provided on the negotiations for resources with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) and the UNDP. The latter approved US\$550 000 for feasibility studies on projects for the semiarid zones of the region.

Several technical meetings were held to implement the Trifinio development strategy approved by the vice ministers, identify projects, prepare documentation on the technical and operating rules and procedures for the

Trinational Commission, (which is made up of the vice presidents of the three countries), set agendas for the meetings and prepare the budget and plan of operation.

Lastly, activities were carried out in support of the Executive Secretariat of the Commission, and technical efforts were closely coordinated with the Secretariat. Direct assistance was provided to the institutional structure created to implement the pilot project in support of development in rural areas, with financial assistance from the EEC and the countries.

### *Strengthening Activities of the Mexico-Guatemala Subcommission on Agriculture and Forestry*

IICA	14 603
TOTAL	14 603

Support for the Mexico-Guatemala Subcommission on Agriculture and Forestry began in 1989 as an

unanticipated short-term action to strengthen binational activities, joint actions and to boost the exchange of technology and professionals between the countries.

IICA provided logistic support in the execution of bilateral technical cooperation meetings. The Institute also helped draw up a proposal to institutionalize a mechanism to provide ongoing support to the Technical Secretariat of the Subcommission, including the strengthening of the Subcommission on Fisheries and Aquaculture recently established by the two countries. The Subcommission's contributions to the Binational Mexico-Guatemala Scientific and Technological Agreement were also important.

Personnel from the General Directorate for International Affairs (DGA) of the Secretariat for Agriculture and Water Resources (SARH) of Mexico, and from the Agricultural Sector Planning Unit (USPADA) of Guatemala participated in this activity. Direct beneficiaries were the public agricultural sectors and the cooperative programs being carried out by Mexico and Guatemala, including programs to control the Africanized bee, the Mediterranean fruit fly,

and the screwworm; the International Cooperation Center for Preinvestment (CIPREDA); and the agreement between the Agricultural Science and Technology Institute (ICTA) of Guatemala and the National Institute for Agricultural and Forestry Research (INIFAP) of Mexico.

Through this activity, IICA was also able to support actions to upgrade the policy analysis capabilities of USPADA, which served as the secretariat of this Subcommittee during 1990. In Mexico, this led to improved communications with the DGAI, and expedited the support provided by Mexico to Guatemala.

A data base on binational priorities for technical exchange and a portfolio of updated project profiles is now available. A binational cooperation strategy was prepared and is currently being reviewed, and follow-up documents were prepared on the results of the technical meetings of the Subcommittee.

Discussions were held and plans are being made to use the experience gained by this Subcommittee to form a Mexico-Central American Subcommittee.

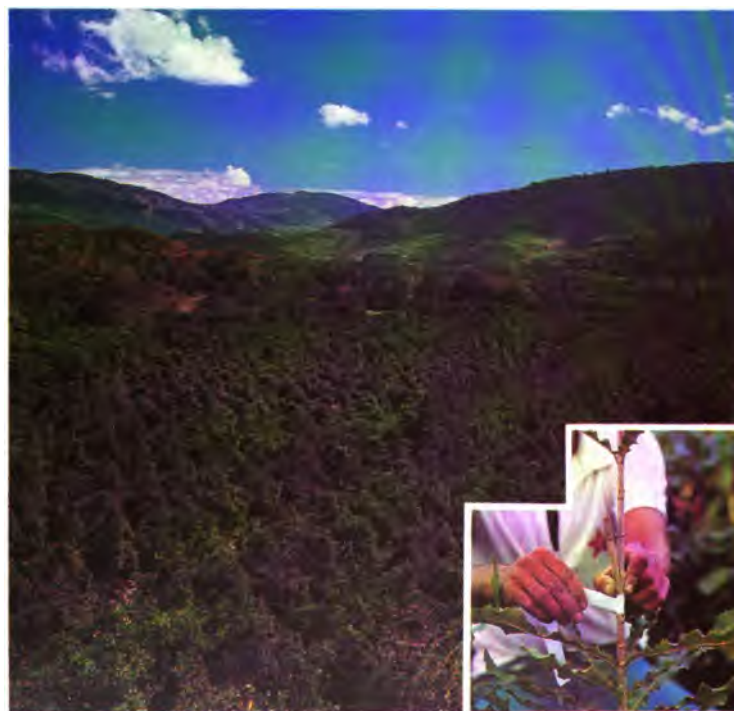
In September 1990, the ministers of agriculture of Central America and Mexico, during the meeting of the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CORECA) in San Salvador, approved Resolution II-CE-14 on Mexican-Central American isthmus cooperation, and requested IICA to provide support for the establishment of a Mexican-Central American Isthmus Commission, within the framework of the PLANLAC and CORECA. The commission will analyze the mechanisms needed to establish cooperative programs between the two parties.

## Costa Rica

In 1990, the economy of Costa Rica continued to recover, but at a slower rate than in 1989: the gross domestic product (GDP) increased 3.5% compared to 5.5% in 1989. Among production activities, agriculture was one of the most

dynamic, with a 5.4% increase, the result of a rise in banana production, which neutralized the slightly negative impact of the drop in coffee prices. Another factor contributing to the growth of the sector was an 8.0% increase in nontraditional exports.

Although agriculture reflected considerable growth, segments of the population linked directly or indirectly to the sector were affected by structural adjustments, which were prejudicial to small-scale farmers and rural groups. An example of this situation is the cutback and scarcity of bank credit which, combined with problems linked to land tenure, changes in the climate, and lack of production



*IICA has assisted in augmenting the production and marketing of non-traditional crops, among them the macadamia nut.*

infrastructure in several regions, among others, create a difficult situation in the rural areas.

In 1990, one of the most serious problems of the economy was the fiscal deficit, which, according to estimates, represented more than 7% of the GDP. It had a negative impact on prices, and inflation was estimated at approximately 25%. In response to this situation, and due to other persistent macroeconomic disequilibria, the government established as its principal economic policy objective the achievement of sustainable growth in the next few years, based on the transformation of production and a more effective income distribution system.

In support of government initiatives, IICA collaborated in training personnel on the impact of macroeconomic variables in the sector, in order to improve agricultural policy analysis capabilities. It also continued to provide support in the preparation of production development projects for organizations of small-scale farmers. The Institute began work in the area of marketing, with a view to better organizing services provided to farmers and exporters, and supported State initiatives to improve the organization of technology generation and transfer, with a view to privatizing the latter.

IICA also signed a letter of understanding with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) to administer

funds for logistic support and in-service training of Ministry professionals and technicians. The Institute also provided technical cooperation to the National Underground Water Service (SENARA) in implementing the second stage of the Arenal-Tempisque Irrigation Project.

It also provided administrative support to the formulation and follow-up of a program to create and develop a productive social sector, being carried out by the Office of the Vice President of Costa Rica, through the services of a consultant who works on a project that will be submitted to the government of The Netherlands for funding.

The Institute also carried out technical activities within those multinational projects favorable to agriculture. Various actions were developed through the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation (CORECA), the Regional Program to Strengthen Agricultural Research on Staple Grains in Central America, and the Regional Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation (PROMECAFE). Among the actions developed through the project Strengthening Plant Protection and Animal Health Services in Order to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Central Area, the preparation of a project profile to strengthen national plant protection institutions, and the carrying out of a regional course on the diagnosis and epidemiology of viral illnesses and the diagnosis of leptospirosis are worthy of mention.

# Costa Rica

Instrument	Objectives	Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☐ <b>Strengthening Mechanisms for Implementing and Adjusting Agricultural Policies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To institutionalize mechanisms in order to have the information and methods needed for agricultural policy analysis.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Technical cooperation was provided to the Executive Secretariat for Agricultural Sector Planning and Renewable Natural Resources (SEPSA) through the services of a consultant working to analyze priority policies.</li> <li>○ A senior-level course was conducted on the operation of the macroeconomic model and on policy analysis within the framework of structural adjustment programs.</li> <li>○ As concerns information systems for policy analysis, a data base was established and the respective reports for many of the products included in the national sectoral programs were prepared, a data base with regional information on the following products was set up: rice, bananas, sugar cane, sugar, beans, corn, sorghum and tobacco, a data base on prices for agricultural and livestock inputs and one on projects were put into operation, an inventory of agricultural projects, with information on 128 projects, was also prepared. An information file on taxes, containing different variables (economic identification, name of tax, amount collected annually, among others) was set up.</li> <li>○ Documents were drawn up related to the impact of structural adjustment programs on the agricultural sector and long-term development strategies, and to options for reducing the use of pesticides in Costa Rica. Proposed guidelines for establishing a central unit at the National Agricultural Information System was prepared.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>			IICA 26 262 <b>TOTAL 26 262</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☐ <b>Supporting the Executive Secretariat for Agricultural Sector Planning and Renewable Natural Resources (SEPSA)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To administer the funds of the MAG/IICA agreement and to provide the administrative services needed by SEPSA to fulfill its responsibilities.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Funds of the agreement were administered and goods and services were obtained for SEPSA to enable it to meet its objectives for the year.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>			MAG/SEPSA 21 464 <b>TOTAL 21 464</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☐ <b>Study to Improve Feed Technology for Dairy Cattle by Using Mowed Forage</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To generate technology to upgrade dairy production by improving cattle feed using mowed forage.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A consultant was hired to carry out activities in 13 regions and in five of these regions follow-up was made at the farm level. Some limiting factors requiring further study were identified on a production level, technology and recommendations were made for use by dairy farmers.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>			MAG 10 468 IICA 134 <b>TOTAL 10 602</b>	

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source	Amount
■ <b>Technical Cooperation in the Identification, Preparation and Execution of Rural Development Projects in Small-Farmer Organizations</b>	● To strengthen the technical capabilities of national agencies in the identification, preparation, follow-up and evaluation of investment projects for small-farmer organizations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ MAG technical personnel and representatives from cantonal agricultural centers received training in the following areas: technical advice for the identification, preparation, execution, administration and evaluation of investment projects; b) training in the preparation of assessments and development proposals; c) formulation of projects for small-farmer organizations; and d) participatory preparation of projects; a trainer is permanently assigned to IICA.</li> <li>○ Seven assessments and six development proposals were prepared for small-farmer organizations in the Atlantic Huetar Region, and assessments were made of six new small-farmer organizations in six regions of Costa Rica.</li> <li>○ A second course on the preparation and management of rural development projects was conducted in the Chorotega region for members of small-farmer organizations, with 24 participants from MAG and the Agricultural Development Institute (IDA); in the Atlantic Huetar Region, a third course on the preparation and management of projects for small-farmer organizations was held with the participation of 27 MAG staff members and two representatives from cantonal agricultural centers.</li> <li>○ A seminar was held on MAG activities to draw up production projects for groups of small farmers, with the participation of 55 MAG officials, representatives from agricultural centers and the Cooperative Bank of Costa Rica (BANCOOP).</li> <li>○ Two formal and in-service training modules on rural development projects were offered for regional training teams, with 30 participants from MAG regional offices and the Deputy Directorate of Extension Services. Advisory services were provided to technical personnel on the subject of training for small farmers, through workshops conducted in nine small-farmer organizations in the Atlantic Huetar, Valle Oriental and Brunca regions.</li> </ul>	IICA TOTAL	103 275 103 275
■ <b>Institutional Strengthening of MAG in Connection with Agricultural Marketing and AgroIndustrial Development</b>	● To support MAG and the Stock Exchange in improving price and market information services and in identifying instruments that contribute to the development of small-scale industry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A managerial workshop was conducted on the institutional organization of information and price services for farmers and exporters. It included participants from the following institutions: MAG, National Production Council (CNP), Integrated Agricultural Marketing Program (PIMA), Export Development Center (CENPRO) and SEFSA.</li> </ul>	IICA TOTAL	8 025 8 025

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ IICA collaborated with the Stock Exchange in its efforts to create an agricultural commodity exchange.</li> <li>○ Technical assistance was given to MAG to improve its market and price information systems; MAG's bulletin Agromercado was designed and published; an internal computerized network was established to manage and process data and MAG/CENPRO hooked up to the network for information on international trade. Lastly, a document was written on agroindustry in Costa Rica.</li> </ul>			
■ <b>Creation of the Office for Control and Follow-up of Agricultural Development and Social Welfare Programs</b>			AID/BCCR TOTAL	93 948 93 948
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To administer the funds allocated for creating the Office for Control and Follow-up (OCS). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The funds to provide logistic support were administered to ensure agility and efficiency in the operation of the OCS.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

## Dominican Republic

For the Dominican Republic, 1990 was an unusual year, with all the activities of the electoral process: the inauguration of elected executive and legislative authorities; protests due to shortages and the increased cost of living; demands for better wages and political change.

The principal economic indicators of the country are a negative balance of payments, limited availability of foreign exchange, a foreign debt of almost US\$4.1 billion and arrears in payments on capital and interest amounting to approximately US\$800 million, indications of capital flight and low indexes of savings and production investments. The Dominican peso was devaluated twice and according

to figures from the Central Bank, inflation hit 60.5%. Added to this was an insufficient supply of basic foodstuffs and energy.

According to preliminary ECLAC estimates, and based on government figures, the economy of the Dominican Republic declined in 1990, following a relatively long period of growth which began in 1983, and was only interrupted in 1985. One of the causes for this decline was an 18% contraction in the export sector as compared with the previous year.

The direct share of the agricultural sector in the gross domestic product (GDP) has decreased notably over the past two decades. Nevertheless, this does not represent a



general fall in agricultural exports, but rather a drop in the international prices of traditional export commodities and the growing participation of important new sectors, such as free trade zones and tourism. Agriculture contributed an average of 65% of total exports over the past three years, in spite of the fact that processed agricultural commodities are, in many cases, credited to the industrial sector.

The principal factors that limit agricultural growth are macroeconomic policies, as seen in the overvaluation of the Dominican peso; the shortage of foreign exchange; high prices for technical inputs; limited supply of credit and high interest rates; lack of coordination among and weakening of public agricultural services, especially those related to research, agricultural extension services and price control policies.

With regard to agricultural and rural development policies, the Dominican Government seeks to apply measures related to marketing and food prices; reorient public investment and emphasize agricultural production; conserve forests and the environment and increase access to credit, particularly for small- and medium-scale farmers. Agricultural activities continue to be the principal source of employment for more than 300 000 Dominican families.

IICA's strategy for the sector divides agriculture into three different types, each requiring its own differentiated strategy. The first type is the traditional agriculture in which small-scale farmers produce most of the basic foodstuffs. In order to modernize and reactivate this subsector, programs to organize small farmers into rural enterprises must be undertaken. The second type is traditional export agriculture, which will require the direct participation of the public and private sectors for modernization and reactivation. The third type is nontraditional or entrepreneurial agriculture, which operates under its own efficient dynamics.

Along these lines, the IICA Office focused its efforts in 1990 on disseminating the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation and Modernization in the

Dominican Republic; short-term unanticipated actions; and the promotion and preparation of several cooperation initiatives, instruments and specific activities carried out under the framework of the Institute's Programs. As a result of the success of the model used to modernize and consolidate the Dominican Association of Agricultural Communities (ADOCA), ties were strengthened with associations of agricultural professionals. The Institute also provided support to the management of and negotiations on the agricultural modernization and reactivation project to be carried out in line with the guidelines and strategies of the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC).

Although there are no specific marketing and agroindustry projects, IICA, at the request of the Office of the Mayor of the National District (ADN), continued to provide support for improving the collection, supply and distribution services of basic agricultural foodstuffs in the city of Santo Domingo, and for training the administrators of public markets.

Other important actions developed during 1990 are related to multinational projects. Work was carried out within the framework of the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation (CORECA) and the Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation (PROMECAFE). Through the latter, missions were carried out to plan activities, ensure the country's participation in the new stage of the Program and train technicians in the early detection of the coffee berry borer, as well as in the preparation of an integrated management program of coffee rust and the berry borer within the context of the modernization of national coffee production. The Regional Network for Cacao Technology Generation and Transfer (PROCACAO) undertook tests of improved materials (hybrids) and the project Strengthening Plant Protection and Animal Health Services in Order to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Central Area continued supporting the project activities for the control of "blue tongue".

## Dominican Republic

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source	Amount
■ Technical Cooperation for Accommodating New Demands on the Technology Generation and Transfer System	● To formulate a technical cooperation project to strengthen the technology generation and transfer system.	○ The final version of the project document on technical cooperation for accommodating new demands on the technology generation and transfer system in the Dominican Republic was prepared. preliminary versions of a project on technology generation and transfer for the production of promising tropical fruits and of the PROFRUTA project were prepared.	IICA TOTAL	88 226 88 226
■ Consolidation of the Follow-Up and Evaluation Unit for the Nizao-Valdesia Project	● To provide support in expanding the services of the Follow Up and Evaluation Unit to guarantee broader coverage.	○ In-service training was provided to the International Technical Office of the National Institute of Water Resources (INDRHI) at IICA Headquarters on approaches, strategies, mechanisms and procedures used by IICA's Directorate of External Relations to seek, negotiate and monitor international cooperation agreements. ○ Training was provided to 22 INDRHI technicians on the design and management of data bases and the generation of software programs. ○ Costs were updated for the project for three priority irrigation areas, preparation of two new components on drainage and watershed management, as well as design of a strategy to develop the irrigation subsector over the medium term.	INDRHI TOTAL	9 125 9 125
■ Project to Strengthen and Consolidate Rural Settlements	● To cooperate with the Dominican Agrarian Institute (IAD) in developing projects and activities to consolidate agrarian settlements and to strengthen small-farmer enterprises.	○ A project profile on the establishment of a future development fund under the Training and Study Program on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development for the Central American Islands and the Caribbean Region (IICA/CEA), was delivered to national authorities.	IICA TOTAL	81 203 81 203

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source	Amount
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ An agreement was discussed with senior officials of the Agricultural Development Project for the Neyba Valley (IFAD III) to draw up and sign an agreement through which IICA will provide the Agricultural Bank and other executing agencies with the technical cooperation needed during project implementation.</li> </ul>		
<b>■ Establishing a Follow-Up and Evaluation Unit for the Project to Develop Small-Scale Food Production</b>			SEA TOTAL	176 917 176 917
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To design, establish, document and implement an ongoing project follow-up and evaluation system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Three methodological documents were prepared for evaluating the impact of the Project to Develop Small-Scale Food Production (IFAD II) and a description of the overall follow-up and evaluation system of the three basic services provided by the SEA was prepared.</li> <li>○ Methods and instruments were designed for follow-up on beneficiaries' reaction to services.</li> <li>○ A data base was installed for regional information management in seven Regional Planning Units.</li> <li>○ Training was provided to 16 technicians from SEA IAD, the Agricultural Bank INDRH and the ADN on concepts and methods for project follow-up and evaluation; 15 technicians from the Regional Planning Units were trained in the use of computer programs and management of the respective computerized data base.</li> </ul>		
<b>■ Support to Project Preparation and Negotiation</b>			IICA TOTAL	20 351 20 351
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To promote and support the negotiation of technical cooperation and administrative support projects with national institutions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Progress was made in negotiations with the Agricultural Bank to complete the cooperation instrument with IICA for managerial and technical assistance to the project on the Agricultural Development in the Neyba Valley (IFAD III), and the administrative support contract with the General Livestock Directorate was approved.</li> </ul>		

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source	Amount
		○ The first joint meeting was held between IICA Offices in the Dominican Republic and Haiti to explore areas for joint projects, and meetings were held with other national institutions (INDRHI, IAD, ADN, ADOCA) for the same purposes.		
■ Administration of Funds of the Secretariat of State for Agriculture (SEA)			SEA TOTAL	57 585 57 585
	● To administer the resources of the Secretariat for purchasing goods and services and for providing the training needed for institutional strengthening.			
		○ Key activities of the Secretariat were improved, both at headquarters and at the regional level, by overhauling areas, supplying equipment and furniture and purchasing goods and essential technical documents for the operation of several specialized units.		

## El Salvador

The economy of the country is heavily dependent on three sectors: agriculture, industry and trade, which, combined, account for nearly 58% of the gross domestic product (GDP). Of the three, agriculture is the most important; it is the principal source of income for the rural population, is responsible for 67% of total exports, and is the most important source of revenue for the government.

The reactivation of agriculture in El Salvador, a prerequisite to reviving the country's economy, has been seriously hindered by civil war, which has made economic activity and even human habitation impossible in some rural

areas of the country, forcing the rural population to migrate to the capital and other cities and to abandon agricultural lands. Also, most of the structural adjustments, especially those designed to increase production have not produced the expected results. Other impediments to rural development include the nationalization of the foreign trade of coffee and sugar, a move toward decentralization which resulted in losses to the country; the nationalization of banks, which undercut the efficiency of credit operation; State intervention in the trade of basic grains, which resulted in severe distortions; and the breakdown of services to farmers in technology, credit and health.



*A project on staple grains, supported by the EEC, is one of the most important IICA activities in Central America.*

In absolute terms, the population increased by 15% between 1979-1990, while the availability of food decreased by 5.3%. The production of basic grains (corn, beans and rice) has remained essentially constant, reducing per capita availability. Livestock activity declined rapidly, especially with regard to the production of meat, milk and eggs.

The major problem affecting the agroindustrial sector is its limited diversification, caused by the lack of agricultural inputs resulting from general inactivity in the agricultural sector. The cotton and milk subsectors are interesting examples which reflect the gravity of the problems facing agroindustry and its dependence on foreign sources. In addition, the armed conflict and long-standing mismanagement of hillside areas has caused a significant deterioration of the country's forest resources.

In view of this situation, the principal governmental policies for rural and agricultural development, designed

with a social market economy in mind, aim to: eliminate or reduce significantly the macroeconomic distortions affecting the sector; restructure agrarian reform, moving from collective to individual ownership of property; privatize and decentralize the processing and marketing of coffee, cotton and sugar; improve the financial flow to the sector; privatize the banks and adjust the interest rate of the Agricultural Development Bank; create the Land Bank; and promote institutional reorganization, including irrigation, technical assistance, research and agricultural health services.

IICA's strategy in El Salvador takes into account the problems affecting the agricultural sector, the priorities of the government, the policies of the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC) and IICA's 1987-1993 Medium Term Plan (MTP). In 1990, it focused on strengthening public sector institutions and linking them with the private sector in order to give direction to activities related to the following: 1) strategies for agricultural development, investments and harmonization of policies throughout Central America; 2) technology generation and transfer as a key element of agricultural reactivation; 3) improving sanitary conditions, in order to increase national output and contribute to regional and international agricultural trade; and 4) foreign trade and agroindustry, with a view to removing barriers to agricultural and agroindustrial trade and increasing trade among countries.

Technical cooperation activities were carried out in the harmonization of policies and the formulation of projects and studies through the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation (CORECA), the IICA/Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) agreement, and the Regional Unit for Technical Assistance (RUTA II).

The following multinational actions should also be stressed: the Regional Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation (PROMECAFE) concentrated its activities in the biological control of coffee rust and the coffee berry borer, and the

strengthening of research, in association with the Salvadoran Institute for Coffee Research (ISIC). The project Support for the Organization and Administration of Technology Generation and Transfer in the Central Area concentrated its activities in El Salvador, and its most important achievement was the formulation of a proposal for the transformation of the current Agricultural Technology Center (CENTA) to an autonomous entity.

Regarding the activities of the project Strengthening Plant Protection and Animal Health Services in Order to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Central Area, the preparation of a project profile to strengthen the responsible institutions in this area; carrying out the diagnosis of equine infectious anemia; and the strengthening of the diagnosis of leptospirosis must be mentioned.

## El Salvador

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■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	Amount
<p>■ Cooperation Contract for Providing Consultancy Services to the Program for Strengthening the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG)</p>	<p>● To contribute to the development of the MAG by providing consultancy services and training activities which will enable the Ministry to carry out its duties effectively and provide better services to the country's farmers, especially small- and medium- scale producers.</p>	<p>○ A document on agricultural sector strategy was prepared and suggestions were made for the document on public investment policies in 1991-1992.</p> <p>○ All project profiles used as the basis for preparing profiles for the Agricultural Sector Reform and Investment Program (PRISA) were reviewed.</p> <p>○ Phase I of the MAG/IICA/IDB agreement was concluded, which involved assessments and recommendations for policy and planning, analyses of institutional and managerial issues and projects and which served as the basis for initiating Phase II on design, with special emphasis being placed on the reorganization of the MAG.</p> <p>○ Fifteen technical reports were drafted on the analysis of macroeconomic and sectoral policies, as were five project profiles, complementary studies on organizational issues and one document on harmonization of agricultural policies prepared as part of the activities of the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CORECA).</p>	<p>Gov. El Salvador/ IDB IICA TOTAL</p>	<p>143 755 79 667 223 422</p>
<p>■ Support in Reorganizing the Center for Agricultural Technology (CENTA)</p>	<p>● To provide CENTA with support in preparing studies needed to develop an institutional and legal framework for its reorganization</p>	<p>○ An institutional model was proposed for research and technology transfer in El Salvador, which converts CENTA into an autonomous institution.</p>	<p>AID/CENTA TOTAL</p>	<p>36 508 36 508</p>

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■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
		○ A seminar-workshop was held to identify technology transfer activities to be conducted by CENTA and the national research and technology transfer system over the next five years.		
■ Promotion of Small Farmer Participation in Agroindustry and Marketing			FOSEP	249 145
	● To identify and prepare 50 pre-feasibility studies on agroindustry and marketing for agricultural cooperatives, and to train national professionals in project preparation and evaluation.		IICA	57 554
			TOTAL	306 699
		○ A total of 316 technical personnel and leaders of cooperatives were trained through the preparation of projects in seminars and workshops, and a six-week campaign was conducted to publicize and disseminate the projects.		
		○ Twelve projects are under way, eight are in the final stages of analysis by banks and cooperatives, and three others will be executed by the Spanish International Cooperation Agency (AECI) with the Central Reserve Bank. These projects are intended to promote the processing and marketing of agricultural products, to the benefit of processors and consumers; generate employment; generate new sources of foreign exchange; upgrade the level of technology in rural areas; and produce a multiplier effect on other production sectors of the country.		

## Guatemala

The economy of Guatemala continued to recover in 1990 despite the persistence of certain macroeconomic imbalances. The gross domestic product (GDP) grew slightly more than the population, which means that economic activity is still far from regaining per capital levels reached prior to the crisis. The sectors making the largest contributions to growth of the GDP were construction, public utilities (electricity, gas and water) and transportation and communications. Agriculture grew by 3.2% as a result of favorable conditions on foreign markets for some producers.

One of the most serious problems faced by the country is inflation, which has not only affected the real incomes of the population in general, but also caused distortions in agriculture. The social effects of inflation are seen in the fact that a significantly higher percentage of the population now lives in poverty than in 1980, for a total 87% in 1990. Some 41% of the economically active population is unemployed and another 35.4% is underemployed.

Agriculture has been affected not only by inflation and the distortions this causes in investment in the sector, but also by lower prices for certain exports and reduced

domestic demand resulting from the loss of purchasing power and unemployment. The high price of imported inputs, rising interest rates on loans, and demands for salary increases have discouraged farmers from increasing production and productivity, especially in activities that supply the domestic market, where prices are controlled.

Agricultural reactivation has been hampered by the reduced operating capacity of the public agricultural sector, both with regard to planning, evaluation and control of policies, and to its capacity to execute investment projects in support of production. Institutions established to support agriculture, such as the Directorate for Agricultural Services and the National Agricultural Development Bank, among others, are forced to operate with increasingly fewer resources, in real terms.

The 1987-1991 national development strategy places high priority on agriculture and, in general, on the development of rural areas, where the poorest sectors live, specifically the western highlands and in the eastern semi-arid region. The following objectives have been set for agriculture: a) to develop the food system and increase capacities for self-supply; b) to expand and diversify agroexports; c) to increase basic production infrastructure and strengthen that already in existence; and d) to protect and make planned use of natural resources. The strategy designed for meeting these objectives includes the creation of a new planning system, increases in the area under irrigation, the voluntary purchase and sale of agricultural lands for donation to farmers, support for agroindustry, and increases in the supply of inputs and services for agriculture.

In view of this situation, in 1990, the IICA Office focused on two strategic lines of action at the national level: agricultural policy analysis and planning and organization and management for rural development. To this end, the Office helped promote the agricultural sector policy and the preparation of macroeconomic policy documents, an assessment of the situation in rural development institutions, two project profiles and one agreement. It also formulated a technical cooperation project and provided

support for formulating food security policies. In addition, it provided support to the Agricultural Representatives Program and the farmers' markets system. The IICA Office conducted a study on resources, management and production typical to four settlements on the southern coast of Guatemala and provided administrative support to several projects of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA).

In terms of technical cooperation and administrative support actions, the Office worked with the public agricultural and food sector in promoting policies for agriculture and providing advice on macroeconomic issues relevant to the sector, as well as in generating scientific know-how and technology on animal production. Support was provided for the administration of projects of interest to the MAGA such as the Training Program for the National Agricultural Extension System (PROCASNEA) and the Program to Design, Follow-up, Evaluate and Disseminate Emergency Projects in the Public Agricultural and Food Sector (PROESPADA). Support was also provided for dissemination and public relations activities. This led to the signing of important agreements for executing new agricultural development projects.

At the multinational level, actions relating to three projects took place: the IICA/Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), the Regional Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation (PROMECAFE), and Trifinio.

The main achievements of the IICA/SIECA agreement include the preparation of technical documents for meetings of the Inter-Institutional Group of the Agricultural Sector (GISA) and the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation (CORECA); participation in activities of the Guatemalan ad hoc committee for carrying out Project CAM-90-002 and the preparation of the Guatemalan Agricultural Sector Study IDB/World Bank; a document on activities of SIECA in the regional agricultural field was also prepared. With reference to the Trifinio project, the Executive Secretariat of the Trinational Commission and



the Trinational Sectoral Operational Commissions were supported in the organization and participation of 33 working meetings with different national and international organizations, in the preparation of various technical documents, terms of reference, reports and presentations on project activities. PROMECAFE directed its activities

mainly toward the development of epidemiological methodologies; research and extension work regarding coffee rust, training of technicians and farmers; the analysis and control of insecticide residues in coffee, as well as the development and reproduction of varieties resistant to coffee rust.

## Guatemala

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■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
■ Supporting the Minister's Office and the Agricultural Sector Planning Unit (USPADA) in Upgrading Agricultural Policy Analysis Capabilities	● To improve the capacity of advisory units of the Minister's Office in analyzing, defining and executing sectoral and macroeconomic policies, in order to improve USPADA's capabilities to negotiate with other governmental and non-governmental economic sectors.	○ As a result of research and studies conducted on sectoral and macroeconomic policies affecting agriculture, IICA gained further recognition as an agency for consultation. The Agricultural Sector Assessment, which will be presented to the Government of Guatemala in 1991, was prepared.	IICA	77 291
	○ Documents were written jointly with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (Agricultural Sector Study), RUTA II (Macroeconomic Policies and Agricultural Sector Report) and the Agency for International Development (USAID) (Conceptual Document on Sectoral and Natural Resources Policies). As a result of this work, the project has gained recognition from international institutions and its activities in the sector have increased.		TOTAL	77 291
■ Improving Dual-Purpose Cattle Production Systems	● To strengthen linkages between research and technology transfer in animal production, and to develop, propose and validate technological innovations that can be adapted to conditions in Regions IV and VI.		IDRC	70 599
	○ Through the creation of the project's technical committee, the efforts of national institutions were coordinated for defining and executing plans for technology generation and transfer.		TOTAL	70 599

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■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Assessments were conducted of areas, farmers and production systems in order to identify and rank factors limiting productivity. This was used to orient technology generation and transfer activities, the granting of credit for the development of livestock activities and the planning of other projects.</li> <li>○ Experiments, as well as the testing and validating of technologies, yielded important technological innovations that have improved biological and economic efficiency of production systems. Ex ante assessments of these innovations have made it possible to double milk production and increase by one third the number of weaned calves.</li> <li>○ Technical personnel from national institutions were trained in methodological aspects of technology generation and transfer and support was provided to the Agricultural Science and Technology Institute (ICTA), which has made it possible for IICA to participate in new areas of research.</li> </ul>		
■ Supporting the Public Agricultural Sector in Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Rural Development	● To assess the institutional structure and activities carried out in poor rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A study was prepared on rural development institutions, as was a document containing an assessment of the topic and proposals.</li> <li>○ Support was provided to rural development projects, and a document was drawn up for a project to support the reintegration and reactivation of the Rio Pasion and Rio Usumacinta agricultural cooperatives and the Machaca region of the Department of Peten. The technical cooperation agreement between the Special Commission for Refugee Affairs (CEAR) and IICA was formulated, as was a profile for a project to support agricultural production in repatriate settlements, submitted by CEAR to the Refugee Subcommittee of the Mexico-Guatemala Commission. A feasibility study was also drawn up on a project to develop the Brisas de las Cumbres Cooperative and a project document on technical cooperation for rural development in Guatemala was submitted in July 1990.</li> </ul>	IICA TOTAL	8 089 8 089
■ Program to Design, Follow Up, Evaluate and Disseminate Emergency Projects in the Public Agricultural and Food Sector (PROESPADA)	● To provide the MAGA with administrative support in managing resources for upgrading emergency projects under way and designing and implementing new projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Support was given for formulating a rural development project for the "Brisas de las Cumbres" cooperative in Totonicapán.</li> <li>○ The program to supply food for the population of the same area was designed and evaluated.</li> </ul>	PROESPADA TOTAL	5 744 5 744

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources			
			Source	Amount		
■ Training Program for the National Agricultural Extension System (PROCASNEA)	● To support MAGA in training and motivating agricultural representatives from the different regions of the country, and in boosting MAGA's efforts with the small farmer sector	○ A total of 120 training activities were carried out for agricultural representatives, MAGA technicians and farmers.	MAGA	36 350		
			TOTAL	36 350		
■ Support to the MAGA's Dissemination and Public Relations Program	● To provide the MAGA with administrative support in national press, public relations and dissemination activities, by managing the financial resources of the program and upgrading the institutional capacity of the Public Relations Department of the Minister's Office.	○ The Coordinator of MAGA's Public Relations Program received training in Costa Rica during the Fifth International Course on the Media Applied to Rural Development (Radio Nederland).	MAGA-Dissemination	4 544		
			TOTAL	4 544		
■ Support to the Minister's Office in the Area of Rural Development	● To strengthen MAGA's capacity to deal with the Agricultural Representatives Program, food security policies and the farmers' markets system	○ Collaboration was provided in planning and holding the First National Meeting of Agricultural Representatives.	○ A technical proposal was drafted for improving and expanding the farmers' markets system.	○ The National Basic Foodstuffs Plan was reviewed, and suggestions for its improvement were formulated.	IICA	7 500
					TOTAL	7 500

# Honduras

In 1990, the economy of Honduras went through one of the most difficult periods of its history. The new administration, inaugurated in January 1990, faced with the overwhelming economic situation of the country, implemented a comprehensive macroeconomic adjustment program aimed at eliminating subsidies and economic protection, liberalizing the economy and privatizing some public sector activities.

These economic measures had a strong effect on the agricultural sector. Output fell due both to the direct effects of the measures and to the reaction of the agricultural production and entrepreneurial sectors. In spite of the decided support of the government, and a relatively free price policy, these sectors have not been able to rally their forces to face the challenges of the government's liberalization policies.

Although the new administration seems to be firm in its decision to liberalize the agricultural economy of the country, there are still some contradictions, especially as concerns price control for certain agricultural commodities and inputs. These contradictions, in addition to the export tax maintained throughout 1990, have created conflicts within the sector, as well as shortages and speculation on several commodities.

In addition to the problems caused by the adjustment, during the latter part of 1990 there was serious flooding in the Sula Valley, the agricultural heartland of the country, located in the northern zone. The floods produced damages amounting to approximately 700 million lempiras.

The government has worked steadfastly, first, to establish and maintain basic macroeconomic equilibrium, and second, to reactivate the production apparatus, where agriculture holds a key position. In support of these initiatives, IICA focused its cooperation actions on the

following: institutional changes to meet new government policies, and the design of policies; support to the reorientation of policies on technology generation and transfer; development of livestock production; and improving the coverage of services to meet the basic needs of the rural population.

To support Honduran Government actions, IICA also took steps to set up a data bank for use in project formulation and for conducting sectoral assessments. It provided support to the Secretariat of Natural Resources for establishing the National Agricultural Technology Institute (INTAGRO), designed projects for the flooded areas on the northern coast, and collaborated in upgrading rural management.

At the multinational level and with reference to the project on the Harmonization of Agricultural Policies in the CORECA Countries, a meeting of ministers of agriculture was held (July 1990), during which the document on this subject was discussed. Actions were also carried out under the IICA/Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) for technical coordination of the sector's organizations. Technical cooperation actions were also developed within the framework of the multinational projects in the fields relating to plant protection and support in the frontier zone within the Trifinio triangle. Through the Regional Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation (PROMECAFE), cooperation was provided to technicians in the agronomic aspects of cultivation (pests and diseases, soils, insecticide residues, among others), technology transfer, farm management, and to the Honduran Coffee Institute's (IHCAFE) documentation center. Collaboration was also provided in the organization of coffee producers into 160 "Friendship and Work Groups" (GAT) and research capacity was strengthened with the supply and installation of equipment for the Soils and Tissue Management Laboratory.

# Honduras

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	Amount
<b>■ Support to the Agricultural Planning System of Honduras</b>			SECPLAN	2 954
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To support the establishment and strengthening of the Agricultural Planning Subsector of Honduras.           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A proposal was developed for institutional strengthening of the agricultural sector and support was provided to the formulation of a proposal for the harmonization of policies. A basic study was conducted for designing a model on the aggregate supply of and demand for staple grains.</li> <li>○ A proposal was developed to separate the commercial and development portfolios of the National Agricultural Development Bank (BANADESA) and support was provided to the development of a variable payment system at present value.</li> <li>○ A preliminary study plan was designed with the Secretariat for Planning, Coordination and Budget (SECPLAN) and the Secretariat of Natural Resources (SRN) to design proposals to reactivate 12 crops and to identify investment projects. A data base was designed for the analysis of sectoral policies within the context of the overall economy, to be installed at SECPLAN.</li> <li>○ A seminar-workshop on the development of instruments for agricultural policy analysis was conducted for 30 technicians from agricultural sector institutions, as was a seminar on economic adjustments. A manual to calculate nominal and effective protection was prepared.</li> <li>○ The project participated in the design of the Agricultural Contingency Fund Law, in response to damages caused by floods in the northern part of the country.</li> <li>○ A proposal was formulated for organizing the Agricultural Sectoral Planning Unit of the agricultural planning subsystem of Honduras; an agreement and by laws for the Agricultural Development Council (CODA) were drawn up for establishing the agricultural planning subsystem.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			SRN	15 748
			BANADESA	859
			IICA	83 485
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>103 016</b>
<b>■ Administrative Support to the Secretariat of Natural Resources (SRN) for implementing the Production of Basic Grains</b>			SRN	383 781
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To provide the Secretariat of Natural Resources with support in administering the funds allocated to the project           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Consultants were hired for the Secretariat; materials and equipment purchased and maintenance was provided.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>383 781</b>

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
■ Contract for Professional Services to Execute Technical Cooperation of PROFOGASA	● To strengthen the actions of SRN's General Livestock Directorate to promote livestock activities and to improve animal health in the country.	○ Activities of the Physical Chemical Pesticide Analysis Laboratory were identified, programmed and carried out; a manual of technical recommendations were prepared on the proper use of pesticides; courses were conducted on pesticide management and emergency measures in dip water and spray treatments.	PROFOGASA	36 681
			TOTAL	36 681
	○ The section for the biologic evaluation of animal pesticides was set up at the Institute for Veterinary Medicine Research, and an infestation chamber was established at the Honduran Institute of Veterinary Medicine.			
	○ The project participated in programming, verifying and executing activities for the biological evaluation of organophosphate-based tick pesticides marketed in the country.			

## Mexico

In 1990, the government of Mexico initiated implementation of the 1990-1994 National Agricultural Modernization Program, the principal objective of which is to increase agricultural production and productivity, guaranteeing national supply and enabling the country to achieve food self-sufficiency.

Agricultural modernization policies have involved important reforms in the mechanisms used to grant credit. Differentiated treatment is given to farmers, depending on their income level and production potential. Thus, low-income farmers in remote areas were granted credit without collateral, through the National Solidarity Program, the objective of which is to tackle the poverty affecting large segments of the population. Specifically, in rural areas, efforts are aimed at increasing the well-being of the population through projects to reactivate and diversify

production activities and to generate new sources of employment and income. In matters related to insurance, a new underwriting corporation was established to provide services to economically viable projects.

With regard to prices, as of the first agricultural cycle of the year, only corn and beans continued to benefit from the price support plan (minimum prices to farmers); nevertheless, wheat was recently reincorporated into this plan. At the same time, a differential price system was established, based on the quality of the product.

Also, in order to make farmers more efficient and competitive, the government began to eliminate advanced import permits and to substitute them with tariffs on inputs and agricultural products. The opening up of trade has decreased protectionism to levels even below the protection in countries such as the United States and

Japan, on products such as rice, wheat, sorghum, eggs and dairy products. The liberalization of trade has, however, fostered unfair competition with imported products priced lower than domestic products, due to subsidies granted by the exporting countries. In view of the above, the government has considered establishing a compensation fund, with subsidies and/or tariffs. Nonetheless, trade liberalization will remain a constant government objective for the purpose of cutting production costs, as will the promotion of national and foreign investment.

Debt swaps have been used to counteract the drop in public investments in the agricultural sector and particularly to capitalize the sector. The total trading rights allocated to the agricultural sector amounted to a face value of the debt of US\$239 million. In addition, efforts were made to promote associations between different types of farmers and private and foreign investors, with a view to boosting agricultural production.



*Extensive plains and valleys, often planted in wheat and other grains, characterize parts of northern Mexico.*

As to technical assistance, through the Training and Technical Assistance Project (PROCATI), efforts continued to move technology transfer from the public sector to small-farmer organizations. In terms of production, 1990 harvests increased 14% over 1989 harvests, which should decrease the need for imports in 1991. Nevertheless, the budget for imported foodstuffs is US\$2.8 billion, for purchasing basic grains and feed grains, oilseeds and by-products, powdered milk and sugar, which is being imported in ever larger amounts. Corn is the biggest food import, while powdered milk is the most costly.

With regard to the livestock sector, meat and egg production increased and milk production grew, enabling the country to reduce milk imports by 10%. In addition, the country began to produce improved feed grains. The administration of centers for livestock development, sperm banks and laboratory networks was transferred to farmers. In animal health, work continued on a campaign to prevent and eradicate ticks and brucellosis; reference diagnoses and virology and immunology studies were made, and sterile flies were released to combat screwworm in livestock. An important effort was made to increase the participation of the private sector in managing laboratories and other services normally handled by the State.

Activities related to forestry resources focused on increasing forested areas, creating new forests, and replenishing and planning the use of existing forests. A national reforestation program was initiated to help save tropical forests and to update the forestry inventory.

IICA provided support to several actions to modernize agroindustry. Nevertheless, large parastatal agroindustries were reorganized, liquidated or transferred to farmers.

The objectives and policy measures mentioned above were also accompanied by the modernization of the public agricultural institutional apparatus, which has led to a process of administrative reorganization.

IICA's action in Mexico is consistent with the key ideas of the 1987-1993 IICA Medium Term Plan (MTP) and of the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin

America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC). It includes participation in the design and implementation of a system to adjust the strategy proposed in the Agricultural Modernization Program; support to the national technology generation and transfer system to meet the needs for modernizing the agricultural sector; implementation of the foreign market intelligence system; creation of an agricultural protection system that fulfills trade liberalization requirements; and the formulation of a strategy to increase the participation of farmers in managing agricultural health services. Finally, IICA allocated short-term technical cooperation and preinvestment funds on the order of US\$25 063 to the sector.

The project Biological Control of the Coffee Berry Borer was started with financing from the EEC, within the framework of the multinational project Regional Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization

of Coffee Cultivation (PROMECAFE). This allowed the introduction of the parasitoid of the African borer, *Cephalonomia stephanoderis*, from Mexico to Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, to evaluate its efficiency for the biological control of the pest. It is thus hoped that insecticide use can be reduced, avoiding environmental pollution and residues in the grain.

In the area of agricultural health, the project Strengthening Plant Protection and Animal Health Services in Order to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Central Area assisted in the strengthening of the systems of plant protection and appropriate use of insecticides.

Finally, within the framework of subregional action, Support for the Initiation and Operation of the Subcommittee of Agricultural and Forest Affairs Mexico-Guatemala was maintained.

## Mexico

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
■ Agricultural and Rural Development Strategies and Policies in the Context of Macroeconomic and Intersectoral Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To strengthen national capabilities to design, apply and evaluate strategies and policy options concerning general growth and development, in which the agricultural sector plays a substantial role in modernizing and boosting the economy.</li> <li>● To provide technical support to the General Directorate for Agricultural and Forestry Studies of the Undersecretariat of Planning of the Secretariat for Agriculture and Water Resources (SARH), and its Directorate of Economic Studies, to strengthen the strategies and policies of the 1989-1994 National Development Plan and the 1990-1994 National Agricultural Modernization Program.</li> <li>● To help counterparts develop and upgrade their technical-analytical capabilities and their management of formal and econometric models, and to use same in general planning and in designing specific areas of strategies and policies.</li> </ul>		IICA	80 803
			TOTAL	80 803



■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source	Amount
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ An international seminar was held on the Modernization of the Agricultural Sector of Mexico on the Eve of the Twenty-first Century (SARH-Morelos State-IICA).</li> <li>○ Documents were prepared on IICA's action strategy in Mexico for 1992-1993, and on unconditional forecasts for the consumption and production of basic products</li> <li>○ Progress was made on the preparation, design, specification, estimation and operation of a simple econometric model for the corn-wheat-rice-bean-sorghum complex and on developing its data bases, documentation, notes and related work. Several publications were prepared</li> </ul>			
■ Supporting the Development and Institutional Modernization of the National Institute for Agricultural Forestry Research (INIFAP)			IICA TOTAL	46 827 46 827
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To contribute to the modernization of agriculture, at the institutional level, in order to strengthen the organizational model for technology generation and transfer.</li> <li>● To make efficient use of reciprocal cooperation through the networks promoted by IICA. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Support was provided to strengthen Mexico's links with the Cooperative Program for the Development of Agricultural Technology in the Southern Cone (PROCCISUR), through working visits by INIFAP officials.</li> <li>○ Assistance was provided to INIFAP in the preparation of the project document in support of a loan request to the World Bank and an IICA proposal on institutional strengthening was included in the World Bank project.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
■ Identification and Formulation of a Technical Cooperation Program on Marketing for Mexico			IICA TOTAL	1 255 1 255
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To identify and articulate the needs and interests of both the producers developed by IICA with the agricultural marketing centers in the country and with business organizations in Mexico, and to reach fully agreed marketing cooperation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A proposed national agricultural marketing program was formulated.</li> <li>○ The institutional responsibilities and the PROADAC program Development of Agricultural Trade Markets in Latin America and the Caribbean were defined.</li> <li>○ Negotiations were carried out with the General Directorate of Statistics to permit a study through secondary sources and with the General Directorate of Agricultural and Forestry Development to study for a pilot-scale marketing program for small-scale farmers, through the use of a study.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
<b>■ Support to SARH in Formulating and Executing International Agricultural Trade Policies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To provide support to SARH in organizing a region-wide agricultural trade policy program. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ An IICA/SARH technical cooperation agreement was formulated for the analysis of products and market intelligence, as was the 1990-1991 work plan to be undertaken with SARH and the Secretariat of Trade and Industrial Development (SECOFI) in connection with market intelligence.</li> <li>○ An in-service training program was developed on basic products for three technicians of SARH's General Directorate of Agricultural and Forestry Studies.</li> <li>○ Negotiations were undertaken with the Directorate of Policies and Planning of Agriculture Canada for in-service training on agricultural prospects and product analysis for technicians from the General Directorate for Agricultural and Forestry Studies (DGESAF).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		IICA TOTAL	82 893 82 893
<b>■ Support for the Implementation of the Organization, Training, Technical and Research Assistance Project (PROCATI)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To strengthen the technical and operating capabilities of the executing unit of PROCATI, as well as the rural development districts covered by this project, through technical cooperation that provides administrative and operational support and training for technical personnel in areas needing attention. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A data base was installed for the management information system of the executing unit of PROCATI, and PROCATI personnel received training in the use of microcomputers in management for agricultural enterprises, communications, programming and budgeting and project management and follow-up.</li> <li>○ Technical and administrative support was provided which included consultant services equivalent to 59 technician/months, to conduct studies on private and parastatal agricultural technical assistance and the production systems most used in rural development districts covered by PROCATI. Documents were drawn up to justify the request submitted to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) to expand PROCATI.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		SARH IICA TOTAL	365 254 21 907 387 161
<b>■ Supporting the Preparation and Negotiation of Projects</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To support IICA activities related to preinvestment and project execution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Support was provided to SARH's Plant Protection Directorate for a project dealing with the lethal yellowing of coconut and to INIFAP for preparing a basic profile for a project to strengthen INIFAP's operating capacity.</li> <li>○ A proposal was prepared for a project to improve the production capacity of small-scale coffee growers in Mexico.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		IICA TOTAL	82 522 82 522

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source	Amount
<b>■ Strengthening Animal Health Laboratory Services</b>	● To upgrade laboratory diagnostic services and assess the quality of veterinary products of the Animal Health Directorate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Collaboration was provided in the organization and execution of a training program that included the following courses: Verification of tuberculosis and brucellosis; Verification of cholera and Aujesky's disease; Verification of salmonellosis and Newcastle's disease and veterinary diagnostic pathology. A diagnostic study was updated on animal parasitology at the National Animal Parasitology Center.</li> <li>○ Support was provided for improving the infrastructure and securing funds for operating the two national diagnostic laboratories</li> <li>○ A total of 64 consultants were hired to provide support to areas of great demand.</li> <li>○ Support was provided for administering the funds of the National Parasitology and Verification Center and the National Animal Health Center of SAHH As of 1990, both these centers began charging for the services they provide to private industry and farmers.</li> </ul>	CENA 24 693 GPE 16 179 SARH-chem. products 2 680 SARH-toxic residues 33 783 SARH-parasiticides 22 318 IICA 255 041 <b>TOTAL 354 634</b>	
<b>■ Supporting SARH for Improving its Technical and Operating Skills in Plant Protection</b>	● To strengthen plant health information systems in support of international agricultural trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The technical cooperation provided by IICA to the General Plant Protection Directorate was restructured to include new priority areas of collaboration related to research, education, technical assistance and services to the public and private sectors, the industrial sector and farmers whose work is related to plant protection.</li> <li>○ A cooperation agreement was signed by IICA and SARH on plant protection.</li> <li>○ A proposal was developed for a computerized support system to expedite plant protection authorizations for international agricultural trade. Also, a technical cooperation project was prepared with the National Association of Agrochemical Industries of Mexico.</li> <li>○ IICA collaborated in drawing up a proposal for establishing the MOSCAMED Program as an international training center on fruit flies. It also collaborated in the fourth international training course.</li> <li>○ Support was provided to the development of actions on import/export requirements, registration and control of pesticides, fruit flies, aflatoxins in corn, locusts, weeds, black sigatoka, partial wheat smut, avocho to seed weeds and rodents.</li> <li>○ A key proposal was developed for technical cooperation project on plant protection in support of agricultural production and trade in Mexico.</li> </ul>	IICA 38 609 <b>TOTAL 38 609</b>	

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source	Amount
■ Supporting Horizontal Technical Cooperation for the Integrated Management of Lethal Yellowing of Coconut in Mexico	● To provide technical support in identifying and establishing strategies and actions for combatting lethal yellowing of coconut in Mexico.	○ A national plan and program to combat lethal yellowing of coconut in Mexico was prepared and implemented, with resources and the participation of federal and state authorities, farmers and the oil-purchasing industries and the tourism sector.	IICA	8 575
			TOTAL	8 575
■ Strengthening Plant Protection Services in Support of Agricultural Production and Trade in Mexico	● To administer resources for the development of national plant protection projects to enhance the international quarantine system and regional plant protection reference centers and to develop priority national plant protection campaigns.	○ Steps have been taken to hire consultants, train personnel and acquire materials and equipment.	SARH-Plant Protection	21 395
			TOTAL	21 395

## Nicaragua

Nicaragua began 1990 with four serious types of decapitalization, the result of the economic crisis affecting the country: 1) the enormous number of technicians and professionals who left the country over the past ten years due to the deterioration of the economy and civil war; 2) economic decapitalization due to the loss of saving and investment capabilities; 3) the loss of a generation of young people who spent the decade in military service or fighting for the resistance movement; and 4) children plagued with nutritional deficiencies and diseases that could have been prevented under normal circumstances.

To this must be added a slump in the economy which has taken it back to a 1940s level; the real value of urban wages, which decreased by more than 70% over the last decade; the steady deterioration of exports and an external debt of

almost US\$10 billion, which is equivalent to 30 times the value of Nicaraguan exports in 1989 and four times the value of its gross domestic product (GDP). Nicaragua also has serious inflationary problems, as well as fiscal and housing deficits, a severe deterioration of its natural resources and extreme rural poverty.

The agricultural sector has traditionally been a major contributor to national output, and to the generation of foreign exchange and employment. During the past ten years (1980-1989), however, the performance of the sector was seriously affected by domestic and external factors. Domestically, major changes were made in land tenure and the production structure of the land, causing short-term negative impacts on production and productivity. The allocation of resources became highly inefficient due to

extreme distortions in the price and cost structure of the country's economy. Economic decisions were based on relative prices that did not reflect the real opportunity cost for the economy as a whole.

Among the external factors, mention should be made of the drop in the prices of Nicaragua's most important export commodities and the trade embargo. The embargo led to limited diversification of agricultural production for export, more expensive imported inputs and capital goods because of the dependence on suppliers in third countries, and new unknown technology or, at times, technology totally inadequate for the circumstances.

The war also had serious repercussions on agriculture, as seen in the destruction of physical infrastructure and the allocation of human and financial resources for war efforts. Lastly, the country's loss of a large number of technicians who fled the country has considerably slowed down the country's capacity for rapid recovery.

In order to deal with the situation, the new government of Nicaragua, which took office on April 25, 1990, set up an agenda for economic recovery and development, which is based on implementing a three-phase economic plan. The objective of the first phase of the Plan is to eliminate inflation and stabilize the economy by implementing a budgetary reform to cut the public deficit, estimated at 23% of the GDP as of April 1990, by: a) reducing credit provided by the Central Bank to the government and commercial banks; b) implementing austerity measures in public spending; c) privatizing state enterprises; d) implementing a wage policy that maintains real wages and allows for increases as productivity increases; and e) introducing a new currency, the Gold Cordoba, as a key instrument to curb inflation and achieve monetary stabilization, in the hope of re-establishing the people's confidence in the national currency, increasing domestic savings and expanding the financial brokerage process.

The second phase is based on structural adjustments in the economy, including tax reforms, which involve

simplifying the process and establishing net tax rates that are lower than in the other countries of Central America. It also includes a program to reduce the deficit of public service enterprises by increasing the rates for utilities such as electricity, urban transportation and drinking water, and to change fiscal disincentives.

The third and final phase emphasizes sustainable economic development, through a strategy based on: a) promotion and development of exports; b) promotion of an economy that is open to change; c) increased efficiency and private individual initiatives; d) participation of the national economy in the world economy; and e) strengthening of relations with Eastern Europe and other countries, particularly Taiwan and Japan.

The Government has established as a general policy that the State will only subsidize production activities when these activities cannot be undertaken by the private sector. In light of this, one of the guidelines established by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) to reactivate the sector is to "promote the efforts of the private sector in agricultural production, marketing and industrialization. The role of the State is to facilitate, regulate and orient economic activity, within a framework of reconciliation and with the active participation of the different sectors." To this end, the following general strategy guidelines were adopted: a) to transform the economic structure of the agricultural sector in order to maximize the use of the country's production potential, within a framework of economic efficiency, social equity and sustainable use of natural resources; b) to reactivate agricultural and agroindustrial production, with special emphasis on food production to ensure food security, increasing the production of traditional exports and promoting nontraditional exports, using the country's comparative agroecological and trade advantages; c) to support economic integration among the countries of Central America through commercial and scientific exchanges, the harmonization of agricultural policies and joint negotiations with trade blocs in other regions.



*Support for the small farmer in developing appropriate mixed cropping systems is provided by IICA.*

With regard to facets of the sector that require technical cooperation, IICA stepped up its actions in: a) policy planning and analysis, institutional structure and statistics; and b) technology generation and transfer. The Office also provided support in formulating a joint IICA/Government of Nicaragua proposal to reincorporate the Nicaraguan resistance into the National Development Plan, and in preparing the following project profiles: Cooperation to the Institutional Strengthening Program for the Agricultural Sector Planning System (PROFIPLAN); Supporting the Consolidation of Agricultural and Forestry Technology Generation and Transfer; Supporting Sustainable Agricultural and Forestry Production; and, Supporting Marketing Subsystems for Export. IICA also collaborated in assessing coffee growing in Nicaragua, preparing proposals to design a follow-up and evaluation system for the MAG-PMA Dairy Development Project and, at the farm level, providing training on investment projects to technicians from this project.

With reference to multinational projects, the Institute carried out different technical cooperation activities. Through the project Harmonization of Agricultural Policies in the CORECA Countries, assistance was given to MAC in aspects relating to the constitution of the National Technical Commission, which is responsible for the formulation of the national positions relating to agricultural integration. Activities of the Regional Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation (PROMECAFE) centered on the provision of assistance in methods for controlling coffee rust and the coffee berry borer. Within the framework of the Regional Unit for Technical Assistance (RUTA II), support was given to the preparation of sectoral baseline studies. As regards actions of the Training and Study Program on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development for the Central American Isthmus and the Dominican Republic (PRACA), this implied technical cooperation oriented towards the identification of options for the transformation and consolidation of small farmer settlements and their conversion into viable rural enterprises.

# Nicaragua

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
<b>■ Support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) in Formulating and Implementing Sectoral Policies, Plans and Programs</b>			IICA	98 794
			TOTAL	98 794
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To help improve the technical and operating capabilities of MAG's General Planning Directorate (DGP) in advising sector authorities on the formulation, implementation and adjustment of short- and medium-term sectoral policies, plans and programs.</li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A document was prepared on the challenges of the agricultural sector, in which guidelines for reactivation were discussed. Also an institutional assessment was made of the agricultural sector and guidelines for a program to reorganize and strengthen the institutions of the sector were drawn up, within the framework of the sectoral reactivation strategy (RUTA II/PEC).</li> </ul>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Together with the Central American Institute of Business Administration (INCAE) and the Food Security Training Program of the Action Committee in Support of Economic and Social Development in Central America and Panama (CADESCA), seminars were conducted with authorities, senior officials and technicians from the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock, Economy and Development and from the national financial system in order to strengthen the inter-institutional process of analysis and to analyze the outlook for the agricultural sector within the context of the overall economy.</li> </ul>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Methods used to formulate the 1991/1992 agricultural sector plan and to evaluate the 1990/1991 agricultural year were updated and applied</li> </ul>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Methods were designed for a system to follow up on and evaluate the impact of macroeconomic and sectoral policies on the agricultural sector; a proposal was prepared on strengthening the agricultural sector planning system, to be negotiated by the MAG with international financial cooperation agencies.</li> </ul>		
<b>■ Technical Support for Strengthening the Institutions of the National Research and Technology Transfer System</b>			IICA	12 034
			TOTAL	12 034
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To strengthen the organizational structure and technical capacity of MAG's technology generation and transfer system in designing and implementing methods that make more efficient use of available resources</li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A new structure was proposed for the General Directorate of Agricultural Technology</li> </ul>		

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
■ Support to the Agricultural Information Network	● To support the National Agricultural Information and Documentation Center (CENIDA) in administering its funds.	○ Training was provided to CENIDA technical personnel and to personnel from the National Agricultural Information and Documentation Network (RENIDA)	IDRC	19 427
			TOTAL	19 427

## Panama

The new government of Panama sees its role as promoting, orienting and regulating economic activity, which, in terms of agricultural policy, means a liberalization of prices and increased participation by the private sector. On the basis of the leading economic indicators as of September 1990, an increase of two percent can be expected in the gross domestic product (GDP) of Panama, in current balboas, for the year, resulting from the growth in the manufacturing, trade and construction sectors. The agricultural GDP grew by eight percent in 1990, primarily as a result of increased banana production, the country's leading crop, which accounts for nearly 40 percent of agricultural output in Panama. The livestock sector (as a whole, responsible for approximately 50 percent of

agricultural activity) also grew in 1990. As of June 1990, the slaughter of cattle had increased by seven percent over the same period last year.

In view of the situation in the agricultural sector in Panama, IICA worked closely with the government to formulate policies for the sector, which, in March 1990, were issued under the name of Policy Guidelines for Agriculture. IICA also collaborated in reorganizing the Agricultural Research Institute of Panama (IDIAP) and the Ministry of Agricultural Development (MIDA), with a view to upgrading their capacity to analyze, formulate and execute agricultural development policies, programs and projects.

Given the priority the government has assigned to maximizing the use given to external resources, the MIDA





*En several countries of the Central area, the IICA project known as PROCACAO works at developing improved, more resistant varieties of cocoa.*

received support in planning and establishing the Directorate for International Cooperation (DICOI). Likewise, the Institute collaborated in setting up the Special Fund for Agricultural Reactivation (FERA), which it administers; further strengthened the national technology generation and transfer system; donated US\$10 000 to the Technology Transfer Subprogram; and provided funding for several genetic breeding experiments.

In a multinational context, actions were carried out through the Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation (PROMECAFE),

through which support was given to the training of 26 staff in various regional and overseas courses. In addition, the National Coffee Program was equipped with audiovisual materials for extension activities, "Parámetros para el Muestreo y Control Químico de la Roya del Cafeto" was published, and a donation was made of 5 000 hybrid seeds and bud sticks of various clones for IDIAP's experimental plot. In addition, through the Regional Network for Cacao Technology Generation and Transfer (PROCACAO), the tracking of the "witches' broom" disease in Chiriquí was finished, as well as in all the productive farms in the Colón zone. The Regional Program to Strengthen Agricultural Research on Staple Grains in Central America and Panama also contributed to an analysis of the country's basic grain situation.

Within the framework of the Training and Study Program on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development for the Central American Isthmus and the Dominican Republic (PRACA), there was collaboration in the incorporating low-income small farmers into the commercial production process, through the elaboration of the project Strengthening and Consolidation of Rural Human Settlements in Panamá, which will be presented to financing sources.

Finally, the achievements of the project Strengthening Plant Protection and Animal Health Services in Order to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Central Area, included the preparation of a proposal for the development of an analysis of the country's plant protection situation, with a view to the reorganization and privatization of services, include: the training of 40 producers in the management and control of the "black sigatoka," 15 personnel in project development and technical cooperation in plant protection, and 20 personnel in the management and control of exotic pests. Collaboration was also provided in the creation of the National Plant Protection Directorate; the Control of Bovine Leucosis in the Chiriquí Area project was prepared; collection of information for the Compendium of Registered Biologists and Veterinary Surgeons was terminated, together with the working document on the institutional restructuring of the Animal Health Service.

## Panama

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source	Amount
■ <b>Support for Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning in Panama</b>			IICA	27 996
	● To strengthen the capacity of MIDA's National Directorate for Sectoral Planning to analyze and negotiate economic policy measures and instruments affecting the agricultural sector.		TOTAL	27 996
	○ Support was provided in formulating agricultural policy guidelines and in reorganizing the MIDA. Technical assistance was provided for establishing and operating the Directorate of International Cooperation (DICOI).			
■ <b>Special Cooperation with New Agricultural Sector Authorities</b>			IICA	18 179
	● To assist new government authorities in orienting public agricultural sector institutions, to reflect the State's role as a promotor and orienter of institutional efforts.		TOTAL	18 179
	○ A document was prepared on agricultural policies, and a model of a plan for securing resources was put into operation.			
	○ Proposals were approved for institutional reorganization and new policies to involve the small-farm economy (settlements) in the new State plans, and for a program with new research and marketing policies.			
■ <b>UNDP-IICA Contract to Strengthen the National Technology Generation and Transfer System in Panama</b>			UNDP	24 200
	● To strengthen managerial skills at the Agricultural Research Institute (IDIAP)		IICA	250
	○ A total of 75 IDIAP personnel were trained through three courses on organization and management of agricultural research; planning and administration of agricultural research; and links between research and the transfer of agricultural technology.		TOTAL	24 450
■ <b>Study of the Dual Purpose (meat and milk) Production System on Small-and-Medium Scale Farms in Panama</b>			IICA	38 527
	● To contribute to improving dual-purpose livestock activity.		TOTAL	38 527
	○ Research was carried out on 10 farms selected by the IDIAP and the evaluation team of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC).			
■ <b>Institutional Strengthening of MIDA in Connection with the Marketing Process</b>			IICA	81 802
	● To upgrade the technical capabilities of MIDA, the Agricultural Development Bank (BDA) and the Agricultural Marketing System (IMA) as concerns the formulation of programs to improve marketing systems, including the coordination of marketing and credit and the information gathering system of the Curundú agricultural market.		TOTAL	81 802

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■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source	Amount
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Support was given to IMA in improved management for grain processing plants, as well as in training 37 technicians in the management of same.</li> <li>○ The Commercial Information Service of IMA was designed and implemented, and two training seminars were held. Support was also provided to the farmers' market system and the information gathering system for the Curundú agricultural market.</li> <li>○ Credit and marketing studies for melon were concluded, and pertinent recommendations were made for improving the melon credit portfolio. A study was made on post-harvest losses in corn in the Azuero region.</li> </ul>			
■ Support for the Integrated Management of the Leaf Miner ( <i>Liriomyza</i> spp.) in the Highlands of Chiriqui, Panama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To assist the government in its nation-wide campaign to control and institute integrated management of the leaf miner. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Measures for strict control of the pest were promoted in coordination with the Agricultural Emergency Fund, and an agricultural extension plan was put into operation in the affected area.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		IICA TOTAL	5 068 5 068
■ Financial Management of the Resources of the Special Fund for Agricultural Reactivation (FERA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To provide administrative and technical support in identifying, formulating and executing priority programs and projects to reactivate agriculture. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Technical cooperation was provided to ten projects in connection with external resource management, market information, preparation of grain depositories, agricultural research and agricultural marketing.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		MIDA/FERA TOTAL	188 693 188 693

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## Caribbean Area

The eleventh Caribbean country joined IICA when St. Kitts and Nevis delivered to the OAS the official document ratifying it as an IICA Member State, on June 17, 1990, bringing the number of IICA Member States to 32. The twin-island federation, with an area of 269 km<sup>2</sup> (104 mi<sup>2</sup>) and a population of 49 000, is not only the newest, but also the smallest Member State of the Institute.

Caribbean countries are not well-endowed with mineral resources. Except for petroleum in Trinidad and Tobago, and bauxite in Jamaica, Guyana and Suriname, the countries rely almost totally on agriculture and/or tourism. The importance of agriculture in the economies of these countries varies significantly. It contributes less than 10% to gross domestic product (GDP) in Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago; between 10 and 20% in St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines; and well over 20% in Dominica, Grenada, and Guyana.

In the past, Caribbean countries enjoyed a comparative advantage in the production of long-staple sea island cotton, sugar, bananas and cocoa, but this is no longer the case. Over the years, costs of production have increased, and to a large extent this has militated against necessary investment in the agricultural sector, with resultant stagnation and, in some cases, significant contraction of output.

In 1990, the Caribbean countries continued to experience economic reversals, due in great part to the growing foreign debt, deteriorating terms of trade for primary exports, higher oil prices and low levels of domestic production and productivity. This was evident in Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago, and to a lesser degree in Barbados and the OECS countries.

Nevertheless, the countries of the Area continued in their attempts to revitalize the agricultural sector so as to increase food self-sufficiency and provide a more varied base for the generation of foreign exchange by the sector. Implementation of important initiatives such as the Caribbean Community Program for Agricultural Development (CCPAD) and the OECS Agricultural Diversification Program began.

The Plan of Joint Action for the Reactivation of Agriculture in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC) is supportive of and complements these initiatives. The PLANLAC projects identified for the Caribbean Area are all multinational in scope, in keeping with the concept of joint action; some are already being implemented. The Caribbean Plant and Animal Health Information Network (CARAPHIN), and the projects entitled Strengthening Farmers' Organizations to Improve Agricultural Production and Marketing, Supporting the Development of Tropical Fruits in the Caribbean, and Design of Strategies for Policy Analysis, Planning and Management in Support of Agricultural Development are well on the way. Others are in the project development stage, or have been incorporated into wider projects for which other regional agencies have responsibility.

In the context of current world events, it is becoming increasingly difficult for developing countries to obtain the resources required for the growth process. IICA will support CARICOM in organizing a Donors' Conference during 1991, and it is hoped that sufficient funds will be obtained to permit meaningful implementation of planned initiatives.

There are clear indications of better linkages and cooperation between Latin America, the wider Caribbean and CARICOM. Following on the meeting of the president of Venezuela with CARICOM heads of government in Trinidad and Tobago in 1989, the president of Mexico, while on an official visit to Jamaica in July, 1990, also addressed the CARICOM Heads of Government Conference, with which his visit coincided. Later, CARICOM was accorded Observer status in the important Rio Group of Latin American countries.

In support of such linkages, IICA continued to implement the Junior Professional Programme, which aims at developing a cadre of Caribbean technicians with competence in Spanish who would facilitate the transfer of

agricultural technology between Latin America and the Caribbean. Two more persons, from Antigua and Barbuda and Suriname, joined the program this year and currently are being trained at IICA Headquarters in Costa Rica. IICA again supported the visit of the follow-up mission from the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) to the CARICOM countries to further identify and prioritize agricultural development projects for joint implementation.

With the aim of strengthening the regional integration process, heads of government reached agreement on a number of significant instruments aimed at bringing into being a single CARICOM market by 1993. These include the Common External Tariff and Rules of Origin, which go into effect in January, 1991, and the establishment of a Regional Stock Exchange. Also ongoing is the work of the West Indian Commission in canvassing public opinion and creating opportunities for the involvement of a wide cross-section of Caribbean peoples in shaping the future of the regional movement.

The year 1990 brought no major hurricanes or other natural disasters, but the Caribbean had its fair share of problems in areas other than the economy. Domestic strife continued in Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago was rocked by an attempted coup in which the prime minister, members of his cabinet and other parliamentarians were held hostage for several days. This crisis was most inopportune, as the country was just beginning to show signs of economic recovery, after several years of downturn. But the year ended with some measure of optimism. A strong CARICOM contingent witnessed the relatively peaceful elections in Haiti; calm returned to Trinidad and Tobago, and there are indications that the problems in Suriname will soon be resolved. With peace and stability, Caribbean governments will be better able to devote their energies to the increasingly difficult task of developing the economies of the Area and improving the well-being of its peoples.

*Above: Acreage of well-organized fruit orchards has increased significantly in Barbados as a result of IICA's tropical fruit project.*

*Below: Training in the propagation of sapodilla is one task for personnel working in the project that supports tropical fruit crops in the Caribbean.*



## Barbados

Barbados, with limited physical resources, has made substantial progress in improving living standards of its people and diversifying its economic base since independence in 1966. Per capita income was estimated at US\$5 650 in 1989 compared to US\$1 200 in 1966.

Overall real growth in output averaged 1.8% annually between 1980 and 1989, but despite the generally good past performance of the economy, continued growth appears to be threatened in the short to medium term. Real investment has fallen, public savings have been eroding steadily, and the unemployment rate, especially among young people, has risen significantly. The fiscal and monetary measures taken by the government in 1989 have impacted negatively on the performance of the Barbados economy in 1990, with the result that there was a "slow-down" in the real rate of growth. The situation was further complicated by the Persian Gulf crisis, resulting in higher prices for petroleum products.

Although agriculture has played a leading role in the historical development of Barbados, the sector's share of national income has been declining significantly since the 1950s, when it contributed over 50% of GDP. Its contribution to GDP (current prices) fell from an average of 26.3% in 1960-62, to 11% in 1975-77, to 6.5% in 1985-87 and to 5.9% in 1988-89.

Agricultural development has been cumulatively affected by a number of factors. These include a poor land tenure system and skewed distribution of land; small farm holdings; a reduction in land cultivated, due mainly to diversion of arable land to urban development; limited domestic market; rising labor costs and low labor productivity; inadequate price supports; difficult soil erosion problems; a weak support program to effect diversification and establish intersectoral linkages; limited availability of technical and financial resources and an inadequate institutional mechanism to coordinate programs and activities in the sector.

The Barbados agricultural sector is still at the crossroads. Nevertheless, it is a key facet of the country's economy, a fact recognized by the government in a two-pronged strategy for the development of the sector: a) the policy goals for the sugar industry are to restore financial and economic viability and sustain an output level of 90 000 tons to meet domestic and export quota requirements; b) while continuing to rely on sugar as the primary crop, diversification has been a major theme and the policy instruments have focused on increasing efficiency in crop and livestock production, increasing domestic processing of fruits and vegetables, and developing domestic and export markets.

During 1990, IICA's technical cooperation activities in support of agricultural development in Barbados responded to government priorities by focusing on the generation and transfer of technology in support of the fruit sub-sector, project development, and policy analysis and planning.

The multinational project Design of Strategies for Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning in the Caribbean began some two years ago and in 1990 concentrated its efforts on evaluating public policy and the incentive structure for agriculture in Barbados. This project, in collaboration with the Regional Project Unit, provided support in upgrading the information system within the Ministry of Agriculture through the installation of an agricultural data base and training staff to use it.

The Regional Project Unit supported the elaboration of three rural development initiatives in the PLANLAC portfolio of projects in the Caribbean. In addition, the Unit initiated actions to assist the government of Barbados in developing a regional sea island cotton project.

The project Supporting the Development of Tropical Fruit Crops in the Caribbean continued to significantly improve fruit production in Barbados and other Caribbean countries. The selection, introduction and testing of new cultivars and clones provided many possibilities for increasing yield and quality, and extending the harvesting season of selected priority fruits such as papaya, passion fruit, carambola, Barbados cherries, mangos, and avocados. The increased availability of locally-produced fruits was partly responsible for the expansion of the fruit processing capacity in the country through the construction of three new agro-processing facilities during 1989 and 1990, and for which funding from the Government of Canada amounted to US\$ 23 812. Twenty-five training events were carried out in various aspects of horticulture; 390 people directly benefited. Over 1 200 hours of intensive practical training were given to students of the Samuel Jackman Prescod Polytechnic in the area of horticulture. An overseas training tour to Puerto Rico was arranged for technicians and managers to study improved production and processing technology for Barbados cherries and mangos. The Fruit Programme of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Barbados Agricultural Development Corporation were strengthened through assistance in areas such as development of a farmer directory, in-service training of staff and improvement of the technical assistance services to farmers. Finally, a surveillance system was put in place to identify constraints to production of priority fruit crops.

Barbados, because of its high per capita income and relatively high degree of economic development, is not a priority country for donor support. Nevertheless, IICA's emphasis on multinational projects is expected to provide opportunities for the country to benefit from initiatives linked with more favored aid-recipient nations in the hemisphere.

# Barbados

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
■ <b>Regional Project Unit for the Caribbean</b>			IICA	86 293
			TOTAL	86 293
	● To assist IICA Member States in the identification, formulation and evaluation of investment projects for the agricultural sector.			
	● To provide in-service training in methodologies and procedures related to the project cycle			
	● To support IICA Offices in the development of projects for external financing			
		○ The Unit supported the elaboration of three rural development initiatives within the framework of the Caribbean portfolio of project under PLANLAC. These were Support to the Design of Rural Development Strategies in the Caribbean; Supporting the Development of Communications Systems for Agricultural Development; and Promoting the Involvement of Youth in the Agricultural and Rural Development Process in the Caribbean.		
		○ Actions were initiated to assist the government of Barbados in the development of a regional sea island cotton project.		
		○ Support was provided for the analysis and setting of priorities for 34 project profiles under a joint Caribbean/Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) technical cooperation initiative.		
		○ Technical assistance was provided to the government of Dominica in the execution of an agricultural sector study and the development of a sectoral plan		
		○ A Short-term Action Plan for a rapid assessment of the agricultural sector of St. Kitts and Nevis, using a multidisciplinary team of professionals from CEB, CARDI, IICA, UWI and the Ministry of Agriculture		
		○ The Agricultural Data Base System for the Caribbean developed by the Unit in 1989 and installed in the Ministries of Agriculture in Barbados, Barbados and St. Lucia, is undergoing final "hands-on" testing and modifications. This initiative will continue in collaboration with the multinational project dealing with policy analysis and planning.		
		○ In collaboration with the project entitled Strengthening of Farmer Organizations for Production and Marketing, 20 farm leaders and technicians from the Ministry of Agriculture in St. Lucia were trained in project identification and formulation.		
		○ A paper prepared by personnel of the Unit and the policy analysis and planning project, entitled "Evaluating the Impact of Public Policy of Agriculture in Barbados" was presented at the 20th West Indies Agricultural Seminar held in Trinidad and Tobago.		



# Guyana

Guyana started 1990 with considerable optimism, following almost a decade of economic stagnation. The IMF Agreement was signed early in 1989, and by year end the Government had implemented most of the measures required during the "stabilization period" (April-December 1989). This optimism, however, was overshadowed by the persisting social and economic problems that had begun during preceding years.

The development of agriculture, in particular, was hampered by problems similar to those which beleaguered the sector throughout most of the 1980s, especially the scarcity of foreign exchange, which affected the supply of essential production inputs, including machinery, spare parts, fertilizers and agro-chemicals. Added to this, there was further deterioration in the critical drainage and irrigation and sea defense systems. The sugar industry was also affected by seasonal labor scarcity and unrest, which also affected other sectors.

In spite of this, the Government's policies aimed at the revitalization of agriculture showed positive signs, in particular in the following areas: a) divestment: Efforts to privatize state enterprises resulted in the signing of an agreement for the management of the important state-owned sugar industry, with the expectation that this would lead to an eventual complete privatization. Similar negotiations were taking place within other sub-sectors: rice, forestry, fishery and agroprocessing; b) agricultural diversification: Significant progress was realized in the production of certain non-traditional crops for exports, including pineapples, pumpkins, plantains and West Indian cherries; c) procurement of essential production inputs: There was some improvement in the availability of certain essential production inputs as a result of donations in kind by the Government of the United Kingdom, including small implements and engines, and the supply of fertilizers, under an agreement with the Canadian Government.

By the close of the year, optimism in the sector was strengthened by two important developments. Politically,

the Government made commitments to major electoral reform, thus contributing to greater public confidence in the democratic process, which should have a positive impact on private investment in agriculture. Also, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), with the collaboration of IICA, has advanced a study of the sector, which would result in a substantial loan to the Government by early 1992.

In 1990, IICA's technical cooperation program and the projects approved for execution were consistent with and supportive of the Government's priority objectives for agricultural development within the Economic Recovery Programme for Guyana. The selection of the projects took cognizance of social and economic constraints, and an important concern was to develop appropriate strategies in order to achieve effective project execution and maximum impact.



*Support to tropical fruit crops, including pineapple, makes up an important multinational project in the Caribbean Area.*

The IICA Office in Guyana was able to successfully carry out its technical cooperation activities due to a combination of factors, as follows: a) consensus with the national authorities, in particular the Ministry of Agriculture, and the National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI), on selected, high-priority areas of technical cooperation, with good potential for a positive impact; b) cooperation and support from counterpart national agencies and the highest authorities of Government; c) support and collaboration from international agencies including CARGI, PAHO, CIDA and USAID.

The success of the program and projects was influenced overall by evidence of the Government's renewed commitment to agricultural and rural development under the new Economic Recovery Programme, which made it possible to devise innovative measures to achieve the most effective implementation of the project activities and a high level of performance.

The multinational project Supporting the Development of Tropical Fruit Crops in the Caribbean served to strengthen inter-agency linkages through collaboration in planning and execution through collaboration in planning and execution of project activities: with NARI, in the review and

prioritizing of research activities at the project and national levels; with CARDI, in evaluation of national research activities; with the Guyana Marketing Corporation, in developing appropriate packages of technology for the production of selected fruit crops employing a "commodity strategy" approach.

Also, technicians and field assistants of the Ministries of Agriculture and Regional Development were instructed in different aspects of fruit production from pre-production to marketing; 18 nursery personnel were trained and 97 farm visits completed.

A surveillance system was established to identify and monitor constraints to the development of fruit crops facilitated by the preparation of three Fruit Farmers Directories, and the central germ plasm facility was expanded and upgraded in collaboration with NARI.

A propagation Plan for 1991, to supply planting material to farmers, was prepared in collaboration with the Ministry of Regional Development, based on reported farmers' requests. Finally nursery standards were developed for selected fruit crops, including West Indian cherry, passion fruit and pineapple, and three commercial fruit tree pilot orchards were established on private farms.

# Guyana

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
<b>■ Supporting the Development of Livestock Production Systems in Guyana and Suriname</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To support the Government of Guyana in increasing livestock production in order to meet national demand.</li> <li>● To establish livestock production units to transfer and introduce appropriate technology, and to evaluate it through livestock/crop production systems.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Regional (CARDI) and national (NARI, NDDP, UG and LIDCO) institutions were strengthened by IICA support and collaboration in the generation of technology for milk production systems.</li> <li>○ Two dairy production systems, "Cut and carry" and a "Grazing system", have been tested during 18 months at eight farms. Milk production, re-production, health and economic information was generated.</li> <li>○ Fifty students, farmers, and technical personnel were trained in the use of technologies for milk production; ten farm managers and assistants trained in pasture management and animal husbandry.</li> <li>○ The use of pasture under coconut trees, to improve forage for sheep production systems, is underway in collaboration with CARDI.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		CARDI	456
			IICA	58 600
			<b>TOTAL*</b>	<b>59 056</b>
<b>■ Integrated Rural Community Development (Moraikobai)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To support the Government of Guyana in organizing and promoting the socioeconomic development of isolated rural communities.</li> <li>● To train farmers in improved production and marketing practices and agroforestry systems.</li> <li>● To develop a viable community handicraft enterprise and small agroprocessing activities.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sixteen Community Council leaders trained in a three-day leadership workshop, two members of the Council trained in elementary secretarial and bookkeeping procedures.</li> <li>○ Socioeconomic studies completed to serve as basis for planning and execution of the following activities: a socioeconomic baseline study, an agroforestry study; a community water resources, and a hydrometeorological study.</li> <li>○ Five Community Action Groups established to support the planning, execution and implementation of project activities, farm production and agroforestry agroprocessing; handicraft and home economics; marketing, community social services.</li> <li>○ One and two-week training courses executed on elementary principles of farming and agroforestry, post-harvest preparation techniques, and Community Environment Enhancement Programme (CEEP) initiated, with 37 participants.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		CHC	17 523
			Gov. of Guyana	9 070
			IICA	12 554
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39 147</b>

\* (Amounts submitted by the IICA Office in Guyana)

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source	Amount
■ <b>Strengthening of Veterinary Services in Guyana</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To equip the Central Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (VDL) and prepare a proposal for funding.</li> <li>● To establish a computer-based information system linked to CARAPHIN.</li> <li>● To establish international animal quarantine inspection services in ports of entry.</li> <li>● To control tuberculosis and brucellosis established in the principal dairy production zones.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Report prepared with recommendations for the reorganization and operation of the VDL, and a source of external funding identified.</li> <li>○ CARAPHIN data base installed and in operation; Ministry of Agriculture veterinarian and IICA personnel trained in the use of the system.</li> <li>○ Questionnaire survey of the operations and status of quarantine facilities in the country initiated in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and CARICOM Secretariat.</li> <li>○ Survey of brucellosis initiated in collaboration with the Veterinary Division and the National Dairy Development Programme.</li> <li>○ Animal disease control system in the Central Municipal Abattoir evaluated.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	IICA TOTAL	90 654 90 654	

# Jamaica

By the late 1980s, Jamaica's economic growth was notable, aided by improved terms of trade, liberalized economic policy and tight fiscal and monetary policy. In 1986-1988, economic growth averaged 3%, inflation 9%, and public sector deficit 7% of GDP. Jamaica's recent economic performance would have been better had it not been for major dislocations caused by Hurricane Gilbert (September 1988). Thus, the economic program, in the last two years, has been to foster economic recovery and implement stabilization and structural adjustment macroeconomic reforms. Despite the difficulties, there was an overall positive performance in 1990.

The contribution of agriculture to GDP is now about 6%. Agriculture, however, accounts for some 30% of total employment and generates nearly 20% of total export earnings. It was apparent, that by 1990, policy changes and adjustments would be necessary to improve the performance of agriculture. A rehabilitation strategy for the sector has been envisioned to increase rural income and employment, reduce rural urban migration, and decrease direct public sector involvement.

The major structural and international trade relations scenarios would be positive in the short run if present agricultural production structure and productivity levels improve substantially. Thus, the country must focus on the domestic market, steering the sector to increased export earnings through the rehabilitation of traditional export crops and the production of non-traditional export crops.

The above will require the following reforms: a) a better land use policy regarding entitlement and distribution; b) an environmental policy focusing on protection of all niches, especially the country's watersheds; c) restructured export marketing and rationalization of pricing mechanisms with regulatory bodies; d) a policy for restructuring agricultural research and extension services and the credit delivery system.

The fulfillment of agricultural objectives, in the long run, will depend upon the success of policies and institutional

reforms which the government has embarked upon, namely: a) increased efficiency and competitiveness based on comparative advantage and adoption of appropriate technology; b) rationalization of the trade regime emphasizing pricing policies and mechanisms which will avoid direct government intervention in output and input markets; c) government divestment of agricultural enterprises and encouragement of private sector initiatives; d) institutional reforms to improve public services in generation and technology transfer, plant and animal disease control, and irrigation to assist small farmers; and e) agricultural initiatives compatible with sound environmental management.

In 1990, the strategy of IICA's cooperation program emphasized the generation and transfer of technology and agricultural policy and management, as well as other short-term technical assistance activities geared toward institutional strengthening in extension services and marketing. All actions take into account Jamaica's priorities and the economic or institutional reforms taking place in



*During his visit to Jamaica, IICA's Director General Martín E. Piñeiro, exchanged views with the Minister of Agriculture of that country, Horace A. Clarke.*

the public and agricultural sectors, especially the creation of the Rural Agricultural Development Agency (RADA) and the National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI). Additionally, to improve agricultural marketing systems for

the small farmer, a "Farmers' Market Fair" was defined as an effective strategy; technical assistance was provided to MINAG in carrying out two such events, with 10 technicians trained and 60 small farmers participating.

## Jamaica

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
<b>■ Support for the Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology</b>			IDRC	72 986
● To strengthen the capacity of national agencies to better understand the issues and problems of the small-scale farming sector.			MAG/USAID	145 429
● To define and generate viable agricultural technologies to the small hillside farmer.			IICA	99 746
● To provide administrative support and technical assistance to the Hillside Agriculture Sub-Project (HASP)			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>318 161</b>
	○ Demonstrating, through the Cropping Systems Project, that on-farm research and development with a farming systems perspective is feasible in Jamaica.			
	○ Thirty-eight farmers used the mini-sett technology in yam production, thus improving capability to produce for the non-traditional export market.			
	○ Establishment (19) and rehabilitation (60) trials set up on 77 farms to generate information that will improve tree crop management systems. Nineteen establishment trials and 60 rehabilitation trials set out on 77 farms. Crops involved are cacao, coffee, coconut, avocado, sweetsop and mango			
	○ Organization of farmers in the project area into groups called Farmers' Action Committee Teams (FACTs); use of FACTs to promote and execute new marketing actions, such as Farmers' Markets.			
<b>■ Farm Management Training and Generation of Information</b>			IICA	77 300
● To strengthen the capability of public and private agricultural sector organizations to assist small farmers in improving their farm management capabilities.			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77 300</b>
	○ On-the-job training in implementation and analysis of farm records and development of a farm management information and planning system based on farm records. . Seven IICA/MINAG-HASP personnel trained in keeping cost and technical information records, 158 MINAG/RADA extension personnel trained in record keeping			

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source      Amount	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cost of production data collection methodology completed.</li> <li>○ Farm model for Cocoa Industry Board project in Rio Minho, Clarendon, developed. Preliminary results for farm model of CSR project in Saint Catherine obtained.</li> </ul>			
<b>■ Institutional Strengthening of RADA</b>			<b>IICA</b>	<b>3 415</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To improve RADA's institutional organizational structure.</li> <li>● To propagate a uniform conceptual and methodological framework for extension work.</li> <li>● To develop an institutional strengthening project profile for external funding.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Meetings with RADA's Board of Directors to redefine its organizational and management structure.</li> <li>○ RADA's institutional linkages were enhanced through a seminar on institutional coordination and training given to management staff.</li> <li>○ Technical seminars on potatoes (76 participants) and RADA's institutional mandate (60 participants) held.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 415</b>

# The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States(OECS)

The Leeward and Windward Islands are two groups within an archipelago composing the Eastern Caribbean Chain; the English-speaking members of which have formed the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). Six of the seven islands composing this chain are member countries of IICA, with St. Kitts and Nevis becoming the most recent member in 1990.

The economic growth of the OECS slowed appreciably from 1989 to 1990, to around 4.0%, in contrast to 6.5% from 1985 to 1988. Agricultural output accounts for about 14.0% of the subregion's GDP. The economies of the Windward Islands are heavily dependent upon bananas, marketed jointly as WINBAN fruit to the United Kingdom under preferential status. Revenue received from banana exports was reduced in 1989, affected by production and exchange rates. Revenue recovered in 1990, but there was concern over fruit quality. Lower world market prices for other commodities, notably cocoa and nutmeg, also affected revenue.

The economic slowdown also mirrored the growth rates in the United States, Canada and United Kingdom, which had a negative impact on the subregion's tourism, investment spending and aggregate demand for merchandise exports. Nevertheless, imports of consumer goods, fueled by increased private sector credit for construction, merchandising and services, continued apace.

The OECS countries all subscribe to a policy of agricultural diversification. This has resulted in an increase of agricultural crops for domestic consumption in most countries, and an agricultural diversification program for the production and marketing of crops with export potential. The diversification, strongly supported by international and regional agencies, is managed by the Agricultural Diversification Coordinating Unit (ADCU), on whose management advisory committee IICA serves.

The projects being executed by IICA in the OECS focus on technology generation and transfer, plant protection and quarantine, and strengthening of farmers' organizations, all of which support or complement ADCU activities. Other multinational projects in the Caribbean Area which support IICA action in the OECS are policy analysis and planning, fruit tree crop development, and the Surveillance and Monitoring of Agricultural Diseases and Pests to Increase Production Efficiency in the Caribbean. Two meetings of the ADCU management advisory committee were held in Dominica, as well as several other meetings with the coordinators in Antigua, Dominica and St. Lucia, often in association with CARDI officials and their technicians.

IICA's project workshops for network development were strongly supported by the ADCU and other organizations in the region, as IICA reciprocally supported ADCU/CATCO workshops for marketers and post-harvest handling of fruit crops. IICA has a high profile in the OECS countries as a technical cooperation agency with support projects for the ADCU strategy and as the lead agency in the strengthening of farmers' organizations.

IICA efforts in technology generation and transfer have received support from the French Institutes, ADCU, and other regional agencies, while several OECS countries have requested the assistance of IICA's agricultural policy analysis and planning specialists in the preparation of their sectoral plans. The multinational project Support for the Organization and Management of Technology Generation and Transfer in the Eastern Caribbean States achieved closer operational linkages between agricultural research and extension structures at both national and regional levels. Through networking, technological information and materials were shared among participating countries, in support of agricultural diversification and modernization. Cooperation between Latin America and Caribbean was promoted by IICA through the Biotechnology Programme (BIOLAC) of the United Nations University, offering advanced training in agrobiotechnology to competent professionals from relevant Caribbean institutions at selected Latin American institutions.



As a result of the first OECS Vegetable Development Projects Workshop, hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) of Antigua and Barbuda with IICA assistance, an OECS Regional Vegetable Development Projects Network (VPN) has been established. It has the institutional backing of the ADCU and receives funding from the French Mission for Cooperation (FMC).

Through networking, stronger operational ties were achieved between the MOAs and relevant national and regional/bilateral agriculture technology development/transfer institutions in the OECS. These include the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), the University of the West Indies (UWI), the Republic of China Technical Agricultural Mission (ROC), the National Agronomic Research Institute in Guadeloupe (INRA), and the Tropical Agronomic and Horticultural Research Institute in Martinique (IRAT).

With upgraded managerial capability in research/extension, the MOAs of St. Lucia, Grenada and Dominica expanded the scope of their technology development/transfer activities, with technical assistance from the project. St. Lucia introduced coconuts and cocoa in its Traditional Tree Crop Development Programme; cut flowers, ornamental plants, pineapple and cashew in its Non-traditional Crop Development Programme; and cattle in its Livestock Development Programme. In Grenada, new projects were designed to include ginger in the Vegetable Crops Development Programme; plantain and yam in the Ground Provisions and Plantains Development Programme; and macadamia in the Non-traditional and Exotic Export Fruit Crops Development Programme. In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, the National Yam Development Project of the MOA was successful in launching new improved cultivars introduced from INRA in Guadeloupe. Project profiles for external funding for cocoa and coconut production were prepared by the MOA of St. Lucia, assisted by IICA.

Work programs developed for fruit crop production have incorporated IICA to support training courses and for specific expertise in certain crops, especially papaya. A

Coordinating Committee for Fruit Crops Production made up of CARDI, IICA and UWI was organized, and will seek to stimulate specific commodity development programs.

A CIDA-funded project for ADCU to strengthen farmers' organizations has been the object of fruitful discussions, and US\$250 000 have been obtained directly in support of facilities and infrastructural development for such organizations from a series of other donors.

Plant protection professionals collected data from member countries and assisted in the preparation of the draft document for the project Animal and Plant Quarantine Capabilities in the Caribbean. The Fruit Fly Monitoring and Surveillance Project, developed for Dominica and St. Lucia under an OICD/IICA agreement, was approved, with some activities under way during 1990, and the Regional Plant Protection Advisory Committee meeting was successfully held in St. Lucia.

## Antigua and Barbuda

The dominant sector, tourism, slowed during the last two years as stayover arrivals were reduced. The agricultural sector also showed reduced growth, despite government efforts to encourage import substitution and linkages with tourism. Agriculture is at a disadvantage in the competitive labor market. Vegetable production is potentially very profitable if irrigation water can be supplied; surplus onion production recently allowed exports to neighbouring St. Kitts. In 1990, the first OECS Vegetable Development Projects Workshop was hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture of Antigua and Barbuda, with IICA assistance; a regional network was set up as a result. Also, an IICA short term action provided improved seeds, training, and monitoring of production in vegetables.

A strategy for the integration of farmers' organizations into the marketing process was designed and investment projects were developed to improve marketing infrastructure, all part of a pertinent IICA project.

Fruit production is being expanded and livestock production is being assisted through an Economic Development Fund (EDF) project. The USAID/USDA pilot project for eradication of the tropical bont tick was terminated in 1990.

## Dominica

In 1990, the policy for the agricultural sector remained basically unaltered under a new Minister of Agriculture. The banana industry substantially recovered from the effects of Hurricane Hugo, whose impact caused severe losses. Nevertheless, replacement plantings have permitted better seasonal dispersion as tonnage outputs have recovered. Coconut, citrus, avocado and mango production remained steady, and there was increased interest in developing passion fruit, carambola, root crops, ginger, aloe and floriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture began to prepare an agricultural sector plan to guide development from 1991 onwards. IICA provided technical assistance with the preparation of a sectoral assessment, principally through the project for policy analysis and planning and the Regional Project Unit in Barbados. A new focus of infestation of the tropical bont tick was observed in the Grant Bay Area, and the Ministry of Agriculture began measures to control its spread. A program to monitor export produce through phytosanitary certificates was developed and implemented by the IICA Office, and data analysis continued in an on-going fruit fly survey, as did active participation on the Pesticides Control Board.

## Grenada

The 1990 elections resulted in a new Government, but there was little change in the Ministry of Agriculture or in the policy for improving production of bananas, cocoa, nutmeg and spices, and increasing production of non-traditional crops in general, for import substitution and export enhancement. Interest in papaya production has been

fanned by the successful implementation of demonstration plots by the Ministry of Agriculture, with assistance from the IICA Offices and collaboration with national and regional agencies; expansion of production is planned. Successful ventures in pineapple production were continued. The National Vegetable Crops Programme incorporated a new project on ginger and projects on plantain and yam were begun within the Ground Provisions and Plantain Programme. A preliminary list of local pest species was prepared by IICA for Government use.

IICA celebrated the 10th anniversary of its Office in Grenada. An anniversary brochure and a special video documentary were produced, and outstanding farmers from five regions received commemorative awards.

## St. Kitts and Nevis

Significant gains have been made in improving the standard of living over the last decade, despite the country's small size and extreme vulnerability to unfavorable external circumstances. The positive growth trend experienced over the last decade continued during 1990, although at a lower rate. This was largely due to substantial inflows of grant funds and concessionary financing, private remittances and some buoyancy in the construction industry as a result of the expansion of hotel capacity and associated infrastructure.

The favorable factors which fueled past growth are less likely to prevail in the future. The guaranteed market for sugar, which is of great significance to St. Kitts and Nevis, is expected to be adversely affected by developments in the European Economic Community with the creation of a fully integrated market by 1992. In addition, the levels of grant funding and concessionary financing are expected to decline in the near future.

Historically, the economy of St. Kitts and Nevis has revolved around sugar. The country was also one of the major Caribbean producers of sea island cotton. But over the last decade the Government has been making

concerted efforts to transform the national economy from this single commodity dependence to a diversified base. Thus, the basic policy is to pursue a program of agricultural diversification, adopting measures to increase operating efficiency in the sugar industry. In the development of its overall structural adjustment program, the Government also places emphasis on the promotion of tourism and light manufacturing, including electronic components, garments, food products, and beverages.

Despite the many problems faced by agriculture, it is still a very important sector in the economy of St. Kitts and Nevis. Agriculture contributes nearly 10% of GDP, provides employment for approximately 30% of the work force, and accounts for over 50% of the country's foreign exchange earnings.

During 1990, IICA's activities in the country were limited. In keeping with a request from the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Agriculture (SCMA), St. Kitts and Nevis was fully incorporated in the Caribbean Animal and Plant Health Information Network (CARAPHIN), and on the basis of discussions with government officials, the decision was taken to implement a rapid assessment of the agricultural sector with a view to formulating an action strategy that would guide IICA's technical cooperation actions. This sector assessment will be carried out by a multidisciplinary team of professionals from the agencies which support agricultural development initiatives in the country, and is expected to provide the data base necessary for preparing programs and projects in support of the agricultural sector.

## St. Lucia

The country enjoyed steady progress in 1990 with expansion in construction, tourism and manufacturing, although the dominant agricultural sector had a slower rate of growth. The banana industry was concerned with quality control problems, and sought IICA's help in their resolution. Capital-intensive projects realized included construction of

the West Coast Road, a new electricity plant and the start of the Roseau Dam. Expanded waterfront facilities were also in the planning stage. The Mabouya Valley Development Authority is well established and should lead rural development initiatives for better forest reserve management, soil conservation and agricultural diversification.

The Ministry of Agriculture, as part of its Traditional Tree Crop Development Programme, promoted rehabilitation of the coconut industry, and awaits funding support for pilot wet processing facilities; cocoa rehabilitation also received support. New cashew production was planned, and domestic production of crops including garden vegetables, root crops, hot pepper, pineapples, breadfruits and mangos resulted in increased surpluses for export. New projects were planned on plantain, passion fruit and papaya production, as well as cut flowers and ornamental plants, all part of St. Lucia's Non-Traditional Crop Development Programme.

In efforts to strengthen the participation of the small farmer, the Caribbean Farmers' Development Company (CFDC), consisting of 14 farmers' organizations from six countries, was officially registered in St. Lucia.

A computerized data base for managing plant quarantine information was set up with IICA assistance, and a preliminary national list of pest species was also prepared.

## St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Significant economic growth, estimated at 5.9%, continued in all sectors in 1990. The dominant agricultural sector showed slower growth in comparison to previous years, as banana production was beset with problems of quality, although earnings recovered well later in the year. A contraction in demand in the Trinidad and Tobago market has led to appreciable reduction in export revenue for food crops, fruit and vegetables. The Land Reform Programme has progressed well at Rabacca Farms, where new producers are being established. The country has improved

its fresh pork production through a revolving scheme with technical assistance of the Republic of China. There is a need for crop-compatible intensive livestock production systems to offset a lower livestock population.

Revised subsector documents on the Agricultural Sector Assessment were provided by IICA to assist the national agricultural planning process. The Fruit Tree Crop Development Project was discussed with technical officers, profiles on farmers' organizations were prepared and a development strategy outlined. St. Vincent and the

Grenadines has collaborated strongly with the IICA's plant protection project through initiatives introduced to strengthen quarantine procedures at ports of entry. Technicians of the Ministry of Agriculture and farmers participated in workshops for the development of networking in yam and vegetable production, and the Yam Development Project, conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture with assistance from IICA and CARDI, has introduced improved cultivars from INRA in Guadeloupe. Training was also continued under the CARAPHIN Project.

## The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
■ Strengthening of Farmers' Organizations in the OECS	● To improve the quantity of production and marketing services reaching farmers' organizations and their members in the Eastern Caribbean States.	○ Data base on farmers' organizations in the Eastern Caribbean expanded and priority problems identified; 21 organizations profiled. Strategies for the integration of farmers' organizations into the marketing process were designed for Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.	Gov. of	
			Canada	41 478
	● To train leaders of farmers' organizations in project identification and formulation, planning, business and information management and marketing.	○ The Caribbean Farmers Development Company (CFDC) - 14 groups of farmers from 6 countries- was registered in St. Lucia under the Companies Act and a full-time staff was hired to coordinate marketing activities. Investment projects to expand marketing infrastructure for farmers' organizations in Antigua, Barbados, Grenada and St. Lucia were also funded by the Inter-American Foundation.	IICA	119 327
			TOTAL	160 805
	● Four Sub-Committees were established within CFDC to deal with education of members, livestock development and regional and extraregional trade. Training activities were carried out in production and marketing, business management, accounting, decision making, packaging, project identification, formulation and farmer organization; approximately 500 farmers benefited.	○ Market studies were conducted in the USA and Canada to identify market niches and windows for Eastern Caribbean produce.		

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source	Amount
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Proceedings of three workshops were published, as was the manual "Commodity Systems Assessment Methodology for Problem and Project Identification." The quarterly newsletter "Focus on Integrated Rural Development" was published and steps have been taken to institutionalize the publication to stimulate the transfer of technology within the subregion.</li> <li>○ The U.S. Peace Corps agreed to provide two new volunteers to assist the project in Grenada and St. Lucia in 1991.</li> </ul>		
■ <b>Strengthening Plant Protection and Quarantine Capabilities in the Eastern Caribbean for the Production and Marketing of Non-traditional Crops</b>			IICA TOTAL	89 434 89 434
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To strengthen the capabilities of the countries to alleviate plant protection and plant quarantine constraints to production and marketing of non-traditional export crops, and augment their production. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Plant health clinics held and field visits undertaken together with MOA officials to investigate and advise on control of pest problems in specific commodities identified by the countries in their diversification drive, including hot peppers, pineapples, mango, plantain, papaya, avocado, coconuts and soursop.</li> <li>○ Training activities in pesticide management, through radio interviews, participation in workshops on pesticides and the use of small application equipment organized in collaboration with the various Pesticides Control Boards, farmers' organizations and other institutions</li> <li>○ Routine established with FAO regional plant protection specialist for modifying and updating appropriate information in the central CPPC/FAO data base in Trinidad and Tobago.</li> <li>○ Officers of the MOAs trained in the use of CPPC/FAO data base and computer use</li> <li>○ Preliminary lists of pest species for St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada prepared and distributed to the countries.</li> <li>○ A computer data base for managing plant quarantine information in a country is operational in St. Lucia</li> <li>○ A program to monitor exports through phytosanitary certificates developed and operational in Dominica</li> <li>○ Structure and content of computer data base program for managing pesticide information was determined.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source	Amount
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Draft guidelines developed for the safe handling of germ plasm in the Caribbean, in collaboration with FAO and CARDI.</li> <li>○ Quarantine training programs for hoteliers, importers, customs, and animal and plant health personnel were organized and carried out in St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada.</li> <li>○ The second meeting of Pesticides Control Boards of the OECS was organized in collaboration with CEHI. Also, IICA staff helped organize, and participated in, the Sixth Meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee of Caribbean Plant Protection Directors in St. Lucia in June 1990. Export problems with fruits in general were discussed, as well as harmonization of pesticides legislation and a model plant quarantine system for a small state, such as that in operation in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.</li> <li>○ Technical assistance provided in fruit fly surveys in Dominica and St. Lucia.</li> </ul>			
■ Emergency Relief for Vegetable Production in Antigua and Barbuda			IICA TOTAL	753 753
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To provide improved seeds, training, and monitoring of vegetable production. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Objectives achieved as far as funding and MOA linkages permitted.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

# Suriname

The economy of Suriname continues to be adversely affected by internal political difficulties which continued in 1990.

Recently, however, there have been signs of improvements in the economic situation of the country, as a result of increased revenues from the export of alumina and renewed financial flows from the Netherlands. Preliminary data indicate an increase in the GDP of between 1.0 to 1.5%. The index of consumer prices has increased by 15%, while unemployment continues to be high.

Both the Netherlands and the EEC, the major sources of external assistance to Suriname, have set out preconditions for the continuation of economic assistance, mostly focusing on structural changes in the macroeconomic policies of the Government. If these changes are made, the prospects for economic growth in the medium term are quite good, as Suriname has abundant natural and mineral resources.

The agricultural sector, which employed 14% of the labor force and accounted for 23% of export earnings, can make a substantial contribution to economic development, but it continued to decline, due mainly to lack of inputs and

shortage of foreign exchange to purchase spare parts and machinery. By agreement with the EEC, financing was obtained for both, so it is expected that 1991 will show a better performance in the agricultural sector.

The Demonstration Farm on pasture management and dairy production continued successfully and ended this year with a field day for the Minister of Agriculture and his staff. IICA also prepared a project for the Ministry on Research, Education and Transfer of Technology, as well as the groundwork for a project on tropical fruit production. This multinational project, already underway in some Caribbean countries, will be extended to Suriname. These projects intend to increase production in the sector and, if successful, will promote import substitution (milk) and/or stimulate export production (meat, fruits and vegetables).

Through the CARAPHIN Network, Ministry of Agriculture personnel were trained in plant and animal health, and a computer was provided for the Plant Health Control Division for training of and use by its personnel. Activities in support of control of the *Dacus* fruit fly also continued.

A large number of farmers approached the IICA Office in Suriname for guidance and information on appropriate technology for their farms and other timely advice.

# Suriname

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
■ <b>Supporting the Development of the Livestock Production Systems in Guyana and Suriname</b>	● To support the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of Suriname in its efforts to increase the production and productivity of dairy farmers, through a concentrated program of technology transfer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A project to establish the Dairy Demonstration Farm was prepared; it was approved by the government and is under way.</li> <li>○ Technical personnel from LVV assigned to the project were trained and area transferring dairy production technology at the farm level.</li> <li>○ At Rago's pilot farm, the technology transferred and adapted has increased total production by 37% and production/cow/day by 12%, during the last half of 1990. The Minister of Agriculture and 13 other government officials observed and lauded IICA technical cooperation actions in milk production.</li> </ul>	Gov. of Suriname	14 644
			IICA	61 550
			<b>TOTAL*</b>	<b>76 194</b>
■ <b>Supporting the Government of Suriname in Preparing a Project to Strengthen the Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer Systems</b>	● To assist government officials and technicians in preparing a project proposals, for external funding, to strengthen the national agricultural research and technology transfer systems	○ The project proposal was successfully prepared by a team of consultants contracted by IICA, and was submitted to national authorities.	IICA	16 774
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16 774</b>

\* (Amounts submitted by the IICA Office in Suriname)



## Trinidad and Tobago

According to the the Central Statistical Office (CSO), the performance of the domestic economy showed definite signs of a recovery in 1990, thereby bringing to an end seven consecutive years of economic decline. In 1990, GDP is projected to increase to a level of TT\$ 16.135 billion. This situation reflects the most important condition of the economy of Trinidad and Tobago for 1990, and the continuation of what has been termed "economic recovery," in fact a slowing-up of the rate of decline over the last few years. The Government has continued its program of economic/structural adjustment, which includes the stimulation of the agricultural sector. In the context of the Persian Gulf crisis, the Government announced an 0.07% increase in GNP and ceased to borrow from the IMF. Agricultural output continued to increase, the most visible improvements being observed in the crop sub-sector. However, important opportunities still exist to further increase production, reduce reliance on imported food, and improve the marketing and export of agricultural produce.

An attempted coup in July resulted in social upheaval, significant financial losses and a general dampening of economic activity –with the tourism industry being particularly hard hit. In terms of the development strategy, it has necessitated a reallocation of funds from some development areas and has caused setbacks in the process of economic recovery. However, the Minister of Agriculture has said funds will not be diverted from agricultural development toward reconstruction.

The Institute supported the Government's efforts to expand and diversify the agricultural sector through technical support to assist in the development of methods for improving the management of public sector investment in agricultural planning. Also, the multinational project Implementation of an Annual Programming, Monitoring and Evaluation System in the Ministry of Food Production and Marine Exploitation accomplished the following: design of appropriate preliminary testing forms; a workshop/seminar to train planning officers on budgeting



*Palm products are an important part of many economies in the Caribbean.*

by project was held, with 13 officers trained; the 1991 draft estimates of the Development Programme expenditure for the North Regional Planning Office of the MFPME were reformulated; and the first draft of the training manual for planning officers on budgeting by project was completed.

Another subregional project called Supporting the Development of Tropical Fruit Crops in the Caribbean resulted in the completion of preliminary work involving meetings with representatives and technicians of key institutions, as well as farmers in the region; consultations with the French Research Centres and visits to experimental stations and laboratories to assess the extent of the project and prepare a work plan and budget proposals; discussions were also held with the Banana Advisory Committee regarding the creation of a cooperative program. On other fronts, support continued in the development of a cadre of business entrepreneurs, in efforts to improve food marketing systems via institutional strengthening.

Trinidad and Tobago continued to serve as the headquarters of the regional project Survey and Monitoring

of Animal and Plant Diseases and Pests to Facilitate Increased Production Efficiency in the Caribbean, and the Caribbean Animal and Plant Health Information Network (CARAPHIN), the latter being implemented with support from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Agriculture Canada and the University of Guelph. Achievements of this project in Trinidad and Tobago included a two-week Second Regional CARAPHIN Course held in September; national plant protection and animal health professionals from the 14 participating countries and from research/education institutions (CARDI, UWI, MFPME, Centeno) participated. Focus was placed on epidemiology, record keeping, agricultural quarantine systems, and computer use. Also, installation of computer work stations, software and training for two professionals was completed in four countries, and the the FAO Plant Protection data base was also installed in each of these units. Surveillance reporting procedures for the national trials of animal and plant diseases and pests were completed in the participating countries, and networking and information flows among regional animal and plant protection specialists were promoted. The publication and distribution of the CARAPHIN Newsletter continued.

## Trinidad and Tobago

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
■ <b>Small Business Management for the Rural Development Process in Trinidad and Tobago</b>			IICA	33 018
			TOTAL	33 018
	● To assist the agricultural sector to generate employment opportunities through the development of small business enterprises by providing technical advice and management training.			
	○ Six training seminars on small business management were completed using the training manual entitled "Starting and financing a small business in Trinidad and Tobago: A guide;" approximately 200 persons were trained. Two special seminars were held, one for Women in Rice (WINRE) and one for the fishing industry.			
	○ Four farmers' groups received technical assistance in preparing project and grant proposals; training manuals and booklet continued to be distributed to farmers and the general public.			
■ <b>Technical Support to Improve Food Marketing Systems in Trinidad and Tobago</b>			IICA	89 904
			TOTAL	89 904
	● To strengthen pertinent institutions, to provide better market information, and to create efficient marketing systems.			
	○ In cooperation with the MFPME, the UWI and the CMA, a workshop on Post-Harvest Handling of Horticultural Products for Export was held in June. Seventeen technical papers were presented, and 162 persons, mainly farmers and exporters, attended. Three proposals for training courses were presented, and have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Central Marketing Agency.			
	○ A proposal entitled Technical Support for Strengthening NAMDEVCO to Improve Marketing/Agro-Industry Systems in Trinidad and Tobago was prepared and approved.			

## Haiti\*

Haiti's economic deterioration has accelerated since the curtailment of foreign assistance in 1987. Real GDP declined by 1.5% in fiscal 1988 and 0.5% by fiscal 1989. Domestic inflation jumped from 12% in 1988 to a high of 30% in early 1990.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, in 1971, the agricultural sector was able to give employment and income to 80% of the total labor force of the country. Today in 1990, the employment capacity of the sector has decreased to 65%, not including provision of farm labor to the non-farm sectors. This is due, according to the World Bank, to increased rates of off-farm migration (about 4% per year), usually to the United States and the Dominican Republic.

The major export commodities (coffee, cocoa, sisal and essential oils) all experienced declines from the mid-1980s to 1990. Coffee, by far the largest export crop of the country, has seen its share of the total merchandise exports decrease from 46% to 39% during the same period. This situation is likely to worsen due to the outbreak of coffee leaf rust in the country. During 1990, coffee, sisal and sugar generated a total of US\$ 17.0 million in exports.

The low performance of agriculture in Haiti can be explained by both internal and external conditions. The main internal causes are: a) an accelerated degradation process of the productive resource base of the country,

mainly soil loss by erosion and soil infertility caused by inadequate agricultural practices; b) low public investments in agricultural infrastructure and agroservices; c) primitive agricultural production technology; and d) inadequate land tenure systems, incompatible with sustainable and equitable agricultural production.

Among the most striking external conditions are: a) abrupt reversal of financial flows to the exterior and high interest rates, and b) unfavorable international prices for agricultural export commodities.

The provisional government in 1990 established as national economic objectives the increased availability of essential food products and employment generation. Social objectives established include the improvement of the educational system, increased public access to health clinics, the nationalization of the social security system, and legal, democratic elections.

The IICA Office in Haiti met these challenges by focusing on several aspects of technology generation and transfer, as well as institutional strengthening and rural development. The new project to introduce rust-tolerant coffee varieties in Haiti was initiated during 1990, and by the end of the year, over 50 farmer-managed coffee nurseries were in operation. The 5-year project is funded by USAID at US\$8.5 million. This emphasis marks a change in priorities for the technical cooperation activities of the Office, which for many years concentrated almost exclusively on the swine repopulation project, now concluded.

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\* Because of the unique characteristics of this country, for administrative purposes, IICA has placed Haiti outside of the Caribbean Area and under the direct supervision of the Deputy Director General for Operations.

# Haiti

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	Amount
<b>■ Technology Transfer for Small Farmer Coffee-based Cropping Systems</b>	● To increase coffee productivity and farmer income among small producers in Haiti.		Source	489 293
	● To fight coffee rust disease and promote coffee cultivation as an ecologically sound production system for steeply sloped mountain soils.		USAID	489 293
			TOTAL	489 293
<b>■ Institutional Strengthening and International Cooperation for Technological Development</b>	● To improve the institutional capacity of the <i>Centre de Recherche et de Documentation Agricoles</i> (CRDA) of the Ministry of Agriculture to organize and manage an efficient national system for technology generation and transfer as a means of reactivating Haitian agriculture.		IICA	33 836
			TOTAL	33 836
	○ Managerial capacity of CRDA in research programming improved, focusing on programs for beans, maize, potato, and sweet potato.			
	○ Improvement of the coordinating capacity of CRDA, through programs executed in cooperation with private sector institutions, such as DOUBLE HARVEST and ORE; improved coordination with international and regional research centers and networks (CIP, CIAT, CIMMYT, PROFIJOL). A coordinating meeting with the aforementioned centers and networks was organized by IICA and CRDA.			
	○ Technicians of CRDA and nongovernmental institutions were trained in a joint national course (CRDA/CIAT/PROFIJOL/IICA), related to bean production systems. The Director of CRDA participated in a seminar in Jamaica on strategic planning for agricultural research systems management in small countries.			
	○ The analysis and diagnosis of the National Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer System was begun.			

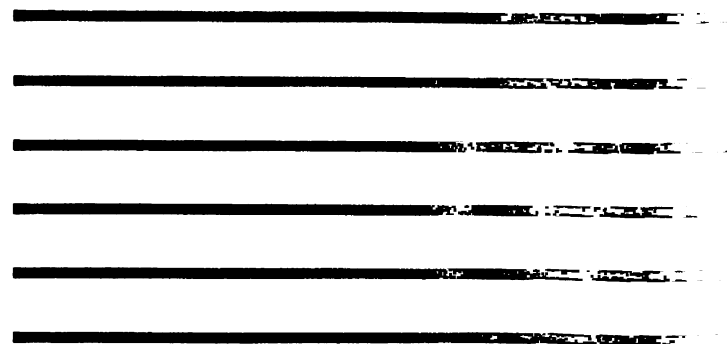
## Andean Area

The agricultural sectors of the countries of the Andean Area vary greatly in terms of their level of development and their contribution to the national economies. The analysis of the status of agriculture in the subregion, used in preparing proposals for the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC), makes it clear that there is a need to define a new role for the sector, because agriculture can generate a multiplier effect due to its very nature and to the opportunities it presents for establishing valuable linkages with other sectors of the economy. The analysis also revealed, however, that this potential has yet to be fully realized in the countries of the Andean Area because macroeconomic policies aimed at protecting industry and controlling food prices have been biased against agriculture.

The result of such policies has been a distorted relative price structure, both in terms of prices for agricultural commodities and between agricultural prices and those for non-agricultural and industrial products. The policies have also resulted in the inefficient allocation of resources and a subregional agricultural commodity market which is restricted, regulated, unstable and, in some cases, illegal. The new role for the agricultural sector should emphasize not only its potential for generating employment, income and foreign exchange; providing raw materials and foodstuffs; and creating demand for inputs, equipment and services, but also its potential contribution to boosting integration among the countries of the Area.

The lack of security in urban and rural areas and drug trafficking continue to plague certain countries, altering production patterns in rural areas and causing severe economic and social problems. To these problems can be added the need to diversify production in those countries that depend too heavily on the oil and mining industries for their exports. Furthermore, a two-tiered agricultural sector has taken root and rural poverty has intensified in some of the countries. Little attention has been paid to food production in most credit, technology and marketing plans, which has led to nutritional deficiencies and a growing need to import food.

Over the last two years, the countries of the Area have strengthened the integration mechanisms created in the past. The presidents of the Andean countries meet every six months to direct and evaluate the economic



integration process. They have attached considerable priority to fostering integration and cooperation in the production sectors as a means of pursuing scientific and technological development. With regard to the agricultural sector in particular, they have followed up on the recommendations of the ministers of agriculture to establish an Andean Common Agricultural Policy by December 31, 1995. This policy will progressively address the different elements of a subregional agricultural development strategy, including: 1) creating parity in the terms of competition in agricultural and agroindustrial markets in the Area, by beginning the process of harmonizing agricultural policies; 2) undertaking greater efforts at promoting the joint agricultural and agroindustrial development projects called for in Decisions 182 and 251 of the Board of the Cartagena Agreement, to reflect the priorities identified by the ministers of agriculture; 3) adopting a single "Andean" position in international fora where agricultural topics are discussed; and 4) creating mechanisms for funding joint programs and actions.

The objective of the strategy is to make agriculture competitive on the Andean market and on international markets. Also, agreement was reached on adopting common policies for the importation and exportation of agricultural commodities, equipment, machinery and inputs, and on the harmonization of regulatory policies intended to stabilize domestic prices for selected agricultural commodities, especially those that may cause distortions in relative prices in the Area and hinder the free movement of products on the expanded market. In order to ensure unity in the subregional agricultural market, factors which create price distortions among the member countries will gradually be eliminated. Common regulations and coordination mechanisms will be established to promote production, define a credit policy, involve the State in the marketing of food, provide support to depressed areas and promote exports. A free trade zone is planned for the agricultural sector, which will ensure the unrestricted circulation of all agricultural and agroindustrial products among the countries of the Andean Area.

In Decision 251, the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement approved the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in the Countries of the Andean Subregion, which identified eight programs of joint action which will contribute to establishing the Andean Common Agricultural Policy. These programs are: Institutional Strengthening Related to Policies for Agriculture and Agroindustry; Agricultural and Agroindustrial Trade and Integration; Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology; Agroindustrial Development; the Environment and Natural Resources; Plant and Animal Health; Rural Development; and Direct Food Assistance.

IICA has contributed to the implementation of these joint programs by seeking funds for the following projects: Regional Project on Agricultural Policies in the Andean Area; Cooperative Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer Program for the Andean Subregion (PROCIANDINO - Stage II); Cooperative Program on Research and Technology Transfer for the South American Tropics (PROCITROPICOS), which involves the five countries of the Andean Area, plus Brazil, Suriname and Guyana; Strengthening the Andean Network of Animal Health Laboratories; Support for the Integrated Management of Fruit Flies in the Andean Area; Support to Agricultural Trade and Integration among the Countries of the Andean Area; and the Cooperative Program for the Development of Agricultural Technology in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR), which includes Bolivia.

The Agricultural Board and the Meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture of the Andean Group were selected as appropriate forums for providing follow-up on the Plan of Joint Action in the Andean Subregion. In Decision 251, it was stipulated that the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNTA) would keep duly informed of progress made in executing the Plan, prepare periodic reports and submit them for consideration by the Agricultural Board and the Meeting of Ministers of Agriculture. Furthermore, it agreed that JUNTA would work closely with and provide all necessary support to IICA and other international organizations in formulating and executing the projects included under the programs of joint action.

Under this Plan, a cooperation agreement was signed with JUNTA in 1990, activities were undertaken to seek funding for the implementation of the different projects, and negotiations began on letters of understanding related to agricultural policy, technology and agricultural health.

## Bolivia

Government policies aim to achieve sustained growth, maintain macroeconomic stability, achieve substantial increases in the rate of investment (especially private), boost productivity of labor and expand and diversify exports. Mining, hydrocarbons, agriculture and light industry, in that order, would be the driving forces behind this growth.

Despite efforts to attract investments, it has not been possible to increase the current rate of investment (6-7%). Exports have neither expanded nor diversified, support for the transformation of production has been inconsistent, credit is scarce and expensive (24% average annual rate), and savers have shown a preference for deposits in foreign currencies and investments which ensure a quick return. Nevertheless, the fact that the accumulated rate of inflation over the first nine months of the year did not exceed 5% and that the exchange rate was higher than the accumulated inflation rate (6%) are positive signs on the road to economic reactivation.

Over the last ten years, domestic agricultural supply, measured in terms of the gross value of production, grew at an average annual rate of 1.3%, considerably below that of the population, estimated at 2.4% annually. This means that growth in the agricultural supply was not able to keep up with population growth. Even though agriculture makes the largest contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP), (21% in 1989), the trend in recent years has been toward stagnation.

Commercial agriculture, however, was more dynamic, attributable to increases in nontraditional exports such as

soy beans and lumber (26.5% and 21.6%, respectively). This sector is of strategic importance to the national economy, inasmuch as it employs 42% of the economically active population, accounts for 80% of the gross value of agricultural production and supplies more than 60% of the foodstuffs consumed in the country.

In 1990, the IICA Office continued to provide assistance in implementing integrated agricultural development projects in several regions of the country (Beni, Potosi, Cochabamba, Chuquisaca Norte, Chuquisaca Sur, and Cotagaita-San Juan del Oro), helping to overcome difficulties faced by local institutions that provide support services to small farmers. As a result, subsistence farmers incorporated new production technology and made better use of their resources, thus achieving greater production and productivity and higher net incomes. The Ministry of Campesino and Agricultural Affairs (MACA) also received support in designing emergency plans for adverse weather conditions.

As for agricultural marketing, IICA proposed innovative models and marketing strategies for small farmers, which have contributed to improving the marketing systems connected to rural development projects in Chuquisaca and Potosí.

These actions have been complemented by those of the following multinational projects: Agricultural Policies in the Andean Countries, through which support was given to MACA, in analyzing the data processing capacity of the institutions making up the agricultural sector's information system, and for which a consultancy and advisory mission was carried out by IICA specialists. In addition, the Information System for the Analysis of Agricultural Policy (SIAPA) was installed in the Ministry, training was provided in its use, and a seminar/workshop on strategic planning and management was held.

Given the success of the Cooperative Agricultural Research Program for the Andean Subregion (PROCIANDINO), a new agreement was signed between the Bolivian Institute for Agricultural Technology (IBTA) and IICA for a second stage which will begin in January



1991; over 20 professionals were trained in research techniques and technology transfer; specialized equipment was provided to the research centers; and of the 48 projects relating to research into grain legumes, corn, potato and oilseeds, one has been terminated, 24 are being implemented and 13 have advanced 50% more than expected.

Through the Cooperative Program for the Development of Agricultural Technology in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR) technical training was carried out on specific problems such as the management and protection of soils, wheat septoriosiis, the use of Micro CDS/Isis, among others, and the exchange of researchers, experience and genetic material for the development of priority projects was promoted.

As part of the group of projects approved for PLANLAC, activities were carried out relating to a project on the Development of Rural Agro-Industry in the Andean Area, to be headquartered in Bolivia, for the promotion of agroindustrial processing in rural areas. An agreement was signed between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) for carrying out a market survey for quinoa. A coordination program between the IICA Offices in the five Andean Area countries was also designed and prepared.

The Andean Network of Animal Health Laboratories project was also reformulated, and support was given to the strengthening of the animal health laboratory networks; action was initiated relating to the establishment of the National Technical Committee of the laboratory network, the sole legal and valid procedure for national intersectoral operations. Harmonized regulations were drawn up and national projects were advised so that, through the strengthening of the Network, funding could be obtained. In addition, a Plan of Action for Animal Health and Agricultural Protection was prepared and negotiated with government authorities; a new model for organizational and administrative operation offering an integrated productive service was distributed; training was provided to

technicians of the Santa Cruz Veterinary Research and Analysis Laboratory (LIDIVET) and the Beni Veterinary Research and Analysis Centre (CIDIVEB) in the diagnosis of rabies; and support was given to the consolidation of the epidemiological analysis and research systems of CIDIVEB.



*The Director General of IICA, Martín E. Piñeiro, met with Jaime Paz Zamora, President of Bolivia (center), in the Presidential Palace. The Bolivian Minister of Rural and Agricultural Affairs, Mauro Bertero Díaz was also present, as were the IICA Representative in Bolivia, Benjamín Jara, and IICA's Director of Andean Area Operations, Víctor Palma.*

## Bolivia

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
■ Support for the Implementation of the Integrated Agricultural Development Project (PDAI) in Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To contribute to overcoming limitations faced by local institutions that provide support services to small farmers.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Management and executing units of the PDAIs of Beni and Potosi were strengthened. Credit was obtained from the Inter- American Development Bank's small project line, for which IICA cooperated with the executive secretariats of the projects in meeting the conditions of the Bank.</li> <li>○ Technical personnel from institutions participating in the PDAIs received training on agricultural project preparation and evaluation, and farmers were instructed in alternative production systems. Investment projects were identified and prepared for the areas of the PDAIs.</li> <li>○ Support was provided in organizing farmers and in formulating and applying methods for delivering services to farmers.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		IICA	106 320
			TOTAL	106 320
■ Technical Assistance and Training for the Cotagaita-San Juan del Oro Agricultural Development Project (CORDEPO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To improve the executive capabilities of the Project Execution Unit.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ With a view to adapting the project to new socioeconomic conditions in the country and the region, ongoing consultancy services were provided for administering, managing and organizing projects. Organizational manuals were prepared and strategies and procedures formulated for developing human resources of the project's executing unit. Also, administrative and accounting systems were installed and personnel trained in preparing financial statements and in following up on and supervising progress made in executing the different components of the project and the financial resources of same.</li> <li>○ Regarding planning, follow-up and evaluation, personnel of the project executing unit received training in preparing annual plans of operation and conducting farm analyses. In connection with technology generation and transfer for small farmers, the agricultural extension component of the project was strengthened through training and consultancies.</li> <li>○ As concerns marketing, processing and small-scale rural agroindustry for small farmers, market studies were prepared for 14 of the most important products, the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		CORDEPO	203 005
			TOTAL	203 005

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resource Source	Amount
	<p>agroindustry component was re-designed and innovative models were proposed for improving the marketing channels used by project beneficiaries. Using the "learn-by-doing" method, outreach workers and leaders from different communities were trained in the marketing of corn, hides, beans, wool, mocochinche (dried peaches) and potatoes, and instructors were assisted in improving the collection, selection and classification of such commodities.</p>			
■ Technical Assistance and Training for the Agricultural Development Project in Northern Chuquisaca (CORDECH-IICA)			CORDECH TOTAL	56 128 56 128
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To improve the executive capabilities of the Project Execution Unit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Technical and administrative capabilities of the Executive Directorate of the project were upgraded, and a system for follow-up and evaluation of project activities was installed.</li> <li>○ The ability of technical personnel to execute project activities was enhanced, and training was given on methods for delivering services and providing technical assistance to small farmers.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
■ Administrative Support for the Cotagaita-San Juan del Oro Agricultural Development Project (CORDEPO-IICA)			CORDEPO/ IICA TOTAL	32 033 32 033
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To contribute to solving administrative problems for improving the efficient use of resources in hiring qualified professional personnel. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Personnel were hired for 15 managerial and administrative positions on the project.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
■ Design and Operation of Agricultural Marketing Systems in Bolivia			IICA TOTAL	17 800 17 800
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To support MACA in designing agricultural marketing policies and instruments.</li> <li>● To identify and design integrated production and marketing systems. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A nationwide price information system was installed at MACA.</li> <li>○ Marketing strategies were executed with small farmers, and support was provided to other cooperation agencies in executing export marketing actions with small farmers.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			



*Various IICA Programs include projects that focus on group organization and appropriate technology, as well as improvements in production and marketing systems for the small-scale producer.*

# Colombia

Three major concerns occupied the attention of the public and private sectors in Colombia in 1990: a new President and Congress were installed and the Constitution in effect since 1886 was rewritten.

As a result of emergency measures taken by the government, leading economic indicators began to rise in October, which means that growth of the gross domestic product (GDP) for 1990 may reach 3.7%, due primarily to mining and agricultural activities. Despite government efforts, increases in the consumer price index (CPI) will probably exceed 30%, the highest figure in 12 years. In spite of this situation and the declines in construction and trade, unemployment returned to 1989 levels.

The agricultural sector performed much as it did in 1989, helping to reduce the cost of living and, together with mining, making the largest contribution to the GDP. The coffee subsector increased sales on the international market, which, thanks to favorable prices, made it the major contributor to the national economy. Agricultural output continued to grow, primarily as a result of increases in the area under cultivation. There were some distortions among commodities, which generated large surpluses in the case of rice and cotton and sharp declines in the production of corn and sorghum. This contributed to rising prices for livestock products, while prices for beef cattle remained low, and explains the existence of large inventories on cattle ranches and the positive contribution of this subsector to the GDP.

The government adopted a policy to open up all sectors of the economy, which has been well received by the agricultural sector and the country as a whole. It is expected that open competition on international markets and competitive prices will oblige national enterprises to upgrade production efficiency and product quality. Recognizing the difficulties faced by the agricultural sector in competing on the international level, the government has proposed a four-year period to allow progressive incorporation into the world market. Decisions on the new

economic policy are being discussed at the macroeconomic level, but measures adopted on prices, wages, foreign currency exchange, import and export tariffs, among others, reveal certain guidelines of the new agricultural policy, to be announced in March 1991. These guidelines have made it possible for different agricultural associations to use seminars, fora and studies on international policies to analyze their possibilities in light of changes that will occur in the national economy and to adjust their expectations to new economic conditions.

Public sector agencies, especially those directly related to the small-farm economy, are also aware of this situation and have shifted their priorities to research, technology transfer, marketing, credit and studies on crop substitution.

During the year, two technical cooperation projects concluded, reducing IICA Office activities to rural development actions under the agreement with the Integrated Rural Development Program (DRI) and training activities under an agreement with the National Agricultural Training Program. The Office supported the ministry of agriculture in defining policies to open the economy, promote technology transfer and institutionalize agricultural credit. The Colombian Farmers' Association received assistance in analyzing the impact of the Initiative for the Americas, the Farm Bill and the Uruguay Round of GATT on agriculture in Colombia and other countries of the area.

Actions were also taken to institutionalize the National Agricultural Technology Transfer System; execute stage three of the Rural Development Plan; execute an Agreement to support the National Agricultural Training Program (PNCA) and another on technical library and documentation services. Administrative support was provided to the Agrarian Fund, training was offered to administrative and technical personnel from the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA), and assistance given for creating and managing a training fund related to fruit crop development.

In the multinational field, the main achievement in 1990 of the IICA/CIDA component of the Agricultural and Rural Development Strategies project was the preparation of the final report on the country's flower production.

The Information System for Agricultural Policy Analysis in Latin America and the Caribbean (SIAPA) was installed within the framework of the Agricultural Policies in the Andean Countries project, in the IICA Office in Colombia, and support was given to the organization of a forum to discuss the opening of the economy and the implications for agriculture.

Given the success of the interchange of experience, knowledge and research methodologies within the Cooperative Agricultural Research Program for the Andean

Subregion (PROCIANDINO), a new agreement was signed between the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA) and IICA for a second stage, to begin in January 1991.

In 1990 the project Strengthening the Andean Network of Animal Health Laboratories was reformulated; the animal health laboratory networks were strengthened; actions of the national technical committee of the Laboratory Network were initiated, as the sole legal and valid procedure for national intersectoral operations, which drew up harmonized regulations and supported their national projects so that through the strengthening of the Network external resources could be obtained; and specific projects were prepared to strengthen laboratory networks; and the model known as the Integrated Animal Health and Production Center (CISPA) was established.

## Colombia

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source	Amount
<p>■ <b>Strengthening the Capacity of the Agricultural Sector Planning Office (OPSA) and Institutes of the Ministry of Agriculture to Analyze and Manage Priority Agricultural Programs and Projects</b></p>	<p>● To provide technical assistance to the National Agricultural Training Program.</p>	<p>○ The National Planning Department (DNP) received support in preparing documents on the experience of several countries in designing and organizing a project bank and in establishing priorities for public investment projects.</p> <p>○ Further assistance was given to the National Agricultural Sciences Information Subsystem (SNICA), now known as the National Federation of Agricultural Sciences Information, which brings together 88 specialized libraries in the country.</p> <p>○ In conjunction with the National Renewable Natural Resources Institute (INDERENA), support was provided in reorganizing the Ministry; 12 documents were published on organization and structure; and an institutional programming system was set up.</p>	<p>Minist. of Agriculture</p> <p>Minist. of Agriculture-Training</p> <p>IICA</p> <p>TOTAL</p>	<p>38 079</p> <p>37 311</p> <p>55 480</p> <p>130 867</p>

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source	Amount
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Support was provided in organizing 17 events and in granting 31 scholarships for courses and seminars on different aspects of agriculture. These included regional seminars on agricultural policies, a seminar on reorganization and budgeting of the public agricultural sector, and a course on macroeconomic and sectoral policies, held in Lima, Peru, where IICA presented a paper on the opening of the economy, integration and agriculture.</li> <li>○ As a contribution to the Second Symposium on the Development of Agroindustry, IICA presented a paper on criteria for the analysis of successful agroindustrial projects in Latin America. During the Second Congress of Agricultural Economists of Latin America and the Caribbean, a paper was presented that discussed whether worldwide trade or regional trade is the better source of growth.</li> <li>○ Terms of reference and a preliminary version of an ongoing assessment of the agricultural sector in Colombia were drawn up.</li> </ul>		
■ Technical Cooperation to the National Agricultural Training Program (PNCA)			PNCA DRI- Cooperation IICA TOTAL	127 779  5 246 46 359 179 384
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To train personnel of agricultural sector organizations through research, consultations, dissemination of information and the exchange of experiences.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Collaboration was provided in training 401 agricultural sector officials. These include 18 courses offered in different disciplines at the request of sectoral institutions, and two workshops on training techniques and legal issues involved in environmental protection.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
■ Short-term Action to Analyze the Implications of Opening up the Economy to the Agricultural Sector			IICA TOTAL	18 882 18 882
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To cooperate in designing strategies for gradually and selectively opening up the agricultural economy and boosting technology transfer in the municipalities.</li> <li>● To support the institutionalization of the Agricultural Sector Fund (FINAGRO) and to collaborate with the Colombian Farmers' Association (SAC) in analyzing documents on international relations affecting the sector.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A study was made of GATT documents, the Farm Bill and the Initiative for the Americas. Three documents were presented to the Chamber of Agriculture in Lima, and participated in a meeting of the presidents of the Andean Area, held in November in Caracas.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source	Amount
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A proposal was drawn up for implementing the National System for the Transfer of Agricultural Technology.</li> <li>○ Technical personnel and consultants from the ministry were provided with advisory services for defining policies to open up the sector.</li> </ul>			
■ <b>Strengthening the Technical Capacity of the DRI Fund to Manage the Integrated Rural Development Program at the National and Regional Levels</b>			DRI IICA TOTAL	312 940 67 488 380 428
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To design methodological instruments to ensure coordinated action in managing the Integrated Rural Development Program (DRI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Further support was provided in securing World Bank resources to develop stage three of the DRI. Support was provided in terminating the agreement which concluded Stage II of the DRI Fund. Final adjustments were made in the document signed by the government and the IBRD; disbursements should begin in January.</li> <li>○ The study on decentralization of marketing was completed and put into effect on a trial basis in the municipalities. A methodology was designed for selecting development proposals presented by the municipalities, and for conducting studies to determine the feasibility of co-financing their operations. Collaboration was provided in organizing the Center for Pre-investment Studies (CEPI), whose basic duties include: to select proposals for studies, assign priorities for execution, supervise development and allocate resources. Thirty-two studies on infrastructure and administrative management were undertaken and followed up on in order to test the CEPI methodology.</li> <li>○ A seminar was held on appropriate technology.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
■ <b>Strengthening INCORA's Technical Capacity to Support Small farmer Enterprises of the Agrarian Reform Sector</b>			Minist. of Agriculture IICA TOTAL	4 826 33 626 38 452
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To strengthen development and production programs promoted by the Colombian Agrarian Reform Institute (INCOFA) for agrarian reform settlements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A document evaluating INCORA settlements was drawn up to include projections for future development. A profile was formulated to study or provide substitution, for presentation to the Agency for International Development (AID).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			



■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source	Amount
■ Support to the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA) for Technical-Scientific Brokerage	● To provide technical-scientific brokerage services.	○ External consultants were hired to analyze ICA activities, and support was provided for three in-house seminars and an international seminar on natural resources.	IBRD TOTAL	148 144 148 144
■ Support to Sugar Cane Research at CENICAÑA	● To support sugar cane research through administrative actions (resource management).	○ The New director of CENICAÑA was appointed and equipment was supplied for laboratories and administrative offices.	CENICAÑA TOTAL	132 467 132 467
■ Support to the Hydrology, Meteorology and Land Improvement Institute (HIMAT) for Technical-Scientific Brokerage	● To provide technical-scientific brokerage services and specialized training for HIMAT personnel.	○ Consultancy services were provided by the Ben Ezra Consulting Firm on irrigation of cotton and other crops and the reorganization of the irrigation system of the Baja Guajira project was concluded. Also, administrative support provided under this agreement concluded when an external consultant was hired to support the loan issued by the World Bank to HIMAT.	IBRD/HIMAT TOTAL	20 932 20 932
■ Administrative Support to HIMAT for Program Development	● To solve problems that have arisen on irrigation projects under way.	○ Two consulting firms were hired to perform six-month and four-year studies, respectively.	IBRD/HIMAT TOTAL	274 366 274 366

## Ecuador

Ecuador's 1989-1992 National Economic and Social Development Plan is based on an overall strategy of adjustment with reactivation, which calls for sustained growth of investments, 58% of which will consist of external credits. In 1990, the gross domestic product grew by 1.3% and the inflation rate fell from 75.8% (1989) to 49.3%. The trade balance shows a surplus of US\$453 million.

Agriculture was the most dynamic sector in 1990, with growth reaching 2.1%, primarily as a result of the expansion of exports (8.5%), especially bananas. The supply of consumer goods grew by 2.4%, slightly less than the population growth rate. The fisheries industry declined by 4.5%, continuing the trend begun last year. Livestock activities continued to grow as they have in recent years, with the national herd increasing by 6% over 1989. The sector has a favorable net trade balance of US\$500 million. The productivity rate per wage earner in rural areas is 136 (1980=100), higher than in any other sector.

The deterioration of natural resources and the environment, identified as a national problem in the National Development Plan, continued. At the present time, the rate of deforestation is approaching 250 000 hectares/year, while the reforestation is only 3-4% per year of that amount. Overexploitation of mangrove swamps, where more than 300 000 hectares have been lost, is one of the principal causes of the decline of the shrimp industry, by far the most important of the fisheries subsectors.

In 1990, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) was reorganized. Of special note was the elimination of the Administrative Under Secretariat, whose duties were distributed among different advisory and support bodies, including the Technical Under Secretariat, which assumed responsibility for technology transfer (also new to the MAG), and the National Directorates of Agriculture and Livestock. No changes took place at the Ministry of Social Welfare (MBS), to which the Under Secretariat of Rural Development is attached.



*Life's lot for the rural woman may be hard, but she is indispensable for the reactivation of agriculture in LAC.*

In 1990, IICA continued to work closely with the MAG and the MBS. The MAG was provided with administrative support in operating the Program for Technological and Agricultural Development (PROTECA), and the National Agricultural Research Institute (INIAP) received assistance in managing the funds of various technical projects. In a short-term action, the groundwork was laid for a project to provide technical support in designing and putting into operation MAG's national technology transfer system.

In IICA's work with the MBS, priority was assigned to drafting a proposal for establishing and operating a new National Rural Development Program (PRONADER), financed by the Government of Ecuador and the World Bank. Approval of the loan is expected in the first half of 1991, with IICA assuming responsibility for the technical cooperation component and for the Community Development Fund (FODECO). Cooperation was also provided on the road and irrigation studies of the Integrated Rural Development Projects (PDRI).

With regard to multinational actions, the main achievements in 1990 of the IICA/CIDA component of the Agricultural and Rural Development Strategies project were the preparation of the final report on the country's shrimp production and research into the multiplier effects of the modernization processes in this activity.

Within the framework of the Agricultural Policies in the Andean Countries project, case studies with emphasis on agricultural production were carried out; various technical cooperation missions were undertaken with the aim of assisting national projects in the analysis of agricultural policies.

The project Agricultural Policies in the Andean Countries was responsible for the first meeting of the coordinating committee of the Andean Area, during which the orientation, scope and content of the project was explained to those responsible for multinational projects in this area.

As Ecuador is the headquarters of PROCIANDINO, most of its activities were concentrated there. In 1990, two regular meetings of its Directing Commission were held, in which the necessary agreements were reached to ensure the continued efficient technical functioning of the Program.

As regards divulgation activities, six numbers (a total of 4 800 copies) of the Informative Newsletter were published, bringing the total of numbers edited to 17 (9 100 copies). Additionally, 300 copies of two PROCIANDINO brochures were published, as well as 2 000 copies of two descriptive pamphlets describing the Program's technical coverage and achievements; a video on PROCIANDINO was also produced. To promote and amplify its services of technological transfer among pertinent national institutions, the Program brought out 250 copies of its

Technical Newsletter No. 5 on diseases and pests of the Lima bean in the Andean subregion, which brought the total number of Newsletters published to 1 250. In 1990, PROCIANDINO organized 17 technical events in Ecuador.

Given the success of the interchange of experience, knowledge and research methodologies within the Cooperative Agricultural Research Program for the Andean Subregion (PROCIANDINO), a new agreement was signed between the National Institute for Agricultural Research (INIAP) and IICA for a second stage, to begin in January 1991.

The Andean Network of Animal Health Laboratories project was also reformulated, and support was given to the strengthening of the animal health laboratory networks; action was initiated relating to the establishment of the National Technical Committee of the laboratory network, the sole legal and valid procedure for national intersectoral operations. Harmonized regulations were drawn up and national projects were advised so that, through the strengthening of the Network, external funding could be obtained. Also, specific projects to strengthen the laboratory network were prepared; support was given to the promulgation in parliament of the law creating a national animal health laboratories network, assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock with technical, financial and administrative autonomy; and an organizational and administrative operational model, known as the Integrated Center for Livestock Assistance (CIAP) was implemented to service provincial laboratories, and for coordination between the Ministries of Health and Agriculture through agreements on trade in biological products, review of legislation and sanitary regulations, among others.

## Ecuador

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source	Amount
■ <b>Technical Support in Designing and Consolidating MAG's National Technology Transfer System</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To design an effective system for the generation and transfer of technology, especially to small- and medium-scale farmers.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The national technology transfer system project was formulated, as was an analysis of the availability of and demand for technology, by region and commodity, and another of institutional capabilities related to technology transfer.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		IICA TOTAL	78 845 78 845
■ <b>Evaluation of Tropical Grasses. Phase II</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To manage the financial and human resources of the INIAP tropical grasses project in the Amazon region of Ecuador.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Field personnel were selected and financial support provided for evaluating improved grasses in the humid tropics of Ecuador.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		IDRC- Evaluation TOTAL	25 901 25 901
■ <b>Administrative Support to the Tropical Grasses Program at the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To support CIAT in multiplying basic tropical grass seed at the INIAP experimental stations in Portoviejo and Santo Domingo.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A rotating fund to support the program was set up and put into operation with INIAP.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		CIAT TOTAL	347 347
■ <b>Administrative Support for the CIAT Bean Project in Ecuador</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To support the activities carried out by the Ecuadoran component of the CIAT bean project for the Andean region.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Assistance was provided to Associate International Professional Personnel (IPP) and support personnel were appointed. Support was also provided in processing the importation of inputs needed for the project.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		CIAT TOTAL	2 583 2 583

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources
			Source      Amount
■ Staffing PROTECA's Central Implementation Unit with Management Personnel (PROTECA I)	● To establish mechanisms for hiring highly-qualified human resources at the national level to occupy management positions in PROTECA.	○ The Central Implementation Unit was established with the selection and appointment of Executive, Technical, Follow-up and Evaluation, and Administrative-Financial Directors.	PROTECA/ IDB            52 112 TOTAL        52 112
■ Obtaining International Specialists as Institutional Support to PROTECA's Central Implementation Unit (PROTECA II)	● To hire highly-qualified international specialists to develop the subprogram to strengthen PROTECA's Central Implementation Unit.	○ International consultants were hired to work on technical and economic evaluation of agricultural technology; follow-up, control and ex-post evaluation systems; and financial organization and administration. MAG officials attended a training course on the topics of the consultancies.  ○ Documents resulting from the consultancies on technical and economic evaluation of agricultural technology and on financial management were delivered; both were approved by PROTECA.	PROTECA/ IDB            169 150 TOTAL        169 150
■ Technical Cooperation to the Integrated Rural Development Program of the Government of Ecuador	● To improve production, productivity and marketing indexes of the products generated by DRI projects and to reduce poverty in the project areas; to collaborate in strengthening the structure and operations of the Under Secretariat of Rural Development of the MBS.	○ PRONADER was approved (evaluation by World Bank); microprojects of PRONADER's 12 new DRI projects are under way.  ○ A proposal for an Integrated Rural Development Program (PRODRI) was submitted to the MBS and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), to promote development in new areas with production potential.  ○ Technical cooperation on the Guamote-PDRI concluded after all goals were met for irrigation, soil conservation and management, credit, marketing, training and organization of the Implementation Unit.  ○ Cooperation continued with the Implementation Units of the Puerto Iia-Chone and Quinde projects, and human, physical and financial resources were allocated for their operation. Technical services were provided for improving production and productivity, credit services, marketing and training of PDRI beneficiaries.	PROTECA/ IDB            3 240 MBS/IBRD    84 719 SEDRI/ IBRD           682 847 DRI-Guamote 23 138 IICA            112 948 TOTAL        906 892

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source	Amount
■ <b>Technological Alternatives for Replacing Sugar Cane in the Yunguilla Valley</b>	● To find production alternatives for small farmers who grow sugar cane to make low-grade rum, which will enable them to maintain, and even improve, their standard of living and employment opportunities by upgrading traditional technology used for crops and animals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Further support was provided to the Executing Unit of the Yunguilla Valley Project.</li> <li>○ An irrigation model was put into operation, and small farmers were trained in how to use it.</li> <li>○ Production alternatives were explained and disseminated, after grouping farms by activity and determining their production potential.</li> <li>○ * Significant progress was made in operating the marketing system for products selected to substitute sugar cane.</li> </ul>	IDRC/CREA TOTAL	40 372 40 372
■ <b>Support to the Under Secretariat of Rural Development and to the Office of the Minister of Social Welfare</b>	● To support the Under Secretariat in studying and designing road and irrigation works needed for the operation of PRONADER.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Technical and support personnel were hired to support the Under Secretariat and the Office of the Minister, as were consulting firms to work on proposals for technical studies on some 1 000 kms of roads.</li> <li>○ The MBS and the World Bank approved the feasibility studies on irrigation projects, of which eight were designed.</li> </ul>	MBS/IBRD SEDRI/ IBRD TOTAL	26 794  993 143 1 019 937

# Peru

The new Government of Peru, which took office in July 1990, undertook a series of actions to overcome serious disequilibria in the national economy, such as soaring inflation, a distorted relative price structure, unemployment and declines in real wages.

The Government's development strategy is based on a stabilization program which aims to eliminate the fiscal deficit, (the major cause of inflation), and to correct the distortion of unsubsidized and uncontrolled relative prices. In addition, structural changes are being implemented, such as tariff reforms, tax reforms and reorganization of the State. In addition, a series of investment programs and projects are being implemented to promote growth in the Peruvian economy. All of the above is taking place against the backdrop of Peru's re-entry into the international financial community.

The stabilization program will have a short- and medium-term impact on the agricultural sector. In the short term, the result will be contraction as subsidies are eliminated, credit is restricted, tariffs on agricultural inputs and machinery are raised and the exchange rate increases. The medium-term outlook is more encouraging. Sound agricultural policies combined with greater coordination with other economic sectors will demonstrate the profitability of agriculture and its ability to attract resources for production.

The focal points of the government's agrarian policy are: the restructuring of macroeconomic policy, protection of real wages, innovation and dissemination of technology in rural areas, creation and development of rural markets, rural industrialization and promotion of agroexports. Successful achievement of these policy objectives will make agriculture profitable in the medium term and, in the long term, will ensure adequate levels of food security.

As a result of a poor performance by the economy and of the effects of the stabilization program, it is expected that the gross domestic product (GDP) will decline by approximately -5% and the agricultural product by -5.6%.

This situation is partially explained by the drought which devastated many agricultural and livestock areas and by restrictions on agricultural credit. Also, the rate of growth in prices continued to slow, falling to 5.9% in November.

Stagnation is the agricultural sector over the last 20 years has obliged the country to import agricultural products, currently on the order of more than two million metric tons. Peru also receives food donations from different countries and agencies. Consequently, 30% of the food consumed in Peru is imported, especially wheat, hard yellow corn, soybean oil, dairy products, rice, sugar and beef. Agroindustry in Peru is not well developed and must use a considerable amount of imported inputs. Such is the case with milled wheat (75%), dairy products (42%), fruits and vegetables (33%) and balanced feeds (36%).

It should be emphasized that many of the shortcomings of the agricultural sector in Peru are attributable to the more general economic and social conditions of the country, including the precarious nature of land titles, poor enforcement of economic and financial policies, and the deterioration of means of communication. Narco-terrorism is another source of the violence and lack of security in the country. Agricultural development depends on its eradication.

In 1990, the IICA Office in Peru focused its attention on solving short-term problems affecting the sector. It contributed to formulating policies and designing strategies for agricultural reactivation and, to achieve this, drew up studies, assessments and proposals. Short-term actions included case studies on calf deformities and early death in the Department of Piura, apparently caused by a virus similar to Caché Valley Fever; and support was provided to replenishing the Mediterranean fruit fly colony at the National Institute of Agrarian and Agroindustrial Research (INIAA), where the Peruvian Moscamed project is being conducted. The Special Farmers' Market Project of the Ministry of Agriculture received institutional support in connection with the marketing of agricultural commodities, and the World Bank was assisted in assessing agriculture in Peru.

The main achievement in 1990 of the IICA/CIDA component of the Agricultural and Rural Development Strategies project was the preparation of the final report on production in the (av[icula] subsector.

The Analysis and Consultation on Policies for Agriculture resulted in various technical cooperation missions to support national projects in the analysis of agricultural policies.

The Agricultural Policies in the Andean Countries project considered a necessary step in the achievement of the third objective of the Institute's Medium Term Plan (MTP), resulted in the holding of a seminar/workshop to examine the bases for reactivation and sustained development of agriculture in the country; and the installation of SIAPA in the IICA Office.

As a result of the achievements of the Cooperative Agricultural Research Program for the Andean Subregion (PROCIANDINO), a new agreement was signed between the National Agrarian and Agroindustrial Research Institute (INIAA) and IICA for a second stage to start in January 1991.

Within the framework of the project Support for the Integrated Control of Fruit Flies in the Andean Area, the first meeting of the technical committee, set up through the Andean Program for the Prevention, Control and/or Eradication of Fruit Flies, was sponsored by the Cartagena Agreement Board (JUNTA) and IICA; the 1990-1994 National Integrated Fruit Fly Management Program was implemented; support was provided in renewing the Mediterranean Fruit fly population of the MOSCAMED project laboratory of INIAA; and an agreement by the governments of Peru and Chile was promoted to increase efforts to control fruit flies in the countries' common border areas.

In 1990 the project Strengthening the Andean Network of Animal Health Laboratories was reformulated; support was given to the strengthening of the animal health laboratory networks; the national technical committee of laboratory networks was given support, as the only legal and valid



*RISPAL, one of Program II's hemispheric projects, doesn't only focus on bovine production systems; here, cuyes (Guinea pigs) are raised in a concrete pit, a typical, Andean small-farmer animal production system.*

procedure for intersectoral operations at the national level; it established rules and supported national projects which, through the strengthening of the network, could obtain external resources. In addition, specific projects were prepared to strengthen laboratory networks; a new organizational and administrative model was provided to the provincial laboratories so as to provide an integral productive service; assistance was provided in the preparation of the bill, currently before the Peruvian Congress, to create the National Animal Health Laboratories Network as an institute registered under the Ministry of Agriculture and for the coordination between the Ministries of Health and Agriculture, by means of agreements for the commercialization of biological products, review of legislation, and sanitary rules, among others.



## Peru

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source	Amount
■ Institutional Support to the Ministry of Agriculture in the Execution of Agricultural Sector Projects	● To assist the Ministry of Agriculture in the execution of priority agricultural projects, by selecting and hiring consultants for its agricultural reactivation and food security program.	○ Twenty-two high-level national technical consultants were hired to work on coordination, agricultural policy analysis, statistics, production, natural resources, economics, and administration, as well as in support of the General Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture.	Minist. of Agriculture TOTAL	72 835 72 835
■ Support to the Agricultural Sector in the Preparation of Proposals for Agricultural Reactivation and Rural Development	● To aid in the identification of factors that contribute to or hinder rural development, and to support government authorities in defining key elements for promoting agricultural reactivation.	○ The causes of stagnation in agriculture and rural areas were evaluated; macroeconomic, sectoral and regional policy guidelines were formulated; and a document containing an analysis of and proposals for sustained development of agriculture in Peru was published.	IICA TOTAL	44 997 44 997
■ Support to the New Government in Implementing its Plan for Reactivation of the Agricultural Sector	● To establish a group to set policies for agricultural reactivation.	● To formulate an investment program for the development of agriculture.	IICA TOTAL	16 393 16 393
○ Sectoral policies were formulated for the period of economic adjustment, as were guidelines for a short-term reactivation program. Several documents were published.	■ Support for Marketing Systems (Ministry of Agriculture)	● To provide support to the Ministry of Agriculture in designing agricultural marketing policy and system options, carrying out studies and conducting related training.	IICA TOTAL	38 196 38 196
○ Analyses were conducted of the National Input Marketing Enterprise (ENCI), the Food Marketing Enterprise (ECASA), and the enterprise which administers the Mercados del Pueblo (People's Markets) S A (MESA). Results were used as the basis for				

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source	Amount
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>restructuring the first two and reactivating the latter, in accordance with the new focus of sectoral policies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ An analysis was made of retail trade in Lima, with a view to improving and modernizing it; effects of the 1989-1990 drought were evaluated; and proposals for the 1990-1991 agricultural season were formulated.</li> <li>○ Studies were published on marketing costs and margins for vegetable products, agroindustrial processing of olives and promotion of native Andean crops.</li> <li>○ Technical presentations were made at seminars held in Lima, Tacna and Cañete.</li> </ul>		
■ Study of Caché Valley Fever in Peru			IICA TOTAL	12 655 12 655
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To determine the etiology of the livestock problem affecting the Department of Piura, characterized by the birth of calves with congenital malformations, and to establish the extent to which the problem has spread in northern Peru. The symptoms are similar to those of the disease known as Caché Valley Fever. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ While it was determined that the Caché Valley Fever virus in livestock is not presented in the Department of Piura, the syndrome of congenital malformations was detected in Pabur, province of Chulucanas, Department of Piura. To accomplish this, a team of representatives of the Livestock Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture, the School of Veterinary Medicine of the San Marcos National University and the virology laboratory of the Navy Medical Research Institute Detachment (NARID), was established with coordination and support provided by IICA.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
■ Support in Combatting Migratory Locusts in Apurimac, Ayacucho, Cuzco and Huancavelica			IICA TOTAL	1 970 1 970
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To support the government of Peru in drafting the 1990 plans of operation for the Departments of Apurimac, Ayacucho, Cuzco and Huancavelica, as well as a follow-up and evaluation system, using as a reference the National Program to Control Migratory Locusts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The 1990 plan of operation and a follow-up system for integrated management of migratory locusts were prepared for each of the Departments mentioned above, as was the National Program to Control Migratory Locusts.</li> <li>○ The National Program to Control Migratory Locusts was delivered to the Ministry of Agriculture.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

# Venezuela

In 1990, the Government of Venezuela continued to implement economic policy measures adopted in 1989 to correct external and internal macroeconomic imbalances and create a favorable environment for investment in production. The gross domestic product (GDP), which declined by 8.1% in 1989, leveled off or increased slightly in 1990 on the strength of higher prices for oil and oil by-products resulting from the Persian Gulf crisis. In view of these circumstances, total exports rose substantially, reducing pressure on the external sector. In late 1990, the country's debt with foreign banks was re-scheduled. Despite obvious improvements in the external sector, inflationary pressures persisted in the country, which produced a 33% increase in the consumer price index (CPI) in 1990.

Because of the importance of agricultural products to the Venezuelan consumer, the Government placed special emphasis on strengthening the agroalimentary chain for priority products. To this end, it promoted agreements among producers, agroindustries and distribution channels in an effort to stimulate the production of goods for which the country offers comparative advantages. Macroeconomic policies encouraged the agricultural sector to reallocate resources for boosting the production of marketable products that can be produced profitably in Venezuela.

Despite changes in the agricultural sector, production and productivity, on average, did not increase, except in the case of rice, cotton, cassava and certain vegetables.

Wages rose more slowly than the CPI, which has reduced the consumption of foodstuffs, especially among the lowest income groups.

Agricultural productivity continues to be low, limiting access to external markets and making it impossible to provide local consumers with quality products at better prices than those of imported products.

Also, public agricultural institutions are limited in their capacity to execute investment programs in production

activities, which has led the Government to propose organizational and administrative reforms.

In support of Government policies, the IICA Office continued to provide advisory services to the Guanare-Masparro Pilot Area Authority (AUA) in transferring methods for designing planning instruments and for administering agricultural development. In this regard, support was provided in gaining approval for a strategic plan for agricultural development in the Guanare-Masparro Priority Area, and IICA collaborated in drawing up a portfolio of profiles of public agricultural investment projects for that area.

IICA also collaborated with the Office for Coordination and Planning of the Presidency of the Republic (CORDIPLAN) in drafting profiles of 26 public investment projects for the sector.

Collaboration was provided to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAC) in formulating the 1990 Agricultural Policy Document, designing a proposal to reorganize the General Agricultural Planning Directorate, and formulating a general working plan for soliciting pre-investment funds from the World Bank. These funds will be used to strengthen investment planning capabilities and to formulate and monitor public agricultural investment projects.

A study on comparative agricultural advantages in Venezuela was completed and will be very useful for orienting the credit planning activities of the Agricultural Credit Fund. The findings of the study have also been used to coordinate private and public investments. Another important activity carried out in 1990 was the support IICA provided in reorganizing the Agricultural Credit Fund (FCA) into a second-tier financial agency, which will provide funding for agricultural and agroindustrial development in Venezuela, under the reformed national financial system.

IICA also helped organize and administer technology generation and transfer. It assessed technical cooperation needs in relation to technology generation and transfer in

support of the National Agricultural Research Fund (FONAIAP). The Institute cooperated with the Technological Development Program (PRODETEC) by formulating a proposal to evaluate the first phase of its activities, and forged closer ties with private sector institutions involved in the national agricultural research and technology transfer system, especially farmers' organizations and the Polar Foundation.

In 1990, through the MAC-IICA animal health agreement, the Office continued to support the strengthening of the General Directorate for Livestock Development and the Animal Health Directorate. Ongoing support was provided to the MAC for reorganizing the Input Control Department, which is essential to the success of health programs and is necessary for opening up export markets. Lastly, the IDRC/Central University of Venezuela (UCV) agreement continues to support research on dual-purpose cattle.

After rewarding experiences in the exchange of experiences, knowledge and research methodologies in the Cooperative Agricultural Research Program for the Andean Subregion (PROCIANDINO), a new agreement was signed between the National Agricultural Research Fund (FONAIAP) and IICA for a second stage which will begin in January 1991.

Through IICA cooperation with BIOLAC –a program of the Caracas-based UN University– within the framework of the project Support for the Organization and Management of Technology Generation and Transfer in the Eastern Caribbean States, a mechanism has been established to

facilitate the interchange of agrobiotechnologies between Latin America and the Caribbean.

Through the project Support for the Organization and Administration of Technology Generation and Transfer in the Andean Subregion, FONAIAP was able to count on the bases with which it could adjust its institutional organization to the guidelines of the VIII National Development Plan and the sectoral policies; PRODETEC made an evaluation proposal of Phase I which will provide updated information for the preparation of Phase II.

As part of the package of PLANLAC-approved projects, the implementation of one at the subregional level has been proposed, with the title of Development of Rural Agroindustry in the Andean Area for the Promotion of Agroindustrial Processing in Rural Areas.

Finally, the project Strengthening the Andean Network of Animal Health Laboratories was reformulated; support was given to the strengthening of the animal health laboratory networks; the first actions of the national technical committee of laboratory networks were promoted, to make it the only legal and valid procedure for intersectoral operations at the national level; it established rules and supported national projects which, through the strengthening of the network, could obtain external resources; specific projects were prepared to strengthen laboratory networks; and a new organizational and administrative model was provided to the provincial laboratories so as to provide an integral productive service.

# Venezuela

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source	Amount
<b>■ Strengthening the Institutional Capabilities of MAC's General Sectoral Planning Directorate to Introduce and Operate Mechanisms to Decentralize the Execution of the Agricultural Adjustment and Growth Policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To strengthen MAC's capacity to introduce and operate planning and decision-making mechanisms in priority areas of development, as agreed to by the public and private sectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Strategic Plan for Agricultural Development in the Guanare-Masparró Priority Area and a portfolio of suggestions for public investment projects were formulated</li> <li>○ A proposal was prepared on reorganizing MAC's General Agricultural Planning Directorate and a general working plan was drawn up for gaining access to World Bank pre-investment funds</li> <li>○ Portfolios of public investment project profiles were drawn up for CORDIPLAN and MAC</li> </ul>	IICA TOTAL	89 557 89 557
<b>■ IICA/FCA Cooperation with the National Agricultural Credit System to Boost Sectoral Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To help boost overall agricultural production by providing support to the national agricultural credit system and strengthening the capabilities of the Agricultural Credit Fund (FCA) in securing and allocating financial resources in the sector.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Stage two of the IDB-FCA General Agricultural Agreement was formulated and a proposal was drawn up for an investment plan for intended agricultural development programs, to be presented for funding to the Government of Spain</li> <li>○ Support was provided in restructuring the Agricultural Credit Fund (FCA) into a second-tier financial agency which will provide funding for agricultural and agro-industrial development. Documents were prepared on the objectives and funding priorities of this new agency.</li> <li>○ A progress report was written on the agro-industrial development study, and documents were drawn up on the following topics: (a) effects of the national economic adjustment program on economic and agro-industrial activities; (b) financing of a program to promote agricultural export of agricultural raw materials in Venezuela; and (c) a preliminary analysis of the effects of trade liberalization on the sector. The Study on Agricultural and Agro-Industrial Development in Venezuela was completed.</li> <li>○ A total of 25 FCA staff were seconded to the national credit system, providing the agricultural credit system with the help of public agricultural banks and agricultural cooperatives and contributing to strengthening the Agricultural Credit Fund.</li> </ul>	Agric. Credit IICA TOTAL	67 908 66 064 133 972

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source	Amount
■ Strengthening the Animal Health Program of MAC's General Directorate for Livestock Development	● To upgrade the operating capacity of animal health services to eradicate diseases identified as priorities in the country because of their impact on agricultural production, productivity and marketing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Laboratories were linked to the MAC information system, and annual plans of operation and work plans were drafted with MAC diagnostic laboratories.</li> <li>○ Manuals on laboratory organization and operation were submitted to the Animal Health Directorate (DSA).</li> <li>○ A methodology was designed for the control and eradication of bovine brucellosis, and the National Brucellosis Program was formulated.</li> <li>○ The programs to eradicate bovine tuberculosis and to control bovine rabies were executed. A proposal for a more effective strategy to control and eradicate swine cholera was formulated. MAC personnel were trained in diagnosing brucellosis, tuberculosis and rabies.</li> <li>○ A proposal was put forth to reorganize MAC's Department of Agricultural Inputs, as was another to bring slaughter houses and cold storage facilities of the Epidemiological Surveillance System under the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.</li> </ul>	<b>MAC-Animal Health</b> <b>IICA</b> <b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110 297</b> <b>168 375</b> <b>278 672</b>
■ Administrative Support to the UCV/IDRC/IICA Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To manage the resources donated by IDRC to the Central University of Venezuela. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Resources were managed in support of the Project on Dual-Purpose Cattle, UCV/IDRC/IICA Agreement.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<b>IDRC</b> <b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19 253</b> <b>19 253</b>

## Southern Area

The five countries of the Southern Area (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay) constitute the largest geographical and the most diverse ecological area of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The five countries are members of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), and are engaged in vigorous efforts to establish a common market in the Southern Cone. Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay are members of the Cairns Group, which negotiates as a bloc in the Multinational Negotiations Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) on the trade of agricultural commodities.

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.

There is a close integration between the agricultural sectors and other sectors involved in national production activities, especially inputs and agroindustries. The private sector plays an important role in investments in the rural areas, in providing support to production, and in technology generation and transfer.

Almost all of the countries of the Southern Area have invested heavily in research and agricultural extension services, with significant results in the adoption of technologies and increasing agricultural production.

Over the past two decades, the composition of agricultural exports varied notably for almost all of the countries of the Area, as did their markets, although the degree of subregional integration in agricultural trade did not increase significantly.

The agrarian and social structure of the rural areas has undergone important changes in several of the countries. The appearance of new agents of production using modern management techniques has accelerated the industrialization of rural areas, providing the social foundation for technological expansion. This, in turn, has led to the proletarianization of groups of traditional small-scale farmers.

There are marked dichotomies in the social and production structure of several of the agrarian economies of the countries of the Area, and profitable family farms are losing ground due to the changes mentioned above.

The following objectives were established in the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in the Southern Area: a) to enhance the role of the agricultural sector in the economic reactivation and development of Southern Area countries; b) to strengthen the countries' production capabilities, through joint actions and policies aimed at enhancing national efforts and at increasing the subregion's role in world markets; c) to increase the efficiency of agrarian and agroindustrial production by introducing economies of scale through integration-oriented measures and through the formation of alliances to deal with third countries; d) to improve the bargaining skills and the relative strength of the Southern Area countries in world markets, through permanent alliances built around agricultural development; and e) to contribute to the solution of structural problems in the agrarian economies of the countries, through a progressive harmonization of policies on incentives, technological development, marketing of agricultural commodities and institutional strengthening.

In order to reach these objectives, the following programs and projects of joint action are currently under way: Support for Harmonizing Agricultural Policies in the Southern Area; Cooperative Program for the Development of Agricultural Technology in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR); Strengthening of Ministries of Agriculture as Pertains to Foreign Trade and Integration; Strengthening of National Plant Health Services to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Countries of the Southern Area; and Strengthening of International Agricultural Emergency and Quarantine Systems to Facilitate Livestock Trade in the Southern Area Countries. In addition, Brazil joined the Cooperative Program on Research and Technology Transfer for the South American Tropics (PROCITROPICOS), which is currently being formulated and negotiated.

The most important event taking place in 1990, in terms of subregional integration, was the establishment of the Advisory Council for Agricultural Cooperation in the Countries of the Southern Area (CONASUR) at a meeting held November 21-23, in Foz de Iguazu, Brazil. Participants included the ministers of agriculture of the five countries,

their advisors, delegates from the principal farmers' organizations of the member countries, and IICA's Director General and other IICA officials.

In the field of agricultural health, the Plant Protection Committee for the Southern Area (COSAVE) and the Southern Area Animal Health Laboratory Network (REDSUR) continued to work together to address problems shared by the countries. With regard to technology exchange, the countries, with support from IICA, continued to carry out cooperation actions through the Cooperative Program for the Development of Agricultural Technology in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR).

## Argentina

The principal objective of Argentina's macroeconomic policies was to control inflation and establish the foundation for economic stability in order to bring about growth and the opening of the economy. To this end, the government applied strategic measures such as the liberalization of the exchange market, debt swap, the elimination of financing by the Central Bank, control of monetary expansion, privatization of State enterprises, administrative efficiency and general application of value added taxes (VAT).

Nevertheless, economic adjustments led to a recession, which is expected to be short-lived, but which has had a high social cost, particularly for middle- and low-income groups.

The agricultural sector played a significant role during 1990. It continued to contribute more than any other sector to the generation of foreign exchange from exports and provided revenue for the treasury from export taxes. The gross agricultural product increased by approximately 17% over the previous year, due in large part to good grain (+20%) and oilseed (+60%) harvests, while other crops and livestock activities remained stable. The success of the crop year was due to good prices at planting time, favorable



climatic conditions and government policies to reduce export taxes, the creation of futures markets for grains, and government actions to sign purchase contracts with other countries.

The prospects for 1991, on the other hand, are dim, as a result of the sharp drop in the international price of grains, which will affect the marketing of the current crop and the planting of the 1991-1992 crop year. Together with the drop in prices, there was a depression in the market value of the dollar, due to the low level of economic activity and the low demand for imports. Both led to a marked decline in agricultural profitability.

In regard to the situation of small-scale farmers, the application of fiscal adjustment policies produced a cutback in State actions to promote rural development. Nevertheless, there was a growing consensus on topics such as the need for decentralization, the importance of small-farmer organization and participation, self-management of producers' organizations, enhancing the role of women in development, developing appropriate technology and boosting the role of agroindustries. As part of this approach, provincial governments and the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA), together with IICA, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the Canadian Embassy joined efforts in promoting projects at the Under Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (SAGyP) to enhance the role of rural women in development in northern Argentina through training and technical assistance.

During 1990, IICA focused its efforts on helping public and private institutions find and secure financial and technical resources for the sector. IICA also provided strategic support in applying economic adjustments, establishing investment policies that will contribute to modernizing the sector and implementing differentiated policies for less-advantaged groups, without turning to subsidies.

Through its Programs, particularly Program V (Agricultural Health), IICA cooperated with the Follow-up



*Wheat: one of the most important basic grains.*

and Evaluation Unit of the SAGyP in preparing preinvestment studies for the program to modernize national agricultural services. It also helped to obtain funds from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). In addition, Program V contributed to the institutional strengthening of SAGyP's agricultural health services, fisheries development, technological development, export promotion and agricultural information system.

A prefeasibility study was prepared for an agroindustrial and fisheries credit program; IICA also cooperated in formulating an agricultural sector assessment, with emphasis on the economic situation of ten groups of products: grains, beef, poultry, dairy products, fruits, vegetables, wool and mutton, cotton, tea and mate. IICA was also involved in applying appropriate technology, through joint actions with institutions such as INTA and the provincial ministries of agriculture. The Institute supported the SAGyP in administering funds for the installation and management of an information booth in the 104th International Exposition of Livestock, Agriculture and Industry to disseminate its institutional policies to a broader public. A short-term unanticipated action was conducted to consolidate the Economic-Livestock Information System (SIEP) of the National Meat Board (JNC).

Support was provided to the office of the president of the Advisory Council for Agricultural Cooperation in the Countries of the Southern Area (CONASUR), currently held by the Under Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, in implementing this integration mechanism, which will contribute to the harmonization of issues related to agriculture among the countries of the Southern Area.

The harmonization of national policies through the project Support to the Harmonization of Agricultural Policies in the Countries of the Southern Area, has allowed, in the brief period during which it has been carried out, the installation of the Information System for Agricultural Policy Analysis in Latin America and the Caribbean (SIAPA), as a means to achieve the goals set out.

The actions developed within the framework of the Cooperative Program for Agricultural Research in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR) include technical cooperation and reciprocal interchange between the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) and other technology generation and transfer organizations.

IICA, through its project Strengthening National Plant Protection Services to Facilitate Agricultural Trade in the Countries of the Southern Area, cooperated with the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (SAGyP) in the preparation of a project for external funding (IDB/World Bank) for the strengthening of the National Animal Health Services, and the development of a model for a computerized organization and management system of the national plant quarantine service. In addition, support was given to the organization of the roundtable on regional problems related to pesticide residues in agricultural exports.

The achievements within the framework of the project Strengthening International Emergency and Quarantine Systems to Facilitate Livestock Trade in the Countries of the Southern Area include the preparation of the institutional strengthening project of the National Animal Health Service (SENASA) and the holding of the fourth regional course on exotic diseases at INTA, with support from USDA. Training was given in the identification of the main exotic diseases, and in the organization and operation of emergency equipment. The head of the agency controlling pharmaceutical and biological veterinary products of SENASA received training in Spain.

The organization of the meeting of directors of the Veterinary Services in Buenos Aires was also promoted with the aim of accelerating the drawing up of trade and health agreements; the agreement was signed with INTA Castelar and which included the milk producers of the Buenos Aires watershed, for the development of methods to assess the prevalence and economic impact of diseases which affect production; and the analysis of evaluation models of the economic impact of diseases, as well as their adaptation to local needs.

# Argentina

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
■ <b>Follow-up and Evaluation Unit of the Comprehensive Agricultural Credit Program II</b>			SAGyP/IBRD	591 259
	● To design and implement agricultural credit programs and to provide technical support to farmers.		TOTAL	591 259
	○ The Follow-up and Alert System of the Comprehensive Agricultural Credit Program II (PCGA) was implemented.			
	○ An agricultural sector assessment was made of the economic situation of ten groups of products: grains, beef, poultry, dairy products, fruits, vegetables, wool and mutton, cotton, tea and mate. A study was also conducted on the prospects for sectoral loans and alternate sources of funding, given the context of macroeconomic adjustments.			
	○ Regional seminars were conducted on the formulation of projects to diversify production for external markets and intensive courses were offered on the formulation and evaluation of farm investment projects.			
	○ Programs were formulated to modernize the agricultural services of the SAGyP and to boost credit for agroindustries and fisheries. A project profile was prepared on sustainable production and environmental protection.			
■ <b>Analysis and Reorganization of the Tobacco-growing Areas (SAGyP/ Special Tobacco Fund)</b>			SAGyP	442 930
	● To identify production and socioeconomic problems affecting tobacco-growing areas in Argentina, to reorganize the technical aspects of foreign and domestic trade of tobacco and to study possibilities for diversification.		TOTAL	442 930
	○ Training was provided to extension agents, in the identification of problems inherent to the sector and to small-scale tobacco growers, in the formulation of production projects.			
	○ An assessment was made of the institutions of the tobacco sector; strategies were designed and several analyses made on supply and demand, producers and tobacco production, and agricultural diversification. An analysis was made of current tobacco legislation, and the five-year program to reorganize tobacco-growing areas, credit and financial conversion for the tobacco sector.			
■ <b>Technical Cooperation with INTA for Technology Generation and Transfer</b>			INTA/IDB	166 187
	● To administer, execute and supervise the consultancy services called for in activities to strengthen agricultural research, extension and productivity.		INTA	2 271
			IICA	22 959
	○ Thirty international consultants were hired to provide advisory services to strengthen agricultural research, extension and productivity.		TOTAL	191 417

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
■ Cooperation and Support in Implementing Technology Generation and Transfer Projects for the Small-Farmer Production System (INTA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To follow up on and evaluate the management of activities carried out by 17 extension agents-researchers, one regional coordination advisor and a social communicator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Seventeen extension agents-researchers were hired, who worked on 13 INTA projects currently under way for small-scale farmers.</li> <li>○ Support was provided (using a selection of bidders) for the publication of a booklet on research and extension services for small landholders.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		INTA	116 327
			TOTAL	116 327
■ Cooperation and Support for the Implementation of the Permanent Agriculture Project: Development and Dissemination of Conservation Technology (INTA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To follow up on and evaluate activities carried out by eight extension/project agents, one economist, one communicator and five consultants, in relation to permanent agriculture. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Project personnel were hired.</li> <li>○ A 30% increase over the previous year was observed in the adoption of conservation technologies by producers in the project area.</li> <li>○ Administrative support was provided to INTA in conducting a seminar to analyze agriculture in Argentina and the possibilities of developing sustainable agriculture.</li> <li>○ A total of 413 technical meetings, 17 courses and 86 field demonstrations were held to benefit a total of 16 000 producers. Refresher training courses and informal meetings were held for professionals, radio and television programs were prepared, primary school campaigns were conducted and articles were published.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		INTA	154 452
			TOTAL	154 452
■ Cooperation and Support for the Program to Analyze the Information Obtained from the 1988 National Agricultural Census, and Preparation of Proposals for the First Stage of the Integrated Agricultural Information System of the INTA-INDEC Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To conduct a study of census variables, to design a national atlas and to formulate a proposal for establishing an integrated agricultural information system. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Four specialists and two assistants were hired to prepare documents on the adoption and use of technology, the characterization of production systems and the analysis of sociological variables. A geographer and a data processing specialist were hired to prepare documents on the unification of pre-census maps and the cartographic replotting of census tabulations.</li> <li>○ A proposal was prepared for establishing an integrated agricultural information system.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		INTA	30 805
			TOTAL	30 805

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
■ Cooperation to Consolidate the Activities of the INTA-SIDINTA Information and Documentation System	● To strengthen the bibliographic search service by using internationally recognized agricultural sector data bases	○ The service to provide remote data base bibliographic searches continued. ○ A course was conducted on computerized information retrieval, an editor was hired to provide editorial advice and support in the publication of INTA's 1990-1995 strategic plan for agricultural technology.	INTA	12 581
			TOTAL	12 581
■ Cooperation for the Development of Institutional Evaluation Programs and Support to INTA's National Directorate in Developing Substantive Activities	● To provide administrative support in conducting INTA's external evaluations and in designing projects of interest to the organization.	○ Technicians were hired to conduct the external evaluation of INTA's Dissemination Department and of its experimental stations. Documents were prepared on contamination and its impact on human health; the impact of contamination on foods of plant origin, and sustainable agriculture. ○ A proposal was formulated for establishing the Foundation for the Dissemination of Agricultural Technology, three specialists were hired to draw up two documents on contamination and one on sustainable agriculture. A specialist was hired to work with the technical personnel of SAGyP in reorganizing the National Animal Health Service (SENASA).	INTA	33 257
			TOTAL	33 257
■ Strengthening of Rural Development Institutes in the Formulation and Implementation of Rural Development Policies, Programs and Projects	● To formulate and implement a rural development policy.	○ Support was given to the SAGyP concerning policies for food self-sufficiency and in the 1986-1990 evaluation of the policies for the northwestern region of Argentina (NOA), ○ A proposal for rural development in Argentina prepared and a letter of understanding was signed with INTA, which includes expanding and designing technology policies for small-scale farmers ○ With the support of Canada, Germany, the Netherlands and UNIFEM, 13 local projects were formulated for programs in the NOA and with women	IICA	144 094
			TOTAL	144 094

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Support was given to INTA in evaluating four new local projects and in implementing the follow-up and evaluation system for projects of small-scale farmers and a rural agroindustrial network.</li> <li>○ Support was also given to the SAGyP in negotiations and the preparation of documents to establish an agricultural and agroindustrial component in the mini-business program and in the preliminary design of a follow-up and evaluation system for the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)/IDB/Government of Argentina Program.</li> <li>○ Support was given to the Women's Program in NOA in developing methodologies for formulating and conducting financial analysis of production projects.</li> </ul>		
▣	<b>Support to Incorporate a Component for Women into the Program to Assist Small-Scale Farmers in Northwestern Argentina</b>		SAGyP/ UNIFEM TOTAL	62 997 62 997
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To provide training to female technical personnel and rural women and to formulate and implement projects that support training. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Seven female technicians received training in methods for formulating projects and eight groups of rural women were trained in group self-management.</li> <li>○ Six production projects were formulated and actions initiated in four of them.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
	<b>Support to Incorporate a Component for Women into the Credit and Technical Support Program for Small-Scale Farmers in Northeastern Argentina</b>		SAGyP/UNDP/ UNIFEM TOTAL	19 702 19 702
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To provide training to female technicians and rural women. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Three female technicians from the program for northeastern Argentina (NEA) received training in coordinating services for small-scale farmers.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
▣	<b>Intensive, Ongoing, On-the-Job Training for the Rural Women of the Cachi Project</b>		SAGyP/UNDP/ UNIFEM TOTAL	4 228 4 228
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To provide training to women of the Cachi project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Training was provided to groups of women on the topics of participatory planning, as well as the role of women in the technical aspects of agroindustry.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
▣	<b>Cooperation with the SAGyP in Formulating a Food Self-Sufficiency Project in Argentina</b>		IICA TOTAL	10 144 10 144
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To draw up a project on urban agriculture and self-sufficiency. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A project document was prepared on urban agriculture, self-sufficiency and the marketing of surpluses; a demonstration module was installed in Marcos Paz, in the province of Buenos Aires.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

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■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
<b>■ Strengthening Animal Health Services in Argentina, with Emphasis on Laboratory Diagnostic, Epidemiological Information and Surveillance, Quarantine and Emergency Systems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To support SENASA in developing a new functional structure involving the private sector which meets the requirements of the project for institutional strengthening with external funding and State guidelines for restructuring.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The SENASA/Argentina institutional strengthening project commenced operation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		SAGyP/ SENASA IICA <b>TOTAL</b>	 52 704 4 857 <b>57 561</b>

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## Brazil

In 1990, Brazil underwent general political, economic and institutional changes, and the so-called Collor Plan was implemented, which includes major adjustments of fiscal, monetary and economic policies. The principal objective is to combat inflation and spur economic growth. In accordance with the guidelines of the Collor Plan, institutional adjustments were made which cut the number of ministries in half, from 24 to 12, eliminated some agencies and organizations, and merged others into different ministries.

In spite of efforts at control of inflationary tendencies, financial liberalization and a tight control of the monetary supply, inflation soared to 15.58% per month. A 4% decrease in the gross domestic product (GDP) is expected. The economy is currently in recession, expected to become critical in early 1991. There is much national debate on the idea of freezing or presetting prices and wages. Added to this are the effects from three economic shocks: the petroleum shock, due to the crisis in the Persian Gulf; the

readjustment of the exchange rate, exacerbated by the decrease in international reserves and a dwindling trade balance; and decreased agricultural activity.

The current political situation points up the need to analyze and to reach consensus on the possibility of achieving a social agreement among entrepreneurs, workers and the government, which hinges on the adaptation to the economic stabilization plan.

In view of the guidelines established by the new Government, some institutional changes were made. In the case of the Ministry of Agriculture, this included changing its name to the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MARA), preparing projects for the upcoming year, and reviewing and adapting existing projects to the new political and economic situation of the country.

In response to requests, IICA established ongoing negotiations with the Government, reflected in its 1991 plan of operations and in its action strategy for Brazil (1992-



1993). It also continued to work on the technical cooperation project in support of the Brazilian agricultural planning system (SUPLAN), and technical cooperation was provided to the Brazilian Institute of Agricultural Research (EMBRAPA) for implementing the Agricultural Development and Technology Transfer Project in South-Central Brazil (PROCENSUL II). In October, work began on a technical cooperation project to support agricultural affairs, which focuses on foreign trade, technical and scientific cooperation and economic and financial cooperation. This project provided technical and political support the creation of the Advisory Council for Agricultural Cooperation in the Countries of the Southern Area (CONASUR) and to hold the first meeting of ministers of agriculture in Foz de Iguazu, in November 1990. A case study on the short-term impact of macroeconomic adjustment programs on rural poverty is near completion.

IICA's Office in Brazil plans to increase its technical cooperation with EMBRAPA, and as a result other areas of common interest are being identified, especially in connection with administrative decentralization, integration with other research systems (biotechnology, genetic resources, agroecology and agricultural informatics), the dissemination of technology, and greater involvement with the private sector. Along the same lines, IICA continued to provide administrative and technical support to cassava and pasture projects of the International Center for Tropical

*In all of the countries of the Amazon Basin, the PROCITROPICOS program seeks to foment the rational use and conservation of natural resources. One strategy that contributes to this end is the use of sustainable systems of agroforestry production.*



Agriculture (CIAT) as concerns producers' organizations, training and marketing.

An evaluation was made of the orientation and efficiency of the Superintendency of Development for the Northeast (SUDENE). As a result, IICA continued to provide support to the water resources component in the states of Rio Grande do Norte, Ceara, Paraiba, Bahia, Piaui and Maranhao. IICA and SUDENE discussed broadening the scope of IICA's cooperation in preparing and executing specific projects. Similarly, the San Francisco Valley Development Institute (CODEVASF) was reorganized and a new general working plan was drawn up which orients and broadens the scope of IICA's cooperation with CODEVASF to include inter-program support, among other matters.

As part of the cooperation project with the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) to define strategies and implement formal and non-formal education policies for the rural areas of the country, a MEC/IICA/UNDP agreement was signed, under which IICA provides support for evaluating first grade public education in Brazil. This work will make it possible to compare the educational situation in urban and rural areas and within rural areas in different states. It will also facilitate the identification of investment policies.

Under the technical cooperation project for executing the Northeast I Project, IICA provided support to the new National Irrigation Secretariat (SENIR) in developing monitoring systems by preparing internal documents for the Irrigation Project Coordination and Management Group of the National Department of Drought Control (DNOCS), funded by the World Bank. IICA also provided advisory services to the Secretariat of Agriculture and Provisions of the State of Sao Paulo concerning the development of irrigated agriculture, with a view to preparing the 1991-1994 State Irrigation Plan. The Institute also provided technical cooperation for the implementation of the Brazilian Agricultural Planning System (SUPLAN) and to the physical-biological research program of the Executive Commission for Planning Cacao Cultivation (CEPLAC).

In terms of marketing and agroindustry, and due to institutional changes at MARA, the cooperation project with the agroenergy program of the Ministry of Agriculture was concluded. With regard to agricultural health, IICA continued to provide support to MARA's Secretariat of Agricultural Protection; the annual report on surveillance of hog pests was published; a simulation course was offered on exotic diseases; the agreement with the National Agricultural Protection Association (ANDEF) was renewed; and MARA ratified the charter of the Plant Protection Committee for the Southern Area (COSAVE). IICA also provided support to actions and activities related to export fruits and was involved in joint animal health committees.

At the multinational level, the harmonization of national policies through the project Support to the Harmonization of Agricultural Policies in the Countries of the Southern Area has achieved, in the brief period of its execution, the installation of the Information System for Agricultural Policy Analysis in Latin America and the Caribbean (SIAPA) within the country, as an instrument for achieving this harmonization.

The Cooperative Program for Agricultural Research in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR) continued supporting EMBRAPA with horizontal technical cooperation relating to principal crops and livestock production. Within the framework of the program, different training activities were developed for technicians, and support bibliographic material was also exchanged.

IICA's Office in Brazil participated actively in the preparation of the Cooperative Program on Research and technology Transfer for the South American Tropics (PROCITROPICOS), which relates to the countries of the Amazonian Pact.

Within the framework of the project Strengthening International Emergency and Quarantine Systems to Facilitate Livestock Trade in the Countries of the Southern Area, training was provided to professionals in the formulation of animal health emergency systems in the fourth regional course on exotic diseases, held at INTA, in Argentina, and support was given to ANDEF through the national animal health project.

# Brazil

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
■ Technical Cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform for Support in Agricultural Affairs	● To establish the basis for consultancies and technical cooperation related to international trade, scientific, technical and economic cooperation	○ Documents and work carried out previously were retrieved and systematized in a data bank	MARA	139 281
			TOTAL	139 281
■ Technical Cooperation to EMBRAPA for Implementing Agricultural Development and Technology Transfer Projects in South-Central Brazil (PROCENSUL II)	● To strengthen agricultural research activities in the south-central region in order to promote technological exchange and boost productivity.	○ Ongoing support was given to long- and short-term training programs and to international consultancies, within the framework of plans agreed upon with EMBRAPA. This agreement concluded on March 13, 1990. The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) approved extension of the agreement until March 13, 1991.	IDB/	
			PROCENSUL I	788 655
		○ Technical areas of common interest were identified with EMBRAPA. Activities with the National Genetic Resources Center (CENARGEN), related to genetic resources and biotechnology, will be covered by PROCITROPICOS	IICA	35 796
		○ In 1990, 53 international consultancy missions were conducted with 49 consultants in connection with technical areas of interest to EMBRAPA's research centers.	TOTAL	1 824 451
■ Support for SUDENE in Formulating and Executing Rural Development Plans, Programs and Projects in the Northeastern Region of Brazil	● To support the planning and management system of the Small Farmers' Support Project (PAPP).	○ IICA's cooperation with PAPP was evaluated and specialists' work in agricultural economics, rural credit and the organization of small-scale farmers concluded. Work continued only on irrigation techniques.	SUDENE	1 206 685
			IICA	194 224
			TOTAL	1 400 909

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source Amount	
■ <b>Technical Cooperation with the San Francisco Valley Development Institute (CODEVASF) for Developing Irrigated Agriculture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To provide technical cooperation to programs to organize small farmers, provide technical assistance and plan the implementation of the irrigated agriculture production system.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Experimental activities were conducted with small farmers' organizations to adapt technologies.</li> <li>○ A study was conducted on settlements.</li> <li>○ A computerized system was designed for irrigated districts.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		CODEVASF IICA TOTAL	956 378 21 143 977 521
■ <b>Technical Cooperation with the National Department of Drought Control (DNOCS) in Operating and Maintaining Irrigation Districts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To improve DNOC's technical and operating capacity as it relates to irrigated agriculture               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Under this agreement, which concluded in July 1990, advisory services were provided in the preparation and implementation of rules, regulations and operating manuals, training was also provided to middle- and senior-level technical personnel.</li> <li>○ A new agreement is under negotiation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		DNOCS TOTAL	69 601 69 601
■ <b>Technical Cooperation to Promote Rural Development in the State of Bahia (SEPLANTEC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To strengthen the technical capacity of the Regional Development and Action Company (CAR) in projects on rural development, small- and medium-scale irrigation and natural resources surveys and assessments               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The project was placed under the technical and financial responsibility of the Secretariat of Agrarian Reform, Water Resources and Irrigation of the State of Bahia.</li> <li>○ An evaluation was made of irrigation systems in small-farmer settlements and training was provided on irrigation and natural resource surveys and assessments.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		SEPLANTEC TOTAL	112 093 112 093
■ <b>Cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) in Defining Strategies and Implementing Formal and Non-Formal Education Policies in Rural Areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To promote inter-institutional actions in support of formal and non-formal education and to cooperate in the formulation and implementation of new rural education policies.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Actions were carried out on teaching related to agricultural technology, and a first report was written on the trial application of the evaluation system of first grade public education.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		MEC TOTAL	398 499 398 499

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
■ Technical Cooperation to Implement the Northeast I Project	● To establish the basis for providing technical cooperation to the National Irrigation Secretariat (SENIR) and to the DNOCS, in connection with the Northeast I Project.	○ A general working plan was prepared and submitted for approval by SENIR. ○ An internal document on the procedures of the unit handling projects funded with external resources was prepared and two systems were developed to monitor actions carried out under loans 2 680 and 2 950 ○ Support was provided to subsectoral irrigation projects I and II.	MEAI-PHONI	120 075
			IICA	38 399
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>158 474</b>
■ Technical Cooperation with the BNB in implementing a Technical Cooperation Program on Rural Development in the Region	● To establish the basis for implementing a technical cooperation program with BNB to promote rural development in the northeastern region.	○ The technical team was selected, the general work plan was studied and general guidelines were established for formulating the annual plan of operations.	BNB	2 416
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 416</b>
■ Technical Cooperation with the Secretariat of Agriculture and Provisions of the State of São Paulo for the Preparation of the Project for the Pilot Irrigation District of the Jataí Microbasin	● To establish the basis for technical services to be developed in order to prepare the Jataí Pilot Irrigation District Project.	○ The agreement was negotiated and the preliminary proposal was drawn up; information on natural resources and on agronomic, socioeconomic, legal and organizational aspects of microbasin management was compiled, systematized and analyzed.	Sec. of Agric. and Provisions State of São Paulo	3 775
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 775</b>
■ Institutional Strengthening of Animal Health Services	● To help upgrade the veterinary diagnostic laboratory network in priority aspects of animal health and to support the development of animal health information and epidemiological surveillance services	○ Continued support was given to hemispheric and regional projects within the context of the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Research in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC).	SNAD/ LANARA	1 256
			IICA	145 073
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>146 329</b>

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A new structure for animal health services was proposed. In addition, an evaluation form was formulated for regional animal health services and a proposal was made for basic training for animal health laboratories.</li> <li>○ The annual report on hog pest surveillance was presented, and a simulation course was conducted on exotic diseases.</li> </ul>			
■ Integrated Plant Protection Management System			ANDEF	44 326
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To strengthen the technical and organizational structure of the Secretariat of Plant Protection (SDV) with a view to introducing and efficiently implementing integrated plant protection management programs in Brazil.</li> </ul>		SDSV	286
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Project actions were limited due to administrative reforms. Nevertheless, meetings were held with producers and a proposal was presented for dealing with <i>Dacus dorsalis</i>.</li> </ul>		TOTAL	44 612

## Chile

In 1990, Chile's economic policy favored monetary constraints in order to contain the growing inflation caused by the expansion of domestic demand in 1989. The new government that took office in March 1990 decided to complement the existing adjustments with strict fiscal policies, which included a tax hike to finance the increase foreseen in social spending.

Although a substantial increase in interest rates and the stability of the exchange rate prompted new investments and the inflow of capital, they also caused a contraction of domestic credit. The result was a slowdown in economic activity which primarily affected the manufacturing sector

and, to a lesser degree, mining, industry and agriculture. Nevertheless, the unemployment rate was slightly lower than the previous year, real wages increased slightly, and inflation climbed by 28%.

In spite of the decline in the real exchange rate during the first three quarters of 1990, the accumulated trade surplus exceeded that of the previous year. In mid-1990, the overall balance of payments was seven times higher than in 1989 and net foreign exchange reserves surpassed US\$4 billion. The capital account of the balance of payments registered considerable gains and direct foreign investments doubled in the first seven months of the year. This situation, together

with a 25% increase in the domestic output of capital goods, points to an investment rate of more than 20% of the gross domestic product (GDP), which would be the highest level of investment in the last twenty-five years.

In the third quarter of 1990, measures were adopted to relax the monetary policy, reduce interest rates and support the replenishment of aggregate demand. The economic outlook for 1990 suggests a 2% increase in the GDP, an inflation rate of slightly more than 28%, expansion of employment to match that of production and a trade surplus similar to the one achieved in 1989, with an increase of approximately US\$1.4 billion in reserves. The high investment ratio should lead to an important increase in the production capacity in 1991.

The agricultural sector continued to develop as in previous years. During the first three quarters of 1990, fresh fruit exports reached US\$661 million as compared to US\$504 million during the same period of 1989. During the 1989-1990 farm year, there was an increase in surface area under cultivation for important products consumed domestically, such as wheat (7.8%), beans and chickpeas, although the production of other crops dropped, as in the case of potatoes, lentils, green peas, rice and corn, and industrial crops (sugar beets and oilseeds).

At the request of the government, IICA stepped up the support it has been providing to the Ministry of Agriculture. The Institute collaborated with the Under Secretary of Agriculture and the Division of Studies and Budget (DEP) in matters related to planning and institutional development, agrarian policies, external trade and preinvestment.

In connection with technology generation and transfer, IICA collaborated with the National Agricultural Research Institute (INIA) on matters related to decentralization, small-scale farming and, especially, in the formulation of phase two of the INIA/Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) project. The Institute also provided support in coordinating actions carried out by INIA and the Agricultural Development Institute (INDAP) related to technology transfer, as well as providing support to INDAP concerning rural agroindustry.



*Modern, efficient techniques for planting, irrigation and harvesting of grapes are used in Southern Cone countries.*

In the area of agricultural health, training continued for officials of the Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG) on priority topics of agricultural health. IICA also participated actively in Chilean bilateral agreements with Peru and with Mexico, to deal with the problems associated with the Mediterranean fruit fly in northern Chile.

Support was provided to the Ministry of Agriculture for preinvestment activities related to the program to modernize agricultural services. A rural agroindustry program was prepared in collaboration with INDAP, and specific studies were also conducted on this topic.

## Chile

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■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
<b>■ National Component of the Multinational Agricultural Policy Project for the Countries of the Southern Area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To provide support for improving sectoral assessments and formulating the agrarian policies at the Under Secretariat of Agriculture, and operating and administering the national agrarian project system.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sectoral assessments were conducted, policies formulated and support provided to the study on the modernization of fruit cultivation in Chile. A high-level seminar was conducted on the modernization of agriculture in Latin America and the Caribbean.</li> <li>○ In support of the sectoral information system, the Information System for Agricultural Policy Analysis in Latin America and the Caribbean (SIAPA) was installed in the Division of Studies and Budget (DEP) and staff members were trained in its use. The national agrarian project system was computerized and the appropriate software and hardware were designed.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		Trust Fund ODEPA <b>TOTAL</b>	7 174 30 420 <b>37 594</b>
<b>■ National Component of the Multinational Project on Technology Generation and Transfer in the Southern Area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To help strengthen the technology transfer program of the National Agricultural Research Institute (INIA) and the activities of the Cooperative Agricultural Research Program for the Countries of the Southern Area (PROCISUR).</li> <li>● To advise the ministry on region-wide programs for small- and medium-scale farmers.</li> </ul>		IICA <b>TOTAL</b>	3 509 <b>3 509</b>

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■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ An advisory mission was conducted to help strengthen the institutional aspects of INIA, with emphasis on the programming of medium-term activities, institutional decentralization and research and the transfer of technology to small-scale farmers.</li> <li>○ Support was provided in formulating phase two of the INIA/IDB project, which resulted in a technical proposal that was presented to the authorities of Chile, and an IDB mission approved preparation of the final document. In addition, an institutional support mission focused on administrative, financial and accounting matters.</li> </ul>			
■ <b>National Component of the Multinational Project to Strengthen the Ministries of Agriculture of the Countries of the Southern Area in Activities Related to Foreign Trade and Integration</b>			IICA TOTAL	4 427 4 427
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To strengthen the capabilities of the public sector, through the Ministry of Agriculture and the DEP to identify, design and implement measures to improve the efficiency of the marketing system, stimulate domestic production, contribute to import substitution and boost agricultural exports. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cooperation was provided in the analysis of information and domestic and foreign marketing systems for priority agricultural products and in the design of negotiation strategies and positions for the Uruguay Round of the GATT.</li> <li>○ The level of protection needed for national agricultural output was established.</li> <li>○ Training events were conducted for technicians on strategies and techniques related to international negotiations, trade policies and instruments to measure their impact. Reciprocal technical exchanges were promoted with other countries through in-service training and observation visits related to the production-marketing-export process.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
■ <b>National Component of the Multinational Project to Strengthen Animal Health Laboratories and Epidemiological Surveillance in the Countries of the Andean, Central and Southern Areas</b>			IICA TOTAL	8 228 8 228
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To strengthen the operating infrastructure of the livestock protection subprogram of the SAG for eradicating classic swine fever and for certifying areas free of bovine brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ An epidemiologist from the SAG received in-service training in the United States on the management of areas free of bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis. Two technicians from Region VIII received support to participate in a training program in Germany on the eradication of bovine leucosis. National technicians also received support to participate in international meetings on animal health.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			



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■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
■ <b>Technical Cooperation to Strengthen National Plant Protection Programs</b>			IICA	67 241
	● To help SAG solve high-priority agricultural and forestry plant health problems.		TOTAL	67 241
	○ Five SAG technicians received training in plant protection on the management of viral problems of grapes, the plant health aspects of seed technology, the integrated management of fruit flies, fruit phytopathology, virosis, wood fungi and others.			
	○ A manual was prepared for identifying the principal forestry pests of quarantine importance for Chile.			
	○ As a result of the Chile-Peru ministerial meeting to promote binational cooperation for combating fruit flies, held in Santiago on May 7, 1990, an agreement was signed between the two governments to step up the fight against fruit flies in the border areas of both countries. They also signed an operating agreement with IICA to administer the bilateral agreement.			
	○ Support was provided under the agreement between Chile and Mexico for continuing to acquire sterile Mexican flies for release in Chile.			
■ <b>Support to the Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG) in Preparing a Project to Strengthen its Forestry-Agricultural Health System</b>			SAG	11 395
	● To provide the SAG with a study to be presented for external funding and the technical instruments needed to implement the project.		TOTAL	11 395
	○ The study was conducted and approved by Ministry of Agriculture authorities.			

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# Paraguay

The Government continued work to convert the Paraguayan economy into a social market economy. The most important actions related to this process include the liberalization of the economic-trade and financial system, a system of free exchange, incentives for foreign investment and domestic recapitalization. The Government has adopted stiff measures to check domestic inflation, including the tight control of currency issue, but exercising caution so as to avoid excessive reductions in resources that finance production. Particular attention has been given to problems in rural areas, where large portions of the population reside. Measures were adopted to increase employment and to integrate small-scale farmers into the production process.

In spite of these actions, certain structural problems of an economic, social and institutional nature persist, which will require far-reaching change to be overcome. Limiting the possibilities of a successful restructuring are, among others, the heavy foreign debt, low investments and reinvestments in production, an inadequate tax system, excessive dependence of the agricultural economy, low levels of agroindustrial production, and agroexports limited to five commodities with minimal value added. In addition, inflation in Paraguay ran between 35-45%, open unemployment reached 6.1% (which would rise to 25% if informal and seasonal employment were included), and land tenure problems remain which limit small farmers' access to land for work and production.

The agricultural sector continues to be the pillar of economic and social development: it contributes 28% of the overall gross domestic product (GDP), represents 87.79% of the total value of exports, employs approximately 50% of the economically active population (EAP) and directly and indirectly generates 75% of overall national revenues. Agriculture receives the major portion of foreign loans and investments, supplies almost all foodstuffs for domestic consumption and provides raw materials for budding

agroindustries, which, in turn, generate 75% of the value added for the trade and financial sectors.

Given its importance within the general economic context of the country, the agricultural sector must be adapted to the new development model. To this end, strategies aim to increase the production of agricultural exports and to modernize the agricultural and agroindustrial sectors. This model calls for a more active role for the private sector, linked to a more efficient public sector that orients and regulates economic activity. Furthermore, the small-farm economy must be supported by concrete actions derived from differentiated policies that will ensure its economic and social survival.

In support of Government policy, in 1990 IICA focused its technical cooperation on the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), through national projects to strengthen the Directorate of Marketing and Agricultural Economics (DCEA) as relates to domestic trade, agroexports and agroindustrial development. It worked to strengthen the National Projects Coordination and Administration Office (ONCAP), in connection with programs to support small-farmers' organizations, by strengthening agricultural and livestock extension services, and providing support to enhance the role of women in the production process.

Regarding multinational action, the Information System for Agricultural Policy Analysis in Latin America and the Caribbean (SIAPA) has been installed in the country through the project Support to the Harmonization of Agricultural Policies in the Countries of the Southern Area, as a means to reach agreement regarding agricultural policies.

With reference to the Cooperative Program for Agricultural Research in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR), reciprocal cooperative activities, such as meetings, seminars and exchanges of professionals, took place during the year.

Among the principal achievements within the framework of the project Strengthening National Plant Protection Services to Facilitate Agricultural Trade in the Countries of the Southern Area is the updating of the assessment of plant

health services, and the preparation of the work program for the strengthening of national quarantine and the plant health surveillance system for 1991.

Through the project Strengthening International Emergency and Quarantine Systems to Facilitate Livestock

Trade in the Countries of the Southern Area, professionals were trained in the use of national animal health emergency systems in the fourth regional course on exotic diseases, held at INTA in Argentina. In addition, support was given to institutional analysis of the Under Secretariat of Livestock and of the National Animal Health Services.

## Paraguay

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources Source	Amount
■ Institutional Strengthening of the National Project Coordination and Administration Office (ONCAP)	● To establish an institutional structure that can efficiently coordinate the management of integrated rural development projects.		UNIFEM	5 090
	○ Differentiated policies were added for the small-farm sector.		IBRD-Caazapa	38 516
	○ Funding was secured for a project to enhance the participation of women in rural development; small-farmer committees were consolidated in the Caazapa project area and incorporated into the cooperative system.		Canadian Embassy	12 000
			IICA	86 334
			TOTAL	141 940
■ Strengthening the Marketing, Foreign Trade and Agroindustrial Subsystems in the DCEA/MAG	● To strengthen and modernize the organizational structure and technical capabilities of MAG's Directorate of Marketing and Agricultural Economics (DCEA) in designing and implementing programs to improve marketing, foreign trade and agroindustrial development, thus contributing to overall agricultural reactivation.		IICA	71 825
	○ Technical cooperation was provided for marketing and agroindustry and the respective cooperation project was approved		TOTAL	71 825
	○ Central guidelines were established for a "country project," which establishes the key elements to be included in the design of marketing, agricultural export and agroindustrial development policies			
	○ A technical and programming model on the perspectives and scope of institutional support to small-farmers' organizations for their agricultural marketing initiatives was prepared, approved and distributed by MAG.			
■ Strengthening MAG: Preparation of an Organizational Model for Reorganizing the Livestock Subsector	● To strengthen the institutional structure of the Under Secretariat of Livestock and other sectors related to MAG, in order to improve livestock production and productivity		MAG	444
	○ An assessment was made of the functional and operating structure of the Under Secretariat of Livestock, and a proposal was presented for an organizational model, which will improve coordination of health control services and increase livestock production		IICA	3 676
			TOTAL	4 120

# Uruguay

In 1990, new economic policy measures were implemented. The new administration sought to curb inflation through its fiscal policy and by controlling public spending, with a view to balancing the fiscal budget. Nevertheless, the crisis in the Middle East drove oil prices up and Uruguay lost a good part of its market as a result of the economic sanctions on Iraq. This constrained economic growth and produced almost no economic growth for the second straight year.

The agricultural sector, also a target of the fiscal policy, was hurt by the elimination of tax returns on exports. In addition, the measure providing for repayment of interests paid on loans, based on the basket of agricultural prices, was canceled and the hike in the cost of fuel and related inputs also had a negative impact on the sector. Nevertheless, the sector continued to contribute substantially to exports.

The Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP) made strenuous efforts to plan for institutional changes and modernization, in light of the eventual implementation of a structural adjustment program, currently being negotiated with the World Bank. Within this context, government authorities have concentrated their efforts on the following: a) reform of the State and deregulation of the economy; b) reform of macroeconomic policies (fiscal policy); c) priority areas of action of MGAP, such as agricultural health, diversification of exports, with emphasis on the poultry and forestry sectors; and d) rural development, in collaboration with different departments of the country.

Using a flexible and decentralized approach, the National Agricultural Research Institute (INIA) focused on areas using lower levels of technology and which play an important role in the economy and/or in Uruguayan society: meat, wool and the granja (horticulture and small animals) sector. The strategy also employed technological innovations, such as agrobiotechnology.

Agricultural policies include: promoting valued added exports, revising policies to reduce the tax burden on the sector, streamlining the agricultural tax system, simplifying export mechanisms, solving the critical debt situation, and promoting environmental conservation and protection.

With regard to institutional matters, consideration was given to reforming and modernizing the public agricultural sector, in order to bring the institution into line with current needs. Such efforts include privatization, opening up trade and involving Uruguay in the integration process. Within this context, top priority was given to establishing the INIA, reorganizing animal health services, establishing the National Granja Board, converting the Directorate of Agricultural Programming and Policies (DIPYPA) into an advisory body, directly under the Cabinet, and completely revamping the operating structure of MGAP.

In support of Government guidelines, IICA concentrated its actions on identifying conceptual and operating proposals to modernize the public agricultural sector; creating the National Granja Board; incorporating the changes made in MGAP's operating structure into the Budget Law; and preparing instruments to negotiate external resources for the granja sector and small-scale farmers. With regard to the latter, support was given to institutions that promote rural development at the department level in order to create mechanisms to implement pertinent projects.

The Institute continued to provide technical cooperation to establish the INIA and to upgrade the Directorate of Plant Health. It also helped formulate a proposal to modernize animal health services and to organize the National Granja Board. Through a short-term action, IICA provided support to the MGAP in matters related to short-term policies and mechanisms for coordinating these with macroeconomic and integration policies.

The attempt to harmonize national policies through the project Support to the Harmonization of Agricultural Policies in the Countries of the Southern Area has resulted, during the project's short life, in the installation of the

Information System for Agricultural Policy Analysis in Latin America and the Caribbean (SIAPA), as a means to attain the sought-after harmonization.

In 1990, among other activities, seminars were held on production systems, wheat septoriosis and crop improvement, in which participated national technicians and those from other member countries of the Cooperative Program for Agricultural Research in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR). These activities benefited from the participation of specialists from the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT). Uruguayan specialists also trained technicians in the Area in different aspects such as the maintenance of growth chambers and integrated pest control. The meeting on temperate ecosystems also took place in Uruguay to establish the basis for germplasm interchange.

In 1990 the main achievements within the framework of the project Strengthening National Plant Protection Services to Facilitate Agricultural Trade in the Countries of the Southern Area are: technical assistance to the plant

protection service, with the participation of an expert from Cornell University in upgrading the capacity of the plant health surveillance system to identify and diagnose viral diseases of wine grapes; the meeting of the regional plant protection technical committee, comprising plant health directors of the Southern Area; and the roundtable discussion on regional problems related to pesticide residues in agricultural exports, in which participated Uruguayan experts in the analysis of current and future restrictions imposed by importing countries, and repercussions on agricultural trade in the countries of the Southern Area.

Through the project Strengthening International Emergency and Quarantine Systems to Facilitate Livestock Trade in Countries of the Southern Area, professionals were trained in the use of national animal health emergency systems in the fourth regional course on exotic diseases, held at INTA in Argentina; and with support from the government of Canada, technical assistance was provided to the General Directorate of Veterinary Services for institutional analysis and the presentation of a proposal to modernize its organizational structure.

## Uruguay

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■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources
			Source    Amount
<p>■ Support In Preparing the Base Document for a Sectoral Investment Program</p>	<p>● To draft a proposal for base studies to establish investment priorities, institutional reforms and policy analysis and formulation for the 1990-1995 period.</p>	<p>○ Detailed terms of reference were drawn up for priority sectoral studies, which include the granja sector, small-scale farmers and a functional analysis of the public agricultural sector.</p>	<p>MGAP/PSA    9 090</p> <p>TOTAL            9 090</p>

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■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
■ <b>Support for Administrative Reform and the Immediate Review of Policies and Operating Mechanisms of the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP)</b>			MGAP (Letter of Understanding)	4 134
	● To prepare a proposal to modernize and coordinate institutional aspects of MGAP; to design an institutional strategy and short-term policy guidelines to be incorporated into the Budget Law; to design a proposal to streamline MGAP through a reorganization of its operations.		IICA	12 988
			TOTAL	17 122
	○ A proposal was drawn up to modernize MGAP and a project on institutional strengthening was designed.			
	○ Support in the form of advisory services was provided in order to identify short-term policies for the granja, dairy, livestock and grain subsectors.			
■ <b>Operating Agreement with MGAP for Services and Technical Cooperation for the Agricultural Technology Generation and Transfer Project</b>			IDB	82 520
	● To strengthen the national agricultural technology generation and transfer system, a key instrument for technological change geared to reactivate the agricultural sector		TOTAL	82 520
	○ Technology transfer units of INIA were established as vehicles for coordinating the research conducted by the public and private sectors on technology transfer.			
	○ A proposal was prepared to implement research projects to evaluate the performance of agricultural equipment in tasks related to soil conservation and harvesting efficiency.			
	○ Short courses were conducted on the use and maintenance of agricultural machinery, with the participation of personnel from INIA, small-scale farmers and technicians from the private sector.			
	○ A computerized system was designed to record, store and analyze data to be used in making an economic evaluation of commercial farms and production systems, currently being evaluated at INIA experimental stations.			
	○ Steps were taken to implement the follow-up and evaluation system on the socioeconomic impact of the MGAP/IDB project which, in turn, will be used to evaluate the impact of INIA's actions.			
■ <b>Coordination of Short-Term Actions to Strengthen Technology Generation and Transfer Institutions</b>			MGAP/ CIAAB	16 453
	● To coordinate activities developed by the IICA Office in Uruguay in support of the technology generation and transfer system.		TOTAL	16 453
	○ IICA actions, established in the MGAP-IICA agreement, were put into operation, and technical cooperation services were provided to the MGAP/IDB project for technology generation and transfer.			

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
■ Technical Cooperation for Post-Graduate Training of MGAP/CIAAB Researchers			MGAP/ CIAAB	30 063
● To provide technical cooperation for executing an overseas technical training program for the Alberto Boerger Agricultural Research Center (CIAAB).			TOTAL	30 063
	○ Logistic support was provided and follow-up made on activities carried out by two CIAAB researchers who completed graduate studies in universities in the United States.			
	○ CIAAB researchers who have applied for graduate study in universities in the United States were given English language training.			
■ Support for the Administration of Financial Resources to be Used in Implementing the Coordination Unit of the Technology Generation and Transfer Project			MGAP	43 323
			TOTAL	43 323
● To administer the funds provided by MGAP and provide support in contracting services needed to establish and implement the project executing unit, which is being set up with IDB funding to deal with technology generation and transfer.				
	○ Professional support and technical services were hired for the executing unit, to strengthen the operating structure of the unit and to upgrade its physical resources.			
■ Institutional Support to the Granja Sector			MGAP	37 054
			IICA	188 717
● To support the MGAP and small-farmer organizations in improving their capacity to identify, prepare and implement agroindustrial projects in the granja sector.			TOTAL	225 771
	○ Investment projects to develop the granja sector were identified and an inventory of ideas and project profiles was drawn up. Preinvestment studies were made for: a rural agroindustrial development project for small farmers of the La Casilla Rural Development Society (Flores Municipality); the institutional and financial support program for rural women; and a program to reincorporate the granja subsector into the external market.			
	○ Support was given to the Horticulturist Movement of Salto in negotiations and in implementing the project to develop post-harvest services for horticulturists of that area.			
	○ Cooperation was provided in designing the new institutional organization for the granja sector, through institutional analyses and a proposal for the National Granja Board.			
	○ Offices from the public sector that promote the development of the granja sector were upgraded: Support Unit to Granja Agroindustrial Projects (UAPAG) and the National Granja Board. Offices from the private sector were upgraded through the Granja Commission of Federated Agricultural Cooperatives.			

■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Technical training was provided to personnel from MGAP and non-governmental organizations, as follows: a seminar-workshop on challenges faced by agricultural exporters and the cooperative system; a seminar-workshop on administrative aspects of exporting nontraditional products, a seminar on sheep milk, which represents a new agroindustrial alternative in Uruguay; the third national horticulture congress, and fact-finding and technical brokerage visits.</li> </ul>		
■ Supporting Technical Brokerage for the CALAGUA Cooperative			MGAP	49 525
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To help boost agroindustrial development in the northwestern region and facilitate technical brokerage for the CALAGUA Cooperative.</li> </ul>		TOTAL	49 525
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Consultants were selected and hired for the Limited Agricultural Cooperative -Water for Irrigation- (CALAGUA), within the framework of IDB-funded technical cooperation, to deal with an industrial freezing plant, agricultural machinery, plant pathology, irrigated horticulture, markets for frozen horticultural products, informatics, use of agricultural and agroindustrial byproducts, seed production and soil use and management.</li> </ul>		
■ Institutional Strengthening of MGAP's Plant Protection Directorate			MGAP	478 420
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To increase the institutional capacity of MGAP's Plant Protection Directorate (DSV) to improve plant health services (plant quarantine, monitoring, early-warning system, plant health diagnoses and plant protection campaigns for economically important pests) so as to boost grain production and fruit and vegetable exports.</li> </ul>		IICA	8 435
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Phytosanitary control and inspection services were improved for agricultural imports and exports; progress was made in harmonizing quarantine systems and procedures at the national and regional levels; binational meetings were held with Argentina and with Brazil to solve quarantine problems and promote understanding, in order to expedite the trade and/or transportation of agricultural products.</li> <li>○ The infrastructure of laboratories, greenhouses and computerized information units was strengthened, an operational programming system was put into operation and a plant health information service was initiated.</li> <li>○ Plant protection campaigns were conducted for wheat, soybeans, potatoes and citrus crops; an early-warning system was put into operation for grapevine mildew and steps were taken to implement an early-warning system for apple scab.</li> <li>○ Technologies were adopted for phytosanitary assessments and to index planting material for grapes, potatoes and citrus crops. Steps were taken to establish a national service to certify plant propagation material. Studies were undertaken to develop a similar system for seed production.</li> </ul>	TOTAL	486 855



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■ Instrument	● Objectives	○ Achievements	Resources	
			Source	Amount
		○ Technical personnel of the DSV received training in different aspects of DSV work, which was strengthened through joint efforts with other public and private organizations involved in plant health activities.		
<b>■ Modernization of MGAP: Preparation of a Proposal to Reorganize and Modernize the General Directorate of Veterinary Services</b>			<b>IICA</b>	<b>4 204</b>
	● To analyze the operation of MGAP's General Directorate of Veterinary Services (DGSV) and to draft a proposal for modernizing its structure and operating methods.		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4 204</b>
	○ An assessment was made of the organizational and operating structure of the DGSV; restrictions and constraints were identified, and possibilities raised for improving animal health services.			
	○ A proposal was formulated for reorganizing the ministry and for strengthening the DGSV; a draft agreement was drawn up with the MGAP for implementing a technical cooperation and assistance project to modernize the DGSV.			

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*The impressive Roman aqueduct in Segovia, symbol of the important role played by water in both rural and urban life.*

# Institutional Relations

Over the past five years, IICA has established and forged important working relations with cooperating countries and international agencies interested in helping to solve the problems faced by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) in terms of agricultural development.

Many different contacts have been made. The substantial number of cooperation agreements signed and projects executed with international support constitute one of the most important aspects of the work carried out by the Institute, at Headquarters as well as in the member countries.

There has been an increase in the amount of resources secured through these agreements. In both 1989 and 1990, external resources exceeded US\$30 million, which had been established as the annual goal. Last year, approximately US\$34 million in external resources were obtained, representing 62.2% of total funds. Particularly noteworthy are the funds contributed by developed countries that belong to IICA and Permanent Observer Countries, as well as resources from several regional organizations, financial agencies, and agencies of the United Nations system.

Therefore, strengthening cooperation between the Institute and cooperating countries and agencies has been a fruitful experience, in terms of projects carried out in support of the member countries. During 1990, important strides were taken in this regard, which will undoubtedly have a favorable impact on agricultural development in the region.

*This Chapter summarizes the activities carried out during 1990 by the Directorate of External Relations with agencies of the inter-American system, regional and subregional organizations and the agencies of the United Nations system, governments and institutions of IICA's Permanent Observer and donor countries, and other international civil service organizations. It also briefly describes the activities of IICA's Offices in Canada and in the United States of America.*

## Relations with Canada and the United States of America

### *Canada*

In 1990, the IICA Office in Canada continued its work to promote and coordinate Canada's support to the cooperation programs the Institute carries out for the benefit of its Member States.

Noteworthy have been the close contacts maintained with the Ministry of Agriculture concerning the IICA/Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) project, with a view to coordinating compliance with obligations undertaken.

The IICA Office continued to participate with the Ministry of Agriculture in recruiting and selecting Canadian consultants for executing the IICA/CIDA project. The Office also met on several occasions with CIDA to promote a new cooperation project to implement the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC). During a meeting with administrators of the IICA/CIDA project, held in San Jose, Costa Rica in August, it was agreed that under this project emphasis would be given to the analysis of sustainable agriculture and the equitable distribution of the benefits of development.

With a view to expanding IICA/Canada working relations in areas of common interest, a mission was sent from IICA Headquarters to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and was well received by members of the government, the academic community and private entities. IICA and the Ministry of International Relations of the Province of Quebec designed a proposal for action aimed at promoting opportunities for technical exchanges and joint efforts. Scholarships were made available to IICA for professionals from LAC for study and/or apprenticeships, and it was agreed to provide support to cooperation missions between the Government of Quebec, IICA and the member countries, which will also serve to study trade possibilities. Similarly, four work missions, made up of technicians and officials from the Province of Quebec, visited IICA Headquarters.

In the Province of Ontario, various cooperative efforts currently being implemented were promoted, especially with the Ministry of Inter-Governmental Relations, the Ministry of Agriculture and the University of York, through its Center for Research on Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLAC).

ADR AECI AFP AGCAN

AID ALADI ASIN BIFAF

CARDI CARICOM CG

CIDA CORECA EDI

EEC EMBRAPA FAR

FLACSO GATT GISA GTZ

IBRD IDB IDRC IFAD IMF

INIA INIAP IPS ISNAR

JICA JUNTA NEI NORAD

OAS OICD OLADE

ORSTOM PAHO PEC

RNTC RUTA SAREC SELA

SIDA SIDALC UNDP

UNIFEM USDA WFC

Special emphasis has been placed on the dissemination of technical and administrative information generated at Headquarters to Agriculture Canada, the Inter-American Organization of Higher Education, the Association of Agronomists, the Association of Veterinary Surgeons and other schools of agronomy and veterinary sciences.

Several activities carried out by IICA in the member countries benefited from the participation of the Ministry of Agriculture, CIDA, and especially the University of Laval, which provided specialized technical personnel. Dr. Anne McKenzie and Dr. John Stevens worked with the Agricultural Health Program of Uruguay. CIDA provided the services of Ms. Patricia Roberts-Pichette to evaluate IICA activities in the countries of the Eastern Caribbean, and Dr. Marie France Labrecque, from the Department of Anthropology of the University of Laval, provided advisory services to IICA's Organization and Management for Rural Development Program on the role of women in development.

Fruitful exchanges of information continued with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) on different topics, including rural agroindustry, biotechnology and sustainable agriculture. With regard to the latter, the IDRC provided a technician to participate in IICA's ongoing work.

Subsequent to the 1989 photography contest on the theme of rural women, the IICA Office in Canada organized public exhibits of the winning and other selected photographs in Hull, Quebec, Ottawa and Montreal. The first two were held in coordination with CIDA, during the celebrations of International Women's Day and the last was presented during the meeting of governors of the Inter-American Development Bank. In addition, CIDA agreed to provide funding for the publication of a book on rural women, to be illustrated with photographs from the contest.

Also, as part of the activities to promote IICA's priority areas of concern, and as part of the activities to celebrate the quincentennial of the discovery of America, a painting contest on the theme of rural life and agriculture was held.

Thirty-six paintings were submitted, two of which were selected to compete in the final selection in San Jose, Costa Rica.

IICA continued to administer the scholarship program of the Brazilian Institute of Agricultural Research (EMBRAPA) in Canada. Five graduate students were assisted in this manner and others received support in processing their applications to Canadian universities.

### *United States of America*

The IICA Office in the United States worked to upgrade the cooperative programs being carried out with United States government agencies. Closer ties were developed with universities of the country, the private sector and international development and funding agencies. IICA kept some of the key committees of Congress, as well as senators and representatives, up to date on its technical cooperation activities and received favorable responses in terms of support. The Office worked closely with the United States Ambassador to the OAS and with the Agency for International Development (USAID).

Fruitful relations were maintained with the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) and working relations were strengthened with the Office of the Undersecretary of State for Inter-American Affairs. IICA signed a memorandum of understanding with the Office for International Cooperation and Development (OICD) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and with the USAID Office for the Eastern Caribbean, for IICA to monitor fruit fly infestation in Dominica and St. Lucia.

IICA maintained contacts with several universities in the United States to identify areas for joint technical cooperation. The IICA Office participated in several meetings with directors of international development programs from various state universities that specialize in agricultural cooperation for the region.

The IICA Office in Washington continued to provide administrative support to EMBRAPA's scholarship program

by distributing scholarship funds, helping the students apply for admission, obtaining visas for the students and their dependents, and helping students adapt to their new environment.

In addition, collaboration was provided in coordinating the program of activities of the Director General of IICA during his visit to Washington, D.C., during the month of September. At that time, he met with senior members of the United States Congress, the Presidential Advisor for Agriculture to the White House, the Under Secretary of Agriculture, and senior officials from the Department of State, including the Assistant Administrator of USAID for Latin America and the Caribbean. The Office also participated in the annual meeting of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).



*The Minister and Chargé d'Affaires of the Embassy of St. Kitts and Nevis in Washington, Erstein Edwards, discusses his country's entry into IICA with IICA's Representative in the United States, David Black.*

At the request of the agricultural attachés from the corresponding Latin American and Caribbean embassies in Washington, the IICA Office organized a seminar on acceptable levels of pesticides in agricultural products imported by the United States, during which the pertinent legislation was studied.

In August, IICA's Director of External Relations met with Kellogg Foundation and Ford Foundation authorities to analyze possible joint ventures in areas related to technical cooperation and investments. Scholarship programs and exchanges in support of IICA actions in the Member States were also discussed. IICA's Program III is drawing up the projects for presentation in early 1991.

The Office advised the Government of St. Kitts and Nevis during its process to ratify IICA's Convention, by which it became a full member of the Institute.

IICA's Office in the United States is also responsible for following up on matters under negotiation or in progress with the OAS, PAHO, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the World Bank. It represents the Institute at meetings called by those organizations dealing with matters of interest to Units at Headquarters. Results of these contacts follow.

## **Relations with Agencies of the Inter-American System**

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

During the course of the year, IICA substantially increased its cooperation activities with the IDB. Through the third stage of the IICA/IDB agreement, IICA's Center for Programs and Investment Projects (CEPPI) drew up investment programs for Argentina, Chile, Haiti, Guyana, Paraguay and Uruguay.

IICA continued to participate in executing several loans for agricultural projects funded by the IDB and in studies on



the modernization of agricultural sector institutions. The IDB's financial assistance to the Cooperative Program for Agricultural Research in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR) came to an end, with that entity demonstrating considerable autonomy. In addition, the Bank extended its disbursement period for the Cooperative Agricultural Research Program for the Andean Subregion (PROCIANDINO).

In the Caribbean, the Institute worked with the IDB and the World Bank in reviewing the strategies for agricultural research and technology transfer that will orient the Caribbean Cooperative Agricultural Research Program (PROCICARIBE). The Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) will be in charge of administering PROCICARIBE, with funding from the IDB.

IICA worked with the IDB in modifying the system to finance international agricultural research centers in Latin America affiliated with the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). To this end, an inter-institutional coordination meeting was held at IICA Headquarters and assistance was provided to the Centers in identifying and preparing projects for IDB funding.

IICA provided sectoral information for studies conducted by the IDB on regional strategy for Central America and the countries of the La Plata Basin. It also provided support to special IDB missions to that area.

The Director General of IICA and heads of international agencies participated in two meetings sponsored by the IDB (in Bogota and in Washington) to coordinate actions and pool efforts on studies and seminars related to U.S. President Bush's Initiative for the Americas. IICA also participated in an in-house IDB seminar to exchange ideas on strategic guidelines on funding policies for new types of sectoral development projects.

The IDB sent representatives to the meeting of IICA's Executive Committee, held in San Jose, Costa Rica in June 1990. IICA sent representatives to the Annual Assembly of the Bank, held in Ottawa in April.

## *Organization of American States (OAS)*

At the request of the General Secretariat of the OAS, IICA sent observers to Nicaragua for the elections, including IICA's Representative in the United States and other members of his staff. As follow-up on the elections, the IICA Representative in the United States continued to work in close collaboration with the General Secretariat of the OAS in designing projects to reincorporate members of the Nicaraguan resistance into society. The participation of personnel from Headquarters and the Office in carrying out technical cooperation activities was also coordinated.

Also at the express request of the General Secretariat, the IICA Office sent observers and provided technical support to the elections in Haiti, which were held in late December.

During 1990 IICA, participated in most of the regular meetings of the various bodies of the General Secretariat of the OAS, such as Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (CEPCIES), Inter-American Economic and Social Council (CIES), Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture (CEPCIECC), and Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture (CIECC). The Institute was also represented at the periodic meetings of the Permanent Council and at special ceremonies held to honor different political and scientific authorities of the inter-American system.

The Department of Scientific Affairs of the OAS provided IICA with technical and financial support for holding a conference on biotechnology in Brazil in May. The IICA Office in the United States participated as observer in the Eighth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Commission on Drug Abuse Control, held in Washington from October 23-26, and the Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW), held in Washington, D. C. from October 15-19, during which information was presented on IICA activities related to the role of women and development.

One of the most important cooperation projects IICA carries out with the OAS is the Integrated Development Plan for the Border Zone of El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala (TRIFINIO), the objective of which is to contribute to the development and physical and economic integration of this border region, through technical programs dealing with agriculture, forestry, infrastructure and other types of technical assistance.

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

IICA maintained close cooperation relations with PAHO in 1990. A memorandum of understanding was drawn up to increase the participation of women in health-related activities under the rural development projects and programs executed by IICA in Central America.

The Director General, the Director of External Relations and the IICA Representative in the United States participated in the Twenty-third Pan American Conference on Health and the Forty-second Meeting of the Regional Committee of the Pan American Health Organization and the World Health Organization, held in Washington, D. C. from September 24-28, 1990.

PAHO provided technical and financial support to the meeting on biotechnology held in 1990 and the seminar on acceptable levels of pesticides in agricultural commodities imported into the United States.

## **Relations with Regional and Subregional Organizations**

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

In late October, the Director General visited ALADI headquarters in Montevideo, Uruguay, where he met with the Secretary General and attended a special session of the Committee of Representatives, which consisted of

delegates from the 11 member countries of that organization. Discussions were held on possible areas for joint cooperation, and a draft agreement, identifying five areas for joint efforts was drawn up to complement the existing agreement.

IICA also provided financial and technical support to the first meeting of national plant protection directors of ALADI member countries, during which the participants studied plant health norms and regulations applicable to the intra-regional trade of seeds in these countries and the possibility of harmonizing them. The documentation for the meeting was prepared by the Institute, based on a survey conducted in all the countries involved. IICA also participated in the first meeting of government seed experts from ALADI member countries.

### *Latin American Association of Development Finance Institutions (ALIDE)*

In 1990, and under the ALIDE/IICA collaboration program, IICA's Program I participated in the preparation of a proposed study on the role of development finance institutions in the funding of technological innovations in agriculture and agroindustry, which was presented during the Twentieth Regular Meeting of the General Assembly of ALIDE, held in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic in May 1990.

A progress report on this project was presented during the Eighth Latin American Meeting on Agricultural Financing, held in Caracas, Venezuela in November, co-sponsored by ALIDE, IICA, the Center for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA) and the Agricultural Credit Fund of Venezuela.

### *Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)*

Within the framework of recently signed regional integration agreements, CABEI has increased its

participation in agricultural and agroindustrial trade programs in the countries of the area. To this end, IICA and CABEL signed a technical cooperation agreement for the identification, formulation and execution of agricultural production projects.

### *Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI)*

In 1990, under the current IICA/CARDI cooperation agreement, IICA continued to provide funds to CARDI for strengthening several of its research and technological development programs. IICA also provided strong support to CARDI initiatives presented to the IDB for securing funds to establish the Caribbean Cooperative Agricultural Research Program (PROCICARIBE).

Other activities include the participation of the Director of Program II, the Deputy Director General of the Institute, and the IICA Representative in Trinidad and Tobago in the thirtieth and the thirty-first meetings of CARDI's Board of Directors, held in Port of Spain, in May and in November, during which progress on activities involved in the IICA/CARDI agreement was reviewed. IICA has also been coordinating visits by a group of CARDI technicians to several Latin American countries in order to study technologies for the production of small animals in the region.

### *Caribbean Community (CARICOM)*

In order to maintain the high degree of coordination for actions carried out by the Institute and Caribbean organizations, IICA participated actively in working meetings of CARICOM's Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Agriculture (SCMA) and its support groups. Thus, Institute activities have been closely meshed with regional plans and programs, in accordance with priorities established by Caribbean authorities. In this spirit, the Director General of the Institute delivered the keynote address of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Committee of

Ministers, held in Kingston, Jamaica in June 1990. In his speech, the Director General stressed the broad process of integration taking place in the region, within the context of which IICA carries out its cooperation actions.

Also worthy of mention is the support IICA provided CARICOM in preparing a Donor's Conference, scheduled for 1991, in order to increase and efficiently coordinate international cooperation resources for promoting agricultural development in the countries of the Caribbean.

### *Advisory Council for Agricultural Cooperation In the Countries of the Southern Area (CONASUR)*

In support of efforts to boost regional integration among the countries of the hemisphere, IICA promoted the establishment of an agricultural cooperation council among Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, to serve as a mechanism for consultation and coordination among the respective ministers of agriculture. The principal objective of CONASUR is to foster and strengthen agricultural integration among the member countries by coordinating and harmonizing agricultural policies in the region, promoting joint production processes and enhancing the negotiating capabilities of its members in international fora and markets. CONASUR was formally established upon ratification in November of its charter by all the member countries. It was also agreed that IICA would serve as Technical Secretariat during its first year of operations, through the IICA Representative in Argentina, Dr. Carlos J. Garramon.

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

In 1990, IICA continued to support the consolidation of CORECA's activities to boost integration among the Central American countries, particularly as concerns the



*Central American ministers of agriculture met from 18-19 July, 1990 in Honduras, a meeting convened by CORECA, whose coordinating secretariat is based at IICA Headquarters.*

harmonization of agricultural policies and the promotion of investments. IICA helped formulate and implement the CORECA/UNDP/GISA CAM/90/02 Project. The work to harmonize policies was coordinated by IICA's Program I, through a multinational project dealing specifically with that topic.

During 1990, national technical committees were created in each member country of CORECA to work on policy harmonization. These committees are presided over by the deputy ministers of agriculture and include representatives of the ministries and the economic sector, who will put these efforts into operation.

These two topics, harmonization of policies and promotion of investments, were discussed at the first and second meetings of the Special Committee of Ministers of Agriculture of Central America, held in Tegucigalpa in July and in San Salvador in September. The proposals set forth in these meetings were adopted as mandates by the countries of the region.

CORECA, in turn, worked closely with the Inter-Institutional Group of the Agricultural Sector (GISA) in formulating investment and technical cooperation projects. During 1990, four meetings were coordinated at the ministerial level and two at the deputy ministerial level. In addition, the Technical Committee met once, as did a joint meeting of ministers and deputy ministers of the Special Program of Economic Cooperation for Central America (PEC).

### *Andean Reserve Fund (FAR)*

In early August, the Director General participated in an inter-agency meeting at FAR headquarters in Bogota, Colombia, which was presided over by the Executive President of the Fund. Participants in the meeting included the president of the IDB, representatives from the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNTA), the executive director of ALADI, the executive director of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) and the executive secretary of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE). The principal objective of the meeting was to study, as regional and subregional agencies involved in funding, technical cooperation and integration, U.S. President Bush's proposed Initiative for the Americas.

### *Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO)*

As part of the cooperation agreements between IICA and FLACSO, a book entitled *Centroamérica en Gráficas* (Central America in Graphs) was published in November 1990. The book includes a selection of the principal economic, political and social indicators and data on the region, presented in graph form in order to provide an immediate and visual overview of this information. The aim of the book is to contribute to the analysis of the current situation in Central America and to provide information useful to decision makers in the different government agencies and the public in general.

### *Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNTA)*

In support of efforts to boost regional integration, the Director General participated in February 1990 in the first Andean meeting to reach agreement on agricultural issues, held in Caracas, Venezuela. Participants included the five ministers of agriculture of the Andean Group, the leaders of the Andean Confederation of Farmers (CONAGRO) and the Andean Federation of Livestock Ranchers (CONFAGAN). IICA also participated in the meeting of ministers of agriculture of the Andean Group, held in La Paz, Bolivia and in the congresses of CONAGRO and CONFAGAN, which took place in Lima, Peru from November 19-21.

In July, a general cooperation agreement was signed by IICA and JUNTA, to serve as the legal framework for implementing programs of joint action under Decision 251 of the Commission of the Board of the Cartagena Agreement and Resolution 154 of the IABA, which approved and called for the implementation of the PLANLAC. Three letters of understanding are currently under negotiation to put the agreement into operation, in connection with agricultural policies, technology and agricultural health. IICA also provided funding and support for the meeting of the technical committee of the project to support the establishment of an integrated management system for fruit flies in the Andean Area, held in Lima, Peru, within the framework of Decision 253 of the JUNTA.

### *Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System (SELA)*

During 1990, IICA maintained close relations with SELA, aimed at standardizing their positions on multilateral agricultural trade, through which they analyzed the trends and outlook of the international trade of agricultural commodities within the framework of the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). As part of these efforts, the Institute participated as an observer in an advisory meeting of the Uruguay Round of

the GATT organized by SELA, during which IICA presented a paper on multilateral trade negotiations and agricultural development. In September, IICA participated in a meeting on new policies for industrialization in Latin America in the 1990s, during which a detailed presentation was made of the agroindustrial policies developed by IICA for the region.

### **Relations with Agencies of the United Nations System**

#### *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)*

In June 1990, a CEPPI mission met in Washington with World Bank authorities for the agricultural sector of Latin America and the Caribbean. During the meeting, a review was made of activities carried out by the two organizations in the agricultural sector of each country in the region, with a view to eliminating overlapping or duplication of efforts and improving coordination. In addition, the IBRD expressed interest in IICA's work in making sectoral assessments and in identifying investment opportunities and the need for institutional change.

The Institute also participated actively in meetings of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED) coordinated by the World Bank. In March, the first meeting was held in Paris and subsequently, the Conference of Governments, Donor Countries and International Agencies met in Washington in April.

IICA continued to participate with the World Bank and other agencies in the project Technical Assistance for Agricultural Development in Central America (RUTA II) and to carry out joint activities with the World Bank's Economic Development Institute (EDI). It also provided support to the IBRD in its work with the countries to revise subregional policies on research and the transfer of agricultural technology, in cooperation with the IDB.

### *World Food Council (WFC)*

In late August, the Chief of the World Food Council's Policy Development and Coordination Unit visited IICA Headquarters, representing that organization at the Tenth Regular Meeting of IICA's Executive Committee. In addition, the visit served as an opportunity to study the preparations for an inter-regional consultation on the challenges to food production for satisfying world demand for food in the future.

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

In 1990, IICA continued to work to strengthen its ties with this important United Nations agriculture organization, in order to upgrade cooperation and complementary actions in areas of common interest. IICA participated in the Twenty-first Regional Conference of FAO for Latin America and the Caribbean, which took place in Santiago, Chile in July, during which officials from both institutions met and discussed necessary coordination.

As part of joint efforts under way since 1988, FAO, IICA and the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR) carried out seminars and workshops on the organization and management of research and technology transfer, in coordination with the National Agricultural Research Institute (INIA) of Chile (for the countries of the Southern Cone) and with the support of the National Agricultural Research Institute (INIAP) of Ecuador (for the countries of the Andean region). Under this activity, a seminar on strategic planning and management of agricultural research was held in August 1990 in Jamaica, for the countries of the Caribbean.

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

A subregional seminar on project management and a seminar-workshop on follow-up and evaluation of rural



*Martín E. Piñeiro, Director General of IICA, and Theodore van der Pluijm, Director of IFAD for Latin America and the Caribbean.*

development projects, funded by IFAD, were held in the province of Tucuman, under the current cooperation agreement between the Undersecretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of Argentina (SAGyP) and IICA for training technical personnel and providing support to small-scale farmers in northwestern Argentina.

Between March and April 1990, a joint IICA/IFAD mission made an ex-ante evaluation of the agricultural project for small-scale farmers in central El Salvador, to analyze activities carried out at the central and area levels of the project, and to prepare the final version of the evaluation report.

In late March, a Central America meeting was held at IICA Headquarters to follow-up on and evaluate the IFAD-RUTA project, analyze its progress, and schedule subsequent stages. At that time, a multinational project on the strengthening and consolidation of rural settlements in the Central American isthmus and the Dominican Republic was submitted to the consideration of IFAD officials.

Subsequently, in early May, the Assistant President of IFAD visited IICA Headquarters and held a working meeting with the Director General and the Director of External Relations to review the progress of projects under way and to strengthen cooperative efforts between both institutions.

IICA and IFAD participated in a mission to design a water and soil management project in Bolivia. Based on information obtained by the mission, IICA presented a proposal to IFAD to prepare a feasibility study for the project. At the request of the government of Paraguay, IICA sent two specialists on a special planning mission, coordinated by IFAD, to study the causes of rural poverty and formulate a frame of reference for designing policies and strategies to combat poverty.

A Latin American and the Caribbean Project Implementation Workshop was held at IICA Headquarters from November 12-17, bringing together 70 professionals and technicians working on projects executed in the region by IFAD. This activity provided the opportunity to study IFAD activities and strategies in the region, and to review with IFAD officials joint work programs to be carried out in the near future. In 1991, working missions will take place in Haiti, Guyana and Uruguay, for which IFAD will finance the participation of IICA specialists. The participants also studied the terms of reference for CEPPI's participation in formulating IFAD projects, within the framework of the IICA/IFAD agreement.

### *International Labor Organization (ILO)*

IICA continued to develop its contacts with the ILO to strengthen cooperation in areas of common interest, such as rural development, rural women, marketing, technology transfer, training and professional development. It was decided to hold a meeting in early 1991 to study and identify project profiles that would be designed jointly and presented to potential donors.

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

In 1990, an IICA/UNDP agreement was signed to conduct a study on the marketing and processing of quinoa in Bolivia. In Argentina, the UNDP continued to support IICA in executing a project to boost institutional modernization in the public agricultural sector, particularly in connection with the formulation of investment policies and projects.

Within the framework of the PEC, IICA and UNDP are negotiating the Institute's participation as the executing agency of the Trifinio Plan, which is part of an ambitious program to reactivate agriculture in Central America. It aims to help eliminate regional disequilibria by boosting economic and social development in the area, while at the same time conserving natural resources and the environment.

UNDP and IICA have actively participated in the organization and preparation of the First Agricultural Sector Meeting of the Central American Governments with Cooperating Governments and Institutions. Within this framework, a joint meeting of ministers and deputy ministers of the economy and of agriculture of the subregion was held in November in preparation for the PEC Meeting, which will be held in Managua, Nicaragua in April 1991.

Part of the preparatory process involves PEC's approval of the Project CAM-90-002, executed by the Coordination Secretariat of CORECA, the purpose of which was to draw up the technical documentation to be presented during the First Sectoral Meeting. The Secretariat of CORECA has taken on this responsibility, in coordination with a working group made up of the UNDP, IICA, RUTA and the Secretariat of GISA.

During 1990, IICA continued to collaborate with the UNDP, IFAD, the World Bank and the Government of Japan in executing the RUTA II project.

## *United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)*

IICA maintains close and active relations with UNIFEM, which has enabled IICA to strengthen its work related to the role of women in development. In August 1990, the Advisory Committee of UNIFEM approved the second phase of the project on agricultural policies, women and rural development, and allocated funds totalling US\$220,000. The objective of the project is to train IICA personnel in the identification, formulation and evaluation of projects for rural women.

UNIFEM also approved the holding of a regional seminar to identify and formulate projects related to women, which will be jointly executed with IICA at Headquarters in March 1991. The objective of this activity is to strengthen the



*At IICA Headquarters, in a seminar that focused on strengthening the role of rural women in the reactivation and development of agriculture in LAC, many specialists on the topic contributed valuable ideas.*

capabilities of government and non-governmental agencies to identify, formulate and evaluate projects that deal with gender-related issues, by training 30 technicians from the countries of Central America in this matter.

The Fund also continued to provide resources for the program to support small-scale farmers in northwestern and northeastern Argentina, which began in 1989, in order to study the role of rural women in agricultural production and their understanding of their role in society, and to promote the establishment of women's organizations in rural areas.

In Paraguay, UNIFEM provided resources for the project to increase family income by enhancing women's participation in production processes, executed by IICA and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) of Paraguay.

## **Relations with Governments and Institutions of Observer and Donor Countries**

### *Denmark*

In August 1990, IICA submitted to the consideration of the Government of Denmark a project profile on strengthening selected rural settlements in Central America, which calls for the execution of cooperation and investment actions in support of integrated development in several rural communities. Should the government undertake to support the project, it would place Denmark among the most important of IICA's donor countries.

### *European Economic Community (EEC)*

In 1990, the Institute continued implementing the Regional Program to Strengthen Agricultural Research on



Staple Grains in Central America, with funding from the EEC totalling almost US\$12 million. The objective of this program is to upgrade the efficiency of agricultural research and technology transfer institutions involved in grain production in the corresponding countries.



*The Head of the EEC Commission for Central America, Ambassador Fernando Cardesa, and IICA's Deputy Director General, L. Harlan Davis, signed the agreement that activated the Regional Program to Strengthen Agricultural Research on Staple Grains in Central America.*

### ***Federal Republic of Germany***

In 1990, the technical cooperation agreement between IICA and the West German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) was implemented to coordinate actions to execute a broad range of PLANLAC projects for a total of 1.7 million German marks, dealing with natural resources, small-scale farmers, and the role of rural women. Within the framework of this agreement, in July, Ms. Sabine Müller was assigned to IICA as an Associate International Professional Personnel, to serve as the GTZ counterpart.

IICA's Program V conducted joint missions with the GTZ in El Salvador and Panama to support the countries in formulating a plant protection program and a proposal to reorganize the technology transfer and extension system for plant health. The work plan and methods served as the basis for setting up a broader cooperation program on these topics, in support of several countries of the Area. It is currently being studied by the GTZ. In October, a working meeting with officials from Germany's Ministry of Cooperation, the GTZ and the German Embassy in Costa Rica was held at IICA Headquarters to discuss the progress of these activities.

### ***Finland***

In August 1990, a technical cooperation agreement was signed with the Government of Finland for actions to promote international technical and financial cooperation for projects included in the PLANLAC and to support the work carried out by IICA within the framework of the Plan.



*Ritva Jolkkonen, FINNIDA representative in charge of cooperation with Latin America and Asia, visited Headquarters to coordinate Finnish government support for IICA projects.*

In September 1990, a mission from the Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA) visited IICA Headquarters to study the possibility of the Finnish government participating in the execution of the Trifinio Plan. IICA officials and experts from FINNIDA studied a series of proposals for new areas of cooperation, such as the environment and issues related to rural women.

Also in September, two consultants from FINNIDA visited Headquarters to discuss technical cooperation projects dealing with sustainable agricultural development in Central America. Subsequent to this meeting, an environmental protection project on the use of the media to promote sustainable development was presented to FINNIDA in October.

## *France*

During an official visit in April, IICA's Director of External Relations and the Ministry of Agriculture of France identified areas of cooperation that involve the exchange of information on the establishment of the European Common Market and the formulation of common agricultural policies. The Ministry also agreed to provide documentation on the discussions and short-term analysis of events in unified Europe and on the impact of new markets in Eastern Europe.

It also offered support for the training of human resources through the University of Guyana and the International Course for Development Research (ICRA), by means of courses for young scientists working in developing countries.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France, through its Directorate of Scientific, Technical and Educational Cooperation, funded training for IICA specialists in connection with the harmonization of policies for agriculture, based on the experience of Europe's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). The specialists participated in a three-week course conducted by French experts at EEC Headquarters.

The Government of France also continued to provide the services of a specialist to work at Headquarters with IICA's Program on Marketing and Agroindustry. His stay was extended and, in late 1990, another French expert, who will collaborate in the preparation of a national assessment of rural agroindustries, joined the IICA Office in Panama. The Caribbean Area benefited from the participation of an expert who was assigned to the project on training and support to improve fruit crop production in the countries of the Eastern Caribbean. Next year a French economist will be assigned to IICA to work with Program I.

- *Center for International Cooperation in Agricultural Research for Development (CIRAD)*

Within the framework of the CIRAD/IICA cooperation agreement, a seminar-workshop was held at Headquarters on structural adjustment in developing countries, during which a study was made of the outlook for structural adjustment programs and the ways in which they can best contribute to economic growth and development. Participants included 15 specialists from Latin America and experts from other French institutes, such as the National Agricultural Research Institute (INRA), the Mediterranean Agricultural Institute (IAM), the French Institute of Scientific Research for Development in Cooperation (ORSTOM) and the Applied Research Institute (IRAM). A second seminar is currently being planned to follow up on the analysis of these topics.

In April, the Director General of IICA and the Director of External Relations met with the Deputy Director General of CIRAD to review activities to be carried out under the CIRAD/IICA agreement. CIRAD expressed its interest in supporting the PLANLAC, especially through the Cooperative Program on Research and Technology Transfer for the South American Tropics (PROCITROPICOS). Furthermore, an information system on pesticides and veterinary products used in LAC is also being prepared, for which CIRAD has accumulated much experience in Asia and Africa.

- *French Institute of Scientific Research for Development in Cooperation (ORSTOM)*

As a result of IICA's relations with ORSTOM, a mission visited IICA Headquarters in August to analyze the strategic guidelines of IICA's Program II: Technology Generation and Transfer. Meetings were held with the officials in charge of the networks coordinated by IICA on development and technology transfer. These meetings provided the mission with in-depth information on activities under way, with a view to identifying possible areas of cooperation.

- *Solagrail*

In June, Solagrail, an important French non-governmental organization, invited renowned experts from various parts of the world to a colloquium on food policies vis-à-vis the liberalization of the economies and markets. During the meeting, sponsored by the European Economic Community (EEC), the Director General focused his remarks on how the international context affects implementation of the PLANLAC, and on the importance of the two continents developing closer ties at a time when the governments of Latin America are working to develop strategic plans similar to those initiated by Europe a few decades ago.

## *Japan*

In May, the Director of External Relations made an official visit to Japan, a Permanent Observer Country of IICA, where IICA and Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) identified two possibilities for cooperation in the area of training under the training program for Third World countries and through joint JICA/IICA courses. With regard to the former, and under the terms of a general agreement, specialists from member countries will arrange for their participation in the Program through the respective Japanese embassy, and with support from the IICA Office in

that country. With regard to the latter, courses will be held at IICA Headquarters.

IICA submitted the PROCITROPICOS project and a project to strengthen communications systems for agricultural development in the Caribbean countries to the consideration of the Ministry of Foreign Relations. The Institute also requested funding for the construction of an international conference and training center. The Japanese officials offered to increase the number of experts assigned to IICA, as well as those assigned to regional PLANLAC projects. They also expressed their willingness to meet training needs that may arise.

The Executive Director of Japan's Economic Development Institute and officials responsible for Latin America and the Caribbean agreed to present a proposal for a seminar to be held in 1991 on agriculture and structural adjustment. They also expressed interest in exchanging publications, already under way, and in publishing IICA articles in their quarterly journal. A meeting was held with the Director General of the Latin American Society of Japan, during which it was agreed to regularly send information to be published in the Society's journal on Latin America, the only publication of its kind in Japan.

CEPPI continued to receive the support of two Japanese experts who have been working with IICA since early 1989, on loan from the Government of Japan.

## *Kingdom of The Netherlands*

In March 1990, the first phase of the project on communications applied to education and rural development in Central America and the Caribbean concluded and the second phase, which extends to 1991, continued without interruption, pursuant to an agreement with the Ministry of Cooperation of the Kingdom of The Netherlands, IICA and the Radio Nederland Training Centre (RNTC).

Joint execution of a rural development project for the Andean Area, to include Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru was



*The IICA Editorial Service and Print Shop collaborate in the printing of the attractive brochure "En Sintonía" for Radio Nederland. This newsletter is widely distributed in Spanish-speaking countries.*

proposed. Contacts were made with officials of the Ministry and The Netherlands Economic Institute (NEI) and the Erasmus University in Rotterdam. An agreement was reached as to the basic components of the project.

With the cooperation of the Regional Agricultural Attaché of The Netherlands headquartered in Caracas, support by the Kingdom of The Netherlands to IICA in connection with sustainable agricultural development was formalized and an expert will be assigned to the task. The Ministry of The Netherlands is currently drawing up a list of candidates, which will be submitted to IICA, and the expert is expected to join IICA in early 1991.

IICA and senior officials from the Tropical Research Institute (KIT) discussed the possibility of joining efforts to promote agricultural development in several countries of LAC; a preliminary list of PLANLAC projects were identified as suitable for joint actions.

Several meetings were held with officials from the Embassy of the Kingdom of The Netherlands in Costa Rica to discuss the advisability of signing a general cooperation agreement to serve as the framework for projects and other types of support provided by experts funded by The Netherlands. A draft, drawn up by IICA, is currently under study.

Negotiations continued with the Institute for Social Studies (ISS), of the Hague, to hold a Latin American seminar on rural development in early 1991 for discussing execution of the PLANLAC. The proposal is currently being studied by ISS and is expected to be approved in the near future. Other areas of common interest were identified, such as a Master's degree program in rural development studies, co-organized by ISS and IICA.

In March, during an official visit to the Funding Agency for Developing Countries (FMO) of The Netherlands, possible support to IICA's Program III (Organization and Management for Rural Development) was discussed. Also submitted to the consideration of FMO were two proposals for financial support to IICA projects, one referring to the Development Bank of Honduras and the other to the Andean Rural Development Fund (FONADER).

## *Norway*

As follow-up on the cooperation agreements established with the government of Norway, the Institute continued negotiations on projects of common interest. Subsequent to a visit to IICA Headquarters by a representative of the Norwegian Agency of Development Cooperation (NORAD), who specializes in regional projects for women, it was agreed to draw up a training project on priority issues affecting women in Central America, to be submitted for Norwegian funding.

## *Republic of Korea*

In April, a mission of the Korean government, headed by Dr. Jung Hwan Lee, Director of Agricultural Studies of the

Korean Institute of Rural Economics (KREI), visited IICA Headquarters to study new possibilities for technical and financial cooperation.

Subsequent to these negotiations, the Director of External Relations visited the Republic of Korea in May, to follow up on the initiatives studied during the Korean mission to IICA. Working meetings were held with officials of the KREI, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Rural Development Administration and the Ministry of Foreign Relations, during which it was agreed to conduct a joint KREI/IICA seminar on Asian and LAC experiences with structural adjustment programs.

In meetings at the Ministry of Science and Technology with officials responsible for international cooperation, it was agreed that a professional from Korea would be sent on a long-term mission, as an Associate International Professional Personnel, to work out of IICA Headquarters on PLANLAC projects.



*Rural Development Management specialists from the Republic of Korea visited IICA in December.*

In December, the Rural Development Administration (ADR) of Korea sponsored a seminar-workshop at IICA Headquarters, in which 50 specialists from 20 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean exchanged views with a group of eight Korean rural development experts. Korean experiences in modernizing agriculture and rural development in participating countries were studied.

Finally, IICA presented the PROCIFRUTAS and PROCITROPICOS projects to the consideration of the Director General of the Bureau of International Economic Relations (Ministry of Foreign Relations) and officials of the Cooperation Division, for funding.

### *Spain*

In April 1990, the President of the Spanish International Cooperation Agency (AECI) and the Director General of IICA signed a letter of understanding in Madrid, Spain,



*The Ambassador of Spain in Costa Rica, Juan Alfonso Ortiz Ramos, and the Director General of IICA, Martín E. Piñeiro, inaugurated the IICA Award for Painting, whose theme was rural life. The competition was sponsored by the Commission of the Fifth Centennial of the Discovery of America.*

which served as the framework for cooperative relations between both institutions. The 1990 AECI/IICA Plan of Cooperation was established under the guidelines of this agreement.

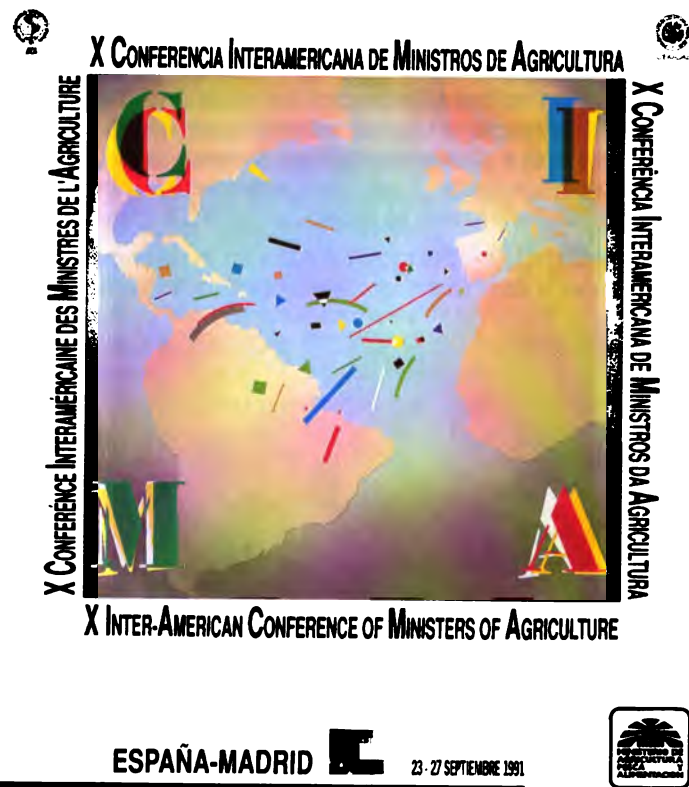
IICA and Spain's Commission of the Quincentennial of the Discovery of America: Encounter of Two Worlds, sponsored a painting contest on the subject of rural life, open to artists of all member countries. Participants from 21 member countries submitted 650 works, of which 47 were judged as finalists by an international panel of experts. First prize was awarded to Mario Coronado, from Bolivia, for his oil painting entitled "La Riada;" (The Flood); second prize went to Jamaican artist Leghorn Coghile for his painting entitled "Women: Traditions and Customs in Rural Life;" third prize was awarded to Mauro Leandro Aguino, of Peru, for his work entitled "Cosecha de Maíz" (Corn Harvest); and German Toloza Hernandez, of Colombia, was awarded fourth prize for his painting "Imágenes de mi Vereda: La Tachuela" (Images from My Path).

Given the importance of technology to the member countries, IICA organized a course on seed technology, with financial support from the National Institute for Seeds and Nursery Plants of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA) of Spain. The course was attended by 25 agricultural technicians from 20 Latin American countries.

In late November, IICA signed a technical cooperation agreement with AECI, which will finance the development of an information system to analyze agricultural policies. Support will be provided by the MAPA, which, in addition to providing its valuable experience in the field of information, documentation, statistics, preparation of periodic reports and agricultural studies, will also provide an expert who will work out of IICA Headquarters to direct the project.

Of particular interest was the success of the Hispano-American Meeting on Agriculture and Rural Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Madrid in June. The meeting was organized by IICA/MAPA and co-sponsored by the AECI. Participants included specialists and officials from government agricultural institutions in

LAC and Spain, as well as representatives from specialized organizations such as the IDB, SELA, FAO and the EEC. The Meeting provided an opportunity to discuss problems and policies related to agriculture from the European, Spanish and Latin American perspectives. Participants also studied the principal topics that will be discussed during the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture (ICMA), to be held in Spain in 1991.



*A poster was designed and produced in Spain to commemorate the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture, to be held in Madrid in September 1991.*

Other AECI/IICA actions will include international courses offered by MAPA in Spain, to be attended by more than 200 participants from Latin America. They will cover a broad range of topics, including irrigation, agricultural research, natural resource management and food planning.

## *Sweden*

In 1990, Sweden continued to collaborate with IICA on several projects in Central America. In November, formal agreement was reached on the support offered by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) for the second phase of a project to harmonize agricultural policies in CORECA countries.

SIDA also continued to cooperate with IICA in executing a project on mass and group communications techniques for governmental and private organizations working with rural women in Central America. In September, a SIDA consultant for projects on women, stationed in Guatemala, visited IICA Headquarters to study the progress of the project and future areas of cooperation.



*Elisabeth Lewin,  
a consultant for the  
Swedish International  
Development Authority,  
came to IICA Headquarters  
to finalize details of joint  
projects.*

The Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries (SAREC) and IICA continued to work together to execute a project for research on macroeconomic policy and structural adjustment programs in Latin America and the Caribbean, in support of the countries where this type of loan is granted. This project will conclude in September 1991 and operates with a budget of 2 000 000 Swedish kronas. Within this framework of cooperation, a study was undertaken in several countries of the region on the short-term impact of macroeconomic adjustment programs on rural poverty.

## **IICA's Public Information Unit**

In 1990, one of the most important tasks carried out by the Unit was to publicize activities related to the implementation of the PLANLAC. One of the principal instruments used for this purpose is IICA News, a bi-monthly bulletin with a press run of 1 500 copies in English and 2 400 in Spanish. An updated list of subscribers is maintained, which includes international agencies, research centers, libraries and government officials in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as in other parts of the world.

Press releases on IICA's principal activities at Headquarters, in the member countries and countries outside the hemisphere are regularly sent out through the Inter Press Service (IPS), the Agence France Presse (AFP) and other local agencies. Press releases are the most effective and dynamic means of calling IICA's work to the attention of the member countries, observer and donor countries and others interested in IICA's cooperation activities.

During the year, a Daily News Service was produced with a press run of 70 copies, which offers up-to-date information on the main events taking place worldwide, and in the agricultural sector, in particular. This Service is also important in projecting the Institute's image, since it is distributed to government officials and international organizations, universities and research centers.

In 1990, the format of IICA's 15-minute weekly radio program was restructured to convert it into a "radio magazine." Materials are divided into sections and the program is generally recorded by two announcers. The program is recorded and edited at the studios of the IICA/RNTC project, which ensures the professional quality of the programs. The main target of the radio magazine is the Voice of the OAS in Washington, but it is also broadcast by radio stations such as Radio Universidad of Costa Rica, Radio Saranda of Uruguay and Radio Agricultura of Santiago, Chile.

Through the joint efforts of the Action for National Information Systems (ASIN), IFAD and the IPS, IICA has participated weekly in the Rural Development Bulletin distributed internationally by the IPS.

### *SIDALC*

IICA's Directorate of External Relations, through the Public Information Unit, participates actively in the weekly exchange of news items published and distributed by the Information and Dissemination System of the Latin American and Caribbean Integration and Cooperation Organization (SIDALC). In December, the fifth meeting of

heads of information offices of SIDALC member agencies met at IICA Headquarters to study the progress of the system and establish goals and actions for 1991.



*Alberto Icaza and Margarita Gomez were part of the jury that selected the Costa Rican entries for the IICA Award for Painting on the theme of rural life.*





*In Covadonga, tradition, culture and a harsh life, always in harmony with nature.*

# Institutional Structure, Human Resources and Finances

## Background, Legal Bases, Structure and Objectives

IICA is an inter-American agency specialized in agriculture. It is active on the economic, social and political fronts in its Member States, which establish IICA's general policies on the basis of their own evolving economic, social, political and institutional conditions. The Institute is composed of two governing bodies, the highest being the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA), composed of representatives from all Member States, which meets regularly every two years, and the Executive Committee, which meets yearly, as well as an executive body, the General Directorate, composed of all Headquarters units and the IICA Offices in the Member States.

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

The Institute's purposes are to encourage, promote and support the efforts of the Member States to achieve agricultural development and rural well-being. The Convention assigns IICA the following functions: a) promote the strengthening of national institutions; b) formulate and execute plans, programs, projects and activities, in accordance with the needs of the governments of the Member States; c) establish and maintain relations of cooperation and coordination with the Organization of American States

*This Chapter summarizes the background, legal bases, structure and objectives of the Institute.*

*The Convention on the Institute establishes three executive bodies for IICA: the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, the Executive Committee and the General Directorate. It also provides that the General Directorate will be under the responsibility of the Director General, who legally represents the Institute and is responsible for administering the General Directorate.*

*A selection of activities carried out at Headquarters is also presented, as is information on the administration of human and financial resources.*

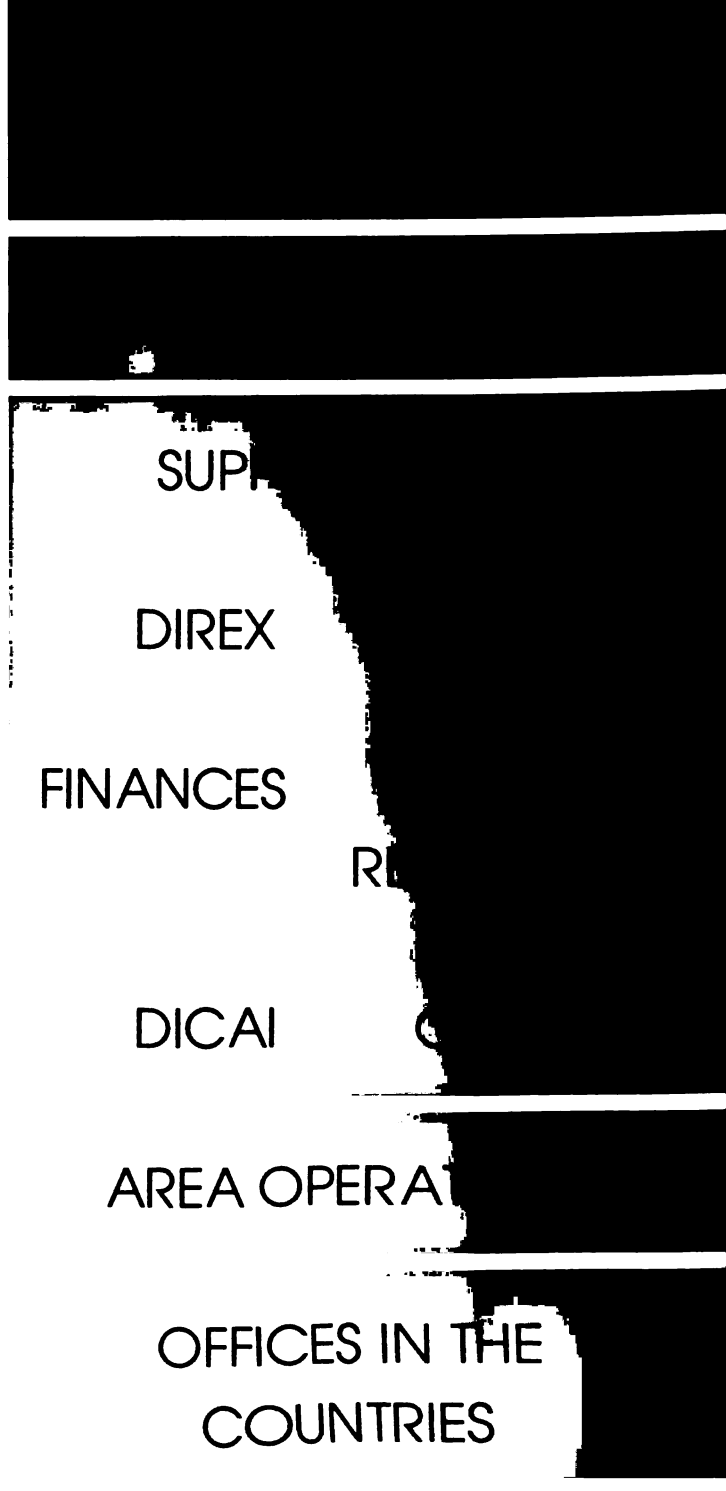
(OAS) and with governmental and non-governmental entities that pursue similar objectives; and d) serve as an organ for consultation, technical execution and administration of programs and projects in the agricultural sector, through agreements with the OAS or with national, inter-American or international organizations and other entities.

## Tenth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee

The Executive Committee is made up of 12 Member States, elected for a two-year term on a rotating basis, in accordance with the procedures established by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture. The Executive Committee meets regularly every year and serves, among other things, as a preparatory committee for the meetings of the IABA.

The Executive Committee held its Tenth Regular Meeting from August 27-29, 1990, at IICA Headquarters in San Jose, Costa Rica. The Committee was made up of representatives from Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominica, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago. The Minister of Agricultural Development of Panama, Mr. Ezequiel Rodriguez, was unanimously elected to preside over the Meeting. Other participants, in addition to the members of the Committee, included delegates from nine other Member States, as well as representatives from four Permanent Observer countries and 18 international observer organizations.

The inaugural session of the Meeting was presided over by Mr. Juan Rafael Lizano, Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica, the country that presided at the Ninth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee. The Director General of IICA, Dr. Martin E. Piñeiro, submitted to the Committee the reports called for in the Rules and Procedures of this body, and at the request of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA), he presented a proposal to extend the 1987-1991 Medium Term Plan through 1993. After studying the proposal, the participating countries expressed their support for the principles on which the Medium Term Plan is based. They also showed great interest in including in this document topics related to the participation of women in development, environmental protection and sustainable development. Additionally, a resolution was approved calling for an active role by member countries in subregional fora in following up on the implementation of the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC), approved at the Fifth Regular



Meeting of the IABA in 1989. The Committee also approved "Latin American and Caribbean Agriculture and the International Context of the Nineties: Strategies for the Close of the Century" as the topic of the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture, to be held in Madrid, Spain, in September 1991, concurrently with the Sixth Regular Meeting of the IABA.

The Report of the Tenth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee was published in the four official languages of the Institute in the Official Documents Series No. 48.

## The Medium Term Plan 1987-1993

The Medium Term Plan (MTP) currently in effect was approved by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture in Mexico, in October 1986, and amended at the Tenth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee (1990) so as to extend its application through 1993. This has allowed IICA to adjust its activities to the rapidly changing international context. The new MTP, at the behest of the Executive Committee, takes into account the role of women in rural development, the conservation of natural resources, and sustainable development. It serves as a frame of reference for the actions of the Institute, and its objectives are stated in terms of "encouraging, promoting, and supporting the efforts of the Member States" to:

- Propel the development of the agricultural sector as a source of economic growth, both as a supplier of foodstuffs for domestic consumption and as a major source of foreign exchange.
- Intensify modernization and increase production efficiency in the agricultural sector.
- Pursue regional integration.

The Plan outlines the following strategy for meeting its goals:

- Concentrate efforts and resources in five subject areas of high priority to the member countries, in which IICA

will develop technical leadership that enables it to respond effectively to problems facing the countries.

- Provide complementary technical cooperation related to the five areas of concentration.
- Provide administrative support services in managing resources to be used in the preparation and execution of agricultural and rural development actions and projects.
- Give priority to certain functions and to the use of certain instruments described in the Convention, for which IICA has clear advantages over other organizations, therefore occupying a special niche.
- Adapt the structure of the technical and support units to facilitate the task of reaching agreement with national authorities, and to effectively and efficiently implement hemispheric and subregional actions under the PLANLAC, which complement activities the Institute has been executing, and will continue to execute, at the country level.



*The Tenth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee united more than 50 Representatives from the IICA Member States, Permanent Observer Countries, and international, regional and subregional agencies, among others.*



*Kaarina Valtasaari, a specialist in international cooperation supported by FINNIDA, works with the Directorate of External Relations at Headquarters in the divulgation of the PLANLAC and its projects, in an effort to motivate the participation of donor agencies and governments, especially those in the Nordic countries and the United Nations system.*

- Establish structures and mechanisms to provide more and better services to the countries for obtaining and using external resources to reactivate agriculture in the region, and to implement multinational proposals for action under the PLANLAC.

To support the strategies of the MPT 1987-1993 and the PLANLAC, IICA will also emphasize *training activities*, focused on the transfer of know-how and experience in specific priority fields and the strengthening of the technical and administrative capacities of national institutions, as well as the *dissemination of information*, so as to provide member countries and other agencies, systematically and continuously, with the results and products of IICA's actions.

## IICA: The Organization

The executive body of the Institute is its General Directorate. The Director General, Dr. Martín E. Piñeiro (Argentina), is the legal representative of the Institute and is responsible for carrying out the mandates of the IABA. IICA's Headquarters are in San Jose, Costa Rica, and it has Offices in 32 countries of the Americas.

### Headquarters

The Office of the Director General is constituted by the Office of the Deputy Director General, Advisors to the Director General, and the Internal Audit. Its support units, all of which report directly to the Director General, include the Directorates of: External Relations (DIREX), Programming and Evaluation (DIPROE), Finance, Human Resources, Coordination of Institutional Affairs (DICA), and the Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center (CIDIA).

The Directorates of IICA's technical action Programs are responsible for establishing guidelines, concepts and working methods for their particular areas of concentration. The Programs are: Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning; Technology Generation and Transfer; Organization and Management for Rural Development; Marketing and Agroindustry; and Agricultural Health. All are supported by the Center for Programs and Investment Projects, and the six Directors report to the Director General.

### Adjustments in the Management Structure

The Director General expanded the role of the Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center (CIDIA), making it a Directorate and placing it in charge of implementing training policies and policies related to the dissemination of information on the Institute and

PLANLAC. Joining CIDIA were the Communications Unit, formerly under the Directorate of External Relations; and the Editorial Service, which had been a part of the Directorate for the Coordination of Institutional Affairs. CIDIA's Director reports to the Director General.

## Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center (CIDIA)

CIDIA, based at Headquarters in Costa Rica, carries out training, information and communication activities (editing, designing and printing of publications; distributing and marketing such publications; and work in radio, video and other audiovisual media) in support of the Institute's operating units. The following four specialized technical divisions enable CIDIA to carry out this mandate: Communications, Documentary Information and Distribution, the Editorial Service and the Print Shop.

- **Communications**

This technical team provides advice on and prepares strategies for communications, carrying out its activities through training, production and research on social communication. With support from experts from Radio Nederland, of the Kingdom of The Netherlands, it offers training seminars and workshops on the production of radio and television programs and provides printed material on various topics related to rural and institutional development.

During 1990, the IICA/RNTC Project held 22 courses, at Headquarters and overseas, with a total of 332 participants.

Ten international courses were held at Headquarters for 149 participants (64 women and 85 men). These activities focused on the production of videos for rural development activities, radio journalism, and women and communications.

Eleven modular courses were held in Argentina, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama for 174 participants (52 women and 122 men). The work in these courses involved designing social campaigns, publishing printed material, planning communications and producing slide-audio cassette presentations.

A national course was held at Headquarters for the Rural Electrification Cooperative of San Carlos (COOPELESCA) on the design of videos. The event was attended by nine participants (two women and seven men).

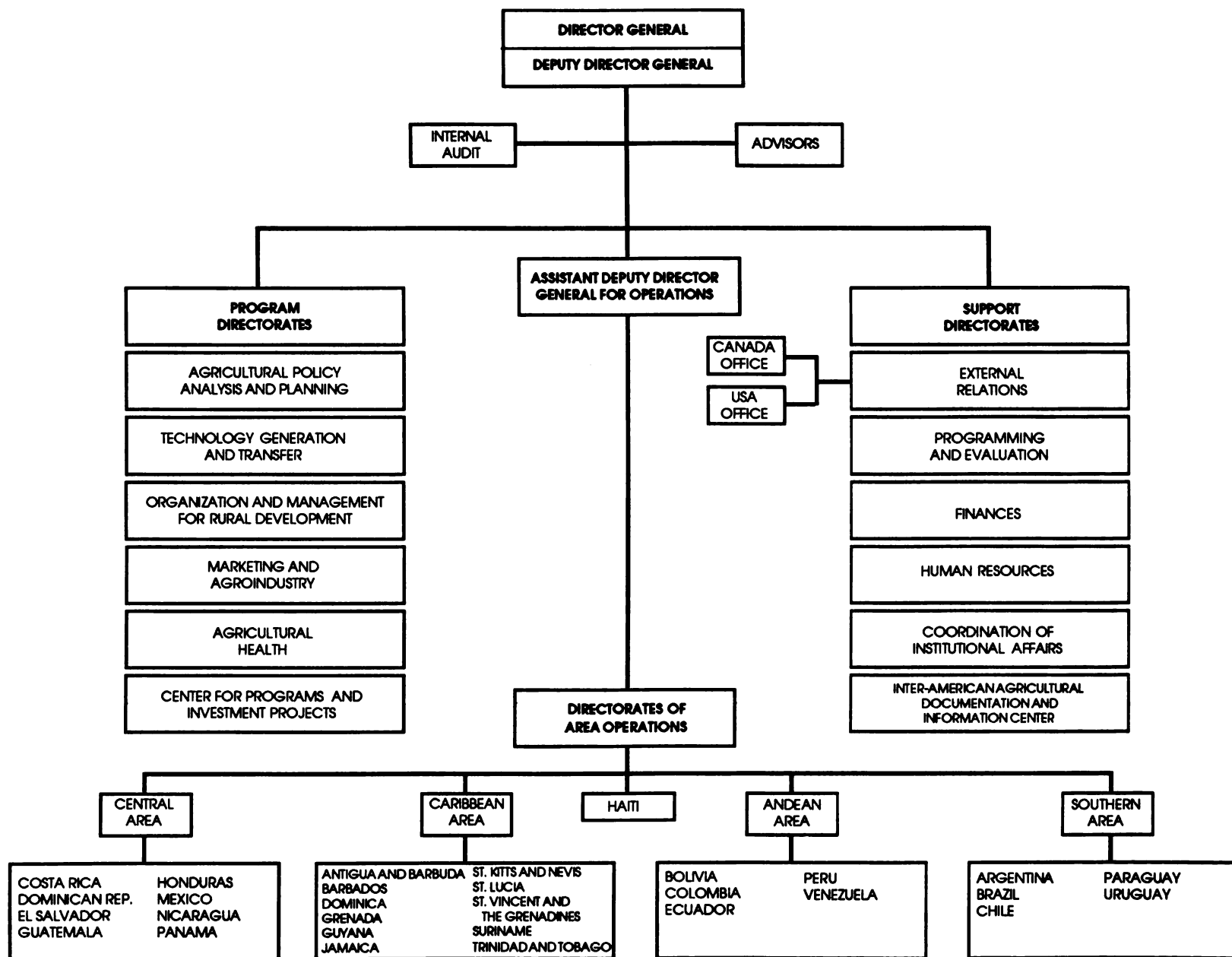
- **Documentary Information and Distribution**

This division has specialized equipment for processing documentary information and for the custody and circulation of bibliographic material for the use of the



*Sheela Khoesial, agricultural economist from Suriname, participates in the Junior Professional Programme at Headquarters, which facilitates the integration of Caribbean nationals into Institute activities; she was assigned to Program I. Another Junior Professional, Jennifer Maynard, from Antigua and Barbuda, worked with Program III.*

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE (1990)





## MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE (1990)

### 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:** Diego Londoño  
**Finance:** 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 – Marketing 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 Cebrenos  
**Director of Operations ( Central Area):** Luis Arturo del Valle  
**Director of Operations (Caribbean Area):** Reginald Pierre  
**Assistant Director of Operations (Central and Caribbean Areas):** Chelston W.D. Brathwaite  
**Director of Operations (Andean Area):** Víctor Palma  
**Assistant Director of Operations (Andean Area):** Guillermo Guerra  
**Director of Operations (Southern Area):** Carlos E. Rucks

\* Acting.

### REPRESENTATIVES OF THE IICA OFFICES IN THE MEMBER COUNTRIES

**Canada:** Emani Fiori  
**United States of America:** David Black

#### CENTRAL AREA

**Costa Rica:** José A. Holguín (Coordinator of the Plan of Action)  
**Dominican Republic:** Gilberto Páez  
**El Salvador:** Mariano Olazábal  
**Guatemala:** Mariano Segura  
**Honduras:** Juan Antonio Aguirre  
**Mexico:** Héctor Morales  
**Nicaragua:** Alfonso Chirinos  
**Panama:** Eduardo Salvadó

#### CARIBBEAN AREA

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

#### ANDEAN AREA

**Bolivia:** Benjamín Jara  
**Colombia:** Augusto Donoso  
**Ecuador:** Mario Blasco  
**Peru:** Israel Tineo  
**Venezuela:** Benjamín Samanez\* (until 9/90)  
Miguel Centrángolo (as of 10/90)

#### SOUTHERN AREA

**Argentina:** Carlos Garramón  
**Brazil:** Manuel Otero (until 3/90)  
Hugo Torres\* (as of 4/90)  
**Chile:** Alfredo Alonso  
**Paraguay:** Luiz Carlos Pannunzio  
**Uruguay:** Arnaldo Veras

Institute and national institutions, through its technical units and its two libraries, located at Headquarters and in Turrialba, Costa Rica. It also provides advisory services on the marketing of printed and audiovisual materials.

In close collaboration with the Institute's five Programs, the Documentary Information and Distribution Division (DID) published numerous bibliographies and produced the following bibliographic reviews on a quarterly basis: ICAPPA - Bibliographic Information Service for Research and Training in Agricultural Policy Analysis (Program I); ORADIA - Bibliographic Information Service in Organization and Management of Agricultural Research (Program II), with separate versions in English and Spanish; DESARURAL - Bibliographic Information Service on Organization and Management for Rural Development (Program III); (AGR-Y-COM) - Bibliographic Information Service in the Area of Agroindustry and Marketing (Program IV); and Animal Health and Plant Protection (two separate publications) (Program V). Two thousand copies (total of all) of these reviews are produced quarterly and distributed throughout the hemisphere.

During 1990, final approval was given to the Information System for Animal Production in Latin America and the Caribbean (ISAPLAC), a project on documentary information, dissemination and technical cooperation related to livestock production systems. The DID will be responsible for the production of project documents.

In association with the Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation in Mexico, Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic (PROMECAFE) and the Regional Network for Cacao Technology Generation and Transfer (PROCACAO), the division produces two bibliographic bulletins, REDCAFE and CACAO, which are widely distributed in Central America, the Caribbean and the tropical zones of South America.

The DID also produces "IICA Contributions to Agricultural Literature: Summaries." IICA is the only institution in Latin America that publishes abstracts of its publications, making this information available to the countries. This material is used as an input for the worldwide AGRIS system.

- **The Editorial Service**

This division offers the operating units of the Institute technical assistance in editing, typesetting, layout and photomechanics, and oversees the technical quality and use of IICA's graphic line. The Service is also responsible for publishing technical literature (textbooks and the *Turrialba* journal), long a part of IICA's efforts to improve agriculture and rural well-being in its member countries. It compiles and publishes, along with the Print Shop, the Institute's Annual Report.

IICA publications reflect the focus, goals and activities of the Institute, as expressed in the 1987-1993 Medium Term Plan and resolutions approved by the IABA at its biennial meetings.

In 1990, the Editorial Service focused its efforts on published texts directly related to IICA's technical cooperation activities and others describing Institute priorities for the coming years, especially the PLANLAC. One example was the publication, in the four official languages of the Institute, of a brochure on the structure and projects of the PLANLAC and progress made in implementing it.

In cooperation with IICA's five Programs, four high-quality technical monographs were published under the Program Papers Series.

*Turrialba: Revista Interamericana de Ciencias Agrícolas*, celebrated forty years of uninterrupted publication in 1990. Special issues on integrated pest management and oil palms were published, thus continuing the practice begun last year with the publication of special issues on coffee and cocoa.

In 1990, a catalogue of Institute publications was produced, and more than 12 000 copies of publications of the Editorial Service and other CIDIA divisions were distributed through the IICA Offices in the countries to subscribers and 180 libraries worldwide.

- **The Print Shop**

The Print Shop is the final step in the production process. It has an efficient system of printing and binding, strict quality control and cost-efficient standards.

## **The Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations**

This Office is responsible for directing and overseeing the activities of the Directorates of Area Operations, and, through them, for developing IICA's Offices in the countries.

Pursuant to the objectives of the PLANLAC, and within the framework of growing regional integration, the actions of the Directors of Area Operations center on promoting horizontal cooperation among the countries of their respective Area (Central, Caribbean, Andean, Southern), in an effort to boost complementarity and ensure better use of the human and financial resources of the countries.

## **IICA Offices in the Countries**

IICA's Offices in the countries constitute the institutional and administrative foundation for the implementation of IICA activities, and they play a central role in: maintaining



*In February, meetings were held at Headquarters with the IICA Representatives from the Central and Caribbean Areas.*

relations with government authorities; providing administrative and logistic support to the activities of the Programs; providing technical assistance to the countries faced with unanticipated, short-term problems; developing the capacity to identify, manage and execute projects; and executing national service projects.

The structure of each IICA Office varies from country to country. The IICA Representative is responsible for the management of his/her Office and reports to the respective Director of Area Operations.

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

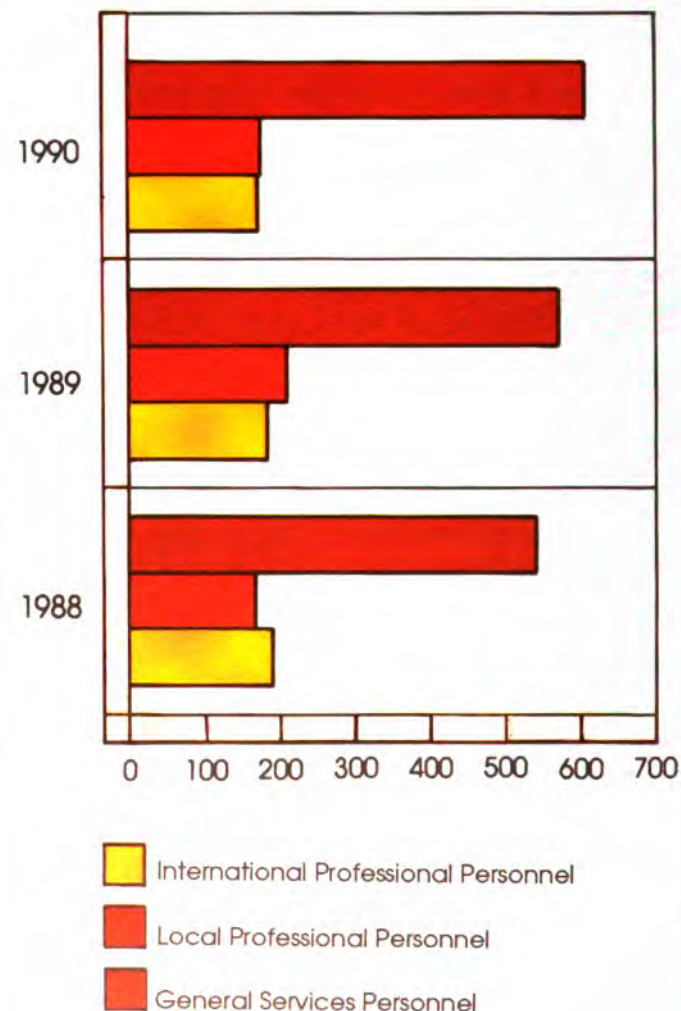


*Sabine Müller is an agricultural economist of the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), based at IICA Headquarters as the counterpart under a technical cooperation agreement with the Institute; she collaborates in various aspects of the PLANLAC implementation.*

## Human Resources

To comply with the objectives established in the adjusted Medium Term Plan (1987-1993), the Directorate of Human Resources continued to work in close collaboration with IICA's Programming Committee, the Coordinating Committee for Operations, and the Administrative Committee. Thus, in 1990, modified systems of classification and performance appraisal for all professional personnel were implemented, and procedures concerning announcement of posts, recruitment, selection and appointment were fine-tuned. A review of the Group Insurance Program also resulted in affiliation with a new insurance services company, after extensive open bidding and analysis.

Figure 1. Distribution of Human Resources by Category, as of December 31, 1990



To ensure better communication between personnel and senior management, monthly meetings with the IICA Staff Association were formalized; a notable result of this interaction has been the securing of approval from the Board of the OAS Staff Federal Credit Union to make all IICA staff members eligible for participation. Also, efforts were made to improve the liaison with the Committee of the OAS Permanent Council concerning the OAS Retirement

and Pension Fund, in which IICA participates. Finally, the OAS Fellowships Division was provided with names of candidates for a joint program with the USDA International Graduate School.

From 1989 to 1990, total IICA staff was reduced from 964 to 946; international professional personnel (IPP) went from 185 to 171, and local professional personnel (LPP) from 209 to 174. General services personnel increased slightly.

Table 1. Distribution of IICA human resources by category and funding source, as of December 31, 1990

	Quotas	%	Extra-quotas	%	Total	%
<b>Category</b>						
International Professional Personnel	135	78.95	36	21.05	171	18.08
Local Professional Personnel	77	44.25	97	55.75	174	18.39
General Services Personnel	365	60.73	236	39.27	601	63.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>60.99</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>39.01</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Directorate of Human Resources

Table 2. Distribution of IICA personnel by nationality and category, as of December 31, 1990

	International Professional	Local Professional	General Services	Total
<b>Nationality</b>				
Antigua	1	0	0	1
Argentina	10	2	19	31
Barbados	1	0	8	9
Bolivia	5	3	9	17
Brazil	9	38	56	103
Canada	4	0	2	6

Table 2. (Cont.)

	International Professional	Local Professional	General Services	Total
<b>Nationality</b>				
Chile	13	3	10	26
Colombia	21	7	23	51
Costa Rica	3	39	228	270
Cuba	1	0	0	1
Dominica	0	1	1	2
Dominican Republic	5	2	9	16
Ecuador	4	28	72	104
El Salvador	1	4	8	13
England	0	1	0	1
Finland	1	0	0	1
Grenada	1	1	4	6
Guatemala	6	9	11	26
Guyana	2	3	10	15
Haiti	1	5	15	21
Honduras	4	6	8	18
Jamaica	2	2	18	22
Mexico	10	3	9	22
Nicaragua	2	1	7	10
Panama	2	2	4	8
Paraguay	1	3	9	13
Peru	25	4	13	42
Saint Lucia	0	1	5	6
Spain	2	0	1	3
Suriname	1	0	3	4
Trinidad and Tobago	2	1	6	9
United States	14	2	0	16
Uruguay	9	2	14	25
Venezuela	8	1	19	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>946</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>18.08</b>	<b>18.39</b>	<b>63.53</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Directorate of Human Resources

Table 3. Geographic distribution of IICA personnel by category and funding source, as of December 31, 1990

		International Professional		Local Professional		General Services		Total		Total	%
		Quotas	Extra-quotas	Quotas	Extra-quotas	Quotas	Extra-quotas	Quotas	Extra-quotas		
	Headquarters	50	9	37	6	176	47	263	62	325	34.4
	CATIE/Turrialba	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.1
	United States	2	0	0	1	3	0	5	1	6	0.6
	Canada	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0.2
	Haiti	2	2	1	3	8	8	11	13	24	2.5
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>37.8</b>
<hr/>											
<b>Area 1 - Central</b>	Costa Rica	2	0	1	0	5	0	8	0	8	0.8
	Dominican Republic	3	0	2	0	9	0	14	0	14	1.5
	El Salvador	1	3	0	3	8	0	9	6	15	1.6
	Guatemala	6	1	2	7	7	3	15	11	26	2.7
	Honduras	2	1	2	3	7	1	11	5	16	1.7
	Mexico	4	0	2	1	9	1	15	2	17	1.8
	Nicaragua	5	0	1	0	7	0	13	0	13	1.4
	Panama	2	0	1	0	4	0	7	0	7	0.7
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>12.3</b>
<hr/>											
<b>Area 2 - Caribbean</b>	Barbados	4	0	0	0	8	0	12	0	12	1.3
	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	1	2	7	11	11	13	24	2.5
	Saint Lucia	3	0	1	0	6	0	10	0	10	1.1
	Suriname	3	0	0	0	4	0	7	0	7	0.7
	Trinidad and Tobago	3	0	1	0	6	0	10	0	10	1.1
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>8.8</b>
<hr/>											
<b>Area 3 - Andean</b>	Bolivia	3	0	3	0	6	2	12	2	14	1.5
	Colombia	3	0	4	3	10	13	17	16	33	3.5
	Ecuador	5	2	1	27	5	67	11	96	107	11.3

Table 3. (Cont.)

		International Professional		Local Professional		General Services		Total		Total	%
		Quotas	Extra-quotas	Quotas	Extra-quotas	Quotas	Extra-quotas	Quotas	Extra-quotas		
	Peru	3	0	4	0	11	0	18	0	18	1.9
	Venezuela	5	0	1	0	9	10	15	10	25	2.6
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>20.8</b>
<hr/>											
<b>Area 4 - Southern</b>	Argentina	3	0	2	0	8	12	13	12	25	2.6
	Brazil	8	17	2	38	5	52	15	107	122	12.9
	Chile	1	0	1	0	9	1	11	1	12	1.3
	Paraguay	3	0	2	1	7	1	12	2	14	1.5
	Uruguay	3	0	0	2	7	7	10	9	19	2.0
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>20.3</b>
<hr/>											
<b>Total</b>		<b>135</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>100</b>
Percentage		14.3	3.8	8.1	10.3	38.6	24.9	61.0	39.0	100.0	

Table 4. Distribution of IICA human resources according to their participation in the Retirement Fund, as of December 31, 1990

	Retirement	%	Pension	%	Total
International Professional Personnel	88	51	83	49	171

Source: Directorate of Human Resources



## Financial Resources

The year 1990 was one of significant achievements for the Directorate of Finance. Among the most important of these was the continuing evolution of the computerized financial management system, which has now been standardized throughout the IICA Offices in the Member States. This system, in addition to making the financial accounting management of the Offices more independent, has improved the ability of the Directorate to issue complete and timely financial reporting packages on a monthly basis and, in addition, has expedited the preparation of the year-end financial statements.

Whenever possible, and as appropriate, the Directorate has arranged to have financial and administrative personnel from IICA Offices in the countries spend time at IICA Headquarters. The resultant exchange of ideas has contributed to improving and harmonizing the implementation of IICA's Institute-wide accounting procedures. These visits, along with periodic visits from Headquarters financial staff to the Offices, as and when required in order to provide administrative support, have helped the Institute to function with greater efficiency and effectiveness.

IICA's operations are financed by regular funds, which consist of revenues from Member States' quotas, overhead charged for administering external resources, and miscellaneous income. In addition, the Institute also administers significant amounts of external funds, or funds which are provided by national and international organizations and agencies, and which are designated for specific activities, in accordance with established objectives.

As can be seen from the financial data provided in Tables 1 and 2, total 1990 income from quota resources was not sufficient to cover total costs incurred by the regular fund program. However, the timely introduction of Institute-wide budget cuts and the efficient management of available financial resources allowed the Institute to conclude the year successfully.

Table 3 illustrates the distribution of the expenditure of quota resources by Chapter, Direct Technical Cooperation Services representing 80% of all quota resource expenditures, Management Costs, 17%, and General Costs and Provisions, 3%.

Finally, Table 4 breaks down Direct Technical Cooperation Services by category of activity, highlighting the direct costs incurred by the five IICA Programs, where 39% of total quota resources are concentrated.

It is anticipated that the year 1991 will see the introduction of significant changes in the Finance Directorate. Based on studies conducted in 1990 with respect to systems development, it is foreseen that the electronic data processing system at IICA Headquarters used for financial information will soon undergo a major transformation, which will involve the replacement of the computer equipment on which the system is currently running with a much more modern configuration. This, in turn, is expected to enable Finance to consolidate financial data and produce reports with improved efficiency and economy, as well as making the financial system much more flexible and responsive.

**Table 1. Income by source of funding for the 1988-1990 period (in US\$)**

	1988	1989	1990
Quotas	21 447 025	18 636 032	19 802 804
From earlier years	5 265 191	3 216 893	4 764 430
From the stipulated year	16 181 834	15 419 139	15 038 374
External Resources <sup>a</sup>	15 277 098	22 077 016	27 747 799
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 724 123</b>	<b>40 713 048</b>	<b>47 550 603</b>

a Includes Indirect Administrative and Technical Costs (CATIs).

Source: Audited financial data provided by the Finance Directorate

Figure 1. Execution of Total Resources, by Source of Funding

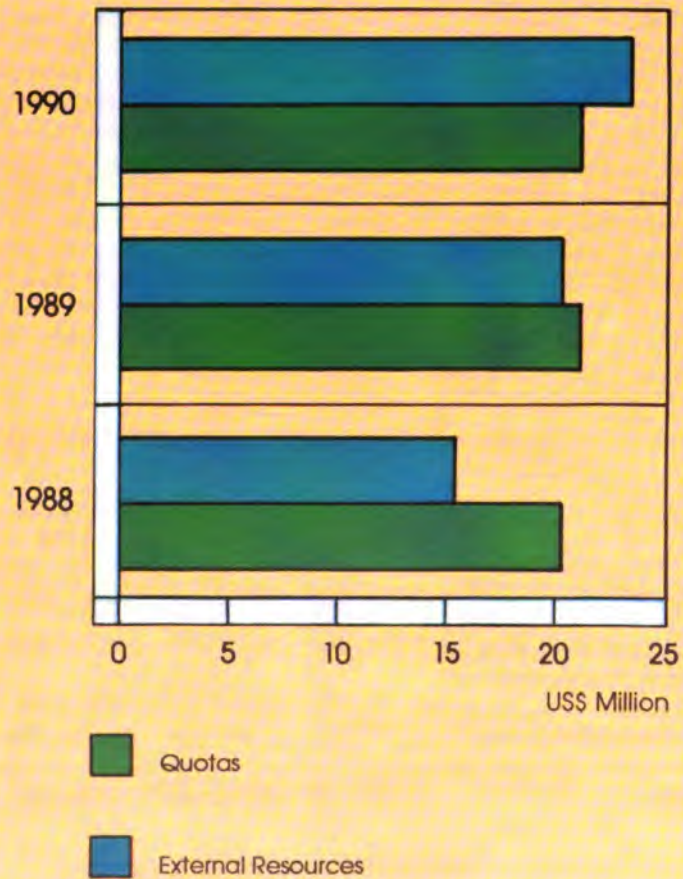


Figure 2. Execution of Quota Resources, by Chapter

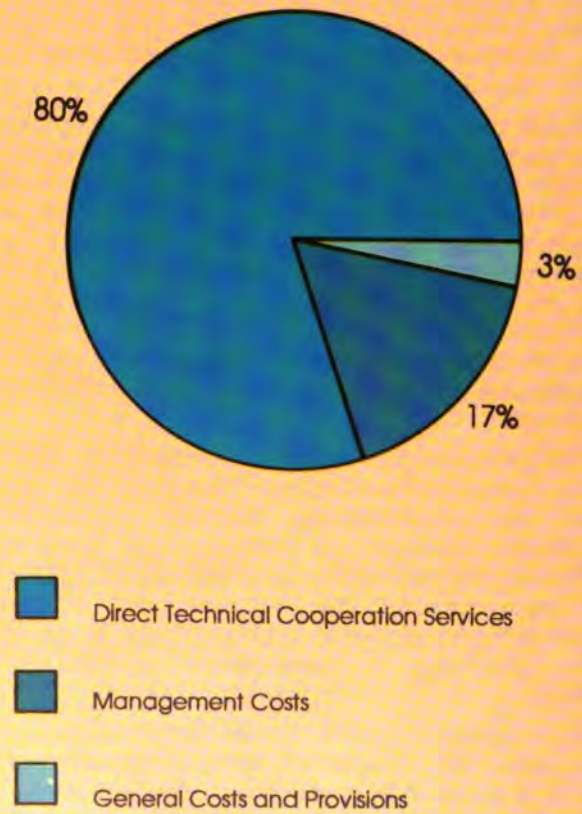


Table 2. Execution of resources by source of funding, 1988 - 1990 (In US\$)

	1988	1989	1990
Quotas	21 305 743	22 303 209	21 152 806
External Resources	15 536 485	20 681 690	23 754 225
Indirect Administrative and Technical Costs (CATIs) <sup>a</sup>	1 192 132	1 535 381	1 810 327
Direct Costs <sup>b</sup>	14 344 353	19 146 309	21 943 898
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 842 228</b>	<b>42 984 899</b>	<b>44 907 031</b>

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

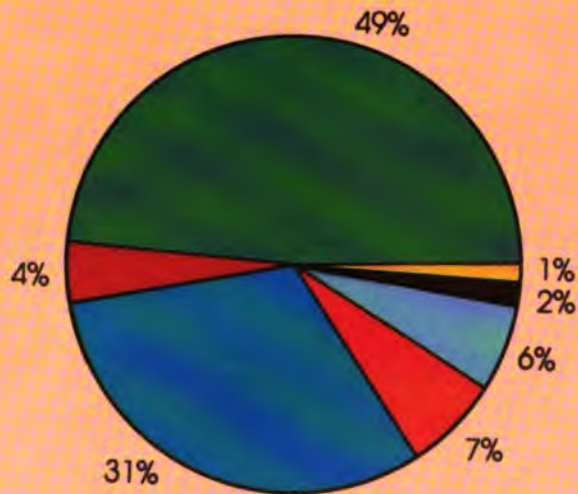
b Includes expenditures budgeted in agreements and contracts based on exchange rate differentials and the return of balances.

Table 3. Execution of quota resources, by Chapter, 1988 - 1990 (In US\$)

	1988	%	1989	%	1990	%
Direct Technical Cooperation Services	16 884 508	79	17 419 699	78	16 886 101	80
Management Costs	3 910 085	19	4 141 515	19	3 659 496	17
General Costs and Provisions	511 150	2	741 995	3	607 209	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 305 743</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22 303 209</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21 152 806</b>	<b>100</b>

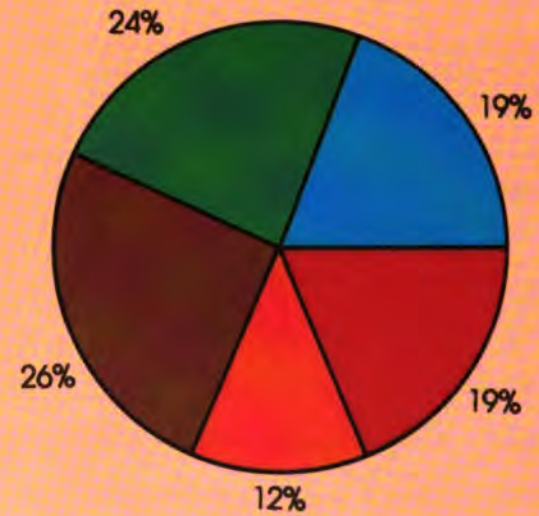
Source: Audited financial data provided by the Finance Directorate

Figure 3. 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

Figure 4. Detail of the Execution of Quota Resources Allocated to the Programs



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

Table 4. Execution of quota budget, by category of activity for 1990 (in US\$)

Chapter/Units	Total Expenditures— Amount in US\$
<b>Chapter I - Direct Technical Cooperation Services</b>	<b>16 886 101</b>
Programs	8 193 509
Program I	1 580 292
Program II	1 942 474
Program III	2 090 292
Program IV	1 021 546
Program V	1 558 905
Projects Assigned to Directorates of Area Operations	699 463
IICA Offices in the Countries	5 289 345
Technical Support Services	1 167 248
Contribution to the Tropical Agriculture Research and Training Center (CATIE)	1 057 640
CARDI	300 000
Short-term Technical Cooperation and Pre-investment Costs	178 896
<b>Chapter II - Management Costs</b>	<b>3 659 496</b>
<b>Chapter III - General Costs and Provisions</b>	<b>607 209</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 152 806</b>

*Source: Audited financial data provided by the Finance Directorate*









## Personnel Lists

*Appendix 1 contains the following:*

- *A list of persons appointed to Emeritus status (Directors General or Personnel Emeritus) by resolution of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.*

*Article 13 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate establishes that the Inter-American Board of Agriculture may confer the title of Director Emeritus to those persons who have served as Director General of the Institute, showing outstanding technical ability and a constant spirit of service.*

*It also provides for conferring the title of Personnel Emeritus to staff members with high professional personnel classifications who have made outstanding contributions to the Institute.*

- *A list of IICA's Representatives in the member countries.*
- *A list of IICA's professional personnel. This list includes all local and international professional personnel who worked at the Institute during 1990.*

## Personnel Emeritus of the Institute (as of December 31, 1990)

	Name	Country	Date of Appointment
<b>Directors General</b>	Araujo, José Emilio .....	Brazil	January 15, 1982
	Morillo, Francisco .....	Venezuela	October 25, 1985
	Samper, Armando .....	Colombia	October 22, 1969
<b>Personnel</b>	Alvin, Paulo de Tarso .....	Brazil	April 7, 1977
	Blair, Enrique .....	Colombia	October 25, 1985
	Cabral, José Irineu .....	Brazil	October 28, 1986
	Cásseres, Ernesto .....	Costa Rica	October 26, 1983
	Castronovo, Alfonso .....	Argentina	March 16, 1979
	Clifford, Roy .....	United States of America	October 28, 1986
	Coto, Rogelio .....	Costa Rica	December 15, 1980
	Díaz Bordenave, Juan .....	Paraguay	September 3, 1987
	Lombardo, Heraclio .....	Panama	September 3, 1987
	Mac Donald, Malcolm H. ....	United States of America	October 26, 1983
	Mac Lean, Alejandro .....	Peru	October 26, 1983
	Malugani, María Dolores .....	Uruguay	October 25, 1985
	Marull, José .....	Chile	August 1, 1980
	Montero, Emilio .....	Chile	October 12, 1989
	Ramsay, Jorge .....	Chile	July 10, 1980
	Rangel, Jefferson F. ....	Brazil	January 1, 1980
	Ras, Norberto .....	Argentina	August 14, 1981
	Rodríguez, Manuel .....	Chile	October 28, 1981
	Rosado, Humberto .....	Mexico	October 26, 1983
	Shurtleff, Don L. ....	United States of America	October 26, 1983
	Soria, Jorge .....	Ecuador	September 3, 1987
	Suárez de Castro, Fernando..	Colombia	October 12, 1989
	Sylvain, Pierre G. ....	Haiti	July 1, 1977
Torres, José Alberto .....	Costa Rica	October 28, 1986	

Source : Directorate of Human Resources

## IICA Representatives in the Countries (as of December 31, 1990)

Argentina .....	Carlos Garramón
Barbados .....	Reginald Pierre
Bolivia .....	Benjamín Jara
Brazil .....	Manuel Otero (until 3/90) Hugo Torres* (as of 4/90)
Canada .....	Ernani Fiori
Chile .....	Alfredo Alonso
Colombia .....	Augusto Donoso
Dominican Republic .....	Gilberto Páez
Ecuador .....	Mario Blasco
El Salvador .....	Mariano Olazábal
Guatemala .....	Mariano Segura
Guyana .....	George Buckmire
Haiti .....	Jan Hurwitch-MacDonald
Honduras .....	Juan A. Aguirre
Jamaica .....	Armando Reyes
Mexico .....	Héctor Morales
Nicaragua .....	Alfonso Chirinos
Panama .....	Eduardo Salvadó
Paraguay .....	Luiz Carlos Pannunzio
Peru .....	Israel Tineo
Suriname .....	Percy Aitken-Soux
Trinidad and Tobago.....	Joan Wallace
United States .....	David Black
Uruguay .....	Arnaldo Veras
Venezuela .....	Benjamín Samanez* (until 9/90) Miguel Centrángolo (as of 10/90)
Windward and Leeward Islands: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, .....	Franz Alexander

\* Acting

Source: Directorate of Human Resources

## List of Professional Personnel\*

Abarca, Martha	B.Sc., Library Sciences	Librarian, CIDIA	Headquarters
Abreu, Marcial	M.Sc., Agronomy	Production Systems Specialist	Chile
Acosta, Carlos J.	M.Sc., Veterinary Sciences	Epidemiologist	Venezuela
Aguilar, Carlos	B.Sc., Agronomy	Irrigation Specialist	Brazil
Aguilera, Eustacio	M.Sc., Agronomy	Agricultural Extension Specialist	Paraguay
Aguirre, Juan	Ph.D., Agric. Economics	Representative	Honduras
Aitken-Soux, Percy	Ph.D., Agronomy	Representative	Suriname
Alarcón, Enrique	Ph.D., Agronomy	Technology Generation and Transfer Specialist	Headquarters
Alarcón, Pedro	M.Sc., Agronomy	Advisor to the Rural Development Secretariat	Ecuador
Alcócer, Raúl	D.V.M., Veterinary Medicine	Animal Health Specialist	Mexico
Alexander, Franz	M.Sc., Veterinary Sciences	Representative	St. Lucia
Alfaro, Wilbert	B.Sc., Agronomy	Deputy Coordinator of COTER	Headquarters
Alonso, Alfredo	B.Sc., Agronomy	Representative	Chile
Alonso, Carlos	B.Sc., Agronomy	Marketing and Agroindustry Specialist	Paraguay
Alvarado, Edgar A.	M.Sc., Agronomy	Research Assistant	Guatemala
Alvarado, Edgar G.	Lic., Psychology	Administrator	Guatemala
Alvarado, Lorena	B.Sc., Agric. Economics	Head, Technical Cooperation Instruments, DIPROE	Headquarters
Alvarado, Ramón D.	M.Sc., Agronomy	Management and Administration Specialist	Ecuador
Alvarez, Aníbal	M.Sc., Psychopedagogy	Instructor, PNCA	Colombia
Alvarez, Marilia	Lic., Translation	Information and Documentation Specialist	Brazil
Alves, Manoel	B.Sc., Agronomy	Agronomist	Brazil
Amabile, Renato F.	B.Sc., Agronomy	Natural Resources Survey Specialist	Brazil
Amador, Maria Betânia	B.Sc., Forestry Engineering	Engineer	Brazil
Ambrose, Everton	M.Sc., Agronomy	Plant Protection Specialist	St. Lucia
Ansorena, Ignacio	Ph.D., Agronomy	Agricultural Education Specialist	Venezuela
Antoine, Marlene	B.A., Management	Coordinator for Administration of Microenterprises	Trinidad and Tobago

\* This is a list of the professional personnel who worked at IICA during 1990.

## Academic

## Degree

## Position at IICA

Aquize, José Araujo, Miguel A. Ardila, Jorge	M.Sc., Agronomy M.Sc., Agronomy M.Sc., Economics	Irrigation and Drainage Specialist Head, Evaluation Division, DIPROE Technology Generation and Transfer Specialist	Brazil Headquarters
Arévalo, Jorge Argumedo, Manuel Arias, Ana María	B.Sc., Agronomy M.A., Sociology Lic., Library Sciences	Director, PROTECA Rural Development Coordinator Head, Analysis, Processes and Services, CIDIA	Colombia Ecuador Brazil
Arrunátegui, Humberto Atrajas, Ana Lucía Aubad, Rafael Azael, Ariel Banuett, Marcelle	B.Sc., Agronomy B.A., Economics Lic., Economics Ph.D., Agronomy M.Sc., Sociology	Irrigation Specialist Economic Evaluation Specialist Rural Development Specialist Plant Science Specialist Head, Texts and Graphic Arts, Editorial Service, CIDIA	Headquarters Brazil Brazil Colombia Haiti
Barea, Francisco Bareiro, José Luis Barreto, María Angélica Barreyro, Héctor	M.Sc., Agronomy M.Sc., Agronomy B.Sc., Geology Ph.D., Agronomy	Project Specialist Agricultural Project Specialist Geologist Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning Specialist	Headquarters Dominican Republic Peru Brazil
Barros, Raimundo Bastos, Ma. Bernardete Batelli, João Bazán, Rufo	B.Sc., Civil Engineering B.A., Sociology B.Sc., Sociology Ph.D., Agronomy	Civil Engineer Sociologist University Training Specialist Technology Generation and Transfer Specialist	Honduras Brazil Brazil Brazil
Bedoya, Michael J.	Ph.D., Veterinary Sciences	Coordinator, Animal Health and Plant Protection	Brazil
Berhouet, Daniel Bermúdez, Fabio Black, David Blanco, Vernor	B.Sc., Agronomy B.Sc., Civil Engineering M.Sc., Physics B.Sc., Information Sciences	Agricultural Project Specialist Rural Development Specialist Representative Programming Analyst, Informatics Services Unit	Brazil Uruguay Dominican Republic United States
Blasco, Mario Bogantes, Rosario Bolaños, Edwin Borbón, Erick	Ph.D., Agronomy B.Sc., Agric. Economics B.Sc., Ind. Engineering B.A., Agric. Economics	Representative Analysis Assistant, Program I Print Shop Manager Agricultural Economics Specialist, CIAT	Headquarters Ecuador Headquarters Headquarters
Boyne, Lester Brathwaite, Chelston	B.Sc., Agronomy Ph.D., Agronomy	Agricultural Systems Economist Deputy Director of Operations for the Central and Caribbean Areas	Headquarters Jamaica Headquarters

Bresciani, Juan Carlos	M.Sc., Agronomy	Technology Generation and Transfer Specialist	Brazil
Browne, Joan	M.Sc., Sociology	Administrator	Jamaica
Brun, Julio Osmar	M.Sc., Agronomy	Farmers' Organization Specialist	Paraguay
Bucheli, Flavio A.	Lic., Civil Engineering	Irrigation Specialist	Ecuador
Buckmire, George	M.Sc., Agric. Economics	Representative	Guyana
Budhram, Dowlat	Ph.D., Agric. Economics	Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning Specialist	Barbados
Buitrón, Hugo	M.Sc., Agronomy	Operations Director, Under-secretariat for Rural Development	Ecuador
Burbano, Luis	B.Sc., Agronomy	Training Advisor	Ecuador
Burle, Marília	B.Sc., Agronomy	Agronomist	Brazil
Cáceres, Ricardo	M.B.A., Management	Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning Specialist	Nicaragua
Camargo, Héctor	B.Sc., Agronomy	Rural Development Specialist	Ecuador
Campbell, John	M.Sc., Statistics	Subproject Coordinator	Jamaica
Campos, Alfonso	Lic., Agronomy	Documentalist, CIDIA	Headquarters
Campos, Héctor	D.V.M., Veterinary Medicine	Deputy Director for Animal Health	Headquarters
Cantalice, María José	B.Sc., Agronomy	Irrigated Agriculture Specialist	Brazil
Caracciolo, Mercedes	Lic., Sociology	Rural Development Specialist	Argentina
Carballo, Ricardo	M.B.A., Personnel Manag.	Human Resources Specialist	Headquarters
Caricati, Adhemar	B.Sc., Mechanical Eng.	Alcohol Distillation Specialist	Brazil
Caro, Jorge	M.B.A., Economics	Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning Specialist	Venezuela
Casás, Roberto	M.Sc., Agric. Economics	Project Design and Management Specialist, CEPPI	Headquarters
Castagnino, Dante	D.V.M., Veterinary Medicine	Animal Health Specialist	Venezuela
Castillo, Margarita	Lic., Public Accounting	Internal Auditor	Headquarters
Castillo, Silvia	B.A., Journalism	Press Editor, Public Information, DIREX	Headquarters
Castro, Marco Tulio	M.Sc., Agronomy	Entomologist	Honduras
Castro, Rodolfo	M.Sc., Agronomy	Agricultural Production Specialist	Bolivia
Cavalcanti, Fernando R.	B.Sc., Civil Engineering	Irrigation and Drainage Specialist	Brazil
Cavalcanti, Manoelito	B.Sc., Mechanical Eng.	Electromechanic	Brazil
Cebberos, José A.	Lic., Economics	Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations	Headquarters
Celada, Juan Ernesto	B.Sc., Agronomy	Professional Assistant	Guatemala
Cerecedo, Ml. de Jesús	D.V.M., Veterinary Medicine	Animal Health Assistant	Mexico

	Academic Degree	Position at IICA	
Cetrángolo, Miguel Chacón, José A.	M.Sc., Agric. Economics B.A., Human Resources Management	Acting Representative Head, Division of Professional Personnel, Human Resources	Venezuela Headquarters
Chaquilla, Oscar	M.Sc., Agronomy	Agricultural Policy Analysis Specialist	Peru
Chin, Vivian	M.Sc., Agronomy	Agricultural Research Specialist, Acting Representative	Jamaica
Chiriboga, Manuel	Lic., Sociology	Director Program III: Organization and Management for Rural Development	Headquarters Nicaragua Brazil
Chirinos, Alfonso Cohelo, Erminia Cohen, Barbara	M.Sc., Agronomy Lic., Business Administr. M.A., Translation and Interpretation	Administrator Translator and Interpreter, DICA	Headquarters
Colmenares, Humberto	Ph.D., Economics	Organization and Management for Rural Development Specialist Nutritionist	Mexico Brazil
Coltro, Adolfo Condines, Luis Alberto Corven, James Costa, João Emanuel Costa, Humberto	Lic., Medicine Lic., Management M.Sc., Biology B.Sc., Agronomy B.Sc., Agronomy	Administrator Institutional Development Specialist Pisciculture Specialist Follow-Up, Control and Evaluation Systems Specialist, PROTECA	Uruguay Headquarters Brazil
Coto, Daniel Coto, Laura Crawford, Constantine Da Cunha, Lélia María Da Fonseca, Wilma Dall'Acqua, Fernando Dancourt, Susana	Lic., Medicine B.A., Library Sciences M.Sc., Agric. Education B.Sc., Civil Engineering B.Sc., Architecture Ph.D., Economics B.A., Business Administr.	Doctor, Human Resources Head, Orton Library, CIDIA Rural Development Specialist Civil Engineer Environmentalist Director, CEPPI Administrator, Coffee Rehabilitation Project	Ecuador Headquarters Costa Rica Guyana Brazil Brazil Headquarters
Dao, Federico Davis, L. Harlan De Abreu, Raimundo De Aguiar, Julio César De Albuquerque, Germano De Albuquerque, Marconi De Brito, Glauco De Carvalho, Rizelda De Castro, María E.	Ph.D., Agronomy Ph.D., Economics Lic., Agronomy B.Sc., Agronomy B.Sc., Agronomy B.A., Economics B.Sc., Agronomy B.A., Geology B.A., Management	Plant Protection Specialist Deputy Director General Irrigation Management Specialist Irrigated Areas Management Specialist Irrigation Maintenance Specialist Planning Specialist Land Tenure Specialist Geologist Public Policy Evaluation Specialist	Haiti Venezuela Headquarters Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil

Name	Academic Degree	Position at IICA	Duty Station
De Farías, Renato	B.Sc., Forestry Engineering	Energy Forest Management Specialist	Brazil
De França, Mariana	M.Sc., Management	International Trade Specialist	Brazil
De Freitas, Ednardo	Lic., Economics	Farmers' Organization Specialist	Brazil
De Gortari, Alonso	M.Sc., Economics	Technology Generation and Transfer Specialist	
De las Casas, Lizardo	Ph.D., Agronomy	Head, Regional Project	Mexico
De León, Eberto	Lic., Economics	Forestry Economics Specialist	Colombia
De León, José	M.Sc., Informat. Sciences	Head, Systems Division, Informatics Services Unit	Guatemala
De Lima, Edinair	Lic., Programming	Computer Specialist	Headquarters
De los Santos, Laureano	Lic., Public Accounting	Administrator	Brazil
De Madeiros, Roberto	B.A., Agronomy	Irrigation Specialist	Panama
De Meneses, Pedro A.	M.Sc., Agronomy	Agronomist	Brazil
De Miranda, Carlos L.	B.A., Law	Rural Development Specialist	Headquarters
De Moura, José	B.Sc., Agronomy	Production Systems Specialist	Brazil
De Novaes, Marcia Luiza	B.A., Management	Administrator	Brazil
De Oliveira, Manoel	B.S., Agronomy	Rural Extension Specialist	Brazil
De Oliveira, José Ma.	B.A., Management	Management Specialist	Brazil
De Oliveira, Renata	B.Sc., Library Sciences	Documentalist	Brazil
De Rosa, Milva Edith	B.A., Management	Management Specialist	Brazil
Del Angel, Víctor	M.Sc., Economics	Head, International Cooperation Division, DIREX	
Del Risco, Fernando	M.Sc., Agronomy	Head, Programming Division, DIPROE	Headquarters
Del Valle, Luis Arturo	Lic., Economics	Director of Central Area Operations	Headquarters
Delgado, Julio	Ph.D., Agronomy	Regional Plant Protection Specialist	Uruguay
Detzortis, Maristela	Lic., Management	Specialist, Data Center	Brazil
Diaz, José Luis	B.A., Agronomy	Agronomist	Brazil
Doherty, Miguel John	B.Sc., Civil Engineering	Irrigated Agriculture Specialist	Brazil
Donoso, Augusto	B.Sc., Agronomy	Representative	Colombia
Dos Santos, Elza	B.Sc., Civil Engineering	Hydraulics Specialist	Brazil
Dos Santos, Devanir	B.Sc., Agronomy	Irrigation Projects Specialist	Brazil
Dos Santos, Luiz F.	B.Sc., Civil Engineering	Cartographer	Brazil
Douglas, Raymond	D.V.M., Veterinary Medicine	Coordinator CARAPHIN Project	Trinidad and Tobago
E. Souza, Paulo Marcos	Lic., Social Communications	Project Supervision Specialist	Brazil
Echeverri, Jorge Hernán	M.Sc., Agronomy	Agricultural Researcher	Costa Rica
Esparza, Javier	B.Sc., Agronomy	Plant Protection Specialist	Peru
Espinel, Carlos	B.Sc., Systems Engineering	DRI Project Specialist	Ecuador
Espinoza, Nelson	B.Sc., Agronomy	Project Preparation Specialist, CEPPI	Headquarters
Espinoza, Waldo	Ph.D., Agronomy	Specialist in Research and Development of Irrigated Areas	Brazil



Estefanell, Gonzalo	M.Sc., Agronomy	Head, Technical Cooperation Strategies and Projects Division, DIPROE	Headquarters Ecuador
Falconi, Oscar	B.Sc., Agronomy	Rural Development Specialist	Headquarters
Fallas, Helio	M.Sc., Economics	Agricultural Policy Analysis Specialist	Headquarters
Farías, Osvaldo	M.A., Statistics	Head, Division of General Services Personnel, Human Resources Organization and Management for Rural Development Specialist	Headquarters Bolivia
Febres, Abraham	M.Sc., Agronomy	Documentation and Public Information Specialist	Argentina Headquarters
Fernández, Angel	Lic., Library Sciences	Director of Central Area Operations Assistant Comptroller, Finances	Headquarters Brazil
Fernández, Carlos E.	Ph.D., Agronomy	Project Funding Specialist	Brazil
Fernández, Rodrigo	Pub. Acct., Accounting	Plant Nutrition Specialist	Guatemala
Ferreira, Nelson	Lic., Economics	National Coordinator, MADELEÑA Project	Canada
Ferreira, Rubem	B.Sc., Agronomy	Representative	Headquarters
Figueroa, Carlos E.	B.Sc., Agronomy	Junior Professional	Haiti
Fiori, Ernani	M.Sc., Agronomy	Rural Development Specialist	Headquarters
Fletcher, Lystra	Ph.D., Agronomy	Assistant, Program II	Brazil
Flores, Luis	Lic., Pedagogy	Administrator	Headquarters
Flores, Roberto	Lic., Agronomy	Director Program V: Agricultural Health	Brazil
Fontes, Luiz Carlos	B.A., Accounting	Rural Credit Specialist	Brazil
Fowler, Jerry	Ph.D., Entomology	Plant Pathologist	El Salvador
Frossard, Ulysses	B.A., Law	Irrigation Engineer	Brazil
Gálvez, Gloria Cecilia	Lic., Biology	Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning Specialist	Guatemala
Gálvez, Hildebrando	M.Sc., Civil Engineering	Plant Protection Specialist	Mexico
Ganoza, Víctor	Ph.D., Agric. Economics	Epidemiologist	Venezuela
García, Alfonso	Ph.D., Agronomy	Representative	Argentina
García, Francisco	Lic., Veterinary Sciences	Director, PROCISUR	Uruguay
Garramón, Carlos	M.Sc., Agronomy	Rural Development Specialist	Paraguay
Gastal, Edmundo	Ph.D., Agronomy	Budgetary Programming Specialist, DIPROE	Headquarters
Gil de Muro, Julio	D.V.M., Veterinary Medicine		
Goic, Yanko	M.B.A., Management		

Name	Academic Degree	Position at IICA	Duty Station
Gómez, Carlos J. Gómez, Joel González, Leonel	B.Sc., Agronomy Lic., Veterinary Sciences Ph.D., Economics	Irrigation Specialist Swine Pathology Specialist Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning Specialist	Brazil Venezuela
González, Roberto González, Tomás Backer Grajales, Guillermo Granizo, Tarcisio Guerra, Guillermo	M.Sc., Agronomy M.Sc., Agronomy B.Sc., Agric. Economics M.Sc., Veterinary Sciences M.Sc., Agronomy	Rural Development Coordinator Agricultural Project Specialist Agricultural Trade Specialist Rural Development Specialist Deputy Director of Andean and Southern Area Operations	Guatemala Brazil Brazil Panama Guatemala
Guesler, Desir Guillén, Róger Harris, Jaime Hatta, Félix Hernández, Guillermo Hernández, Ivette Hernández, Marta E. Holguín, José Hombberger, Mauricio Hurwitch, Jan Indarte, Eduardo	B.Sc., Agronomy M.Sc., Agronomy B.Sc., Agronomy B.Sc., Agronomy B.Sc., Agronomy M.B.A., Management B.Sc., Agronomy M.A., Business Administr. B.Sc., Industrial Eng. B.A., Social Sciences Ph.D., Agronomy	Regional Officer Technical Coordinator, CORECA Agricultural Planning Specialist Irrigation and Drainage Specialist Coordinator, Legume Subprogram Human Resources Specialist Systems Specialist Project Specialist Administrator Representative Technology Generation and Transfer Specialist	Headquarters Haiti Headquarters Chile Brazil Ecuador Headquarters Ecuador Nicaragua El Salvador Haiti
Infante, Mario Isaza, Jaime Jaffe, Walter	M.Sc., Agronomy Ph.D., Agronomy M.Sc., Biology	Project Specialist Rural Development Specialist Technology Generation and Transfer Specialist	Uruguay Argentina Honduras
Jara, Benjamín Jara-Almonte, Marcial Jean, Henry Jiménez, Danilo	D.V.M., Veterinary Medicine Ph.D., Agronomy B.Sc., Agronomy B.A., Journalism	Representative Animal Production Specialist Regional Officer Press Editor, Public Information, DIREX	Headquarters Bolivia Honduras Haiti
Jordán, Fausto	B.Sc., Economics	Director Program III, Organization and Management for Rural Development	Headquarters
Joseph, Cosmos Jova, Henry Juárez, Modesto Junior, Antonio Junior, Diomedes Kaimowitz, David	B.Sc., Agronomy B.Sc., Sociology B.Sc., Agronomy B.Sc., Agronomy B.Sc., Agronomy B.Sc., Agronomy Ph.D., Agricultural Economics	Agronomist Assistant to the Representative Economist Irrigated Area Operations Specialist Marketing Specialist Technology Generation and Transfer Specialist	Headquarters Grenada United States El Salvador Brazil Brazil
			Headquarters

Kaminsky, Mario	Ph.D., Economics	Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning Specialist	Mexico
Karia, Claudio	B.Sc., Agronomy	Researcher	Brazil
Khoesial, Sheela	M.Sc., Agricultural Econ.	Junior Professional	Headquarters
La Gra, Jerry	M.A., Economics	Organization and Management for Rural Development Specialist	St. Lucia
Larrea, Augusto	Lic., Sociology	Rural Development Agreements Coordinator	Ecuador
Lassig, Ricardo S.	Lic., Public Accounting	Administrator	Argentina
León, Juan	Ph.D., Veterinary Sciences	Animal Health Specialist	Guyana
León, Patricia	Lic., Journalism	Head, Public Information, DIREX	Headquarters
Lima, Geraldo Alfonso	B.Sc., Agronomy	Biomass Management Specialist	Brazil
Linares, César	Lic., Economics	Project Specialist	Guatemala
Linares, Mary	Lic., Library Sciences	Librarian	Colombia
Lindarte, Eduardo	Ph.D., Sociology	Technology Generation and Transfer Specialist	Headquarters
Little, Vincent	Ph.D., Agronomy	Project Specialist	Barbados
Lizarazo, Luis	B.Sc., Economics	Marketing and Agroindustry Specialist	Headquarters
Lizárraga, Gustavo	B.Sc., Agronomy	Small-scale Irrigation Specialist	Brazil
Lois, José	M.Sc., Agric. Economics	General Coordinator, PFI Project	El Salvador
Londofio, Diego	Ph.D., Agronomy	Director, Programming and Evaluation, DIPROE	Headquarters
López, Xinia V.	Lic., Management	Assistant, External Relations, DIREX	Headquarters
Lopezlage, Manuel	C.P.A.	Comptroller, Finances	Headquarters
Loza, Eduardo	Lic., Auditing	Administrator	Bolivia
Luna, Julio	Lic., Law	Coordinator, Institutional Relations	United States
MacDonald, Alexander	B.Sc., Agronomy	Agricultural Production Specialist	Jamaica
Macedo, Luiz Dielson	B.Sc., Civil Engineering	Micro-hydraulic Plants Specialist	Brazil
Magalhães, Luis	M.Sc., Agric. Economics	Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning Specialist	Colombia
Mair, Gordon	C.M.A., Accounting	Director of Finances	Headquarters
Marambio, Juan L.	B.Sc., Agronomy	Rural Development Specialist	Uruguay
Marín, Jaime	B.Sc., Agronomy	Coordinator, Irrigated Areas Project	Brazil
Marte, Rafael	M.Sc., Agronomy	Technology Generation and Transfer Specialist	Barbados
Martín, Urban Wilmuth	M.Sc., Agronomy	Plant Pathologist	Dominican Republic
Martínez, Alejandro	B.Sc., Agronomy	Rural Development Technician	Costa Rica
Martínez, Rodolfo	B.Sc., Agronomy	Advisor to the Director General for Special Affairs	Headquarters

Name	Academic Degree	Position at IICA	Duty Station
Masaya, Porfirio	Ph.D., Agronomy	Regional Codirector of Reinforcement	Headquarters
Mattos, Carlos	Ph.D., Economics	Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning Specialist	Headquarters
Maynard, Jennifer	M.A., Rural Sociology	Junior Professional	Headquarters
Mayorga, Hilda Magdalena	M.Sc., Planning	Follow-up and Evaluation Specialist	Ecuador
Mayorga, Róger	M.Sc., Information Sciences	Systems Analyst, Informatics Services Unit	Headquarters
Medrano, Diana	Lic., Anthropology	Women and Rural Development Specialist	Headquarters
Mejías, Humberto	B.Sc., Planning	Field Technician	Venezuela
Memoria, Ronaldo	B.Sc., Agronomy	Agricultural Mechanics Specialist	Brazil
Mena, Alfredo	M.Sc., Veterinary Sciences	Field Operation Coordinator, Coffee Rehabilitation Project	Haiti
Méndez, Juan Carlos	M.Sc., Agric. Economics	Project Management Specialist	Guatemala
Méndez, Judith	Lic., Public Accounting	Administrator	Honduras
Mendoza, Gilberto	B.Sc., Economics	Marketing and Agroindustry Specialist	Bolivia
Mendoza, Pablo	M.Sc., Agronomy	Advisor to the Secretary for Rural Development	Ecuador
Millar, Agustín	Ph.D., Agronomy	Irrigated Agriculture Specialist	Brazil
Mino, Andrés	B.Sc., Agronomy	Project Training Specialist	Ecuador
Miranda, Encida	B.Sc., Agronomy	Agronomist	Brazil
Molestina, Carlos	M.Sc., Agronomy	Head, Documentary Information and Distribution Division, CIDIA	Headquarters
Molina, German	M.Sc., Economics:	Assistant to the Deputy Director	Headquarters
Monnerat, João Bosco	Ph.D., Economics	Recources and Food General Project Specialist, CEPPI	Headquarters
Montero, Roxana	B.A., Business Administr.	Head, Documents and Meetings Unit, DICA	Headquarters
Montoya, Ramón	M.Sc., Agronomy	Regional Plant Protection Specialist	Costa Rica
Morales, Alberto	B.Sc., Management	Systems Analyst	Headquarters
Morales, Héctor	M.Sc., Agronomy	Representative	Mexico
Moulthrop, James	Ph.D., Veterinary Sciences	Coordinator, Information and Data Monitoring Specialist	Headquarters
Moutelik, Alena	M.Sc., Economics	Animal Health and Plant Protection Project Supervision Specialist	Brazil
Mulleady, Tomás	Ph.D., Economics	Rural Development Specialist	Jamaica
Muñoz, Alberto	Lic., Public Administration	Head, General Services Division, Finances	Headquarters

Muñoz, Héctor Murillo, Roxana	Ph.D., Agronomy B.Sc., Inform. Sciences	Animal Production Specialist Systems Analyst, Informatics Services Unit	Suriname  Headquarters Headquarters Brazil
Murphy, Paul Murta, José Mussman, Harry	M.A., Linguistics B.Sc., Civil Engineering Ph.D., Veterinary Sciences	Translator, DICA Hydrologist Director Program V, Animal Health and Plant Protection	Headquarters
Nagel, José	M.Sc., Sociology	Director, Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center (CIDIA)	Headquarters Brazil Headquarters
Nonone, Carlos Obando, Jorge Ojeda, Víctor	M.Sc., Agronomy B.Sc., Agronomy M.Sc., Agronomy	Irrigation Specialist Human Resources Specialist Rural Planning and Development Specialist	Venezuela El Salvador Honduras Peru El Salvador Guatemala Headquarters
Olazábal, Mariano Ordóñez, Rolando Arturo Orna, Jesús Ortiz, Jaime Osorto, Juan José Otero, Manuel Ouellette, J. André	M.Sc., Agronomy B.A., Forestry Engineering B.A., Public Accounting M.Sc., Agronomy M.Sc., Agronomy D.V.M., Veterinary Medicine M.Sc., Social Sciences	Representative Coordinator, MADELEÑA Project Administrator Rural Development Specialist Head, PROMECAFE Advisor to the Director General Director, Coordination of Institutional Affairs (DICA) Marketing and Agroindustry Specialist	Headquarters
Padilla, Arturo	Ph.D., Economics	Marketing and Agroindustry Specialist	Headquarters Brazil Dominican Republic Headquarters
Padilla, Jaime Páez, Gilberto Palma, Víctor Pando, José Luis	B.Sc., Agronomy Ph.D., Agronomy Ph.D., Agronomy M.Sc., Economics	Irrigation Specialist Representative Director, Andean Area Operations Marketing and Agroindustry Specialist	Mexico Paraguay Ecuador Honduras
Pannunzio, Luiz Carlos Pantaleón, Pedro Pastora, Juan Francisco Paulet, Manuel	B.Sc., Economics B.Sc., Agronomy Lic., Economics Ph.D., Agronomy	Representative Rural Development Specialist Economist Land and Water Conservation and Management Specialist	Brazil Brazil Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador Brazil
Pedrosa, Marta María Peña, Ismael Perdomo, Alberto Perdomo, Angel Orlando Pereira, Olivo	Lic., Economics Lic., Economics Ph.D., Agronomy B.Sc., Agronomy Lic., Accounting	Economist Head, Marketing Unit Deputy Director, Program V Rural Development Specialist Accountant	

Pérez, Reynaldo Phillips, Ronnie Pierre, Reginald	D.V.M., Veterinary Medicine M.Sc., Agronomy Ph.D., Veterinary Sciences	Coordinating Secretary, CORECA Agricultural Economist Director, Caribbean Area Operations, Representative	Headquarters Brazil
Pinchinat, Antonio	Ph.D., Biology	Regional Technology Generation and Transfer Specialist	Barbados
Pineda, Raul Amable Pira, Lars	M.B.A., Management Ph.D., Economics	Agricultural Communicator Program and Investment Project Specialist	St. Lucia Dominican Republic
Planella, Isidro Poitevien, Ghislaine Pomareda, Carlos	M.Sc., Agronomy M.Sc., Library Sciences Ph.D., Economics	Agroindustry Specialist Head, Documentation Services, CIDIA Director Program I, Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning	Headquarters Trinidad and Tobago Headquarters
Pozo, José Ptochaska, Gustavo Puignau, Pedro Quirós, Rodolfo	Accountant B.Sc., Agronomy D.V.M., Veterinary Medicine Ph.D., Economics	Administrator Agricultural Marketing Specialist Communications Support Specialist Director Program IV, Marketing and Agroindustry	Headquarters Nicaragua Peru Uruguay
Raine, Susana	M.A., Translation, and Interpretation	Head, Language Services	Headquarters
Ramakrishna, B.	M.Sc., Agronomy	Technology Generation and Transfer Specialist	Headquarters
Ramírez, José Alcides Ramírez, Pedro Martín Ramos, Francisco	B.Sc., Agronomy B.Sc., Agric. Economics Lic., Economics	Rural Development Specialist Agricultural Economist Marketing and Agroindustry Specialist	Ecuador Ecuador Headquarters
Ramsammy, Peter Rego, Manuel Reid, Charles Revilla, Freddy Revilla, Víctor Reyes, Armando Reyes, Jesús Rieger, Enrique Rivadeneira, Carlos A. Rivadeneira, Franklin Rivas, Nelson Robinson, Harold	B.Sc., Agronomy M.Sc., Economics B.Sc., Agricultural Tech. M.A., Economics M.Sc., Economics Ph.D., Economics M.A., Agronomy Ph.D., Veterinary Sciences Lic., Business Administrat. B.Sc., Law M.Sc., Agronomy M.Sc., Economics	Farm Management Specialist Rural Development Specialist Technical and Admin. Coordinator UPP Institutional Funding Specialist Policy Analysis Specialist Representative Irrigation Specialist Animal Health Specialist Training Specialist Law Specialist Director, PROCIANDINO Technical Cooperation Projects Analysis Specialist, DIPROE	Peru Guyana Costa Rica Jamaica Headquarters El Salvador Jamaica Brazil Ecuador Ecuador Ecuador Ecuador Headquarters

Name	Academic Degree	Position at IICA	Duty Station
Rock, Llewyn	M.A., Economics	Junior Professional	Headquarters
Rodríguez, Teresinha	B.Sc., Psychology	Farmers' Organization Specialist	Brazil
Rodríguez, Amaro	M.Sc., Agric. Economics	Head, FOSEP	El Salvador
Rodríguez, Lupita	Lic., Library Sciences	Documentalist, CIDIA	Headquarters
Rodríguez, Mario	B.Sc., Veterinary Sciences	Project Chief	Guatemala
Rojas, Flory	Lic., Agricultural Economics	Assistant, Directorate of Human Resources	Headquarters
Rojas, Ma. del Rosario	Lic., Agronomy	Assistant Agronomist, CIAT	Headquarters
Rojas, Miguel	B.A., Business Administrat.	Tech. and Administrative Assistant, PROCACAO	Headquarters
Román, Lina	Lic., Library Sciences	Librarian, CIDIA	Headquarters
Román, Raúl Oliverio	D.V.M., Veterinary Medicine	Project Management Specialist	Ecuador
Rucks, Carlos	Ph.D., Economics	Director, Southern Area Operations	Headquarters
Ruiz, Manuel	Ph.D., Agronomy	Executive Secretary, RISPAL Project, Program II	Headquarters
Ruiz, Manuel Emilio	M.Sc., Information Sciences	Systems Analyst, Informatics Services Unit	Headquarters
Rumich, Víctor H.	Lic., Accounting	Administrator	Paraguay
Saborío, Jorge Arturo	Lic., Agronomy	Assistant Agricultural Engineer, CIAT	Headquarters
Saint Louis, Jean Roscau	B.Sc., Agronomy	Regional Officer	Haiti
Salazar, Ernesto	M.Sc., Agronomy	Marketing and Agroindustry Specialist	Nicaragua
Salinas, Luis	B.Sc., Agronomy	Agricultural Communications Specialist	Peru
Salvadó, Eduardo	Ph.D., Sociology	Representative	Panama
Samanez, Benjamín	B.Sc., Agronomy	Rural Development Specialist, Acting Representative	Venezuela
Sanaiotti, Luiz Antonio	Lic., Business Administration	Project Planning and Coordination Specialist	Brazil
Sánchez, Galo	B.Sc., Agronomy	Follow-up and Evaluation Specialist	Ecuador
Sánchez, Marcial	M.B.A., Management	Head, Benefits and Remunerations Division, Human Resources	Headquarters
Saravia, Antonio	M.Sc., Agronomy	Technology Generation and Transfer Specialist	Nicaragua
Scarsi, Juan C.	Ph.D., Agronomy	Technology Generation and Transfer Specialist	Argentina
Scherer, Paulo	B.Sc., Accounting	Accountant	Brazil
Schlotfeldt, James	M.Sc., Psychology	Director, Human Resources	Headquarters
Schneider, Joao	Ph.D., Sociology	Rural Development Specialist	Colombia

Name	Academic Degree	Position at IICA	Duty Station
Segura, Mariano	Ph.D., Agronomy	Representative	Guatemala
Sepúlveda, Sergio	Ph.D., Economics	Rural Development Specialist	Headquarters
Sermeño, Antonia Luisa	Lic., Management	Administrator	El Salvador
Silva, Aurelio	B.Sc., Agronomy	Rural Development Specialist	Ecuador
Silva, Alfonso	B.Sc., Agronomy	Irrigation Specialist	Brazil
Silva, Antonio	M.Sc., Agricultural Economics	Technology Generation and Transfer Specialist	Headquarters
Silva, Odilson	B.Sc., Agronomy	Alcohol-producing Crops Specialist	Brazil
Silva, Roscane	B.Sc., Agronomy	Agronomist	Brazil
Silva, Wagner	B.Sc., Agronomy	Human Resources Specialist	Brazil
Snarskis, Michael J.	Ph.D., Anthropology	Head, Editorial Service, CIDIA	Headquarters
Solís, Clara	Lic., Social Sciences	Rural Development Specialist	Dominican Republic
Stagno, Horacio	M.Sc., Agronomy	Technology Generation and Transfer Specialist	Dominican Republic
Stemshorn, Barry	Ph.D., Veterinary Sciences	Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Information and Data Monitoring System	Trinidad and Tobago
Suárez, Susana	Lic., Public Accounting	Accountant	Ecuador
Tablada, Gladys	Lic., Agric. Economics	Project Specialist	Honduras
Tejero, Luis	B.Sc., Agronomy	Irrigated Agriculture and Farmers' Organization Specialist	Brazil
Telfer, Irwin	B.Sc., Economics	Agricultural Economist	Suriname
Terán, Gonzalo	Lic., Agronomy	Advisor, Project Administration, Management and Operation	Ecuador
Terán, Gustavo	M.Sc., Agronomy	Director of Rural Development	Ecuador
Teruel, Rodolfo	M.B.A., Management	Project Analyst, CEPPI	Headquarters
Tim, Jose Ubirajara	M.B.A., Management	Pisciculture Specialist	Brazil
Tineo, Israel	B.Sc., Agronomy	Representative	Peru
Tineo, Nelson	B.Sc., Agronomy	Programming Specialist	Headquarters
Tollini, Paulo Martins	B.Sc., Mech. Engineering	Specialist, Palm Oil Micro-factories, (DENDE)	Brazil
Tona, Claudio	M.Sc., Economics	Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning Specialist	Headquarters
Toro, Guillermo	M.Sc., Agronomy	Agricultural Planning Specialist	Guatemala
Torres, Hugo	Ph.D., Economics	Deputy Representative	Brazil
Torres, Jorge Eduardo	M.Sc., Agronomy	Marketing and Agroindustry Specialist	Headquarters
Torres B., Jorge	Ph.D., Veterinary Sciences	Animal Health Specialist	Headquarters
Torres Z., Jorge	Ph.D., Economics	Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning Specialist	Headquarters



Academic Degree

Position at IICA

Torres, Marco Polo	M.A., Social Communic.	Head, Communications Division (DIREX); Acting Head, CIDIA	Headquarters Bolivia
Tórrico, David	B.Sc., Agronomy	Agricultural Production Specialist	
Trigo, Eduardo	Ph.D., Business Administr.	Director Program II, Technology Generation and Transfer	Headquarters Colombia
Trujillo, Jorge	Ph.D., Management	Administrative Director	Colombia
Tunarosa, Víctor	M.Sc., Forestry Engineering	Rural Development Specialist	Guatemala
Unda, René	B.Sc., Sociology	Rural Development Training Advisor	Ecuador
Urdaneta, Aminta	M.Sc., Sociology	Rural Development Specialist	Brazil
Uribe, María Josefina	Lic., Library Sciences	Documentalist	Colombia
Valdebenito, Alejandro	Lic., Public Accounting	Administrator	Chile
Valerio, Alfredo	Lic., Agronomy	Research Assistant	Headquarters
Vallasaari, Kaarina	M.Sc., Political Science	International Cooperation Specialist	Headquarters
Vargas, Eduardo	B.Sc., Information Sciences	Systems Programmer, Informatics Services Unit	Headquarters Guatemala
Vargas, Hugo	M.Sc., Agronomy	Animal Production Specialist	Ecuador
Vargas, Julio	B.Sc., Agronomy	Rural Development Specialist	
Vartanián, Daniel	M.A., Economics	Assistant, Technology Generation and Transfer	Headquarters Dominican Republic
Vásquez, Margarita	Lic., Sociology	Administrator	Headquarters
Vásquez, Marta	B.A., Library Sciences	Librarian, CIDIA	Dominican Republic
Vásquez, Rodolfo	B.A., Management	Head, Accounting and Information Unit, Finances	Headquarters
Vega, Mayo	M.Sc., Agronomy	Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning Specialist	Venezuela
Vega, Enrique	B.Sc., Agronomy	Rural Development Specialist	Ecuador
Vega, Rodolfo	B.Sc., Economics	Natural Resources Evaluation Specialist	Brazil
Vejarano, Gilberto	Ph.D., Sociology	Coffee Technology and Transfer Specialist	Honduras
Vera, Héctor	B.Sc., Agronomy	Rural Development Specialist	Ecuador
Veras, Arnaldo	B.Sc., Economics	Representative	Uruguay
Vergara, Nizar	Lic., Economics	Planning and Management Specialist	Colombia
Vilar, Roberto	B.Sc., Agronomy	Rural Extension Specialist	Brazil
Vilas, Andrés T.	Ph.D., Economics	Marketing and Agroindustry Specialist	Chile
Villagómez, José Ricardo	Lic., Public Accounting	Administrator, PROCIANDINO	Ecuador
Villamizar, Ciro	Ph.D., Agricultural Extension	Technology Generation and Transfer Specialist	Ecuador

Name	Academic Degree	Position at IICA	Duty Station
Villanueva, Guillermo	M.Sc., Agronomy	Coordinator, PROCACAO	Headquarters
Waiselfisz, Jacobo	M.A., Sociology	Coordinator, IICA/MEC Agreement	Brazil
Wallace, Joan	Ph.D., Sociology	Representative	Trinidad and Tobago
Werthein, Jorge	Ph.D., Education	Director, External Relations, DIREX	Headquarters
Williams, César	B.Sc., Agronomy	Rural Development Specialist	Brazil
Zugcha, José	B.Sc., Agronomy	Rural Development Specialist	Ecuador
Zambrana, Hugo	B.Sc., Agronomy	Forestry Research Specialist	El Salvador
Zavala, Jaime	B.Sc., Agronomy	Rural Development Specialist	Ecuador
Zeledón, Marianela	B.Sc., Forestry Eng.	Assistant, Organization and Management, ADDGO	Headquarters
Zuñiga, Jorge	B.Sc., Agronomy	Irrigation and Drainage Specialist	Brazil





*Appendix 2 lists all the books and other publications produced by IICA's Editorial Service during 1990.*

*The Editorial Service was also responsible for all aspects of editing, producing and distributing the journal TURRIALBA, which celebrated its fortieth year of continuous publication in 1990, as well as other bulletins and brochures describing the activities of IICA.*

*Another important task was the edition and publication of a brochure, in the four official languages of the Institute, on the Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC), and the reprinting of the Principal Document of the PLANLAC.*

*The Institute publishes several series, at Headquarters, the products of official meetings, research experiences, projects, programs and international technical or scientific events sponsored by the Institute, or carried out in conjunction with agencies specializing in agricultural development throughout the Americas.*

*Also listed are selected titles published in the member countries.*

*The selection of bibliographic materials for this listing was made on the basis of number of pages and relevance to one of IICA's official series of books or documents and to IICA Programs. In addition to the items on the list, IICA staff members in the member countries prepared numerous working documents for symposia and seminars, project proposals, brochures and leaflets for extension work, analytical reports and feasibility studies, among others.*

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IICA (C.R.). 1990. Annual Report 1989. 284 p.

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Also in Spanish.

### ***Plan of Joint Action for Agricultural Reactivation In Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC)***

IICA (C.R.). Principal Document (updated and expanded reprint). 169 p.

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### ***Official Documents Series***

IICA (C.R.). DIRECTORATE FOR THE COORDINATION OF INSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS. Report of the Fifth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture. San Jose. Official Documents Series no. 47. 329 p.

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## Extra-quota Agreements and Contracts Signed in 1984

*In Resolution No. 29 of 1983, the Inter-American Board of Agriculture requested the Director General to present the Executive Committee and the Board with all the information on extra-quota agreements and contracts signed with the Member States and external entities.*

*In 1984, the Executive Committee requested the General Directorate to include said information in the Annual Report.*

*Appendix 3 presents the information on these legal instruments by Area/country, listing the title of the instrument, participating institutions, funds committed, by source, and effective life of the instruments.*

## List of Legal Instruments Signed in 1990

The resources indicated for each instrument are the totals negotiated for the life of the instrument.

### AREA/COUNTRY

Title of Instruments	Counterpart Institution	RESOURCES		EFFECTIVE LIFE			Duration
		Source	Amount US\$	Signed	Beginning	End	
<b>CENTRAL</b>							
<b>COSTA RICA</b>							
General Technical Cooperation Agreement with the Center for Export and Investment Promotion (CENPRO)	CENPRO	—	—	06/90	06/90	06/92	2 years
General Technical Cooperation Agreement with the Association of Agronomic Engineers of Costa Rica to provide support to the activities carried out by the Association in the area of horizontal cooperation and training, organization, administration and control of private technical assistance	CIA	—	—	09/27/90	09/27/90	09/27/92	2 years
Operating Agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) to administer funds to be used by the MAG in executing the project to study the genetic resources of avocados	MAG	Government of Germany	15 000	08/20/90	(upon receipt of financing)	—	36 months
Attachment No. 1 to the Cooperation Agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) of Costa Rica to provide technical and administrative support to the Executive Secretariat for Agricultural Sector Planning and Renewable Natural Resources (SEPSA)	MAG	MAG IICA	47 788 45 566	03/27/90	03/27/90	09/30/90	6 months
Attachment No. 2 to the Cooperation Agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) of Costa Rica to provide technical and administrative support to the Executive Secretariat for Agricultural Sector Planning and Renewable Natural Resources (SEPSA)	MAG	MAG	—	10/23/90	10/23/90	11/23/91	13 months

## AREA/COUNTRY

Title of Instruments	Counterpart Institution	RESOURCES		EFFECTIVE LIFE			Duration
		Source	Amount US\$	Signed	Beginning	End	
Letter of Understanding with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) for the administration of funds to be used in providing logistic support in technical services and training of professional personnel of the MAG	MAG	MAG	4 700	05/04/90	05/04/90	05/04/90	1 year
Agreement with CATIE on the administration and operation of the Orton Library	CATIE	CATIE	—	11/22/90	—	—	—

### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Administrative Support Contract with the Secretariat of State for Agriculture (SEA) to manage SEA financial resources	SEA	SEA	689 655	06/06/90	06/06/90	06/06/92	2 years
Technical Cooperation Contract with the Dominican Agrarian Institute (IDA) to consolidate agrarian reform settlements	IDA	IDA	917 070	03/19/90	03/19/90	03/19/93	3 years
Attachment No. 5 to the Technical Cooperation Agreement with the National Institute of Water Resources (INDRHI) to set up the follow-up and evaluation system of the Nizao-Valdesia Irrigation Project	INDRHI	—	—	11/29/90	01/01/91	12/31/91	1 year

### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

USAID/IICA Grant Agreement to support the reorganization of the Agricultural Technology Center (CENTA)	CENTA	USAID	45 000	07/31/90	07/31/90	01/31/91	6 months
Letter of Understanding No. 1 with the Salvadoran Fund for Pre-Investment Studies (FOSEP). Project to Increase Small-Farmer Participation in Agricultural and Marketing Processes	FOSEP	—	—	01/29/90	02/01/90	05/30/90	4 months

## AREA/COUNTRY

Title of Instruments	Counterpart Institution	RESOURCES		EFFECTIVE LIFE			Duration
		Source	Amount US\$	Signed	Beginning	End	
<b>GUATEMALA</b>							
Technical Cooperation Agreement with the Special Commission for Refugee Affairs (CEAR) to develop areas for repatriates and refugees in Guatemala	CEAR	—	—	08/03/90	08/03/90	08/03/92	2 years
Letter of Understanding with the Special Commission for Refugee Affairs (CEAR) to provide administrative support to the execution of the project for socioeconomic reactivation of the USAMACINTA-PASION-LA MACHACA agricultural cooperatives in Peten	CEAR	CEAR IICA	22 564 7 975	12/10/90	first disbursement	12/31/91	—
Agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA) to create two regional agricultural planning units	MAGA	MAGA	132 042	09/19/90	09/19/90	09/19/91	1 year
<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</b>							
Operating Agreement with the National Agricultural Development Bank (BANADESA)	BANADESA	BANADESA IICA	8 700 37 000	01/26/90	01/26/90	01/26/93	3 years
<b>PANAMA</b>							
Agreement with the Ministry of Agricultural Development (MIDA) to administer the resources of the Special Fund for Agricultural Reactivation (FERA)	MIDA	MIDA	200 000	07/90	07/90	07/92	2 years
Attachment No. 1 to the Agreement to administer the resources of the Special Fund for Agricultural Reactivation (FERA)	MIDA	MIDA	245 479	09/24/90	09/24/90	07/92	22 months
Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Agricultural Development (MIDA) on the participation of Panama in the Regional Network for Cacao Technology Generation and Transfer (PRO-CACAO)	Panamanian Institute of Agricultural Research (IDIAP)	—	—	09/25/90	09/25/90	12/31/92	27 months

## AREA/COUNTRY

Title of Instruments	Counterpart Institution	RESOURCES		EFFECTIVE LIFE			Duration
		Source	Amount US\$	Signed	Beginning	End	
<b>MULTINATIONAL</b>							
Letter of Understanding No. 4 with the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA)	SIECA	—	—	08/01/90	08/01/90	08/01/92	2 years
Letter of Understanding with the Pan American Foundation for Development on the participation of Panama in the Regional Network for Cacao Technology Generation and Transfer (PROCACAO)	FUPAD	—	—	01/23/90	01/23/90	12/31/91	2 years
Specific Cooperation Agreement with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)	—	—	—	07/20/90	07/20/90	07/20/92	2 years
Letter of Understanding with the Hershey Foods Corporation (HFC-PROCACAO)	HFC	—	—	02/08/90	02/08/90	12/31/91	1 year/ 11 months
Contract with the Tropical Scientific Research Institute (IICT)	IICT PORTUGAL	AID PROMECAFE	30 000*	09/07/90	09/07/90	12/31/90	3 months
Memorandum of Understanding with the International Regional Organization for Agricultural Health (OIRSA), IICA and the UNDP/PEC Project CAM-90-002 to prepare the Program to Strengthen Plant and Animal Health Services in the Countries of Central America	OIRSA	—	—	08/10/90	08/10/90	10/10/90	2 months
Extension of the Agreement with the OAS to execute an integrated development project in border regions of Central America	OAS	—	—	12/05/90	12/05/90	11/16/92	1 year 11 months
Contract with the Project CAM-90-002 (UNDP/PEC) to translate the technical documentation for the First Agricultural Sector Meeting of the Central American Governments with Cooperating Governments and Institutions	UNDP/PEC	UNDP	56 430	11/27/90	11/27/90	02/15/91	2.5 months

Resources not administered by IICA

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**AREA/COUNTRY**

Title of Instruments	Counterpart Institution	RESOURCES		EFFECTIVE LIFE			Duration
		Source	Amount US\$	Signed	Beginning	End	

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**CARIBBEAN****DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

Grant Agreement with the High Commissariat of Canada, Georgetown, Guyana and IICA	Ministry of Agriculture	CHC	43 000	02/12/90	02/12/90	12/31/91	22 months
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**JAMAICA**

Project on Hillside Agriculture. Amendment No. 1 to the Grant Agreement of the subproject	Ministry of Agriculture	USAID	753 885	09/16/90	09/16/90	12/31/93	40 months
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**GUATEMALA**

Operating Agreement between the IICA Office-Guyana and the Office of the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI-GUYANA) for technical and financial collaboration in executing and evaluating the livestock development project	CARDI	CARDI	24 044	09/14/93	09/14/90	09/14/90	3 years
Memorandum of Understanding with the Office for International Cooperation and Development (OICD), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)	USDA/APHIS USAID	OICD	17 248	10/05/90	10/05/90	12/31/90	2 months

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**ANDEAN****BOLIVIA**

Attachment to the Regional Cooperation Agreement between the Potosi Development Project (CORDEPO) and IICA to execute an administrative support action for the Cotagaita-San Juan del Oro Agricultural Development Project	CORDEPO	CORDEPO IDB	177 950	07/31/90	07/31/90	07/31/91	1 year
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## AREA/COUNTRY

Title of Instruments	Counterpart Institution	RESOURCES		EFFECTIVE LIFE			Duration
		Source	Amount US\$	Signed	Beginning	End	
Attachment to the Letter of Understanding signed with the Potosi Campesino Self-Development Program to extend the effective period of cooperation between the two institutions	PAC-Potosi	PAC-Potosi	5 000	08/15/90	08/15/90	12/31/90	5 months
Letter of Understanding on cooperation with the Regional Pando Development Corporation (CORDEPANDO) to identify and formulate an investment project for the agricultural sector	CORDEPANDO	—	—	01/24/90	03/01/90	12/31/90	10 months
Attachment to the Cooperation Agreement signed with the Chuquisaca Development Corporation (CORDECH) to extend the period of cooperation between the two institutions	CORDECH	CORDECH	—	11/05/90	11/05/90	12/31/91	14 months
<b>PANAMA</b>							
Administrative Support Agreement in planning signed between the Ministry of Agriculture (MA) and IICA	MA	MA	40 825	05/02/90	05/10/90	05/10/91	1 year
Attachment No. 3 to Administrative Support Agreement 57/89, signed between the Integrated Rural Development Program (DRI) and IICA	DRI	DRI	70 025	02/07/90	02/90	12/31/90	10 months
Attachment No. 4 to Administrative Support Agreement 57/89, signed between the Integrated Rural Development Program (DRI) and IICA	DRI	DRI	50 000	06/22/90	06/90	12/31/90	6 months
Attachment No. 5 to Administrative Support Agreement 57/89, signed between the Integrated Rural Development Program (DRI) and IICA	DRI	DRI	48 076	08/90	08/90	12/31/90	5 months
Attachment No. 6 to Administrative Support Agreement 57/89, signed between the Integrated Rural Development Program (DRI) and IICA	DRI	DRI	112 963	09/28/90	08/01/90	12/31/90	5 months
Attachment No. 7 to Administrative Support Agreement 57/89, signed between the Integrated Rural Development Program (DRI) and IICA	DRI	DRI	—	12/21/90	12/21/90	01/31/91	1 month 10 days

## AREA/COUNTRY

Title of Instruments	Counterpart Institution	RESOURCES		EFFECTIVE LIFE			Duration
		Source	Amount US\$	Signed	Beginning	End	
Attachment to Cooperation Agreement No. 164 to provide officials from the agricultural sector with training on planning	MA	MA	44 248	02/07/90	02/26/90	12/28/90	10 months
Operating Agreement between the Republic of Colombia-Ministry of Agriculture and IICA	MA	—	—	02/06/90	02/06/90	02/06/95	5 years
Agreement with the Sugar Cane Research Center (CENICAÑA) to provide support to sugar cane research	CENICAÑA	—	—	04/30/90	08/17/90	08/16/93	3 years

## ECUADOR

Letter of Understanding with the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) to provide administrative support for seed production	CIAT	CIAT	40 000	02/07/90	02/07/90	02/07/92	2 years
Letter of Understanding with CIAT to appoint Associate Personnel to carry out actions in Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean	CIAT	—	—	03/02/90	04/01/90	04/01/92	2 years
Attachment No. 9 to the Technical Cooperation Agreement with the Government of Ecuador, through the Ministry of Social Welfare (MBS)	MBS	MBS/IBRD IICA	1 060 000 45 440	01/29/90	01/29/90	12/31/90	11 months
Attachment No. 10 to the Technical Cooperation Agreement with the Government of Ecuador, through the Ministry of Social Welfare (MBS)	MBS	MBS/IBRD IICA	1 110 000 79 000	10/08/90	01/01/90	12/31/91	1 year

## PERU

General Cooperation Agreement with the National Agrarian Organization of Peru	ONA	—	—	08/29/90	08/29/90	08/29/93	3 years
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## VENEZUELA

Letter of Understanding on Technical Cooperation with the Agricultural Credit Fund (FCA)	FCA	FCA	102 675	02/02/90	01/01/90	12/31/90	1 year
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AREA/COUNTRY	Counterpart Institution	RESOURCES		EFFECTIVE LIFE			
		Source	Amount US\$	Signed	Beginning	End	Duration
Technical Cooperation Agreement on Animal Health with the Government of Venezuela, represented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG)	MAG	MAG	930 352	12/10/90	01/01/91	01/01/95	4 years
Letter of Understanding on Technical Cooperation with the Agricultural Credit Fund (FCA) to develop technical cooperation activities in response to needs identified by both institutions	FCA	FCA	139 980	11/21/90	01/01/91	12/31/91	1 year

## MULTINATIONAL

Operating Agreement between the Governments of Peru and Chile and IICA for the administration of the Bilateral Chile-Peruvian Agreement to increase efforts to eliminate fruit flies in the border zones of both countries	MA – Chile INIAA-Peru	MA – Chile IICA	319 410 28 600	05/07/90	05/07/90	05/07/91	1 year
Agreement of the Cooperative Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer Program for the Andean Subregion (PROCIANDINO)	IBTA-Bolivia ICA-Colombia INIAP-Ecuador INIAA-Peru FONAIAP Venezuela	IBTA ICA INIAP INIAA FONAIAP IICA	12 500 12 500 12 500 12 500 12 500 113 500	08/01/90	08/01/90	08/01/96	6 years
Cooperation Agreement with the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNTA)	JUNTA	–	–	07/31/90	07/31/90	07/31/93	3 years

## SOUTHERN

### ARGENTINA

Letter of Understanding with the Undersecretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (SAGyP) on the analysis and reorganization of tobacco-growing areas of Argentina	SAGyP	SAGyP	500 000	01/22/90	01/22/90	01/22/91	1 year
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AREA/COUNTRY	Counterpart Institution	RESOURCES		Signed	EFFECTIVE LIFE		
		Source	Amount US\$		Beginning	End	Duration
Attachment to the Letter of Understanding with the Undersecretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (SAGyP) on the analysis and reorganization of tobacco-growing areas of Argentina	SAGyP	-	-	11/15/90	01/23/91	04/30/91	3 months
Letter of Understanding with the SAGyP for cooperation in formulating a project on food self-sufficiency in Argentina	SAGyP	-	-	06/14/90	06/14/90	12/31/90	6 months
General Technical Cooperation Agreement with the Undersecretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (SAGyP) of Argentina	SAGyP	-	-	09/24/90	09/24/90	09/24/91	1 year
Attachment No. 1 to Letter of Understanding No. 10: Cooperation and support for the execution of the program to analyze information from the 1988 National Agricultural Census	INTA/INDEC	INTA/INDEC	56 050	08/13/90	-	12/31/90	7 months
Letter of Understanding with the Undersecretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, for the SAGyP to participate in the 104th International Livestock, Agriculture and Industry Exposition	SAGyP	SAGyP	30 000	07/10/90	07/10/90	08/20/90	40 days
Attachment No. 1 to the Operating Agreement on technical cooperation with the Undersecretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries to strengthen the Subprogram of the National Animal Health Service (SENASA)	SAGyP	SAGyP	50 099	05/21/90	05/22/90	05/22/93	3 years
Letter of Understanding No. 11: Cooperation to consolidate the INTA Information and Documentation System (SIDINTA)	INTA	INTA	35 964	10/90	First disbursement	06/03/91	(As of first disbursement)
Letter of Understanding No. 12: Cooperation for the development of institutional evaluation programs and for support to the National Directorate of INTA in the development of major activities	-	INTA	245 700	10/90	First disbursement	07/03/91	(As of first disbursement)
Renewal of General Technical Cooperation Agreement with the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	INTA	INTA	-	11/14/90	11/14/90	11/14/93	3 years

## AREA/COUNTRY

Title of Instruments	Counterpart Institution	RESOURCES		EFFECTIVE LIFE			Duration
		Source	Amount US\$	Signed	Beginning	End	
Letter of Understanding No. 14 with the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) to implement a wheat production course for Latin America	INTA	INTA	355 064	12/26/90	12/26/90	12/26/93	3 years
<b>BRAZIL</b>							
Attachment No. 36 to the Agreement signed 5/24/76 between the Ministry of Agriculture (MA) and IICA to provide technical cooperation in activities related to the national agricultural planning system, to actions and projects on agroenergy and drainage/irrigation programs and projects for small- and medium-scale farmers	MA/PRONI	PRONI PROVARZEAS	14 354	03/13/90	03/13/90	12/31/90	9 months 18 days
Attachment No. 36 to the Agreement signed 5/24/76 between the Ministry of Agriculture (MA) and IICA to provide technical cooperation in activities related to the national agricultural information system, to actions and projects on agroenergy and drainage/irrigation programs and projects for small- and medium-scale farmers	MA	MA	126 433	02/16/90	02/16/90	12/31/90	10 months 15 days
Attachment No. 37 to the Agreement signed 5/24/76 between the Ministry of Agriculture (MA) and IICA to provide technical cooperation in activities related to the national agricultural information system, to drainage/irrigation programs and projects for small- and medium-scale farmers	MA	MA	87 650	05/15/90	05/15/90	12/31/90	7 months 16 days
Attachment No. 38 to the Agreement signed 5/24/76 between the Ministry of Agriculture (MA) and IICA to provide technical cooperation in activities related to the national agricultural information system, to drainage/irrigation programs and projects for small- and medium-scale farmers	MA	MA	33 494	07/04/90	07/04/90	12/31/90	5 months 27 days
Attachment No. 39 to the Agreement signed 5/24/76 between the Ministry of Agriculture (MA) and IICA to provide technical cooperation in activities related to the national agricultural information system, to drainage/irrigation programs and projects for small- and medium-scale farmers	MA	MA	94 372	09/21/90	09/21/90	12/31/90	3 months 10 days

AREA/COUNTRY	Counterpart Institution	RESOURCES		EFFECTIVE LIFE			
		Source	Amount US\$	Signed	Beginning	End	Duration
Title of Instruments							
Attachment No. 40 to the agreement signed 5/24/76 with the Ministry of Agriculture (MA) with a view to providing technical cooperation for activities related to the National Agricultural Information System and drainage and irrigation actions or projects aimed at small- and medium-scale farmers	MA	MA	306 049	11/21/90	11/21/90	12/31/90	1 month 10 days
Technical Cooperation Contract with the Brazilian Institute of Agricultural Research (EMBRAPA) to provide international consultancy services within the framework of the Third Agricultural Research Project (IBRD III)	EMBRAPA	EMBRAPA IBRD	4 608 000	05/16/90	05/16/90	01/09/95	4 years 7 months
Technical Cooperation Agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MARA) on support for agricultural activities	MARA	MARA	85 106	10/04/90	10/04/90	10/04/93	3 years
Attachment No. 1 to the Agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MARA) for technical cooperation in support of agricultural activities	MARA	MARA	160 940	12/12/90	12/12/90	10/04/93	2 years 10 months
Terms for Ratification of Agreement with the National Agricultural Health Association (ANDEF)	ANDEF	ANDEF	81 345	06/90	06/90	06/30/91	1 year
Agreement with the National Department of Drought Control (DNOCS) on technical cooperation for the Irrigated Agriculture Program	DNOCS	DNOCS	35 791	06/29/90	06/29/90	07/31/90	1 month
Attachment No. 20 to the Technical Cooperation Agreement signed 3/10/77 with the Executive Commission for Planning Cacao Cultivation (CEPLAC)	CEPLAC	CEPLAC	58 997	04/05/90	04/05/90	12/31/90	8 months 26 days
Attachment No. 24 to the Agreement with the San Development Agency (CODEVASF)	CODEVASF	CODEVASF IBRD	95 628 78 241	01/14/90	01/14/90	—	—
Second attachment to the Agreement with the San Francisco Development Agency (CODEVASF) to provide technical cooperation in organizing farmers, technical assistance and planning, with emphasis on irrigated agriculture projects	CODEVASF	CODEVASF IBRD	844 578 340 136	03/12/90	03/12/90	11/14/94	4 years 8 months

AREA/COUNTRY Title of Instruments	Counterpart Institution	RESOURCES		EFFECTIVE LIFE			Duration
		Source	Amount US\$	Signed	Beginning	End	
Third attachment to the Agreement with the San Francisco Development Agency (CODEVASF) to provide technical cooperation in organizing farmers, technical assistance and planning, with emphasis on irrigated agriculture projects	CODEVASF	CODEVASF IBRD	1 130 954 53 760	05/08/90	05/08/90	11/14/94	4 years 6 months
Attachment No. 7 to the Agreement signed 1/2/86 with the State of Bahia (SEPLANTEC) to provide technical cooperation to the Secretariat of Agrarian Reform, Water Resources and Irrigation	SEPLANTEC	SEPLANTEC	144 545	02/07/90	01/01/90	12/31/90	1 year
Attachment No. 8 to the Agreement signed 1/2/86 with the State of Bahia (SEPLANTEC) to provide technical cooperation to the Secretariat of Agrarian Reform, Water Resources and Irrigation	SEPLANTEC	SEPLANTEC	—	01/03/90	07/03/90	01/02/91	7 months
Attachment No. 12 to the DPP-UOP Agreement signed 2/86 with the Superintendency for Development of the Northeast (SUDENE)	SUDENE	SUDENE IBRD	50 180	01/22/90	01/22/90	07/30/91	1 year 6 months
Attachment No. 13 to the DPP-UOP Agreement signed 2/86 with the Superintendency for Development of the Northeast (SUDENE)	SUDENE	SUDENE IBRD	19 138	03/29/90	03/29/90	07/30/91	1 year 4 months
Attachment No. 14 to the DPP-UOP Agreement signed 2/86 with the Superintendency for Development of the Northeast (SUDENE)	SUDENE	SUDENE IBRD	32 448	04/26/90	04/26/90	07/30/91	1 year 3 months
Attachment No. 15 to the DPP-UOP Agreement signed 2/86 with the Superintendency for Development of the Northeast (SUDENE)	SUDENE	SUDENE IBRD	132 969	05/25/90	05/25/90	07/30/91	1 year 2 months
Attachment No. 16 to the DPP-UOP Agreement signed 2/86 with the Superintendency for Development of the Northeast (SUDENE)	SUDENE	SUDENE IBRD	130 718	11/21/90	11/21/90	07/30/91	8 months
Agreement with the state of São Paulo, through the Secretariat of Agriculture and Supply for the preparation of a Project on the Pilot Irrigation District of the Jatai Microbasin in Urania, São Paulo	SAA/SP	SAA/SP	28 368	10/04/90	10/04/90	04/04/91	6 months
Agreement with the Banco del Nordeste de Brasil S.A. to carry out a technical cooperation program related to rural development in the region	BNB	BNB	2 500 000	12/04/90	12/04/90	12/04/94	4 years

AREA/COUNTRY Title of Instruments	Counterpart Institution	RESOURCES		EFFECTIVE LIFE			
		Source	Amount US\$	Signed	Beginning	End	Duration
Attachment No. 15 to the Agreement with the Federal Union, through the Secretariat of Basic Education of the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), to provide further technical cooperation in developing rural education	MEC	MEC	—	11/08/90	11/08/90	12/31/91	1 year 1 month
Agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MARA) to formulate and implement programs and projects on rural development and cooperatives in agrarian reform areas	MARA SNARA	MARA SNARA	2 059 362	12/17/90	12/17/90	12/17/94	4 years
<b>CHILE</b>							
Attachment to the Technical Cooperation Agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture to strengthen the Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG)	SAG	SAG	65 891	09/03/90	09/03/90	03/03/91	6 months
Letter of Understanding for technical cooperation with the Agricultural Development Institute (INDAP) for operations in 1990	INDAP	—	—	05/16/90	05/16/90	12/31/90	7 months 15 days
Agreement with the Agricultural Development Institute (INDAP)	INDAP	INDAP	167 753	11/05/90	11/05/90	05/05/91	6 months
Letter of Understanding with the Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG) for the operation, in 1990, of the technical cooperation agreement in effect	SAG	—	—	05/16/90	05/16/90	12/31/90	7 months 15 days
Letter of Understanding with the Undersecretariat of Agriculture for the operation, in 1990, of the specific agreement in effect	SA	—	—	05/16/90	05/16/90	12/31/90	7 months 15 days
Letter of Understanding with the National Agricultural Research Institute (INIA) for the operation, in 1990, of the specific agreement in effect	INIA	—	—	05/16/90	05/16/90	12/31/90	7 months 15 days

## AREA/COUNTRY

Title of Instruments	Counterpart Institution	RESOURCES		EFFECTIVE LIFE			Duration
		Source	Amount US\$	Signed	Beginning	End	
<b>PARAGUAY</b>							
Letter of Understanding with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) to strengthen the Undersecretariat of Livestock, through the study and preparation of proposals to improve the technical-administrative and legal structure of animal production and health services	MAG	MAG IICA	500 3 500	02/08/90	02/08/90	08/08/90	6 months
Technical Cooperation Agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to strengthen the Marketing, Foreign Trade and Agroindustrial Development Subsystem of the DCEA/MAG	DCEA/MAG	—	—	11/01/90	11/01/90	11/01/94	4 years
Increasing family incomes by enhancing women's participation in the production process	MAG	MAG IICA	260 103 13 625	—	01/01/90	06/30/92	30 months
Attachment No. 1 to the General Cooperation Agreement on Animal Health with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG)	MAG	—	—	02/02/90	02/02/90	04/29/92	27 months
Attachment No. 2 to the Technical Cooperation Agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) to strengthen, through the National Office for Project Coordination and Administration (ONCAP), a structure within the agricultural and livestock extension service to promote, establish and support farmers' organization under the Caazapa project	SEAG	SEAG	35 000	04/20/90	04/20/90	06/30/91	14 months
Attachment to the specific Agreement with the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) to develop joint actions in Paraguay	CIMMYT	CIMMYT	—	—	08/16/90	08/16/92	2 years
<b>MULTINATIONAL</b>							
Letter of Understanding with the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP) to provide support in administering financial resources in the establishment and implementation of the Technology Generation and Transfer Unit	MGAP	MGAP	18 771	06/20/90	06/25/90	12/31/90	6 months

## AREA/COUNTRY

Title of Instruments	Counterpart Institution	RESOURCES		EFFECTIVE LIFE			Duration
		Source	Amount US\$	Signed	Beginning	End	
Letter of Understanding No. PSA 2 with the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP)	MGAP	—	—	04/01/90	04/01/90	01/31/91	10 months
Letter of Understanding No. PSA 4 with the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP) to provide support in preparing the 1990 agricultural census	MGAP	—	40 000	12/07/90	12/07/90	12/07/91	1 year
Letter of Understanding with the Limited Agricultural Cooperative for Water (CALAGUA)	CALAGUA	—	—	01/30/90	02/07/90	12/31/90	11 months
Letter of Understanding with the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP) to support the execution of the Cooperative Program for Agricultural Research in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR)	MGAP	—	—	03/30/90	04/01/90	08/29/95	5 years 5 months

## MULTINATIONAL

Agreement on the Cooperative Program for the Development of Agricultural Technology in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR) signed by the National Institute of Agricultural Research (INTA) of Argentina, the Bolivian Institute of Agricultural Technology (IBTA) of Bolivia, the Brazilian Institute of Agricultural Research (EMBRAPA) of Brazil, the Alberto Boerger Agricultural Research Center (CIAAB) of Uruguay and IICA	INTA/IBTA/ EMBRAPA/ INIA/DIEF/ CIAAB	INTA IBTA EMBRAPA INIA DIEF CIAAB IICA	195 000 75 000 195 000 105 000 75 000 105 000 200 000	08/29/90	05/01/90	05/01/96	6 years
Agreement between the Undersecretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of Argentina, the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform of Agriculture of Brazil, the Ministry of Agriculture of Chile, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Paraguay, the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries of Uruguay and IICA to establish the Advisory Council for Agricultural Cooperation in the Countries of the Southern Area (CONASUR)	SAGyP/ MARA/MA/ MAG/MGAP	—	—	06/08/90	06/08/90	06/08/92	2 years



## AREA/COUNTRY

Title of Instruments	Counterpart Institution	RESOURCES		EFFECTIVE LIFE			Duration
		Source	Amount US\$	Signed	Beginning	End	
<b>BRAZIL</b>							
General Technical Cooperation Agreement with the Latin American Center for Rural Technology and Education (CELATER)	CELATER	—	—	04/06/90	04/06/90	04/06/92	2 years
Technical Cooperation Agreement with the Inter-American Center for Advanced Studies in Communications in Latin America (CIESPAL)	CIESPAL	—	—	11/08/90	11/08/90	11/08/93	3 years
Technical Cooperation Agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Finland, through the Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Finland	FINNIDA	60 832	08/14/90	08/14/90	Undefined	—
Letter of Understanding with PAHO-WHO to undertake activities within the framework of the General Agreement signed 10/4/83 to improve the living standards of the rural populations in the Member States of both institutions	PAHO-WHO	—	—	07/12/90	07/12/90	Undefined	—
Operating Agreement with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the United States Department of Agriculture	USDA/APHIS	—	—	05/21/90	05/21/90	05/21/92	2 years
Letter of Understanding with the Spanish International Cooperation Agency (AECI)	AECI-Spain	—	—	04/23/90	04/23/90	Undefined	—
Grant Agreement with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) in support of the project Information System for Animal Production in Latin America and the Caribbean (ISALPAC)	IDRC	IDRC	118 159	10/08/90	10/08/90	10/08/92	2 years
Memorandum on Grant Conditions with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	IDRC	IDRC IICA	203 900 106 000	11/10/90	11/10/90	11/10/92	2 years
<b>IICA counterpart</b>			<b>\$ 680 206.00</b>				
<b>External resources administered by IICA</b>			<b>\$ 23 863 951.00</b>				
<b>External resources not administered by IICA</b>			<b>\$ 30 000.00</b>				
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 24 574 157.00</b>				



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