

ICA



PROGRAM V ANIMAL HEALTH AND PLANT PROTECTION

Guidelines for Cooperation

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WHAT IS IICA?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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CONTENTS

	Page
I. THE GUIDELINES OF THE 1987-1991 MEDIUM TERM PLAN	1
II. THE PROBLEMATICS OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND PLANT PROTECTION IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	3
III. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMS	7
IV. STRATEGY OF THE PROGRAM	8
V. RESOURCES AND PROJECTS UNDER EXECUTION .	15

This One



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FOREWORD

The 1987-1991 Medium Term Plan (MTP), which was approved by the member countries at the Third Special Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA), held in Mexico, October 27th through 29th, 1986, assigned programs a leading role in IICA's institutional action. It states, "Programs are the most important mechanism for implementing IICA's policies of concentration of effort and exercise of technical leadership during the 1987-1991 term. They provide a natural framework within which to carve out IICA's area of competence and reach agreement on regional and country level actions."

The Plan also establishes a series of standards and general principles for the operation of the five programs, as well as certain specific guidelines for each one. These programs are:

Program I: Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning

Program II: Technology Generation and Transfer

Program III: Organization and Management for Rural Development

Program IV: Marketing and Agroindustry

Program V: Animal Health and Plant Protection

On the basis of the general principles provided by the Medium Term Plan, it is now necessary to prepare a specific document for each program, containing the detailed guidelines and action strategy to be developed in each case. This will give a more complete and specific understanding of the programs to the countries; actual or potential donors; Institute technicians; other organizations; and other interested parties.

The structure of such "guidelines for Program cooperation" includes a reference to the general principles set down in the Medium

Term Plan; a description of the main problems to be faced; a presentation of the objectives and operating strategy, which is the crux of the document; and a list of human and financial resources available for developing the proposed actions.

Martín E. Piñeiro
Director General

I. THE GUIDELINES OF THE 1987-1991 MEDIUM TERM PLAN¹

The 1987-1991 Medium Term (MTP) is the document wherein the member countries, –through the IABA– establish the guidelines for actions to be implemented by IICA during this period, in keeping with the permanent objectives of the Institute and the priorities determined for the Americas.

Therefore, “the guidelines for cooperation” of the five programs defined in the Plan take as their frame of reference the objectives, general strategy, and specific recommendations included in the MTP.

1.1 General Objectives

The general objectives established for IICA action during this period include “encouraging, promoting, and supporting the efforts of the Member States to: strengthen the development of the agricultural sector as a source of economic growth, both as a supplier of foodstuffs for domestic consumption, and as the major source of foreign exchange; intensify efforts to modernize and increase productivity of the agricultural sector; and pursue regional integration.”

It is noted that in order to achieve these objectives it will be necessary to define “strategies for production, marketing, and processing that will increase the value of agricultural production, maximize participation, and ensure a just distribution;” “encourage incorporation of appropriate technology which maintains traditional comparative advantages and competitiveness, in a framework that provides for equity in the distribution of benefits and for conservation of natural resources,” and “implement joint actions that will facilitate better use of the available resources and develop production and marketing complementarity.”

1 “1987-1991 Medium Term Plan,” of IICA, approved by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture at its Third Special Meeting, Mexico; Official Documents Series No. 35, 1986.

1.2 General Strategy

The MTP defines a four-point strategy for meeting its goals:

- a. Concentrating efforts and technical leadership on a small number of subject areas of high priority to the member countries.
- b. Setting priorities on functions and actions for which IICA has more experience and comparative advantages with respect to other organizations.
- c. Adjusting its operating structure to allow, on the one hand, for a high technical capacity concentrated on the subject areas of the Programs, and, on the other, for a decentralized, efficient, and flexible operation.
- d. Increasing the availability of external resources and the efficiency of their use.

1.3 Operating Principles of the Programs

The Programs, being the main instruments for the concentration of efforts and the achievement of technical leadership, as well as the framework for IICA's actions, shall be subject to the following guidelines established by the 1987-1991 MTP:

- Their efforts will be focused on a limited number of "concentrated program areas" selected according to their importance, the institution's relative comparative advantages, and the possibilities of achieving a significant impact.
- They will provide technical leadership, and propose innovative actions, by establishing a highly-qualified technical group that conducts research and organizes professional meetings; the group will also develop publications based on its work, and will encourage frequent information exchange with member countries.

- They will facilitate the involvement of national technical resources by encouraging local technical personnel to participate in cooperative and reciprocal exchange networks.
- They will emphasize seeking complementarity with other organizations and international centers for greater efficiency and to make itself more useful to the countries of the region.
- They will give priority to the preparation and implementation of multinational projects, and other cooperative actions involving several member countries, as a mechanism for solving problems common to them.

In order to put this strategy into practice, the MTP establishes a number of organizational modifications related to the programs:

- Reduction of the number of programs from 10 to 5.
- Creation of Program Directorates at Headquarters, each having a minimum "critical mass" of technical personnel and considerable authority (especially in the management of multinational projects); they will be responsible for providing technical leadership, and for the quality of program activities.
- Modification of the criteria for allocating personnel to the member country offices thereby seeking to establish a stable staff with experience in the identification and preparation of projects, recognizing that specialized technical personnel are only temporary and are subject to the duration of the specific projects.

II. THE PROBLEMATICS OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND PLANT PROTECTION IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are faced with the problem of numerous animal and plant diseases and pests that affect agricultural production, processing, and marketing, and therefore limit the availability of foodstuffs, fibers, hides, and other products.

Difficult economic conditions affecting most of the countries in the region are forcing them to take more aggressive actions to increase their agricultural production. This is being done with a view to achieving food self-sufficiency, reducing food imports, and increasing the earning of foreign exchange through the exportation of various agricultural products.

The development of new agricultural production projects, the expansion of the areas under cultivation, and the orientation of these new projects and areas toward production of non-traditional crops to compete more advantageously in the international market, have increased the risk of spread of diseases and pests, due to the exchange of genetic material, and increased international movement of products.

There are also a large number of animal and plant pests and diseases which do not recognize national borders, and which demand continuous efforts if their spread is to be prevented.

Most of the countries have not examined in depth the real economic losses due to diseases and pests of animals and plants in order to classify and define them, and to determine how available resources can be used best to control the problems of highest priority.

Nevertheless, the efforts of the governments have, in general, been noteworthy, and some successful efforts have been carried out in the control of certain diseases affecting animals and plants; however, budget limitations in many countries have brought about the weakening of the national programs responsible for animal health and plant protection, due to their need to reduce activities. As a result, both agricultural production and productivity have suffered.

Within this context, the problems identified as most important are:

a. Weakening of the institutions

Animal health and plant protection in the countries of the Americas and the Caribbean are the responsibility of the governments which, in most cases, carry out their own programs.

Many countries have made significant strides in the development of laboratories, quarantine stations, and other similar facilities; however, most of them have not yet been able to consolidate their organizational structures to cope systematically and consistently with the variety of actions that must be taken by animal health and plant protection programs.

The situation has worsened over recent years due to reduced availability of operating funds, and the increasing loss of qualified personnel who leave government in search of better opportunities.

b. Economic losses due to diseases and pests

Only a limited number of animal health and plant protection studies have been carried out in Latin America and the Caribbean to determine the economic impact of diseases and pests on agricultural production and productivity and their effect on international trade.

In view of this, some animal health and plant protection programs have been developed without regard to real priorities; under these circumstances, when the reasons that justified the adoption of such programs disappear, the programs themselves are put in jeopardy.

In general, it can be said that the national institutions do not have the capability to develop information systems or to undertake studies to analyze economic losses due to diseases and pests affecting plants and animals; this prevents them from establishing program priorities at the national, zonal, or local level.

c. Health restrictions in international trade

Since there is only a limited amount of information available concerning the prevalence and incidence of diseases and pests affecting animals and plants in many countries, the introduction of new health problems into third countries through the importation of animals, plants, and numerous agriculture-related products has increased.

In some cases, excessive restrictions hamper international agricultural trade; lack of awareness of such restrictions may also undermine attempts to diversify exports.

At the international level there is no overall information system to provide the countries with basic animal and plant health data. This prevents the countries from being able to adopt animal and plant health measures that would protect their agricultural industry without obstructing international trade.

d. Weakening of the health protection and emergency systems

The increase in international agricultural trade has also increased the risk of dissemination of diseases and pests affecting animals and plants.

The ease with which diseases and pests are introduced into a country and disseminated has been demonstrated repeatedly; the effects in most cases are disastrous, inflicting enormous losses on the already weakened economies of the region.

The ability of countries to prevent the introduction of diseases and pests, and to control and eradicate them immediately should the first line of defense be broken (inspection and quarantine at sea ports, airports, and land borders) varies; but, in general, there has been a weakening in recent years, similar to that which has occurred in the national animal and plant health programs themselves.

e. Limited participation of the private sector in animal health and plant protection programs

With few exceptions, the participation of private sector agricultural producers in the promotion and support of animal health and plant protection programs has been limited in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In most cases, this is due to lack of communication between the government and producers on existing problems and the best way to resolve them.

A study carried out by IICA on government communications activities supporting animal health programs showed that the countries have only very limited capabilities; a similar situation exists with regard to plant protection.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM

3.1 General Objective

The general objective of the Animal Health and Plant Protection Program is to help resolve the problems of diseases and pests which reduce agricultural production and productivity and limit marketing possibilities.

3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the Program are:

- To cooperate in strengthening the organizational and administrative structures, as well as the operational systems, of the national programs in order to increase the effectiveness of their animal health and plant protection efforts, and to ensure a better use of human, physical, and financial resources.
- To collaborate in preventing, controlling, and/or eradicating those diseases and pests of animals and plants identified as the cause of major losses in agricultural production, and which pose the risk of spread at the international level.
- To collaborate with the countries in achieving the greatest control possible over diseases and pests affecting animals and plants without placing unnecessary restrictions on marketing.
- To cooperate with the countries in strengthening health inspection systems related to the international movement of animals, plants and their products, and to strengthen the emergency systems for the control and eradication of the principal exotic diseases and pests affecting animals and plants.

- To inform the countries about scientific and technological progress being made concerning diseases and pests of animals and plants.
- To encourage the participation of producers and related agriculture industries in solving the major animal and plant health problems.
- To cooperate with government programs in developing and strengthening at all levels information and communication systems supporting animal health and plant protection services.

IV. STRATEGY OF THE PROGRAM

4.1 General Guidelines

The Program will use the following guidelines in carrying out its activities:

a. Make maximum effective use of IICA's resources

The Program will focus its actions in five subject areas, described in 4.2, below, which are identified as priorities by the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean, and for which IICA has established capability to assist the countries.

In view of IICA's limited regular operating budget, the Program will direct available resources to the carrying out of key activities which have a multiplier effect. These activities should also generate specific actions to strengthen the national animal health and plant protection organizations through the mobilization of their own resources, the use of external resources or by taking advantage of the technical capabilities available at the regional level.

Requests for cooperation received from member countries which fall within the Program's specific areas of emphasis will be responded to by the Program's own staff of professionals, who are highly qualified in several technical

areas of animal health and plant protection. Steps shall also be taken to seek support and collaboration in the form of resources available from the Institute's other programs and those of the IICA offices in the countries, as well as assistance from other units of the Institute, such as the Investment Projects Center (CEPI), the Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center (CIDIA), and the Tropical Agriculture Research and Training Center (CATIE).

b. Horizontal cooperation and exchange

Both the research and training institutions and the governmental animal health and plant protection services of the countries of the region possess advanced technology and valuable experience in these areas which can be taken advantage of at the regional level.

The Program shall encourage the establishment of coordinative mechanisms at the regional and sub-regional levels, such as the animal health laboratory network or the Plant Protection Committee of the Southern Area (COSAVE), among others, in order to promote technological exchange between countries of the Hemisphere, which will allow them to gradually strengthen their own infrastructures and reduce the need for external assistance.

Toward this end, the regional animal health and plant protection specialists will play a key role: first, to help identify possible areas of cooperation; second, to serve as liaison and coordinators to facilitate technological exchange; and lastly, to support the institutionalization of such mechanisms so that the countries assume responsibility for their continuity.

Within this context, it is appropriate to mention the important role the Program must play in organizing or supporting seminars, symposia, and other meetings, for the discussion of animal health and plant protection issues of multinational significance, particularly those which relate to international agricultural trade.

As a means of maintaining forums for permanent consultation and guidance on the identification of, and recommendations for, priority actions in animal health and plant protection, the Program will continue to foster and strengthen the Inter-American Animal Health Committee (COINSA), and the Plant Protection Technical Consulting Committee (CTC), which are comprised, respectively, of the directors of animal health and plant protection of IICA's Member States.

c. Multinational reciprocal assistance

In view of the ease with which a wide range of diseases and pests affecting plants and animals can spread, it is necessary to implement multinational actions or projects to identify and control them; foot and mouth disease, screwworm, fruit flies, and coffee rust are good examples of these diseases and pests.

The Program enjoys a definite advantage in regard to preparing and implementing this type of action or project, since the Institute has offices in all of the Latin American countries, in most of the Caribbean countries, and in the United States and Canada.

Therefore, one of the functions of the Program will be to collaborate with governments in the design and development of actions aimed at solving multinational animal health and plant protection problems affecting two or more countries.

d. Inter-institutional coordination

A large number of international, regional and subregional technical cooperation and financial organizations carry out activities in the region in the areas of animal health and plant protection.

Efforts have been made for many years to improve the coordination among these organizations to prevent duplication of efforts and to encourage complementarity and development of joint cooperative action which will be of greater benefit to the countries.

The Program will continue to encourage coordination and cooperative action with other agencies, primarily by means of two existing mechanisms: the Inter-American Plant Protection Coordination Group and the annual meeting of Consultation of International Organizations for Technical Cooperation on Animal Health in the Americas.

The following are some of the institutions that participate regularly in these groups, and with which the Program will continue to maintain a close relationship: the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Regional International Organization on Agricultural Health (OIRSA), the Cartagena Agreement Board (JUNAC), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the International Office for Epizootics (OIE), and the North-American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO).

In addition, the Program will continue to strengthen its coordination with, and support for, the scientific and professional organizations active in the fields of animal health and plant protection, such as: the Pan American Association of Veterinary Science, the American Tropical Nematologist's Association, and the Latin American Association of Phytopathology.

4.2 Areas of Program emphasis

The Program shall develop its actions within the following five areas of emphasis, in each of which specific activities have been identified:

a. Strengthening of government institutions responsible for animal health and plant protection

Within this area, studies will be made of the organizational, administrative, and operational structures of the animal health and plant protection services in member countries; based on these studies, organizational and operational models will be designed, taking into account the systems that have proven to be most effective.

These models can be analyzed and used by the countries to help them introduce into their own organizations those modifications they deem appropriate to improve the effectiveness of their programs.

At the same time, assistance will be provided to governments to help them identify, prepare, and execute projects funded with external resources, both at the national and multinational levels. These projects will strengthen their organizational and operational structures, thereby enhancing their programs for prevention and control of diseases and pests.

The Program will also work with the countries in analyzing, revising and up-dating legislation relative to animal health and plant protection; efforts will be made to harmonize legislation at the regional and sub-regional levels, whenever necessary.

Another important task will be to collaborate with the countries in the continuous evaluation and strengthening of laboratory services for animal health and plant protection; also, efforts will be made to standardize methods and interpretation of laboratory procedures. Related to this, national and regional laboratory networks will be organized as a means of strengthening both the use and resources of these laboratories.

Similarly, research and transfer of technology will be encouraged, directing these activities to the solving of major problems which stand in the way of animal health and plant protection programs; also, full access to the latest technological advances relating to the prevention and control of diseases and pests will be provided to the national services.

b. Assessment of economic losses due to diseases and pests

In this area of emphasis, the Program will review and analyze various assessment systems used in different countries of the hemisphere, as well as the experience with their use that has accumulated.

On the basis of this review, a model system will be developed which can be adapted to the individual needs of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean; use of the system will be encouraged through seminars and workshops, with the participation of key national animal health and plant protection personnel. The seminars and workshops will describe the model, how it can be applied and how its use can be initiated at the national level.

Pilot projects, with the support of external financing, will be carried out in those countries interested in economic assessment; their staff will be trained by instructors from countries already using advanced systems.

In introducing systems for the assessment of economic losses due to diseases and pests the current national and international animal health and plant protection information systems will be taken into account; efforts will be made to complement and strengthen the information systems with the new data generated.

On the basis of information obtained from the economic loss assessments, countries will be assisted in the identification, preparation, negotiation of financing and execution of national and multinational projects, in accordance with the priorities established.

In addition, animal health and plant protection laboratories will be strengthened, since they will play an important role in the studies to determine losses due to diseases and pests.

c. Advising countries on overcoming restrictions which obstruct international trade

The Program, together with the Marketing and Agro-industry Program, will keep countries informed on the status and changing nature of the international agricultural market and how animal health and plant protection problems and restrictions affect it; this will help member countries protect their agricultural resources without imposing unnecessary restrictions on trade.

As part of this action, market-oriented, a hemispheric plant protection information system will be considered, as will be the publication of an inter-American compendium of pesticides.

With regard to animal health, the Program will continue to make available to all member countries disease information compiled by the International Office for Epizootics; in addition, preparation and up-dating of the Inter-American Compendium of Veterinary Products will continue.

Efforts also will be made to organize meetings and conferences to discuss health matters related to the international trade of animals, plants, and their products.

d. Strengthening of quarantine and emergency systems

The Program will support the countries in the design and establishment of emergency programs which will permit immediate action to be taken in the event there is an outbreak of an exotic disease or pest.

To this end, the establishment of a Reference Center for Latin America and the Caribbean on exotic diseases affecting animals and plants will be pursued; the Center will develop methods for containing and eradicating such diseases, as well as train personnel who manage the emergency programs. The Center should be equipped with a data bank on exotic diseases and pests in order to provide immediate information to countries requiring it.

To complement the above the Program will cooperate with national programs in the continuous evaluation of the animal and plant health inspection and quarantine systems at international airports, sea ports, and land borders, as well as in any actions which will strengthen such systems.

e. Promoting private sector participation in animal health and plant protection programs

To meet this objective the Program will support development of organizational models for public and private sector associations which can assist governments in the search for solutions to animal health and plant protection problems; IICA's Program V will work closely with those countries interested in encouraging the formation of such groups.

At the same time, models for the organization and operation of public information units will be developed; these units would provide support to the animal health and plant protection programs and their establishment will be encouraged in those countries which lack them.

V. RESOURCES AND PROJECTS UNDER EXECUTION

5.1 Human Resources

Table No. 1 contains the list of international professional personnel assigned to Program V.

Management of the Program is carried out by the Program Director, an Assistant Director for Animal Health, and an Assistant Director for Plant Protection, all of whom are stationed at the Institute's Headquarters.

In addition, there are four sub-regional specialists in both animal health and plant protection, who are stationed in each of the Institute's four geographical areas: Central, Caribbean, Andean, and Southern. These specialists are in charge of specific multinational projects, and also coordinate relations with other organizations.

There are also a number of animal health and plant protection specialists in certain IICA national offices who manage specific national projects financed either from the regular budget or with external funding. These specialists receive technical backup from Program Headquarters in San Jose.

5.2 Current Projects

Table 2 lists projects being managed in 1987 and those which will be implemented in the 1988-99 biennium. Also included are projects for which financing is being sought.

Of the current projects, three are managed directly by Program headquarters and six are multinational projects assigned to the Program, from which they receive guidance, support and technical supervision. All the above projects are financed from the regular budget of IICA, although some have external funds for undertaking specific activities.

In total the Program has 16 national projects, seven in animal health and nine in plant protection; of these, five are funded either partially or totally with external resources for the year 1987; four more will receive external financing in 1988-89.

Geographically, three of these national projects are in the Central Area; five in the Caribbean Area; two in the Andean Area; and six in the Southern Area.

With the assistance of IICA's national offices, Program V is presently negotiating external financing for five projects, three of which are multinational and two, national (Table 3).

TABLE 1
INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO THE
ANIMAL HEALTH AND PLANT PROTECTION PROGRAM

Surname	First Name	Profession	Position at IICA	Post
Mussman	Harry	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, PhD	Director of Program V	Headquarters
Campos	Hector	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, Zootechnician	Associate Director of Animal Health	Headquarters
Dao	Federico	Agricultural Engineer, PhD	Associate Director of Plant Protection	Headquarters
Alexander	Franz	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, MSc	Animal Health Specialist	St. Lucia
Amelingmeir	Robert	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine	Extension Specialist	Haiti
Bedoya	Michael	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, Zootechnician, PhD	Animal Health Specialist	Brazil
Brathwaite	Chelston	Agricultural Engineer, PhD	Plant Protection Specialist	Trinidad and Tobago
Castagnino	Dante	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine	Animal Health Specialist	Venezuela
Delgado	Julio	Agricultural Engineer, PhD	Plant Protection Specialist	Mexico
Dugas	Raymond	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, MSc	Animal Health Specialist	Argentina
Esparza	Javier	Agricultural Engineer, PhD	Plant Protection Specialist	Chile
García	Alfonso	Agricultural Engineer, PhD	Plant Protection Specialist	Argentina
Jara	Benjamín	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, Zootechnician	Animal Health Specialist	Headquarters
Montoya	Ramón	Agricultural Engineer, MSc	Plant Protection Specialist	Guatemala
Pérez	Edwin	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine	Animal Health Specialist	Guatemala
Sequeira	Julio	Agricultural Engineer, PhD	Plant Protection Specialist	Peru

TABLE 2
PROJECTS UNDERWAY

PROJECT TITLE	COST (US\$ x 000)									
	1987			1988			1989			
	Quotas	External	Total	Quotas	External	Total	Quotas	External	Total	
1. Projects at program headquarters										
— Conducting and promoting Program V projects	348.0	60.0	408.0	315.4	—	315.4	331.8	—	331.8	
— Emergency fund for animal health and plant protection	30.0	—	30.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	
— Studies of economic losses due to diseases and pests of animals and plants	—	—	—	12.0	1/	12.0	12.0	1/	12.0	
2. Multinational projects assigned to the program office										
— Strengthening laboratory services for animal health and epidemiological surveillance in the Central, Andean and Southern Areas	207.8	—	207.8	321.5	—	321.5	340.3	—	340.3	
— Establishment of a system for information and development of new animal health projects in the Caribbean	109.2	22.3	131.5	56.8	—	56.8	64.2	—	64.2	
— Strengthening technical capabilities in plant protection institutions in plant protection institutions to facilitate regional exchange of agricultural inputs and products in the Central Area	110.5	—	110.5	114.5	—	114.5	119.8	—	119.8	
— Strengthening quarantine capabilities to facilitate regional exchange of agricultural inputs and products in the Caribbean Area	99.7	—	99.7	49.1	—	49.1	54.8	—	54.8	

TABLE 2 (Continued)

PROJECT TITLE	COST (US\$ x 000)									
	1987			1988			1989			
	Quotas	External	Total	Quotas	External	Total	Quotas	External	Total	
- Support to establish a system for integrated management of fruit flies in the Andean Area	86.7	-	86.7	100.0	-	100.0	105.0	-	105.0	
- Support to regional integration for cooperation on plant protection among Southern Area countries	93.7	-	93.1	91.9	-	91.9	96.2	-	96.2	
3. Country projects										
Area 1 Central										
Guatemala Technical cooperation for institutional strengthening of the animal health program	-	381.0	381.0	-	124.8	124.8	-	-	-	
Mexico Strengthening laboratory services in animal health	44.0	-	44.0	42.8	<u>√</u>	42.8	47.7	<u>1/</u>	47.7	
Mexico Support to improve technical and operational capabilities at DGSPAF and INIFAP for solving quarantine and plant protection problems in the tropics	64.4	-	64.4	22.0	-	22.0	22.0	-	22.0	
Area 2 Caribbean										
Dominica Strengthening quarantine capabilities to facilitate regional exchange of agricultural inputs and products	31.4	-	31.4	7.0	-	7.0	7.0	-	7.0	

TABLE 2 (Continued)

PROJECT TITLE	COST (US\$ x 000)									
	1987			1988			1989			
	Quotas	External	Total	Quotas	External	Total	Quotas	External	Total	
Grenada	56.9	—	56.9	7.0	—	7.0	7.0	—	7.0	
Haiti	—	1 732.3	1 732.3	—	803.9	803.9	—	381.7	381.7	
Saint Lucia	45.7	—	45.7	43.7	—	43.7	46.2	—	46.2	
Suriname	15.0	—	15.0	66.0	—	66.0	71.1	—	71.1	
Area 3 Andean										
Ecuador	—	—	—	20.0	—	20.0	21.0	—	21.0	
Venezuela	65.4	231.2	297.1	74.4	195.5	269.9	75.6	232.4	308.0	
Area 4 Southern										
Argentina	—	—	—	6.0	1/	6.0	7.0	1/	7.0	
Brazil	76.2	55.6	131.8	80.1	55.6	135.7	84.2	55.7	139.9	

TABLE 2 (Continued)

PROJECT TITLE	COST (US\$ x 000)									
	1987			1988			1989			
	Quotas	External	Total	Quotas	External	Total	Quotas	External	Total	
Brazil	—	—	—	10.0	1/	16.0	77.4	1/	16.0	
Chile	79.1	—	79.1	74.4	—	77.4	77.4	—	77.4	
Chile	—	—	—	6.0	1/	6.0	7.0	1/	7.0	
Uruguay	—	45.0	—	—	1/	—	—	1/	—	

1/ Projects for which external funding is being sought.

TABLE 3
PROJECTS UNDER NEGOTIATION

Project Title	Funding Source	Estimated Amount (US\$ x 000)	
		1988	1989
— Evaluation of loss caused by animal and plant pests and diseases in the Caribbean	CIDA-Canada	128.1	65.1
— Technological exchange on animal health and livestock development among Central Area countries	IDB	1,198.9	1,198.9
— Upgrading international agricultural emergency and quarantine systems in Latin America and the Caribbean ¹	—	—	—
— Upgrading animal health services in Haiti	CIDA-Canada	128.1	65.1
— Promoting livestock development and animal health in Honduras	IDB	200.0	200.0

^{1/} Project under review by governments.

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| 21 | Eighth Inter-American Conference on Agriculture – Santiago, Chile,
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| 22rev. | Base Documents: Convention on the Inter-American Institute for
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- 31 Fifth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee – San Jose, Costa Rica, July 29 to August 2, 1985 (English, Spanish, French and Portuguese)
- 32 Third Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture – Montevideo, Uruguay, October 21 to 25, 1985 (English, Spanish, French and Portuguese)
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