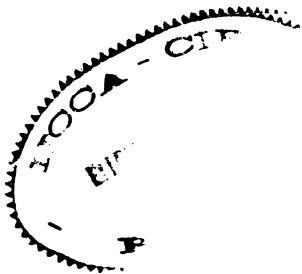


REPORT OF THE SECOND REGULAR MEETING OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Kingston, Jamaica
24-28 October, 1983



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**REPORT OF THE SECOND REGULAR MEETING OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE**

Kingston, Jamaica
October 24-28, 1983



Central Office of the General Directorate
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
San Jose, Costa Rica
1983

This One



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CONTENTS

CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	9
REPORT OF THE SECOND REGULAR MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE	13
I. INAUGURAL SESSION	14
II. PREPARATORY SESSION	14
III. FIRST PLENARY SESSION	15
IV. SECOND PLENARY SESSION	18
V. THIRD PLENARY SESSION	21
VI. FOURTH PLENARY SESSION	23
VII. FIFTH PLENARY SESSION	27
VIII. SIXTH PLENARY SESSION	33
IX. CLOSING SESSION	35
RESOLUTIONS	37
Inclusion of the Commonwealth of Dominica and Saint Lucia on the Schedule of the Executive Committee	39
Cooperative Agricultural Research Program for the Southern Cone	41
Study of the Possibility of Transferring the Pan-American Foot and Mouth Disease Center from PAHO to IICA	42
Actions of the General Secretariat of the OAS in the Areas of Agricultural and Rural Development	44
Uniform Reporting System on all Agreements and Contracts on Extra-Quota Projects	45
Level and Use of Overhead	46
Hemispheric Food Security Project	48
Hemispheric Numerical Information System for Agricultural Development Program-Budget 1984/1985	50
Quota Scale	52
Contracts, Agreements, Contributions and Grants	56
Modifications to the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, the Executive Committee and the General Directorate of the Institute	59
Proposed Staff Rules	71
Proposed Financial Regulations	73
Criteria for the Establishment of New IICA Programs	74
	75

Regulations on the Pension of Former Director General of IICA, Mr. Armando Samper	76
Place and Date of the Next Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture	78
Evaluation Seminar on the Conclusion of United Nations Decade for Women in 1985	79
Institutionalization of the Inter-American Agricultural Information System – AGRINTER	81
Emeritus Status for Dr. Ernesto H. Casseres	83
Emeritus Status for Mr. Don L. Shurtleff	84
Emeritus Status for Dr. Malcolm H. MacDonald	85
Emeritus Status for Ing. Alejandro Mac Lean	86
Emeritus Status for Dr. Humberto Rosado	87
Contracts and Agreements in which the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture would Provide Administrative, Technical and Financial Contributions	88
Designation of External Auditors	89
System for the Determination of Remuneration and Personnel Classification Standards	90
Harmonization of Pesticide Registration and Labelling	91
Reformulation of the IICA-Tropics Project	92
Cooperation Between IICA and the Latin American and Caribbean Center for Youth	94
Support for the Simon Bolivar Fund	96
Inter-American Agricultural Medal for 1982 and 1983	98
Inter-American Agricultural Development Award	99
Inter-American Award for the Participation of Women in Rural Development	100
Inter-American Agricultural Award for Young Professionals for 1982	101
Vote of Thanks to the Government and People of Jamaica	102
 REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE	 105
 REPORT FROM THE AD-HOC COMMITTEE ON BESTOWING AWARDS	 109
 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	 117
 MEETING STAFF	 133
 LIST OF DOCUMENTS	 141
 APPENDICES	 145
 Address by the Director General of IICA Dr. Francisco Morillo Andrade in the Opening Ceremony of the Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture	 147

Address by the Minister of Agriculture of Jamaica, the Hon. Percival Broderick to the Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture	150
Speech made by the Hon. Edmund Bartlett, Minister of State for Culture of Jamaica at the Ceremony in Tribute to Simon Bolivar	156
Address by the Honorable Ambassador of the Republic of Venezuela in Jamaica, Pedro Luis Echeverría, in the Act of Homage to the Liberator Simon Bolivar	159
Address by Dr. Francisco Morillo Andrade, Director General of IICA on the Occasion of the Ceremony in Tribute to the Liberator Simon Bolivar ..	163
Statement made by the Caribbean Area Director, Claude Brouillard, in the Closing Session of the Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture	165
Address by the Minister of Agriculture of El Salvador, Miguel Muysshondt Yúdice, in the Closing Session of the Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture	168
MESSAGE BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF IICA, DR. FRANCISCO MORILLO ANDRADE, TO THE SECOND REGULAR MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE	170
REPORT FROM THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE THIRD REGULAR MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, MR. PERCY ABOLS ..	179

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

This publication is No. 29 of the Official Documents Series and is available in separate volumes in English, French, Portuguese and Spanish. It was published for the purpose of disseminating information on the activities of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture.

The Report contains the Proceedings of the Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, which was held in Kingston, Jamaica, from October 24 to 28, 1983. It further contains the approved Resolutions, the list of participants, and other documents and addresses produced during the course of the meeting.

**REPORT OF THE SECOND REGULAR MEETING OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE**

IICA/JIA/Acta 2(II-0/83)

28 October 1983

Original: Spanish

**REPORT OF THE SECOND REGULAR MEETING OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE**

Kingston, Jamaica
24-28 October 1983

The Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture was held in the city of Kingston, Jamaica in keeping with Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.24(I-0/81).

According to the Rules of Procedure of the Board, Delegates from the following countries were present: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Delegates attended from the following Permanent Observer countries: France, Germany, Holland, Israel, and Spain. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was present as a non member observer country.

Representatives from the Inter-American System were: The Organization of American States, the Inter-American Development Bank, The Inter-American Commission on Women and the Pan American Health Organization.

The following Organizations were in attendance as observers: Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Tropical Agriculture Research and Training Institute (CATIE), International Tropical Agriculture Center (CIAT), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Foundation for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR), Regional International Organization for Plant Protection and Animal Health Care (OIRSA), AID Regional Office for Central America and Panama (ROCAP), University of Guelph, Canada and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

Present from IICA were the Director General, the Deputy Director General, the Assistant Deputy Directors General, the Directors Emeriti, several Program Directors, and other Institute employees.

I. INAUGURAL SESSION

The Inaugural Session began at 11:00 hours. Present were: the Ministers of Agriculture and Culture of Jamaica, the Minister of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry of Venezuela, the Director General, the Deputy Director General, the Assistant Deputy Directors General and other IICA Directors and officials, delegates from 27 countries, high officials of the Government of Jamaica, Representatives of International Organizations and special guests.

The inaugural ceremony began with the National Anthem of Jamaica. The Director General of IICA then gave opening remarks on the meeting. This was followed by an address by the Chairperson of the Second Special Meeting of the Board, the Minister of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry of Venezuela. The Session ended with the Official Welcoming Address and Inauguration of the Second Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, by the Honourable Dr. Percival Broderick, Minister of State for Agriculture of Jamaica on behalf of the Prime Minister the Right Honourable Mr. Edward Seaga.

At 12:00 hours, after a short break, a tribute was made to the Liberator Simon Bolivar on the bicentennial of his birth, under the joint auspices of IICA and the Government of Jamaica.

The Military Band of Jamaica played the "Simon Bolivar March". The Minister of State for Culture, the Honourable Edmund Bartlett, then made a tribute and spoke, placing particular emphasis on the agricultural philosophy of the Liberator. His Excellency, Señor Pedro Luis Echeverria, Venezuelan Ambassador to Jamaica, then spoke on other aspects of Simon Bolivar's life. The Director General of IICA made reference to the implementation of the Liberator's ideas through IICA's philosophy and the Simon Bolivar Fund, which was inspired and promoted by Venezuela. The inauguration was followed by an exhibition, set up by IICA, of documents and photographs illustrative of the achievements of Simon Bolivar Fund projects. A second exhibition highlighted the Liberator's thoughts on agriculture, and was presented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry of Venezuela.

The ceremony ended at 13:00 hours.

II. PREPARATORY SESSION

The Preparatory Session, attended by Heads of Delegations of the Member States, was opened by the Chair at 14:55 hours on October 24, 1983.

During the meeting agreements were adopted on the election of Officers, the Agenda for the meeting, the order of business, the membership of the Credentials and Style Committees, the deadline for receipt of proposals, the setting up

of Working Groups and the duration of the meeting. The order of precedence of Member States for the Vicechairmanship is as follows:

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

The Chair enquired whether the Delegates wished to include any item not on the Provisional Agenda. There being no new proposals, the meeting came to a close at 15:35 hours.

III. FIRST PLENARY SESSION

The Delegate from Chile, acting as Chair, opened the First Plenary Session at 16:30 hours on October 24. The Rapporteur read the Order of Business.

Approval of the agreements adopted at the Preparatory Session

a. Election of the Chair and Rapporteur

The Chair submitted for approval the agreement adopted for the election of the Delegate of Jamaica, the Honourable Dr. Percival Broderick, to chair the

Second Regular Meeting. This was approved unanimously. The same procedure was followed for the ratification of the election of the Delegate from the United States of America, Mr. Donald E. J. Stewart, as Rapporteur, and this was unanimously approved. The elected Delegates took up their position at the Head Table.

b. Agenda

The Board approved the Agenda without changes.

c. Membership of the Credentials Committee

The membership of the Credentials Committee is as follows:

Andean Area: Delegation from Peru
Caribbean Area: Delegation from St. Lucia
Central Area: Delegation from El Salvador
Southern Area: Delegation from Uruguay

d. Membership of the Style Committee

The membership of the Style Committee is as follows:

Spanish: Mexico
French: Haiti
English: Barbados
Portuguese: Brazil

c. Membership of other Committees

The Working Groups comprise the following countries:

- i. Granting of Awards: Peru, Guatemala, Jamaica, Haiti, and Canada.
- ii. Service bids from external auditing firms: Canada, Brazil, Ecuador, Trinidad and Tobago and Costa Rica.

f. Setting of deadlines for presentation of proposals

The Board agreed that 18:00 hours on October 25, would be the deadline for the receipt of proposals.

g. Approximate duration of the Meeting

The Board decided that the meeting would end at 16:30 hours on October 28.

h. Drawing of lots for the order of precedence of Member States for the Vice-Chairmanship

1. El Salvador
2. Colombia
3. Honduras
4. Bolivia
5. Argentina
6. Peru
7. Dominica
8. Guyana
9. Mexico
10. Grenada
11. Haiti
12. Nicaragua
13. Chile
14. Paraguay
15. Costa Rica
16. Brazil
17. Suriname
18. Ecuador
19. Uruguay
20. Venezuela
21. Guatemala
22. Panama
23. Canada
24. St. Lucia
25. United States of America
26. Dominican Republic
27. Trinidad and Tobago
28. Barbados

Item 1 Message from the Director General to the Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture

In his official message to the Board, the Director General highlighted aspects of the status of agriculture, IICA's activities, the items presented to the Board for discussion, and the outlook for the medium-term. The Board took cognizance of the Director General's Report (see Appendices).

Item 2. Report from the Chair of the Third Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee

The Chair welcomed the Delegation from Suriname and the Vice-Minister of Agriculture of Colombia to the meeting.

The Delegate from Canada, Chair of the Third Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee, presented his report to the Board, describing the working atmosphere which prevailed at the meetings in San Jose and Kingston, and gave details of the essential points of each item dealt with by the Executive Committee. The Board took cognizance of the Report (see Appendices).

The Chair adjourned the session at 18:25 hours.

IV. SECOND PLENARY SESSION

The Chair called the Second Plenary Session to order at 9:00 hours on October 25.

Item 3: Inclusion of the Commonwealth of Dominica and Saint Lucia on the Schedule of the Executive Committee

The Chair asked IICA's Legal Adviser to explain the institutional regulations for admitting new Member States. The Legal Adviser described the procedure and added that following the incorporation of the Commonwealth of Dominica and Saint Lucia, the roster of Group IV could be modified to appear as follows: Haiti, Guyana, Suriname, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and the Commonwealth of Dominica and Saint Lucia.

The Rapporteur read the Draft Resolution and it was approved.

Item 4: Report from the Director General on the Renegotiation of Basic Agreements with the Member States

The Legal Adviser briefly presented the main points of the report to the Board. She stated that the Basic Agreement to be signed that same day with Dominica was a good example of the work done by the Director General in that area. The Delegate from Mexico pointed out that the Government of his country was drawing up an Agreement on the matter, to be signed with international organizations with headquarters or offices in the country. In any case, he pointed out, Mexico was not in a position to overstep the United Nations Convention on privileges and immunity, of which it was a signatory, and which applied to international civil servants all the standards established in the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations so far as privileges and immunity for diplomatic envoys are concerned. Therefore the eventual signing of the Basic Agreement with IICA would have to be done on the basis of the standardized agreement being drawn up for International Organizations.

The Delegates from Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados presented reports from their countries in the document. The Board took cognizance of the Director General's report.

Item 5: Report from the Director General on the Implementation of the Resolutions of the Second Special Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture

The Assistant Deputy Director General for External Affairs highlighted the main points of the report. The Director General expanded on the information given and pointed out that the Resolution mentioned in No. 7 of the report could be considered immediately.

On the Chair's request, the Rapporteur read the Draft Resolution.

The Delegate from Chile proposed a third article for the Draft Resolution, empowering the Director General to sign the operating Contract for an IICA contribution of more than US\$ 250 000. The Delegate from Uruguay seconded the amendment proposed by the Delegate from Chile.

The Board passed the Resolution as amended and accepted the Director General's report.

The Delegate from El Salvador took the chair.

Item 6: Report from the Director General on the Study for Incorporating the Agricultural and Rural Development Projects from the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States

The main points of the document were presented to the Board by the Director General and the Assistant Deputy Director General for External Affairs.

The Rapporteur then read the Draft Resolution.

The Delegate from Trinidad and Tobago asked about provisions adopted on Financial Resources of the current OAS projects. The Assistant Deputy Director General for External Affairs explained that in talks held between IICA officials and those of the OAS General Secretariat, the Organization had indicated that it was perhaps not feasible to transfer to IICA the financial resources which normally were allocated to projects in the agricultural and rural development sector, but there was a favorable environment for complementary action between IICA and the OAS in these projects.

The Resolution was approved.

Item 7: Report from the Director General on a Study of the Possibility of Transferring the Pan American Foot and Mouth Disease Center from the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to (IICA)

The floor was given to the Director of IICA's Animal Health Program, to present the Director General's report. After this presentation, the Chair re-

quested the Chairperson of the Executive Committee to present the Committee's recommendation contained in the specific draft Resolution brought to Board.

The Chair then asked the Representative from the Pan American Health Organization, PAHO, Mr. Mario V. Fernandes, to expand on the information provided on this subject. Following his report, the Rapporteur read the Draft Resolution.

Several corrections of style were made, and the Draft Resolution was approved.

The Chair announced a change in the Order of Business, so that the signing ceremony of the Basic Agreement with the Commonwealth of Dominica could take place.

Signing Ceremony of the Basic Agreement with the Commonwealth of Dominica

The Technical Secretary read the Basic Agreement with the Commonwealth of Dominica, and it was then signed by the Minister for Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries and Cooperatives of the Commonwealth of Dominica, the Honourable Hesketh Alexander, and the Director General of IICA. The signing was followed by brief addresses by the signatories and the Chair. The ceremony concluded with the acclamation of the Board.

The Chair announced a break and called on the Working Group on service bids from external auditing firms and the Credentials Committee to begin their work.

Item 8: Annual Report – 1982

The Deputy Director General introduced the 1982 Annual Report and described its major contents. The Board approved the report.

Item 9: Simon Bolivar Fund Report – 1982

The Director General presented the report and asked IICA's Director of Special Funds and Projects to synthesize the contents. Following his presentation, the Delegate from Brazil asked the Member States to study the possibility of allocating new resources to the Fund. The Chair of the Executive Committee presented the Board with the Committee's recommendation on the subject. The Chair then asked the Technical Secretary to draft a Resolution urging the Member States to continue Fund operations and to provide it with new financial resources.

The Delegate from Honduras recommended that the Fund be activated with revenues from overdue accounts predating 1983 and receivable from the Mem-

ber States. If these funds were paid by the countries, they could provide bridge financing while IICA identified and formalized permanent financing for the Fund.

The Board approved the Simon Bolivar Fund Report for 1982.

Item 10: Progress Report on the Implementation of the Medium-Term Plan 1983-1987

The Chair recognized the Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations, who presented an Executive Summary of the Report. The Board took cognizance of the Progress Report.

The Chair adjourned the Second Plenary Session at 13:00 hours.

V. THIRD PLENARY SESSION

The Third Plenary Session was called to order at 14:50 hours on October 25, presided over by the Delegate from El Salvador.

Message from Director Emeritus Dr. José Emilio G. Araujo

The Chair recognized to Director Emeritus Dr. José Emilio G. Araujo, who expressed satisfaction with the activities IICA had promoted to commemorate the Bicentennial of the Birth of Simón Bolívar. He expressed support for the efforts of the Director General to continue the activities of the Fund, and urged delegates to give special attention to this initiative. He congratulated the Director General on IICA's Annual Report for 1982 and on all the work that had been done. Similarly, the Director Emeritus called for financial support in the proposed 1984-1985 Program-Budget to sustain IICA's Medium-Term Plan. He also supported the Resolution adopted on the Cooperative Agricultural Research Program for the Southern Cone and offered the Member States of Latin America and the Caribbean the academic cooperation of the Pelotas Federal University in Brazil, of which he was President. Finally, he announced that he would be performing a study for CGIAR on training in international agriculture research centers, and asked the countries to support the study.

The Chair thanked the Director Emeritus for his words.

Item 13: Report from the Director General on Contracts in Excess of US\$ 250 000

The Director General asked to be allowed to change the Order of Business in order to postpone temporarily the discussion of Items 11 and 12, and introduce the Report on Contracts in excess of US\$ 250 000. Next, the floor was given to

the Director of External Financing, who highlighted the basic points of the Report.

The Board took cognizance of the Report.

Item 14: Report from the Director General on the Establishment of a Reporting System on IICA Extra-Quota Resource Projects

The Director General of External Financing presented the Director General's Report to the Board. The Director General asked that Resolution No. 9 of the Executive Committee be read to the Board, and the Rapporteur complied. The Plenary then agreed to adopt it as a Board Resolution and to incorporate it into the relevant changes of style.

Item 15: Report from the Director General on Regulations Covering the Level and Use of the Overhead

The Chair asked the Director General to present his Report, following which the Rapporteur read the Draft Resolution which had been prepared. The Chair asked the Chairperson of the Executive Committee to report on the discussions of the Committee in respect of this Item. The Inter-American Board of Agriculture unanimously approved the Resolution and took cognizance of the Director General's Report.

Item 11: Financial Report and Report of the External Auditors – 1982

At the request of the Director General, the Director of Financial Resources and Management presented a detailed explanation of the Financial Report. He explained the accounting procedures used in IICA and outlined the mechanism used in the Institute to recommend that the Board approve the bidding system for the selection of external auditing firms. He also reported on the computerization process for IICA's accounting and financial systems, and the problems that this process would solve.

The Delegate from Mexico inquired about IICA's criteria for determining the status of quota payments, and this was explained by the Director of Financial Resources and Management.

The Board approved the Financial Report and the Report of the External Auditors.

Item 12: Report on Quota Collection

At the request of the Director General, the Director of Financial Resources and Management presented the Report. The Delegate from Mexico asked for clarification of several matters, and the Director of Financial Resources and Management complied.

The Board approved the Report.

Item 16: **Hemispheric Food Security Project**

At the request of the Director General, the Assistant Deputy Director General for Program Development presented a summary of the project and described its principal aspects. The Draft Resolution was read.

The Delegate from Peru informed the Board of the food problems plaguing his country, and the strategies being used to promote food self-sufficiency. The Delegate from Brazil did likewise. He explained why his country did not approve of the project, and noted that he would abstain from voting.

The Chair welcomed the Delegate from Paraguay, who had joined the meeting.

The Delegate from Trinidad and Tobago acknowledged the importance of the project and pointed out that his Government would furnish the support required for its implementation. The Delegate from Mexico offered to share Mexico's expertise in this subject, and proposed an amendment to the Draft Resolution indicating the advisability of making use of the experience with food security in the different Member States.

The Delegate from the United States of America also supported the project and suggested that a specific budget not be included in the Draft Resolution. He asked the Director General to make every effort to procure funds, in coordination with the Member States.

The Delegate from Costa Rica supported the project and objected to the suggestion made by the Delegate from the United States not to include a specific budget figure in the Draft Resolution. This was seconded by the Delegate from Peru, who recommended the creation of a working group for coordination purposes.

The Delegate from Canada supported the project in its original form. The Delegates from Nicaragua, Uruguay, Barbados, Ecuador, Honduras and Haiti followed suit.

The Chair indicated that a new draft on the Resolution would be presented as amended at the next working session.

The Chair adjourned the Third Plenary Session at 18:50 hours.

VI. FOURTH PLENARY SESSION

The Fourth Plenary Session was called to order at 9:00 hours on October 26, presided over by the Delegate from El Salvador. He then welcomed Mr.

Jaime Lamo de Espinosa, former President of the twentieth FAO conference and former Minister of Agriculture for Spain, who was a special guest at the meeting.

Item 16: Hemispheric Food Security Project

The Rapporteur read the revised Draft Resolution on the Hemispheric Food Security Project.

The Delegate from Honduras requested that the financial management of the project be left open as of 1985. The Delegate from the United States suggested that operative point 2 be eliminated from the resolution and reiterated his request for the Project's funds to figure in the 1984-1985 Program-Budget. The Delegate from Mexico proposed an addition to the Draft Resolution, which was noted by the Technical Secretary. Honduras supported the proposal of the Delegate from the United States of America. The Delegate from Costa Rica supported the proposal of the Delegate from Mexico, and reiterated the need to specify the amount that would be used for initiating the project.

The Chair put the amended Draft Resolution to the vote. Prior to the voting, the Delegate from Peru and the Delegate from Uruguay endorsed the position taken by the Delegate from Mexico. The vote (18 Delegates for and 4 against) approved that the sum needed to start the project should appear in the Resolution, and that the amendments proposed by the Delegate from Mexico and the Delegate from Honduras be added to the text. The Rapporteur proceeded to read the approved Resolution.

Item 17: Project for a Hemispheric Numerical Information System for Agricultural Development

The Director General explained the background of the project. The Assistant Deputy Director General for Program Development enlarged on the information given by the Director General. The Rapporteur read the Draft Resolution. The Chair proposed that more detailed information should be given in the operative part of the document.

The Delegates from Chile, Colombia, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela supported the amended Resolution. The Delegate from the United States gave his support to the Resolution with an amendment to the section of the operative part which referred to operating costs. The Delegate from Mexico suggested that the paragraph be amended with the same addition that had been approved for this point in the discussion of the Hemispheric Food Security Project. This was approved by the Board. The Delegate from Brazil suggested an amendment, and it was noted.

The Resolution was approved as amended.

Report from the Credentials Committee

The Chair asked the Chairperson of the Credentials Committee to present her Report. The Delegate from Uruguay, who had presided over the Committee, presented the Report as requested and it was accepted as read.

Item 18: Proposed Program Budget 1984-1985

a. Draft Resolution on Programs and Allocations 1984-1985

The Director General explained the background of the document and gave details of the changes suggested by the Executive Committee. At the request of the Director General, the Director of Financial Resources and Management and the Head of the Budget Division elaborated on the information.

The Rapporteur read the Draft Resolution.

The Delegate from Honduras requested that in making its decision, the Board consider the analysis made by the Executive Committee.

The Delegate from Bolivia discussed the domestic political problems that had affected the performance of the agricultural sector in his country. He noted that, because this sector had increased its participation in the country's overall policies, it had become necessary to conduct a more in-depth study of the organizations involved in agriculture. For this purpose, he asked IICA for reports on the use of funds allocated and actions taken in Bolivia. He expressed dissatisfaction with the attainment of objectives and recommended that more field specialists be used instead of support personnel. He stressed the tremendous salary differential between international technical specialists (fifty times greater) and national specialists, as well as the need for these technical people to improve the effectiveness of the action assigned to them. He stated that it was urgent to implement a regular, cyclical system for evaluation and follow-up on Institute programs, and asked the Board to consider all these ideas.

The Delegate from Mexico asked that the record reflect his concern over the Program Budget. From the standpoint of accounting and programs—, it would be incomplete if it lacked contingencies and the contingency reserve. In the past, these funds had allowed IICA to operate despite delays in payments by member countries, and as was known, extemporaneous collections went to the Working Fund which, incidentally, was now without funds. The Delegate believed it would be reasonable for the Board to consider, on the one hand, the need to regularize payments in case of delays and, on the other hand, for IICA not to be able to assume more bank loans to meet its regular budgetary expenditure needs. This would involve high interest rates and, of necessity, burden the already very limited capital available for the implementation of technical programs. It would leave IICA enmeshed in a downward spiral of capital loss, which in the future

would force the Institute to sacrifice programs, which would eventually mark the beginning of the end of institutional integrity. The Delegate believed that the Inter-American Community must begin to make a special effort to regularize its payments to IICA, and that IICA must, in turn, use its budget with maximum efficiency, consistent with the austerity which currently prevailed in all the Member States. The Mexican Delegation, pending confirmation from its budgetary authorities, was in agreement with the allocations of resources for the 1984-1985 Programs, and would vote in favour of the five percent annual increase for the corresponding fiscal year. Within the range of zero to eight percent which had been discussed, it was decided that five percent was an acceptable minimum, bearing in mind the normal, gradual increases from one year to the next, and which the new administration of IICA needed at present to obtain a renewed vote of confidence. This would enable the institution to boost its financial position in order to move forward.

The Delegate from Costa Rica supported the position of the Mexican Delegation and said that he would vote for the five percent. The Delegate from Barbados expressed his support for the five percent and called for prompt payment of quotas by member countries. The Delegates from Suriname and Venezuela also expressed their support for the five percent increase.

The Delegate from Nicaragua stated that he supported the five percent increase, as it was reasonable, but added that it was pertinent to expound upon the factors that led to the delayed payment of quotas. In this connection, he cited adverse climatic conditions, settlement of external debt payments, falling prices of the region's products on international markets, and in the particular case of Nicaragua, external aggression which had damaged the economy and cost over US\$ 120 million.

In addition to expressing their support for the five percent increase, the Delegates from Canada, Honduras, Colombia, Haiti and Uruguay expressed satisfaction with the outstanding achievements of the present administration.

The Delegate from the United States of America explained his country's position in support of an annual increase of not more than three percent and acknowledged the accomplishments of the Director General.

The Delegate from Brazil explained why his country would not support the five percent annual increase, and highlighted the excellent quality of the Director General's work.

The Chair joined the votes of confidence expressed in the Director General and put the item to the vote. The Resolution was adopted by a vote of 24 Delegates in favor, two opposed, and one abstention. The Director General thanked the Delegates.

The Chair adjourned the Fourth Plenary Session at 13:50 hours.

VII. FIFTH PLENARY SESSION

The Fifth Plenary Session was called to order at 16:00 hours on October 26, presided over by the Delegate from El Salvador.

Approval of the Proceedings of the Preparatory Session and the First Plenary Session

The Proceedings were approved as read.

Item 18: Proposed Program Budget 1984-1985 (cont'd)

b. Draft Resolution on the 1984-1985 Quota Scale

The Rapporteur read the Draft Resolution.

The Delegate from the United States of America informed the Board of the instructions he had received to object to any Resolution including an operative part which authorized loans such as those indicated in paragraph 2 of the Draft Resolution, and asked that this be amended in the Draft Resolution. The Delegate from Mexico reiterated the same sentiment.

The Chair submitted the amendment proposed by the Delegate from the United States of America to the Board for its due consideration. This amendment was rejected.

The Chair put the Draft Resolution to the vote. There were 23 votes in favor, two against and one abstention.

The Delegates from Canada and the United States of America explained their positions on the original Draft Resolution. In reviewing the voting postponed from the morning session, the Delegate from Canada explained his abstention on the Resolution on the Quota Scale, indicating that it was counter to Canadian policy to authorize international organizations to borrow, as the General Working Fund should cover times when income failed to meet expenditures. The Delegate from the United States indicated that his negative vote was for the same reason.

c. Draft Resolution on Contracts, Contributions, Agreements and Grants, 1984-1985

The Rapporteur read the Draft Resolution.

The Delegate from Brazil asked for clarification of two points in the Draft Resolution. The Chair stated that the observations had been noted.

The Board approved the Resolution unanimously, with the amendment by the Delegate from Brazil.

Item 19: Proposal by the Director General for Modifying the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, the Executive Committee and the General Directorate

The Director General discussed the background of the adjustments which had been requested. The Legal Adviser elaborated thereon. The Rapporteur read both the Resolution issued by the Executive Committee on the subject and the Board's Draft Resolution.

The Delegate from the United States asked for clarification of Article 105, and the Director General complied.

The Board approved the Resolution.

Item 20: Proposed IICA Staff Rules

The Director General discussed the background of the document.

The Delegate from Canada asked that the Proceedings indicate that the Staff Rules had been examined by experts in Canada. He reminded the Board that their recommendations had already been submitted to the Committee and expressed regret that they could not have been discussed at this time. He urged the Board Members to take the time to review them, and provide their comments to the Director General in time for proper consideration at the next Executive Committee Meeting.

The Delegate from the United States indicated that his recommendations on the Rules had been submitted in time.

The Rapporteur read the Draft Resolution to defer the examination of the document. The Draft Resolution was approved.

Item 21: Progress Report: System for the Determination of Salaries for IICA's Personnel,

Item 22: Progress Report: Administrative Disposition for the Classification of IICA's Personnel

The Director General discussed the background of both reports and reminded the Board that it could empower the Executive Committee to approve regulatory documents. The Legal Adviser gave her technical opinion on this detail and cited pertinent articles of the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture and the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate.

Interpreting the consensus of the Board, the Chair asked the Technical Secretary to prepare a Draft Resolution in which the Board would delegate these functions to the Executive Committee.

Item 23: Proposed IICA Financial Regulations

The Director General discussed the background of this item, and pointed out that the Executive Committee had also decided to defer it. He asked the Member States to present their recommendations as soon as possible.

The Delegate from Canada asked that the record reflect that the Proposed Financial Regulations had been studied in his country. The comments had been sent to the General Directorate. He regretted that it had been impossible to discuss the Proposal in the meeting.

The Rapporteur read the Draft Resolution, which was subsequently approved.

Item 24: Proposed Criteria for Establishing New IICA Programs

The Director General discussed the background. At his request, the Assistant Deputy Director General for Program Development elaborated thereon.

The Rapporteur read the Draft Resolution.

The Delegate from Brazil asked for clarification of two points in the Proposals. The Director General met his request. The Technical Secretary took note of the recommended modifications.

The Board approved the Resolution with the indicated modifications.

The Chair called a recess at 18:40 hours.

The Fifth Plenary Session was resumed at 21:45 hours. The Chair welcomed the Delegate from Panama, who asked that the Proceedings mention his desire to adhere to the proposal for a five percent increase in the 1984-1985 Program-Budget, the decisions adopted concerning overhead, the 1984-1985 quota scale and the regulations presented.

Item 26: Regulations on the Pension of Former Director General of IICA, Mr. Armando Samper

The Deputy Director General discussed the background of this item. Then the Rapporteur proceeded to read the Draft Resolution, which was subsequently approved.

The Delegate from Colombia expressed his Government's satisfaction with the Resolution approved by the Board.

Item 27: Granting of Awards

At the request of the Chair, the Delegate from Guatemala, acting in his capacity as Chair of the Working Group for Granting Awards, presented the Board with its nominations. The roster was approved in its entirety.

In recognition of the honour bestowed upon their respective compatriots, the Delegates from El Salvador, Venezuela, Uruguay, Chile and Brazil took the floor.

The Chair asked the Delegates to applaud Dr. Jose Emilio Gonçalves Araujo, who was present in the room, and who was one of the award-winners. Dr. Araujo took the floor to thank the Board for the honor bestowed upon him.

Item 28: Date and Place of the Third Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture in 1985

The Rapporteur read the official offer of the Honourable Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries of Uruguay to hold the Third Regular Meeting of the Board in his country in October 1985. The offer was accepted by acclamation. The Delegates from Panama and Chile thanked the Minister and supported the proposal.

The Rapporteur read the pertinent Draft Resolution, and it was approved.

The Delegate from Uruguay expressed his Government's satisfaction at the acceptance of the offer.

Item 29: Other Business

a. Evaluation Seminar on the Conclusion of United Nations Decade for Women in 1985

Upon invitation by the Chair, the President of the Inter-American Commission of Women, Ms. Isolda Heredia de Salvatierra, summarized for the Board the work carried out by her organization with respect to the Evaluation Seminar conducted at the conclusion of United Nations Women's Decade, and asked for the cooperation of IICA's Member States in the celebration of this event and the compilation of literature on the role of women in the development of each country.

The Rapporteur read the Draft Resolution prepared for this purpose.

The Delegates from Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico and the United States of America supported the Draft Resolution, which was approved unanimously.

b. Institutionalization of the Inter-American Agricultural Information System-AGRINTER

The Rapporteur read the Draft Resolution, and it was seconded by the Delegate from Colombia.

The Board approved the Resolution.

c. Emeritus Status

The Rapporteur read the model Draft Resolution to grant Emeritus Status to the following gentlemen: Dr. Ernesto H. Casseres, Mr. Don L. Shurtleff, Dr. Malcolm H. MacDonald, Dr. Alejandro Mac Lean and Dr. Humberto Rosado.

The Board approved the Resolutions.

The Director Emeritus Mr. Armando Samper, stated how pleased he was that the Board had held its Second Meeting in Jamaica, and that tribute had been paid to Simon Bolivar, and then congratulated the Director General on IICA's outstanding achievements. He expressed his satisfaction with the newly approved titles of Emeritus granted to former IICA employees, and made special mention of each one. He thanked the Board for the Resolution on the Regulations governing his pension.

d. Contracts and Agreements in which the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture would provide Administrative, Technical and Financial Contributions

The Rapporteur read the Draft Resolution.

The Delegate from Brazil recommended that operative part 2 be amended. This recommendation was supported by the Delegate from Chile.

The Resolution was approved with the recommended amendment.

Report by the Working Group on the Tender of Services from External Auditing Firms

At the request of the Chair, the Delegate from Canada, acting as Chair of the Working Group, presented its report on the selection of External Auditing Firms.

The Rapporteur read the Draft Resolution, which was approved.

Item 21 Progress Report: System for the Determination of Remuneration for IICA's Personnel.

Item 22: Progress Report: Administrative Disposition for the Classification of IICA's Personnel

Resolution of the Board to Empower the Executive Committee

The Rapporteur read the Draft Resolution, which was subsequently approved.

The Report of IICA Technical Meetings

Report on Meeting for the Harmonization of Standards for Pesticide Registration and Labelling

At the request of the Chair, the Assistant Deputy Director General for Program Development submitted his report on this subject.

The Rapporteur read the Draft Resolution, which was approved.

Cooperation between IICA and the Latin American and Caribbean Youth Centre (CLACJ)

The Rapporteur read the Draft Resolution presented by the Delegate from Venezuela. The Delegate from Panama, Jamaica and Colombia supported the Resolution.

Director Emeritus Dr. Jose Emilio Gonçalves Araujo asked for a modification of the Resolution, which was accepted by the Delegate from Venezuela. The Delegate from Nicaragua supported the Draft Resolution as amended, and it was subsequently approved.

Resolution on the Simon Bolivar Fund

The Rapporteur read the Draft Resolution, which was approved.

Expression of Gratitude to the Government and People of Jamaica

The Rapporteur read the Draft Resolution, which was approved unanimously.

The Delegate from Jamaica expressed his appreciation for the Resolution issued by the Board.

Report from the Director General on the First Meeting of the Inter-American Animal Health Commission (COINSA)

At the request of the Chair, the Director of the Institute's Animal Health Program presented his report. Receipt of same was acknowledged.

Reformulation of the IICA Tropics Project

At the request of the Director General, the Assistant Deputy Director General for Program Development presented his report on this topic.

The Rapporteur read the Draft Resolution, which was subsequently approved.

The Delegate from Colombia asked that the work carried out by the Delegate from El Salvador, in his capacity as Chair, be given special recognition. This proposal was approved by acclamation.

The Chair was most appreciative and asked that the Proceedings reflect "a vote of recognition for IICA's technical and administrative personnel and for the national personnel, for their valuable contribution to the success of the Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture".

The Delegate from Jamaica expressed his satisfaction at the success of the meeting.

The Chair adjourned the Fifth Plenary Session at 23:55 hours.

VIII. SIXTH PLENARY SESSION

The Sixth Plenary Session was called to order at 9:40 hours on October 28, presided over by the Delegate from El Salvador.

Proceedings of the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions

The Rapporteur read the Proceedings of the Second Plenary Session, and they were approved as read.

The Rapporteur read the Proceedings of the Third Plenary Session, and they were approved with an amendment proposed by the Delegate from Mexico.

The Rapporteur read the Proceedings of the Fourth Plenary Session.

The Delegate from Costa Rica asked for an addition to be made to his intervention under Item 16 of the Proceedings.

The Delegate from Canada expressed dissatisfaction with the extremely condensed style of the Proceedings, particularly for the interventions by the Delegate from Bolivia and by his own Delegation.

The Delegate from Mexico expressed concern that the Proceedings contained several administrative references which he viewed as immaterial, while at the

same time, other more important technical items were quite synthesized. He asked for the Proceedings to reflect the established procedure by which the Style Committee, of which he was a member, would present its observations before a certain deadline.

The Delegate from the United States of America expressed the need for the Proceedings to reflect the main decisions, and to produce a Proceedings of conclusions. He seconded the comments of Canada and Mexico. He stressed the difficult task of the Secretariat and asked that criteria be established on the type of Proceedings that was desired.

The Delegate from Trinidad and Tobago expressed agreement with the Delegate from the United States on the difficulties of Proceedings. He congratulated the Rapporteur on his work for having reflected reasonably the events of the meeting without resorting to a verbatim type of record.

The Delegate from Nicaragua seconded the opinion of the Delegates from Canada and Mexico. He asked that statements not be repeated word for word, but that thought be given to how to express what was stated in the meeting, and that the positions of the countries be analyzed and their opinions be given.

The Delegate from Mexico asked that the Proceedings always indicate how the Delegations of the countries voted.

The Chair asked the Delegates who were not satisfied with the Proceedings to express in writing what they wished to see.

The Delegate from the United States proposed amendments to the Proceedings, and it was recorded by the Technical Secretariat. He recommended that a working group be set up to draft guidelines on writing Proceedings.

The Director General agreed with the proposal by the Delegate from the United States on setting up a working group. He asked the Delegates to inform the Rapporteur, preferably in writing, if they wished for their interventions to be viewed as their countries' positions, so they could be included in the Proceedings.

The Chair asked for Delegates to volunteer for the working group that would meet that day to draft criteria on Proceedings. The Delegate from Mexico offered to take part. The Delegate from Canada objected to the shortness of the time available for the working group to perform its task, and the Delegate from the United States of America agreed.

The Delegate from Trinidad and Tobago suggested that the criteria that had been expressed in the present discussion be used, and that a working group not be set up. The Rapporteur explained the secretarial system used by the Secre-

tariat of the Organization of American States, adding that IICA's staff for this meeting was only 25 percent of what the Organization would use for a similar task. He suggested that the Board consider contributing more resources for this activity.

The Delegate from the United States of America applauded the suggestion of the Delegate from Trinidad and Tobago for the ideas expressed in the discussion to be used as a guideline, and asked that they be transcribed in order to obtain the comments of the Executive Committee and the Member States.

The Chair stated that there seemed to be a consensus on the suggestion and asked the Director General to draft guidelines on writing Proceedings, to be submitted to the Delegates in the following meeting of the Board for comment by the Member States. He noted that the Proceedings of the Fourth Plenary Session remained to be approved for the Closing Session.

The Rapporteur read the Proceedings of the Fifth Plenary Session.

The Delegates from Canada, the United States of America and Brazil submitted amendments, which were recorded by the Technical Secretary.

The Delegate from Mexico proposed a vote of recognition of the Rapporteur because of his experience and dedication to the Second Regular Meeting. The Board approved by acclamation. The Rapporteur thanked the Plenary for the honor he had received.

The Proceedings were approved as amended.

Round Table: An Examination of the Status of Agriculture and Rural Development

The Board then held the Round Table Discussion, the papers for which would be edited and distributed afterwards.

The Chair adjourned the Sixth Plenary Session at 15:30 hours.

IX. CLOSING SESSION

The Chair called to order the Closing Session of the Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture and recognized Mr. Claude Brouillard, Director of the IICA Office in Jamaica and Director of Area II (the Caribbean). Mr. Brouillard expressed his sincere gratitude for the support that the Meeting had received from the Delegates, the IICA staff and the Government of Jamaica. (The complete text of his address is attached to the final report of the Meeting).

The Delegate from Canada then spoke on behalf of all the Delegates. He thanked the members of the Executive Committee for the preparatory work they had accomplished, which had made it possible for the Board to complete its work in this Meeting. He stressed two areas in which the Board had agreed upon major Resolutions that signalled progress: food security and hemispheric information, and noted that the Minister of Agriculture of his country, the Honourable Eugene Whelan, was very pleased with this fact. He went on to express his gratitude to the Government and people of Jamaica for their open hospitality and cooperation, to the Secretariat staff, the interpreters and the translators for their excellent work, and to the Chairman of the Meeting for his firm command. He also acknowledged IICA's excellent administrative leadership, in the hands of the Director General, and thanked the rest of the Board members for their participation in the Meeting.

The Chair then took the floor and stated that the development of the peoples of the Americas could be achieved only through their own efforts. He stressed the important role of agriculture, fishing and livestock in solving food problems and underscored the need to improve the traditional agricultural system used on the continent, with its low level of productivity. He thanked the Delegates and the IICA staff for their work. Finally, he thanked the people and Government of Jamaica, and particularly, the Minister of Agriculture, the Honourable Dr. Percival Broderick, for their kindness and hospitality.

On behalf of the Honourable Dr. Percival Broderick, the Chair then closed the Meeting. (The text of the address given by the Chairman of the Meeting is attached to the Report of the Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture).

RESOLUTIONS

RESOLUTION No. 25

**INCLUSION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA
AND SAINT LUCIA ON THE SCHEDULE OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

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

CONSIDERING:

That Articles 8 e. and 13 of the Convention on the Institute, Articles 2 e. and 4 d. of the Rules of Procedure of the Board, and Article 5 of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee stipulate that the Executive Committee shall be composed of twelve Member States, elected for two-year terms by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, in accordance with the principles of partial rotation and equitable geographic distribution, and that the Board shall establish rules on how the Member States of the Committee are to be designated;

That the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, in its First Special Meeting, approved Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.2(I-E/81), establishing procedural rules for setting up the Committee;

That following the approval of this Resolution, two new countries joined the Institute as Member States; the Commonwealth of Dominica deposited its instrument of ratification of the New Convention on September 29, 1981, and Saint Lucia completed this procedure on December 9 of the same year; and

That the Commonwealth of Dominica and Saint Lucia must join group IV of the Member States, in accordance with the procedure established by the Board, and for this reason, the table on Committee membership must be modified,

RESOLVES:

On the basis of the attached table, to replace the final section of the table on Committee membership, approved in Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.2(I-E/81), so that the Institute's new Member States, the Commonwealth of Dominica and Saint Lucia, may join group IV.

MEMBERSHIP ON THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

GROUP IV

COUNTRY

YEARS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Attendance at the 19 meetings
Haiti	█					█	█					█	█					█	█	7
Guyana	█					█	█					█	█						█	7
Suriname	█	█					█	█				█	█						█	7
Barbados		█	█				█	█				█	█		█					6
Grenada		█	█				█	█				█	█		█					6
Trinidad & Tobago			█	█				█	█					█	█					6
Jamaica					█					█	█				█	█				6
Dominica				█						█	█					█				6
St. Lucia						█					█	█						█		6

RESOLUTION No. 26
COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH PROGRAM
FOR THE SOUTHERN CONE

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

CONSIDERING:

That the Cooperative Agricultural Research Program for the countries of the Southern Cone (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay), operating under an agreement between IICA, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the countries of the Area, will terminate its activities in December, 1983;

That IICA, the IDB and the countries have been making efforts to discover means of financing a consolidation phase for 1984-1987 for the Cooperative Program;

That in its recent meetings, the Program Governing Commission, made up of representatives of the countries, IICA and the IDB, has drawn up a technical timetable for this new phase and has agreed in principle on means of financing it; and

That the Government of Uruguay, on the recommendation of the Program Governing Commission, has submitted a funding request to the Inter-American Development Bank, and through its representatives to the IDB, has devoted special attention to this initiative, which has grown stronger through the action of representatives from the other countries,

RESOLVES:

1. To support present efforts being made to ensure the continuity of the Cooperative Agricultural Research Program for the Countries of the Southern Cone, and the consolidation of its objectives.
2. To charge the Director General of IICA to make every effort, to the extent that the Institute is capable, for IICA to continue serving as the executor agency of the Program, and to make financial contributions, subject to the approval of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, for the consolidation of this cooperative effort.
3. To authorize the Director General to sign a new agreement to continue with this Program.

RESOLUTION No. 27

**STUDY OF THE POSSIBILITY OF TRANSFERRING THE
PAN AMERICAN FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE
CENTER FROM PAHO TO IICA**

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

HAVING SEEN:

The study of the Possibility of Transferring the Pan American Foot and Mouth Disease Center from the Pan American Health Organization to the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture.

The Report of the IICA-PAHO Working Group on the Possibility of Transferring the Pan American Foot and Mouth Disease Center from PAHO to IICA, which analyzed the financial implications of Option "C," and the implementation of Option "D" of the above Study, and

The Report and Resolution IICA/CE/Res.7(III-0/83) adopted on the matter by the Executive Committee during its Third Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That Option "D," as introduced in the Study, offers fewer difficulties and provides the best outlook for continuing the effective operation of the Center without interrupting its activities of cooperation to the countries of the Hemisphere;

That for the implementation of Option "D" of the Study, it is suggested that a Special Agreement between IICA and PAHO be signed for taking actions that would mutually reinforce the programs and projects conducted by the two institutions for the benefit of animal health in their Member States;

That IICA and PAHO have initiated negotiations to formalize a General Agreement to coordinate and strengthen the activities that these specialized organizations of the Inter-American System are developing,

RESOLVES:

1. To adopt Option "D," introduced in the Study, for the Pan American Foot and Mouth Disease Center to remain in the Pan American Health Organization, maintaining contact under a Special Agreement with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, in order to bring about adequate coordination and appropriate operating mechanisms between the two institutions, especially in the development of additional joint activities in animal health through the Center, in accordance with the demands and priorities of the Member States of both organizations.
2. To request the Director General to inform the Director of the Pan American Health Organization of this Resolution.
3. To authorize the Director General to continue conversations as needed with the Director of the Pan American Health Organization, that may culminate in the signing of the Special Agreement mentioned in point 1 above.

RESOLUTION No. 28

**ACTIONS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE OAS
IN THE AREAS OF AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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

CONSIDERING:

That the Convention of 1979 defines the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture as the organization specialized in agriculture of the Inter-American System;

That the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States has resolved not to include in its Program-Budget as of 1984 any program, project or activity in the areas of agricultural and rural development; and

That technical cooperation projects in the above areas executed by the General Secretariat of the OAS have been undertaken with the financial and technical participation of its Member States, the Governments of its Permanent Observers, and other international organizations,

RESOLVES:

1. To support the decision adopted by the General Secretariat of the OAS not to undertake any program, project or activity in the areas of agricultural and rural development after 1984, so that the duplication of efforts in these areas can be prevented in the Inter-American System.
2. To charge the Director General to make every effort for the General Secretariat of the OAS to request its Member States, the Governments of its Permanent Observers and international organizations that had been supporting it technically and financially in agricultural programs and rural development programs, to extend similar support to IICA in the areas of agricultural and rural development. The Director General should make similar efforts with these Governments and international organization in order to ensure continued support for agricultural and rural development programs in the Hemisphere.
3. To request the Director General to communicate this Resolution to the Secretary General of the OAS and to inform the Inter-American Board of Agriculture of the results of his efforts.

RESOLUTION No. 29

**UNIFORM REPORTING SYSTEM ON ALL AGREEMENTS
AND CONTRACTS ON EXTRA-QUOTA PROJECTS**

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

HAVING SEEN:

The "Report from the Director General on the Establishment of a Reporting System on IICA Extra-Quota Resource Projects" (IICA/CE/Doc.67(83)) and the "Report from the Director General on Extra-Quota Contracts in Excess of US\$ 250 000" (IICA/CE/Doc.71(83)),

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, at its First Regular Meeting, approved Resolucion IICA/JIA/Res.4(I-0/81), instructing the Director General to inform the Executive Committee in advance of contracts exceeding US\$ 250 000 annually;

That the same Meeting approved the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Committee, Article 3.i of which indicates that the Committee is empowered: "To review the reports of the General Directorate on extra-quota contracts with national and international agencies, exceeding US\$ 250 000, in which IICA would be providing staff services and covering administrative costs;" and

That at its Second Special Meeting, the Inter-American Board of Agriculture approved Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.34(II-E/82), resolving: "To request the Director General to develop a reporting system to the Executive Committee and Board on all the agreements on cooperation that are established with member countries, other entities and agencies and the level of shared resources. . . ."

RESOLVES:

To charge the Director General to use a uniform system for providing the Executive Committee and the Board with all the information on extra-quota agreements and contracts signed with the Member States, agencies or other entities, to include projects that exceed the sum of US\$ 250 000 per year, as requested in the two Resolutions.

RESOLUTION No. 30

LEVEL AND USE OF OVERHEAD

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

HAVING SEEN:

The document "Report from the Director General on Regulations covering the Level and Use of Overhead,"

CONSIDERING:

That the Board is practicing a policy of encouraging the procurement of external resources to finance projects of interest to the Member States;

That, in conformity with this policy, external resources have been substantially increased since 1977, presently totalling almost the equivalent of the regular quotas;

That the acquisition of this considerable sum of external resources enhances the institute's financial health, making it possible to expand and intensify the technical cooperation to member countries;

That, in operating terms, these resources help produce a multiplier effect of the work of IICA's regular team of specialists who perform actions for orientation, technical support and coordination of projects funded with these resources, thus increasing the financial coverage of operating costs;

That external resources are provided for specific purposes established in Agreements, which relate them expressly to the funding of projects on which agreement has been reached between the contracting parties;

That, through agreement reached with the governments, IICA has charged an average overhead rate on the order of ten percent of the cost of projects funded with external resources, which has permitted the reinforcement of administrative services, coordination and technical support for these projects;

That the level of funds charged as overhead is directly related to extra-quota resources provided by the governments of the Member States to finance specific actions in their countries, and these resources should therefore be

applied to these countries with a particular sum allocated to cover real overhead costs generated by the different projects in IICA's General Directorate;

That Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.33(II-E/82) requested the Director General to establish a reasonable level of overhead, through concertation with the authorities of national institutions so that these projects would carry a fair share of their direction, supervision and support costs;

That in the same Resolution, the Board stipulated that a distinction should be made between grants given to IICA for its own institutional reinforcement, and the performance of technical cooperation services, authorizing the Director General not to charge overhead in the case of these donations;

That IICA is a Inter-American organization, established with the purpose of providing technical cooperation services to its Member States, and as a non-profit organization, its technical support to projects is inherent to its nature and its purpose,

RESOLVES:

1. That the level of indirect administrative and technical costs for activities under agreements, contracts, and grants funded with extra-quotas resources shall be agreed upon in each case with the contracting party and shall not be less than 8 percent for projects with a total value of up to US\$ 10 million per year. In the case of projects with a higher value, the percentage to be applied to the quantities in excess of US\$ 10 million shall be subject to open negotiation.
2. That the amount resulting from the agreed level shall be included in the project budgets, distinguishing between the indirect administrative and technical costs incurred in the country and those incurred in the General Directorate.
3. That the amount allocated to meet these overhead costs in the country shall be used only for that purpose.
4. The Director General shall be authorized not to charge these costs, in the case of special donations or contributions received by IICA for its institutional reinforcement.
5. This resolution shall be in force until the Third Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.

RESOLUTION No. 31

HEMISPHERIC FOOD SECURITY PROJECT

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

HAVING SEEN:

The Hemispheric Food Security Project submitted by the Director General and

The Resolution IICA/CE/Res.11(III-0/83) approved by the Executive Committee during its Third Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That an increasing number of Latin American and Caribbean countries periodically experience problems with shortages of basic staples to qualitatively and quantitatively maintain adequate levels of nutrition, particularly among people of limited resources;

That in acknowledgement of this problem, the Eighth Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, held in April of 1981, approved Recommendation No. 12, requesting that IICA tackle the problem of food security in the region;

That several regional and international organizations are promoting actions in areas related to food security, but there is an obvious lack of coordination in the efforts carried out at the national, regional and hemispheric levels;

That several delegations from countries and from regional and subregional organizations have projects underway in Latin America and the Caribbean and have expressed an interest in making their expertise available to IICA in the area of Food Security;

That IICA, through its production, commercialization and information programs and projects, has been cooperating continually with its Member States in actions related to food security;

That the Director General submitted a Hemispheric Food Security Project to the Executive Committee, proposing concrete actions at the national and

hemispheric levels in areas within its domain, geared to finding solutions to the problem in Latin America and the Caribbean;

That the project presented by the Director General, despite its vital importance for IICA's Member States, implies financial commitments which the latter are incapable of assuming in their entirety; and

That IICA has the institutional organization required for the execution of the project and renowned international standing with international agencies providing external financing,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the Hemispheric Food Security Project presented by the Director General.
2. To authorize the Director General to include in the Program-Budget, an amount of US\$ 205'200 for 1984, for the purpose of starting actions aimed at promoting implementation of the Project, without dismissing the possibility that the Director General may procure external resources to increase the volume of operations as much as possible in 1984.
3. To request the Director General to make every effort so that, in collaboration with the governments of Member States of the Institute, sources of external financing are found for continuing the performance of the project beginning in 1985 and to report to the Executive Committee on the outcome of this effort.
4. To request the Ministers of Agriculture of Member States of IICA to make every effort necessary to design an adequate system of coordination among national and international organizations on the subject of food security.
5. To urge the Director General to make maximum use of the expertise provided by different countries and regional and subregional organizations to seek appropriate mechanisms for supplementing IICA's actions with those of other similar projects underway in the region.

RESOLUTION No. 32

**HEMISPHERIC NUMERICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM
FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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

HAVING SEEN:

The project proposal for establishing a Hemispheric Numerical Information System for Agricultural Development, the Report of the Working Group of Experts in Statistics, and

The Resolution IICA/CE/Res.12(III-0/83) issued by the Executive Committee, in its Third Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That information on the status and analysis of the rural sector is a basic resource for the formulation and implementation of national development plans and for decision-making in the different areas of the agricultural sector;

That in acknowledgement of this fact, the Eighth Inter-American Conference on Agriculture (Santiago, Chile, April 6-11, 1981) approved Recommendation No. 1, requesting IICA to perform "a systematic data retrieval program for the analysis and diagnosis of the agricultural sector. . .;"

That information management and analysis capabilities need to be reinforced in most of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean;

That information on each country assumes greater importance when analyzed in the context of the member countries of IICA as a whole since it enables countries to formulate policies and develop projects of benefit to individual countries and to the region as a whole;

That IICA has successfully developed the AGRINTER Documental Information System and has technical capabilities and experience in the management and analysis of statistical information,

RESOLVES:

1. To charge the Director General to encourage the development of a Statistical Information System for the Member States in accordance with the guidelines of the project as presented, incorporating the recommendations of the Working Group.
2. To urge the member governments to supply the financing necessary to support the project in collecting information on the agricultural sector in the countries.
3. To approve an allocation of US\$ 205 200 in the 1985 budget for IICA to begin the information and analysis project without dismissing the possibility that the Director General may procure external resources to increase the volume of operation as much as possible in 1984.
4. To request the Director General to make every effort to seek sources of external financing, in cooperation with the governments of the Member States, for continuing the implementation of the project beginning in 1985, and to report to the Executive Committee on the outcome of these measures.
5. To entrust the IICA, as the agency which specializes in agriculture in the Inter-American System, with the responsibility of guiding and leading this activity, with the participation and support of each member country and of any other international agencies which operate in the agricultural sector of the region.

RESOLUTION No. 33

PROGRAM-BUDGET 1984/1985

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

CONSIDERING:

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

That income from quotas from the Member States will be US\$ 19 322 935 in 1984 and US\$ 20 289 082 in 1985;

That the income anticipated for indirect administrative and technical costs will be US\$ 1 383 600 in 1984 and US\$ 1 000 600 in 1985;

That the Proposed Program-Budget for regular resources for 1984 and 1985, submitted by the Director General to the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, totals US\$ 20 706 535 for 1984 and US\$ 21 289.682 for 1985, and it identifies and separates quota resources and Indirect Administrative and Technical Costs; and

That the budget presented by the Director General indicates the budgetary items of Direct Technical Cooperation Services; Costs of the General Directorate and General Costs and Provisions, funded with quotas from the Member States,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve IICA's biennial Program-Budget, financed with Member State quotas, for the fiscal year from January 1 to December 31, 1984, for the amount of US\$ 19 322 935, and the fiscal year from January 1 to December 31, 1985, for the amount of US\$ 20 289 082.
2. That IICA's Program-Budget for 1984 and 1985, financed with the 1984 and 1985 quotas of the Member States, shall be distributed as follows for each fiscal year:

		Thousands of dollars	
		1984	1985
CHAPTER I – DIRECT TECHNICAL COOPERATION SERVICES		13 015.7	13 451.9
A.	Programs	10 842.0	11 113.6
1.	Formal Agricultural Education	426.4	435.8
2.	Support of National Institutions for the Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology	1 903.0	2 003.7
3.	Conservation and Management of Renewable Natural Resources	966.2	983.3
4.	Animal Health	909.8	976.4
5.	Plant Protection	788.0	841.6
6.	Stimulus for Agricultural and Forest Production	1 085.6	1 156.7
7.	Agricultural Marketing and Agro-industry	993.3	856.6
8.	Integrated Rural Development	1 764.6	1 907.7
9.	Planning and Management for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-being	1 238.7	1 341.6
10.	Information for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-being	766.4	610.2
B.	Centers		
1.	Tropical Agriculture Research and Training Center (CATIE)	956.6	1 004.4
2.	Inter-American Documentation and Information Center (CIDIA)	753.4	808.5
3.	Center for Investment Projects (CEPI)	347.7	377.9
C.	Unanticipated technical cooperation and pre-investment costs	116.0	147.5

Continuation

	Thousands of dollars	
	1984	1985
CHAPTER II – GENERAL DIRECTORATE COSTS	5 624.0	6 266.2
A. Office of the Director General	1 511.8	1 653.4
B. Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General (ADDG) for Operations	2 621.0	3 025.8
C. ADDG for External Affairs	1 113.8	1 174.9
D. ADDG for Program Development	377.4	412.1
CHAPTER III – GENERAL COSTS AND PROVISIONS	683.2	571.0
A. Reimbursement to W.K. Kellogg Foundation	60.0	
B. General Working Fund	332.9	303.6
C. Equipment and Furniture	200.0	175.1
D. OAS Administrative Tribunal	6.0	6.0
E. IICA Insurance Assets	52.0	54.0
F. Pension, Former IICA Directors General	32.3	32.3
TOTAL	19 322.9*	20 289.1*

* The reimbursement made by the United States Government for income tax paid by U.S. citizens working at the Institute is not included in these figures.

3. To authorize the Director General to make transfers between Chapters, except for entries B.1 of Chapter 1, and B of Chapter 3 as long as total transfers neither increase nor reduce the affected chapters by more than 20 percent.
4. To authorize the Director General to make expenditures not included in item 2 of this Resolution, on the basis of income received for Indirect Administrative and Technical Costs, in accordance with contracts and

agreements carried out in the program framework established in the Proposed Program-Budget submitted by the Director General.

5. To authorize the Director General to use the surplus of income over expenditures, from the operations of the Inter-American Agricultural Documentation, Information and Communication Center, and the Center for Investment Projects, for strengthening IICA's activities.
6. To authorize the Director General to use other miscellaneous income for strengthening established rotating funds.
7. To authorize the Director General to make necessary adjustments in the expenditures authorized in this Resolution, should income during the next fiscal year fall below estimated levels, duly informing the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.

RESOLUTION No. 34

QUOTA SCALE

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

CONSIDERING:

That the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences established the method for calculating the quotas of Member States in a Series of resolutions and decisions as shown below;

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

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

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

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

That Article 23 of the Convention on the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture indicates that the Member States shall contribute to the maintenance of the Institute through annual quotas established by the Board.

RESOLVES:

1. To establish the quotas for the Member States of IICA for fiscal years 1984 and 1985, according to the total amounts indicated below:

MEMBER STATES	% OAS	% IICA	1984	1985
Antigua & Barbuda	0.02			-
Argentina	7.45	7.48	1 349 790	1 417 279
Bahamas	0.07			
Barbados	0.08	0.08	14 435	15 158
Bolivia	0.18	0.18	32 482	34 106
Brazil	9.34	9.37	1 690 847	1 775 389
Chile	0.81	0.81	146 167	153 475
Colombia	0.99	0.99	178 648	187 581
Costa Rica	0.18	0.18	32 482	34 106
Dominica	0.02	0.02	3 609	3 790
Dominican Republic	0.18	0.18	32 482	34 106
Ecuador	0.18	0.18	32 482	34 106
El Salvador	0.18	0.18	32 482	34 106
United States of America	66.00	66.00	11 909 915	12 505 410
Grenada	0.03	0.03	5 413	5 684
Guatemala	0.18	0.18	32 482	34 106
Haiti	0.18	0.18	32 482	34 106
Honduras	0.18	0.18	32 482	34 106
Jamaica	0.18	0.18	32 482	34 106
Mexico	7.00	7.03	1 268 586	1 332 015
Nicaragua	0.18	0.18	32 482	34 106
Panama	0.18	0.18	32 482	34 106
Paraguay	0.18	0.18	32 482	34 106
Peru	0.54	0.54	97 444	102 317
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.03			-
Saint Lucia	0.03	0.03	5 413	5 684
Suriname	0.13	0.13	23 459	24 631
Trinidad & Tobago	0.18	0.18	32 482	34 106
Uruguay	0.36	0.36	64 963	68 211
Venezuela	3.59	3.61	651 436	684 008
SUB-TOTAL	98.83	98.82	17 832 391	18 724 010
Cuba*	1.17	1.18	212 935	223 582
SUB-TOTAL	100.00	100.00	18 045 326	18 947 592
Others member government:				
Canada		6.94	1 252 346	1 314 963
Guyana		0.14	25 263	26 527
TOTAL	100.00	107.08	19 322 935	20 289 082

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

2. To authorize the Director General to make short-term use of the line of credit opened with the Bank whenever delays in quota payments from the Member States create the need for available funds. He must report these actions to the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.
3. That any amount received in excess of the amount approved will be transferred to the General Working Fund. In the same manner, any unexpended, uncommitted balance will also be transferred into the General Working Fund.

RESOLUTION No. 35

CONTRACTS, AGREEMENTS, CONTRIBUTIONS AND GRANTS

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

HAVING SEEN:

The report of its Executive Committee on contracts, contributions and grants,

RESOLVES:

1. To authorize the Director General to utilize funds obtained through the following contracts, agreements, contributions and grants, during the 1984 and 1985 calendar years, for the specific purposes agreed upon:

A. Contracts, Agreements, Contributions and Grants

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>THOUSANDS US DOLLARS</u>	
				<u>AMOUNT</u> 1984	<u>AMOUNT</u> 1985
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS					
	Agreement Between AID-ICA and IICA	Colombia	Support for Colombian Institute	42.1	45.5

<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>THOUSANDS US DOLLARS</u>	
			<u>AMOUNT</u> 1984	<u>AMOUNT</u> 1985
Agreement with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC/IICA)	Peru	Research of Andean farming systems	167.1	167.8
Technical Cooperation Agreement between the Governments of the Southern Cone-IICA/IDB	Bolivia, Countries of Southern Area	Southern Cone Cooperative of the Southern Cone-IICA/IDB Research Project	1 436.8	1 336.1
Agreement between IICA and the Regional Office for Central American Programs-ROCAP	Central America and Panama	Program for the modernization of coffee cultivation in Mexico, Central America and Panama in regional coop. action-PROMECAFE	820.0	881.0
Agreement for Financing between the European Economic Community and France and IICA	Central America and Panama	Reinforcing management skills on associative agricultural enterprises	280.6	192.8
Agreement between the National Agricultural Council, MAG-MINIPLAN, IICA and AID	Costa Rica	Sectoral Planning	73.2	73.1
Agreement between IICA and the Regional Office for Central American Programs-ROCAP	Costa Rica	Sectoral Planning	44.1*	44.0*
	Central America and Panama and Dominican Rep.	Support for CORECA operation	225.0	225.0

Agreement between the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and IICA	Costa Rica	Reinforcing the Costa Rican Agricultural information system-SIACR	20.7	20.7
Agreement between IICA and the W.K. Kellogg Foundation	Countries of the Inter-American System	Planning and Management for Rural Development PROPLAN/A	256.0	156.2
Agreement between the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and IICA	Countries of the Inter-American System	AGRINTER output services	109.3	84.6
Agreement between the IBRD Economic Development Institute and IICA (Training)	Countries of the Inter-American System	Training and development of methods for project identification and formulation	110.0	110.0
Agreement between the IDB and IICA (Projects)	Countries of the Inter-American System	Cooperation in formulation and preparation of rural devel. projts.	496.0	600.0
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS			4 080.9	3 936.8

* Estimated

<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>THOUSANDS US DOLLARS</u>	
			<u>AMOUNT</u> 1984	<u>AMOUNT</u> 1985
NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS				
Agreement between IICA and ICA	Colombia	Support for Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA)	6.4	5.6
Agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture and IICA	Colombia	Support to reinforce Ministry of Agriculture	28.6	28.5
Cooperating Agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture and IICA	Ecuador	Reinforcing Ministry of Agriculture	31.8	29.1
Agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture and IICA	Peru	Cooperation with Ministry of Agriculture	6.0	6.0
Agreement between the Ministry of Education and IICA	Costa Rica	Integrated Farm Planning in Agricultural Schools	76.4*	95.4*
Agreement between the National Institute of Water Resources and IICA	Dominican Rep.	Management and Conservation of Natural Resources	90.8*	45.4*
Operating Agreement between the Government of Colombia and IICA for the PNCA	Colombia	National Agricultural Training Program (PNCA)	189.4*	204.5*
Agreement between the Sugar Cane Research Center (CENICAÑA) and IICA	Colombia	Support for CENICAÑA Research Model	71.0	75.3

Operating agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and IICA	Venezuela	Support for reinforcing IICA activities in Venezuela	10.9*	11.1*
Agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and IICA	Ecuador	Agricultural technical training	184.0*	184.0*
Service Contract between the Ministry of Agriculture and IICA	Paraguay	Reinforcing agricultural and forest training subsystem	131.8	
Service contract between the Ministry of Agriculture and IICA	Paraguay	Developing the system for generation and transfer of technology	425.2	
Agreement between the National Coffee Growers Federation (FEDERACAFE) and IICA	Colombia	Reinforcing agroindustry promotion and development	16.0*	17.5*
Agreement between the General DRI-PAN Office and IICA	Colombia	Advisory services to DRI-PAN for research studies	330.0	—
Agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture (OPSA) and IICA	Colombia	Institutional reinforcement of planning and management for agricultural and rural development (component OPSA)	198.0*	214.5*
Agreement between the National Agricultural Development Bank (BANADESA) and IICA	Honduras	Support for BANADESA in staff training and project writing	8.0	8.0

* Estimated

<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>THOUSANDS US DOLLARS</u>	
			<u>AMOUNT</u> 1984	<u>AMOUNT</u> 1985
Agreement between the General Office for Integrated Rural Development (DRI) and IICA	Colombia	Institutional reinforcement and planning and management for agricultural and rural development (component DRI)	26.3*	45.2*
Agreement between the Secretariat of Rural Development and IICA	Ecuador	Technical cooperation with Integrated Rural Development Program of Ecuadorian Government	227.6*	231.1*
Agreement between the National Animal Health Service (SENASA) and IICA	Argentina	Cooperating in planning and development of SENASA programs	92.4	101.5
Agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture (FIDEICOMISO) and IICA	Chile	Technical cooperation in generation and transfer of technology	41.6	46.0
Agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture (ODEPA) and IICA	Chile	Technical cooperation in generation and transfer of technology	15.0	15.0
Agreement between the Farm Rehabilitation Credit Insurance (CAH) and IICA	Paraguay	Reinforcing Farm Credit User Associations (AUCA)	17.7	19.4
Agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishing (MAP) and IICA	Uruguay	Regional Agricultural Development	15.0	-

Agreement between the National Agricultural Insurance Institute, the Secretariat of Education and IICA	Venezuela	Supporting National Agricultural Insurance Institute	57.5	69.0
Technical cooperation agreement to support the project for expanding and improving education in the rural environment	Brazil	Assisting the Secretariat of Education of Pernambuco to plan and carry out Integrated Rural Education System	125.2*	117.5*
Agreement between CINGRA and IICA	Brazil	Providing financial support to maintain the IICA Office in Brazil	96.6	104.4
Technical cooperation agreement with the Secretariat of Education and related agencies in different subjects	Brazil	Cooperating with the Secretariat of Education of Espiritu Santo in planning the Program for Educational Communication	123.9*	123.0*
Technical Cooperation agreement with the Secretariats of Education, Culture and Farm Production in the areas of small farmer education	Brazil	Cooperating with the State Government in implementing the Amazonas component of the PDRI	170.9*	175.1*
	Brazil	Cooperation with large farms in the PDRI-Amazonas	84.7*	90.2*
Technical cooperation agreement to define an educational strategy for rural areas in the State of Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	Cooperating with the SE-RJ in planning rural education	64.3*	76.1*

* Estimated

<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>THOUSANDS US DOLLARS</u>	
			<u>AMOUNT</u> 1984	<u>AMOUNT</u> 1985
Technical cooperation agreement between EMBRAPA and IICA to reinforce agricultural research	Brazil	Technical cooperation for reinforcing agricultural research (IBRD)	6 816.0	4 142.0
	Brazil	Technical cooperation to reinforce agricultural research	22.0	22.0
	Brazil	Technical cooperation to reinforce agricultural research	41.4	41.7
Technical cooperation agreement for agricultural development in the cacao growing region of Bahia	Brazil	Technical cooperation with CEPLAC for the physical and biological research program	55.0*	57.2*
Agreement between IICA and CEPLAC for a research project on the epidemiology and control of witches broom disease	Brazil	Technical cooperation for CEPLAC in the witches broom disease research program	36.0*	36.0*
Agreement between MINTER and IICA on technical cooperation for the irrigation program	Brazil	Technical cooperation with MINTER and organization, definition, preparation, and implementation of irrigation projects	323.1*	131.4*
	Brazil	Technical cooperation with MINTER and organization, definition, preparation and implementation of irrigation projects	345.7*	284.1*

Brazil	Technical cooperation with MINTER and organization, definition, preparation and implementation of irrigation projects	159.5*	180.3*
Brazil	Technical Cooperation with MINTER and organization, definition, preparation and implementation of irrigation projects	28.9*	29.1*
Brazil	Technical cooperation with CODEVASF for the operation and maintenance of irrigated belts	43.2*	50.4*
Brazil	Technical cooperation with DNOCS for the operation and maintenance of irrigated belts	57.7*	51.5*
Brazil	Technical cooperation to national PROVARZEAS in programs for irrigated agriculture	62.4	75.2
Brazil	Cooperation with the Agroenergy Program	225.9	229.2
Brazil	Cooperation with SUPLAN in small-farm projects	159.5*	165.2*
Brazil	Technical cooperation to national irrigation program agencies	22.0*	27.5*

Agreement between MINAGRI and IICA for technical cooperation

Agreement between CNPq and IICA for technical cooperation with national irrigation programs

* Estimated

<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>THOUSANDS US DOLLARS</u>	
			<u>AMOUNT</u> 1984	<u>AMOUNT</u> 1985
Agreement with the Secretariat of Agriculture of the Federal District and IICA for technical cooperation in irrigation, agroenergy, and support to farmer organization	Brazil	Technical cooperation with agriculture and production in D.F. and the irrigation area	48.2*	57.3*
Agreement with the Government of Bahia for supporting and coordinating regional development actions in the rural sector of Bahia	Brazil	Technical cooperation in the area of natural resources and irrigation	150.7*	138.5*
	Brazil	Cooperation in the area of farmer organization	137.0*	164.5*
	Brazil	Technical cooperation in the formulation and evaluation of rural development projects	230.3*	232.0*
Agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture and IICA (Animal Health)	Brazil	Technical cooperation in the area of Animal Health	90.9*	54.5*
Agreement between SUDHEVEA and IICA to carry out the program of incentives to natural rubber production	Brazil	Technical cooperation with SUDHEVEA in implementing the PROBOR	229.6*	130.6*
Agreement between the Secretariat of Planning and Coordination of Ceara and IICA	Brazil	Cooperation with the integrated development program-Ceara	171.9*	178.0*

Agreement between SUDEPE and IICA in the area of information	Brazil	Cooperation with SUDEPE in establishing an Information and Documentation System	108.0	116.7
Letter of Understanding between IICA and CATIE	Countries	Orton Commemorative Library	25.0	25.0
Operating agreement between the Governments of Central America, Panama, Dominican Republic and IICA	Central America, Panama and Dominican Rep.	Support for PROMECAFE	140.0	140.0
Governments of Central America, Panama and Dominican Republic	Central America, Panama, and Dominican Rep.	Training and study program for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (PRACA)	119.0*	121.4*
Agreement between CAN-MAG-MINPLAN and IICA	Costa Rica	Support for Sectoral and Regional Planning activities	30.9*	30.9*
Cooperation agreement among the Ministries of Agriculture of Central America, Panama and Dominican Republic	Central America, Panama and Dominican Rep.	Support for CORECA operations	150.0	150.0
Agreements between the Secretariat of Agriculture and Natural Resources (SARH) and IICA	Mexico	Technical assistance training for personnel	333.4*	273.0*
	Mexico	Reinforcement of state level agricultural activities	231.8*	260.8*

* Estimated

NAME	COUNTRY	DESCRIPTION	THOUSANDS US DOLLARS	
			AMOUNT 1984	AMOUNT 1985
Agreement between the Secretariat of Natural Resources	Honduras	Support for the SRN tick and torsalo control program	350.0*	350.0*
	Honduras	Training for technicians and live- stock producers	500.0*	500.0*
TOTAL NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS			14 408.0	10 585.3
TOTAL NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS			18 488.9	14 522.1

* Estimated

2. That the Director General be authorized to receive contributions and donations and to sign agreements not expressly authorized by this Resolution, as long as they fit into the objectives of IICA's programs, first reporting to the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture whenever such agreements exceed US\$ 250-000 annually. These contracts must contain provisions for the amounts involved to cover IICA's indirect administrative and technical costs, in accordance with Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.30(II-0/83), approved at the Meeting of the Board in October 1983.
3. That any unused balance from contributions, agreements, contracts and donations during 1984 and 1985 be maintained separately in a Trust Fund of IICA and be used in accordance with the conditions of the contributions.
4. To authorize the Director General to adjust the operating programs prepared on the basis of estimated figures, to the extent that resources are actually confirmed by participating institutions.

RESOLUTION No. 36

**MODIFICATIONS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND THE GENERAL
DIRECTORATE OF THE INSTITUTE**

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

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, in its First Regular Meeting, held in Buenos Aires, Argentina from August 10 to 13, 1981, approved the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, the Executive Committee and the General Directorate of the Institute;

That once these Rules of Procedure went into effect, a number of errors of style and translation were discovered, as well as inconsistencies of substance, and that these should be corrected;

That the Second Special Meeting of the Board, held in San Jose, Costa Rica from October 27 to 29, 1982, approved Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.18(II-E/82) charging the Director General to study and review the Rules of Procedure and correct errors of style and translation, and make a proposal to the Executive Committee, which could then report to the Board, on modifications of substance that needed to be introduced;

That the Director General, following a study of the Rules of Procedure of the Board, the Committee and the General Directorate, proposed a number of modifications of style, including the correction of translation errors in English, and a few changes of substance,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the modifications of style and substance for the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, the Executive Committee, and the General Directorate, including the corrections of the English translation.

2. To charge the Director General, on the basis of the modified texts, to proceed with a review of the translations of the Rules of Procedure into the Institute's other official languages. For this purpose, the Spanish text will be taken as the original.
3. To charge the Director General to report to the Executive Committee and the Board on actions taken.

RESOLUTION No. 37

PROPOSED STAFF RULES

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

HAVING SEEN:

Document IICA/JIA/Doc.71(83) on the Proposed Staff Rules presented by the Director General,

CONSIDERING:

That in its First Regular Meeting, it approved the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate;

That these Rules of Procedure provide for the enactment of Staff Rules to supplement and specify its provisions on this subject;

That, by virtue of this stipulation, the General Directorate drafted a set of Proposed Staff Rules and submitted them to the consideration of the Third Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee; and

That the Committee found that, given the major importance of the document, the time available had been inadequate for completing a comprehensive study, and therefore recommended that the Board postpone discussion of the item,

RESOLVES:

1. To defer discussion of the General Directorate's Proposed Staff Rules until its next Meeting.
2. To request the Member States to perform an exhaustive analysis of the document and send their observations to the Director General within a period no greater than three months as of the date of this Resolution.
3. To entrust the Director General to redraft the Proposed Staff Rules on the basis of the observations received from the Member States.
4. To request the Executive Committee to analyze the General Directorate's reviewed proposal in its next Regular Meeting, and to issue a report on it.

RESOLUTION No. 38

PROPOSED FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

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

HAVING SEEN:

Document IICA/JIA/Doc.74(83) on the Proposed Financial Regulations presented by the Director General,

CONSIDERING:

That in its First Regular Meeting, it approved the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate;

That these Rules of Procedure provide for the preparation of Financial Regulations to supplement and specify its provisions on this subject;

That, by virtue of this stipulation, the General Directorate drafted a set of proposed Financial Regulations and submitted them to the consideration of the Third Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee; and

That the Committee found that, given the major importance of the document, the time available had been inadequate for completing a comprehensive study, and therefore recommended that the Board postpone discussion of the item,

RESOLVES:

1. To defer discussion of the General Directorate's Proposed Financial Regulations until its next Regular Meeting.
2. To request the Member States to perform an exhaustive analysis of the document and send their observations to the Director General within a period no greater than three months as of the date of this Resolution.
3. To entrust the Director General to revise the Proposed Financial Regulations on the basis of the observations received from the Member States.
4. To request the Executive Committee to analyze the General Directorate's reviewed proposal in its next Regular Meeting, and to issue a report on it.

RESOLUTION No. 39

**CRITERIA FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
NEW IICA PROGRAMS**

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

CONSIDERING:

That Chapter V, Section B, numeral 3 of the document "General Policies of IICA" states that it is the task the Inter-American Board of Agriculture to establish criteria for considering programs:

That Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.26(II-E/82) concludes:

"To request the General Directorate of IICA to prepare, for the consideration of the next regular meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, a list of criteria to be used in determining priorities in the event of new program proposals to compete for the use of available resources;" and

That the Convention, the General Policies, the Medium-Term Plan, and the Recommendations of the Group of Five Experts all include guidelines and ideas on this subject,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the proposed criteria for the establishment of new IICA programs, as expressed in Document IICA/JIA/Doc.61(83) submitted by the Director General in compliance with Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.26(II-E/82).
2. To use these criteria as guidelines for determining priorities in the event of new IICA program proposals.

RESOLUTION No. 40

**REGULATIONS ON THE PENSION OF FORMER
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF IICA,
MR. ARMANDO SAMPER**

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

HAVING SEEN:

The document "Regulations on the Pension of Former Director General of IICA, Mr. Armando Samper."

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Board of Agriculture granted former Director General of IICA Mr. Armando Samper the pension coverage of the Director General of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, in Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.25(II-E/82);

That this was done on the basis of approval by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture of Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.7(I-0/81), stipulating that the pension and corresponding deduction for this former employee would be calculated with the formula adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in Resolution AG/Res.328(VII/081), approved in its Seventh Regular Session;

That neither of these resolutions specifies how the pension would be determined for former Directors General;

That an administrative consultant was hired to study a mechanism for applying the two resolutions and setting a pension for Mr. Samper; this consultant based his study on the salary of former Director General Samper at the time of separation from the institution, and added to this the salary increases since granted to Institute staff; and

That in order to learn about the procedures followed in the General Secretariat of the OAS for these purposes, the Director General of IICA referred the questions of the Executive Committee to the Secretary General of

the Organization; the OAS reported to IICA that Resolution 328 had been applied only in one case, and that the pension was based on the salary at the time of separation from the post,

RESOLVES:

To entrust the Director General of IICA to have the pension of former Director General of IICA Mr. Armando Samper adjusted on the basis of the calculations presented in document IICA/CE/Doc.78(83)rev.1.

RESOLUTION No. 41

**PLACE AND DATE OF THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING
OF THE INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE**

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

CONSIDERING:

That it is necessary to indicate the place and tentative date for the next regular meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture of IICA;

That, in accordance with Article 16, Chapter III, of the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, Regular Meetings shall be held every two years; and

That the Government of Uruguay, through its Delegation, has offered to host the Third Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture,

RESOLVES:

1. To accept the offer made by the Delegation of Uruguay to hold the Third Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture in that country, in October 1985.
2. To instruct the Director General to issue the pertinent convocations and to invite the Observers, in accordance with the provisions of the Rules of Procedure.

IICA/JIA/Res.42(II-0/83)
26 October 1983
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 42

**EVALUATION SEMINAR ON THE CONCLUSION OF
UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN IN 1985**

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

CONSIDERING:

That in its First Regular Meeting, held from August 7 to 13, 1981, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, the Inter-American Board of Agriculture approved Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.15(1-0/81), paragraph 3 of which charged the Director General of IICA to hold an Inter-American Seminar on Campesino Women, to be cosponsored by the Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW), and to be held before the United Nations Decade for Women came to a close in 1985;

That the purpose of this Seminar would be to analyze the status of campesino women in their different social contexts, their contribution to agricultural and rural development, and the ways of improving and enhancing this contribution;

That the IACW has plans to hold the "Inter-American Seminar for the Evaluation of the Decade for Women," to commemorate the completion of the Decade for Women, and to be held in Cordoba, Argentina, in July, 1984; and

That this Seminar will evaluate the status of both rural women and urban women, and their contributions to the process of integrated development in the countries of the Americas,

RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the Director General of IICA that the Seminar to be held in compliance with Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.15(1-0/81) not take place as an insolated event, but that the analysis it will produce be performed on the occasion of the "Inter-American Seminar for the Evaluation of the Decade for Women," to be held in Cordoba, Argentina, in July, 1984.

2. To charge the Director General of IICA to inform the Inter-American Commission of Women of the decision by the Board that IICA may cosponsor the "Inter-American Seminar for the Evaluation of the Decade for Women."
3. To authorize the Director General of IICA to work with the Inter-American Commission of Women to coordinate all matters relevant to the preparation of the agenda for the Seminar, organization of the event, and acquisition of funds to ensure the performance of this important activity.

RESOLUTION No. 43

**INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN
AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION SYSTEM – AGRINTER**

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

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Agricultural Information System, AGRINTER, was established in 1972 by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean when their representatives met in Costa Rica for the Fourth Round Table of the Inter-American Agricultural Library Development Program IICA/PIBDA;

That the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, IICA, in Resolution IICA/RAJD/Res.84(17/78), recommended that the Director General of the Institute intensify efforts leading to the institutionalization of national agricultural information, documentation and communication systems, promote the Hemisphere-wide staff training program in these areas, and strengthen cooperation among the countries in the field of agricultural information, documentation and communication;

That the AGRINTER System, which combines the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, operates as the only such institution in the area, and to date has produced results of significant scope in terms of information exchange in the agricultural area, nevertheless continues to be an informal device, a situation that limits its actions;

That the Fourteenth AGRINTER Round Table, held in Puerto Rico from June 20 to 24, 1983, and attended by representatives from national agricultural information and documentation institutions of IICA's member countries, recommended many different actions to be taken for the institutionalization of the AGRINTER system, and

That the Institute's Program 10 pursues the general objective of supporting national institutions in establishing, developing and consolidating national agricultural information and documentation systems, and integrating them into an Inter-American Agricultural Information and Analysis System,

RESOLVES:

1. To establish a Technical Advisory Committee of the Inter-American Agricultural Information System, AGRINTER, presided over by one of the participating members of the System, to design and help implement policies and guidelines for the introduction and maintenance of the system, and for the development of reciprocal cooperation programs that will improve agricultural documental information services, personnel training, information search, and technology transfer.
2. To request those countries that have not developed agricultural information systems: a) to support the establishment and development of these systems; and b) to designate the most appropriate institution to coordinate the system in each country and integrate it with AGRINTER.
3. To establish that the AGRINTER System shall form part of the Program on Information for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being (IICA's Program 10).
4. To stipulate that the Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center, CIDIA, shall take responsibility for the Executive Secretariat of the Technical Committee, and that the Director of CIDIA, or the person he may appoint, shall serve as Executive Secretary.
5. To establish a commission of one IICA representative and three representatives elected from among the countries that comprise AGRINTER, to draw up a document of formal affiliation to AGRINTER, stressing member obligations and benefits; this commission shall also draft AGRINTER by-laws, to be discussed at the next System Round Table.
6. To authorize the Director General of IICA to put this Resolution into effect in those areas that lie within IICA's competence.

RESOLUTION No. 48

EMERITUS STATUS FOR DR. HUMBERTO ROSADO

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

CONSIDERING:

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

That Dr. Rosado fulfills all the requirements established in Article 13 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate, for achieving the status of "Emeritus,"

RESOLVES:

1. To grant Dr. Humberto Rosado the title of IICA "Emeritus," with all the rights and privileges it entails.
2. To have this appointment go into effect as of the date of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION No. 49

**CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS IN WHICH THE INTER-AMERICAN
INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE WOULD
PROVIDE ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND
FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS**

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

CONSIDERING:

That is very much in the interest of the Member States for IICA's administrative, technical and financial resources to be used and distributed appropriately, on the basis of the priorities and guidelines established by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture; and

That due to the specialized nature, decentralized organizational structure and intergovernmental format of the Institute, IICA holds significant advantages for the administrative, technical and financial guidance of projects carried out under agreements or contracts with other institutions.

RESOLVES:

1. All projects to be funded with economic participation from other national or international, public or private institutions or organizations, for which IICA commits contributions exceeding US\$ 250 000 must receive prior approval by the Executive Committee.
2. In all projects carried out under contracts or agreements with other national or international, public or private institutions or organizations with contributions from IICA, the Institute must negotiate agreement on its level of participation with project leaders.

RESOLUTION No. 50

DESIGNATION OF EXTERNAL AUDITORS

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

HAVING SEEN:

The report submitted by the ad-hoc committee established to study service bids from firms interested in performing the Institute's external audit.

CONSIDERING:

That according to Article 2.h of the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture and Article 94 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate, one of the functions of the Board is to designate the Institute's external auditors.

RESOLVES:

To designate, as the Institute's external auditors for the 1984-1985 biennium, the firm PEAT MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.

RESOLUTION No. 51

**SYSTEM FOR THE DETERMINATION OF REMUNERATION
AND PERSONNEL CLASSIFICATION STANDARDS**

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

HAVING SEEN:

The Progress Report on the System for the Determination of Remuneration for Personnel of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, and the Progress Report on Standards for the Classification of Personnel of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, submitted by the Director General.

CONSIDERING:

That Article 4 of the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture contains no restriction whatsoever for the Board to delegate to the Executive Committee the approval of this system and these standards,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Director General to submit the System for the Determination of Remuneration for Personnel and Standards for IICA Personnel Classification to the next meeting of the Executive Committee.
2. To authorize the Executive Committee to approve these documents ad referendum the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.

RESOLUTION No. 52
HARMONIZATION OF PESTICIDE REGISTRATION
AND LABELLING

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

HAVING SEEN:

The Report from the Director General of IICA on the harmonization of standards for pesticide registration and labelling for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean,

CONSIDERING:

That since 1975, FAO has been holding inter-governmental consultative meetings to bring about worldwide standardization of criteria for pesticide registration and labelling, and has drawn attention to progress made in Latin America and the Caribbean, under IICA's leadership;

That IICA's Board of Directors, in its Nineteenth Annual Meeting, held in Mexico in September, 1980, approved Resolution IICA/RAJD/Res.124(19/80), requesting the Director General to compile and draft a comparative study of laws, regulations and other provisions in force in the region on pesticide registration and labelling;

That the Institute, in close cooperation with FAO and the pesticide industry, has been holding a series of regional meetings in Latin America and the Caribbean, to discuss the importance and urgency of harmonizing standards on the classification, toxicology, registration, labelling, confidentiality and patents of these inputs; and

That these meetings have yielded recommendations to the Governments, industry and international organizations, for attaining the proposed end,

RESOLVES:

1. To accept the recommendations proposed in the different meetings held by the Institute's Member States on the harmonization of standards for pesticide registration and labelling in Latin America and the Caribbean, with the hope that they can be implemented quickly.
2. To urge the Director General of IICA to continue these efforts to bring about harmonization of standards throughout the Hemisphere.

RESOLUTION No. 53

REFORMULATION OF THE IICA-TROPICS PROJECT

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

CONSIDERING:

That the Eighth Inter-American Conference on Agriculture recommended that the Institute should redouble its support for national efforts for the development of the humid tropics;

That those countries with territories in the Amazon Basin, or which, because of their geographic, ecological or economic characteristics are considered closely linked to that area, have signed the Amazon Cooperation Treaty and the Declaration of Belem, for implementing joint efforts and actions to promote the harmonious development of their respective Amazonian territories;

That fourteen years ago, the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Sciences, in Resolution IICA/JD/Res.658-28, approved at its Seventh Annual Meeting, held in April 1969 in Quito, Ecuador, established the Cooperative Program for the Development of the American Tropics, in order to fulfill the desire of countries to have available a support instrument for their efforts to develop their tropical areas, especially the humid tropics, and mainly the Amazon Basin;

That this Program has been the only valid effort undertaken by an international, officially recognized body in the region and has contributed to the creation of an awareness of the development of the South American Tropics, with particular reference to the Amazon;

That, in this effort, the Project has stimulated research, human resource training and the transfer of technology appropriate for the region's development and has promoted cooperation and exchange at the national and international level;

That there is obviously a marked complementarity between the objectives and goals of the Treaty and those of the IICA-Tropics Project, and for this reason, by reformulating it, IICA could become an important cooperative instrument for achieving the Treaty's objectives; and

That, in this regard IICA is developing actions for the reformulation and strengthening of the IICA-Tropics Project (present form of the Program), in order to adjust its objectives, strategies, areas of concentration and geographic scope to those of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, with due regard to the Cartagena Agreements,

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge with satisfaction the efforts of the IICA General Directorate to reformulate and strengthen the IICA-Tropics Project, and in this way to readjust and have immediately available this important cooperation instrument for achieving the objectives of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty.
2. To urge the Governments of the Amazonian Countries to continue and expand the coordination of efforts, and promote the cooperation of already existing mechanisms, such as the reformulated IICA-Tropics Project.
3. To urge the Director General of IICA to offer support to the Amazon Cooperation Treaty for the IICA Tropics Project, as a mechanism officially recognized by the Member States of IICA to support the implementation of projects and programs of the agricultural sector in the Amazon.
4. To recommend that during the second quarter of 1984 at a site to be offered by one of the Amazonian Countries, a meeting be held of government representatives of countries of the region, preferably of the Ministries of Agriculture and of specialists in the subject of the humid tropics, to analyze and consider the proposal for the revitalization of the IICA-Tropics Project and its relationship with the Amazon Cooperation Treaty.

RESOLUTION No. 54

**COOPERATION BETWEEN IICA
AND THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN
CENTER FOR YOUTH**

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

CONSIDERING:

That the world community, through the General Assembly of the United Nations, has proclaimed 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development and Peace, in recognition of the profound importance of direct participation by young people in the task of forging the future of the human race;

That it is essential to promote and support the organized participation of young people in their own living and working environments, especially in rural areas, for campesino and indigenous youth, in order to ensure their full individual and social development;

That one of the objectives of the Institute's Integrated Rural Development Program is to design and introduce methods for the promotion, training and organization of young people, among other groups, in order to raise their income, levels of employment, and participation in decision-making;

That the Meeting of Plenipotentiaries of the Governments signatory to the Charter of the Latin American and Caribbean Center for Youth, held in Caracas from September 12 to 14, 1983, and which established the Center, resulted in the signature of the following Member States: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Venezuela;

That the Center is a regional international organization open to all the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean, and pursuing the general objective of helping to increase and improve opportunities and mechanisms by which young people in the Region can achieve full personal development and enjoy aware, organized participation in the social life and overall development processes of their countries,

RESOLVES:

To charge the Director General to approach the authorities of the Latin American and Caribbean Center for Youth and arrange for the performance of a cooperation project to bring out good coordination and workable mechanisms for channelling resources fundamentally toward: promoting an up to date diagnosis on Rural Youth in Latin America and the Caribbean; providing training for public officials responsible for activities for rural youth and leaders; reinforcing projects to solve problems of unemployment and underemployment of youth; expanding information and documentation services on rural youth; and increasing direct technical assistance to the Member States.

RESOLUTION No. 55

SUPPORT FOR THE SIMON BOLIVAR FUND

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

HAVING SEEN:

The 1982 Simon Bolivar Fund Report submitted by the Director General on the present status, achievements and prospects of continuing the projects financed by the Fund;

The Director General's Message to the Inter-American Board of Agriculture on the Simon Bolivar Fund and its future.

CONSIDERING:

That the outcome of action by the Fund in benefit of the processes of rural and agricultural development in IICA's Member States is highly satisfactory, since it has been geared toward solving the problems of farmers with limited resources;

That IICA action in the countries has been strengthened by activities carried out with the Fund's resources, which are flexible to use;

That the type of projects developed by the Fund is compatible with the methods of concurrence established by IICA in the Medium-Term Plan;

That the financial resources of the Simon Bolivar Fund will be depleted in 1983; and

That IICA's Member States are interested in continuing the projects of the type developed by the Fund and for this purpose are ready and willing to support efforts to procure the required financial resources,

RESOLVES:

1. To accept the Report on the Simon Bolivar Fund submitted by the Director General.

2. To recognize the positive and fruitful action of the Simon Bolivar Fund in addition to the favourable results obtained in IICA's Member Countries to the benefit of small-scale farmers.
3. To support the measures taken by the Director General to procure external financing which will allow for the continuation of Simon Bolivar Fund projects.
4. To appeal to IICA's Member States to make every effort to formalize voluntary contributions to the Simon Bolivar Fund.
5. To authorize the Director General to use, during the 1984-1985 biennium, resources originating from voluntary contributions from the countries and other sources, to give continuity to Fund projects, and to report to the Board on actions taken.
6. To recommend to the Director General that a working group be designated to perform a study on organizing a special fund for agricultural development, financed with voluntary contributions from IICA's Member States or from other sources, to allow for the continuity of actions such as those being implemented by the Simon Bolivar Fund.
7. To request the Director General to submit to the next meeting of the Board a proposal for the organization of such a fund, based on the findings of the study.

RESOLUTION No. 56

INTER-AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL MEDAL FOR 1982 AND 1983

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

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Agricultural Medal is the highest honor bestowed in the field of agriculture and rural life in the Americas;

That Dr. Bruno Mazzani P. and Dr. José Emilio Gonçalves Araujo, have been nominated by the Governments of Venezuela and Brazil as candidates for the award; and

That, in the light of the background information examined, the candidates have excellent qualifications for the aforementioned distinction.

RESOLVES:

To award Dr. Bruno Mazzani P. of Venezuela and Dr. José Emilio Gonçalves Araujo, of Brazil, the Inter-American Agricultural Medal for 1982 and 1983 respectively, in public international recognition of their outstanding work in the course of their professional lives devoted to agricultural research.

RESOLUTION No. 57

INTER-AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AWARD

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

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Agricultural Development Award is granted in international public recognition of those persons who have distinguished themselves through major, exemplary contributions in the field of agricultural development;

That Dr. Víctor Giménez Landínez and Ag. Eng. Roberto Mario Bocchetto have been nominated as candidates to the award by the Governments of Venezuela and Argentina; and

That in view of the background material that has been studied, the candidates possess excellent qualifications to be granted this distinction,

RESOLVES:

To grant Dr. Víctor Giménez Landínez, of Venezuela and Ag. Eng. Roberto Mario Bocchetto, of Argentina, the Inter-American Agricultural Development Award for 1982 and 1983, respectively, in international public recognition of their outstanding work for agricultural development.

RESOLUTION No. 58

**INTER-AMERICAN AWARD FOR THE PARTICIPATION
OF WOMEN IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Award for the Participation of Women in Rural Development constitutes public international recognition bestowed on women who distinguish themselves or have distinguished themselves by making important contributions in any field connected with the participation of women in rural development and in improving the quality of life in the region, not only in their own countries, but also in other countries of the Americas and the Caribbean;

That Ms. Ana Armand Ugon de Tron, of Uruguay, and Dr. Ana Sylvia Reynoso de Abud of the Dominican Republic, have been nominated by their respective governments for the aforementioned award; and

That, in the light of the background information examined, the candidates have excellent qualifications for the aforementioned distinction,

RESOLVES:

1. To bestow upon Ms. Ana Armand Ugon de Tron, of Uruguay, the Inter-American Award for the Participation of Women in Rural Development for 1982.
2. To bestow upon Dr. Ana Sylvia Reynoso de Abud, of the Dominican Republic, the Inter-American Award for the Participation of Women in Rural Development for 1983.

RESOLUTION No. 59

**INTER-AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL AWARD FOR
YOUNG PROFESSIONALS FOR 1982**

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

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Award for Young Professionals is an Inter-American recognition bestowed on promising young professionals who have distinguished themselves for their contributions to the development of agriculture or the improvement of rural life in their countries;

That Ag. Eng. René Salgado Flores, of El Salvador, Ag. Eng. Alberto Ramos Balza, of Venezuela, and Ag. Eng. Gabriel Antonio Bascur Bascur, of Chile, have been nominated by their respective governments as candidates for the award; and

That in the light of the background information examined, the candidates have excellent qualifications for the aforementioned distinction,

RESOLVES:

To bestow on Ag. Eng. René Salgado Flores, of El Salvador, Ag. Eng. Alberto Ramos Balza, of Venezuela, and Ag. Eng. Gabriel Antonio Bascur Bascur, of Chile, the Inter-American Agricultural Award for Young Professionals for 1982 in the Central, Andean and Southern Areas, respectively, in public international recognition of their outstanding work.

RESOLUTION No. 60

**VOTE OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND
PEOPLE OF JAMAICA**

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

CONSIDERING:

That the Delegations of Member States, Observers and Specially Invited Guests attending the Second Regular Meeting have been warmly received by the Government authorities and the people of Jamaica,

RESOLVES:

That a vote of thanks be extended to the Government and people of Jamaica, in particular to the Primer Minister, the Right Honourable Edward George Seaga, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Agriculture, and to the communications media, for their warm hospitality, which have contributed so significantly to the success of the Meeting.

REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

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

The Credentials Committee of the Second Regular Meeting was set up in accordance with the provisions of Articles 44 and 45 of Chapter VII of the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture and the agreements reached in the Preparatory Session of the Meeting on the membership of the Credentials Committee (Item 4) and the deadline for the presentation of credentials. The members were Delegates from El Salvador, Peru, Saint Lucia and Uruguay.

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

This Record is hereby signed in agreement in Kingston, Jamaica, at 6:00 p.m. on October 25, 1983.

Mirta de Barbot
Uruguay
President

Iván R. Solari C.
Peru
Rapporteur

Miguel Muyschondt Yúdice
El Salvador

John B. Henry
Saint Lucia

**REPORT FROM THE AD-HOC COMMITTEE
ON BESTOWING AWARDS**

REPORT FROM THE AD-HOC COMMITTEE ON BESTOWING AWARDS

The Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture designated an Ad-Hoc Committee to bestow the Awards. The Committee was made up of the Delegations from Peru, Guatemala, Jamaica, Haiti, and Canada, and was assigned to grant the Inter-American Agricultural Medal, the Inter-American Agricultural Development Award, the Inter-American Agricultural Award for Young Professionals and the Inter-American Award for the Participation of Women in Rural Development.

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

1. That the 1982 Inter-American Agricultural Medal go to Dr. Bruno Mazzani P., of Venezuela, and that the 1983 Medal go to Dr. José Emilio Gonçalves Araujo, from Brazil.
2. That the 1982 Inter-American Agricultural Development Award be granted to Dr. Víctor Giménez Landínez, from Venezuela, and that the 1983 Award go to Ag. Eng. Roberto Mario Bocchetto, from Argentina.
3. That the Inter-American Award for the Participation of Women in Rural Development for 1982 be granted to Mrs. Ana Armand de Tron, from Uruguay, and the 1983 Award, to Dr. Ana Sylvia Reynoso de Abud, from the Dominican Republic.
4. That the Inter-American Agricultural Award for Young Professionals for 1982 be granted:

For the Central Area, to Ag-Eng. René Salgado Flores, from El Salvador

For the Andean Area, to Ag-Eng. Alberto Ramos Balza, from Venezuela

For the Southern Area, to Ag-Eng. Gabriel Antonio Bascur Bascur, from Chile.

No candidates were nominated for this award from the Caribbean Area.

Accordingly, the Committee submits its recommendations for approval of these candidates.

The Committee suggests that promotional activities be kept up, in order to stimulate the nomination of more candidates within the deadlines.

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

RECOMMENDATION No. 1.

INTER-AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL MEDAL FOR 1982 AND 1983

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

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Agricultural Medal is the highest honor bestowed in the field of agriculture and rural life in the Americas;

That Dr. Bruno Mazzani P. and Dr. José Emilio Gonçalves Araujo, have been nominated by the Governments of Venezuela and Brazil as candidates to the award; and

That, in the light of the background information examined, the candidates have excellent qualifications for the aforementioned distinction.

RECOMMENDS:

To award Dr. Bruno Mazzani P. and Dr. José Emilio Gonçalves Araujo, the Inter-American Agricultural Medal for 1982 and 1983, respectively in public international recognition of their outstanding work in the course of their professional lives devoted to agricultural research

RECOMMENDATION No. 2

INTER-AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AWARD

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

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Agricultural Development Award is granted in international public recognition of those persons who have distinguished themselves through major, exemplary contributions in the field of agricultural development;

That Dr. Víctor Giménez Landínez and Ag. Eng. Roberto Mario Bocchetto have been nominated as candidates to the award by the Governments of Venezuela and Argentina; and

That in view of the background material that has been studied, the candidates possess excellent qualifications to be granted this distinction,

RECOMMENDS:

To grant Dr. Víctor Giménez Landínez, of Venezuela and Ag. Eng. Roberto Mario Bocchetto, of Argentina, the Inter-American Agricultural Development Award for 1982 and 1983, respectively, in international public recognition of their outstanding work for agricultural development.

RECOMMENDATION No. 3

INTER-AMERICAN AWARD FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Award for the Participation of Women in Rural Development constitutes public international recognition bestowed on women who distinguish themselves or have distinguished themselves by making important contributions in any field connected with the participation of women in rural development and in improving the quality of life in the region, not only in their own countries, but also in other countries of the Americas and the Caribbean;

That Ms. Ana Armand Ugon de Tron, of Uruguay, and Dr. Ana Sylvia Reynoso de Abud of the Dominican Republic, have been nominated by their respective governments for the aforementioned award; and

That, in the light of the background information examined, the candidates have excellent qualifications for the aforementioned distinction.

RECOMMENDS:

1. To bestow upon Ms. Ana Armand Ugon de Tron, of Uruguay, the Inter-American Award for the Participation of Women in Rural Development for 1982.
2. To bestow upon Dr. Ana Sylvia Reynoso de Abud, of the Dominican Republic, the Inter-American Award for the Participation of Women in Rural Development for 1983.

RECOMMENDATION No. 4

INTER-AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL AWARD FOR YOUNG PROFESSIONAL FOR 1982

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

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Award for Young Professionals is Inter-American recognition bestowed on promising young professionals who have distinguished themselves for their contributions to the development of agriculture or the improvement of rural life in their countries,

That Ag. Eng. René Salgado Flores, of El Salvador, Ag. Eng. Alberto Ramos Balza, of Venezuela, and Ag. Eng. Gabriel Antonio Bascur Bascur, of Chile, have been nominated by their respective governments as candidates for the award; and

That in the light of the background information examined, the candidates have excellent qualifications for the aforementioned distinction.

RECOMMENDS:

To bestow on Ag. Eng. René Salgado Flores, of El Salvador, Ag. Eng. Alberto Ramos Balza, of Venezuela, and Ag. Eng. Gabriel Antonio Bascur Bascur, of Chile, the Inter-American Agricultural Award for Young Professionals for 1982 in the Central, Andean and Southern Areas, respectively, in public international recognition of their outstanding work.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

MEMBER COUNTRIES

ARGENTINA

Hugo Alberto Juan
Director del Servicio Agrario Internacional
Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería de la Nación
Buenos Aires

Rodolfo Rivoire
Consejero
Embajada de la República de Argentina
Kingston

BARBADOS

Fozlo Brewster
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs
Bridgetown

Lionel Smith
Chief Agricultural Officer
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs
Bridgetown

BOLIVIA

Simon Yamapara Huarachi
Ministro de Asuntos Campesinos y Agropecuarios
Ministerio de Asuntos Campesinos y Agropecuarios
La Paz

John Vargas
Gerente General a.i.
Instituto Nacional de Fomento Lanero
La Paz

BRAZIL

José Ubirajara de Souza Timm
Secretário Geral
Ministério da Agricultura
Brasília, D. F.

Mário Assis Menezes
Assessor Técnico de Coordenação
Esplanada dos Ministérios
Brasília, D. F.

Fausto Orlando Campello Coelho
Primeiro Secretário
Ministério das Relações Exteriores
Esplanada dos Ministérios
Brasília, D. F.

CANADA

Percy Abols
First Secretary
Alternate Permanent Observer to the Organization of the American States
2450 Massachussets Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008
USA

Victor Jarjour
Economist
International Affairs Directorate
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario

Claude Lambert
Latin American Relations Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

CHILE

Alejandro Espejo Silva
Director
Oficina de Planificación Agrícola
Ministerio de Agricultura
Santiago

Emilio Madrid
Presidente
Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias
Ministerio de Agricultura
Santiago

Ricardo Ortiz Vidal
Primer Secretario
Embajada de Chile en Costa Rica
San José, Costa Rica

COLOMBIA

Cecilia López de Rodríguez
Vice-Ministro de Agricultura
Ministerio de Agricultura
Bogotá

COSTA RICA

Oscar Fonseca
Oficial Mayor
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
San José

DOMINICA

Heskeith Alexander
Minister for Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries and Co-operatives
Ministry of Agriculture
Roseau

Collin Bully
Agricultural Development Adviser
Ministry of Agriculture
Ruseau

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Garibaldi Pezzotti Jorge
Subsecretario Técnico de Planificación Sectorial Agropecuaria
Secretaría de Estado de Agricultura
Santo Domingo

Fausto Grisanty Mena
Director del Departamento de Planificación
Secretaría de Estado de Agricultura
Santo Domingo

José Daniel del Rosario
Director de la Oficina de Cooperación Internacional
Santo Domingo

ECUADOR

Hugo Ortiz
Sub-Secretario General de Agricultura
Ministerio de Agricultura
Quito

EL SALVADOR

Miguel Muyschondt Yúdice
Ministro de Agricultura y Ganadería
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
San Salvador

Miguel Angel Granillo
Director Técnico de la Oficina Sectorial de Planificación Agropecuaria
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
San Salvador

GUATEMALA

Raúl Ricardo Dysli Quevedo
Vice-Ministro de Ganadería y Alimentación
Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación
Guatemala

HAITI

Luckner St. Dic
Secrétaire d'Etat au Développement Rural
Port-au-Prince

Alex Rameau
Chargé d'Affaires a.i. à l'Ambassade d'Haiti a la Jamaïque
Kingston, Jamaïque

André Jean Louis
Directeur Exécutif à la Secrétairerie d'Etat au Développement Rural
Port-au-Prince

HONDURAS

Miguel Angel Bonilla
Ministro de Recursos Naturales
Ministerio de Recursos Naturales
Tegucigalpa

Roberto Villeda
Asesor
Ministerio de Recursos Naturales
Tegucigalpa

JAMAICA

Percival Broderick
Minister of Agriculture
Ministry of Agriculture
Kingston

Astill Sangster
Parliamentary Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture
Kingston

Derrick Sangster
Parliamentary Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture
Kingston

Derrick Dyer
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture
Kingston

Ronald B. Manderson-Jones
Director
International and Legal Affairs
Ministry of Agriculture
Kingston

Dian Aiken
Administrator
Ministry of Agriculture
Kingston

Sharon Anderson
Economist
Economics Division
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Kingston

Samuel Parris
Administrator
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Kingston

MEXICO

Federico Urruchua Durand
Embajador de Mexico en Jamaica
Embajada de Mexico
Kingston

Oswaldo Valdés Olivares
Subdirector de Cooperación y Servicios Internacionales
Dirección General de Economía Agrícola
Secretaría de Agricultura y Recursos Hidráulicos
México, D. F.

NICARAGUA

Edgard Flores
Subdirector de Planificación
Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario y Reforma Agraria
Managua

Bayardo Serrano
Subdirector General de Técnicas Agropecuarias
Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario y Reforma Agraria
Managua

PANAMA

Carlos Salcedo
Representante Permanente de Panamá ante el CATIE
Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario
Panamá

PARAGUAY

Raúl Torres
Consejero Técnico en Investigación
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
Asunción

PERU

Juan Carlos Hurtado Miller
Ministro de Agricultura
Ministerio de Agricultura
Lima

Ivan R. Solari Calvo
Tercer Secretario
Embajada de Perú en Jamaica
Kingston, Jamaica

SAINT LUCIA

John Henry
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries and Cooperatives
Castries

SURINAME

Johannis J. M. Hooplot
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry
Paramaribo

Jaswant Sahtoe
Senior Official
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry
Paramaribo

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Victor C. McIntyre
High Commissioner to Jamaica
Imperial Life Building
60 Knutsford Blvd.
Kingston 5

URUGUAY

Mirta Vanni de Barbot
Subdirector General
Ministerio de Agricultura y Pesca
Montevideo

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Robert Scherle
Associate Administrator
OICD-USDA
Washington, D. C. 20250

Chester Benjamin
Associate Dep. Administrator
OICD-USDA
Washington, D. C. 20250

Donald E. J. Stewart
Alternate Representative US Permanent Mission to the OAS
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Norvan Meyer
Assistant Deputy Administrator
Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

VENEZUELA

Nydia Villegas de Rodríguez
Ministro de Agricultura y Cría
Ministerio de Agricultura y Cría
Caracas

Pedro Luis Echeverría
Embajador de Venezuela en Jamaica
Embajada de Venezuela
Kingston

Darío Porras Filardo
Director General Sectorial de Información del Sector Agropecuario
Ministerio de Agricultura y Cría
Caracas

Nelson Tineo Valladares
Director de la Oficina de Relaciones Internacionales
Ministerio de Agricultura y Cría
Caracas

OBSERVERS

COUNTRIES NOT MEMBERS OF IICA

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Vincent I. Beache
Minister of Trade and Agriculture
Ministry of Trade and Agriculture
Kingstown

Grafton R. Vanloo
Chief Agricultural Officer
Ministry of Trade and Agriculture
Kingstown

PERMANENT OBSERVER COUNTRIES

FRANCE

Jean Michel
Counsellor
French Embassy
Kingston, Jamaica

Jean Pierre Lemelle
Technical Adviser
IICA
San Jose, Costa Rica

GERMANY

Dietmar J. Kreusel
Counsellor
Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
10 Waterloo Road
Kingston 10

ISRAEL

Shlomo Levy
Ambassador
Embassy of Israel in Jamaica
Kingston

NETHERLANDS

Joep Van der Laar
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Embassy in Jamaica
Kingston

SPAIN

Juan Lugo
Embajador
Embajada de España en Jamaica
Kingston

Jesús Negrillo
Agregado
Embajada de España en Jamaica
Kingston

Jaime Lamo de Espinosa
Profesor
Universidad de Madrid
Madrid

AGENCIES OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM

OAS

Dorel Calender
Technical Advisor and Executive Secretary
Inter-American Economic and Social Council
OAS General Secretariat
Washington, D.C., 20006, USA

E. Patrick Healy
Director of the Jamaica Office
21 Braemar Avenue
Kingston 10

Wendell Goodin
Deputy Director of the Jamaica Office
21 Braemar Avenue
Kingston 10

IDB

Carlos Schroeder
Representative in Jamaica
6th Floor, Dyoll Building
40-46 Knutsford Blvd.
Kingston, Jamaica

IACW

Isolda Heredia de Salvatierra
President
P. O. Box 66-803, Las Américas
1061 Caracas, Venezuela

Princess Lawes
Principal Delegate of Jamaica
Ministry of Youth & Community Dev.
5 Ocean Blvd.
Kingston Mall
Kingston, Jamaica

PAHO

Mario Fernandes
Coordinator
Program of Veterinary Public Health
525 23rd Street N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20037
USA

OBSERVERS FROM AGENCIES

CARDI

Joseph Suah
Entomologist/Agronomist
Head of Unit
P. O. Box 113
Mona, Kingston, Jamaica

CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY SECRETARIAT

Winston J. Phillips
Agricultural Planner
Caricom Secretariat
Georgetown, Guyana

CATIE

Gilberto Páez Bogarín
Director
Turrialba, Costa Rica

CIAT

Gustavo Nores
Director
Resources Research and International Cooperation
P. O. Box 6713
Cali, Colombia

FAO

Margaret Rhoden
Programme Officer
60 Knutsford Blvd
Kingston 5, Jamaica

IFAD

Elías Pacheco
Senior Economist-Latin America
107, Via del Serafico
00142 Rome, Italy

ISNAR

Carlos Valverde
Senior Research Fellow
P. O. Box 93375
The Hague, 2509 AJ Netherlands

OIRSA

Antonio Adolfo Villacorta
Director Ejecutivo
Apartado Postal (1) 61
San Salvador, El Salvador

ROCAP

David Joslyn
Regional Representative for Agricultural Development
American Embassy
San Jose, Costa Rica

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH

J. C. Cairns
Professor-Director of the Center of International Programs
University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario
N1G 2W1 Canada

UNDP

Tim Zachernuk
Junior Professional Officer
1-3 Lady Musgrave Road
Kingston 5, Jamaica

DIRECTOR EMERITUS IICA-

José Emilio G. Araujo
Reitor
Universidade Federal de Pelotas
Caixa Postal 354
Pelotas, RS, Brasil

Carlos Madrid
Apartado 858
Alajuela, Costa Rica

Armando Samper
Director General
Centro de Investigación de la Caña de Azúcar (CENICAÑA)
Apartado Aéreo 9138
Cali, Colombia

MEETING STAFF

MEETING STAFF

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National Translators	Elinor Felix Janet Mitchell Lorna Parkins Diego Valencia Mireille Ariza Jean Small Julio Ariza
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French (IICA)	Piermanie Cadet Marie-Denise Day
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Portuguese

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French

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Patricia Tyrell**

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S. B. Fund Exhibit

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Mario Segura

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Head of Protocol National
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Maureen Obando

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National Coordinator

Marilyn Clarke

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Fitzroy Brown

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Yvonne Burgess

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Anthony James

Nadeen Lawrence

Ivonne McDonald

Ivonne Martin

Marcia Nembhard

Winston Pryce

Grace Roberts

M. Stephenson

P. Russell

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Richard Waldron

V. Walker

Marvia Williams

Songa Williams

**Coordinator, Working Facilities
(including Supplies Control)**

W. Bragg-Lawrence

Coordinator, Field Trip

D. S. McLeod

Coordinator, Accomodations

Cordell Braham

Coordinator, Security

**A. A. Hyatt
Martin Daay**

**CPL Archer
L/C Allen
CPL Blake
CPL Campell
SS/GT Edwards
Pte. Fearon
L/C Phinn
L/C Stewart
Pte. Stone
L/C Wynter**

Coordinator, Ground Transport

O. B. Lawrence

**M. Andrade
L. Black
S. Campbell
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M. Cunningham
L. Frummond
P. Folkes
R. Gayle
M. Gordon
F. Palmer
F. Robinson
V. Robinson
C. Rose**

Bilingual Assistance

**J. Brown
C. Spence
J. Mornan
C. Simm
M. Mais
J. Henry**

Post Office

Patsy Clarke

Tourist Board

Lola Moodie
Jennifer Shaw

Telex

Sheila Brown
Sharon Gidden

Taping

David Johnson
Carlos Seymour
Dwight Stevens
Donovan Thompson

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

IICA/JIA/Doc.

- 53(83) Provisional Agenda
- 54(83)rev. Provisional Schedule
- 55(83) Message from the Director General
- 56(83) Report from the Chairperson of the Third Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee
- 57(83) Inclusion of the Commonwealth of Dominica and Saint Lucia on Schedule of the Executive Committee
- Draft Resolution IICA/CE/PR-1(III-0/83)
- 58(83) Report from the Director General on the Renegotiation of Basic Agreements with the Member States
- 59(83) Report from the Director General on the Study for Incorporating the Agricultural and Rural Development Projects from the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States
- Draft Resolution IICA/CE/PR-11(III-0/83)
- 60(83) Report from the Director General on a Study of the Possibility of Transferring the Pan American Foot and Mouth Disease Center from the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)
- Resolution No. 7 (IICA/CE/Res.7(III-0/83))
- Annual Report 1982
- Simon Bolivar Fund Report 1982
- 61(83) Proposed Criteria for Establishing New IICA Programs
- 62(83) Report from the Director General on Regulations Covering the Level and Use of Overhead
- 63(83) Report from the Director General on the Establishment of a Reporting System on IICA Extra-Quota Resource Projects

- Resolution No. 9 (IICA/CE/Res.9(III-0/83))
- 64(83) Round Table: An Examination of the Status of Agriculture and Rural Development
- 65(83) Progress Report on the Implementation of the 1983-1987 Medium-Term Plan
- 66(83) Report on Quota Collection
- 67(83) Financial Report and Report of the External Auditors - 1982
- 68(83) Report from the Director General on Contracts in Excess of US\$ 250 000
- 69(83)rev. Proposed Program-Budget 1984-1985
 Resolution No. 8 (IICA/CE/Res.8(III-0/83))
- a) Draft Resolution on the Program-Budget
- b) Draft Resolution on the Quota Scale, 1984-1985
- c) Draft Resolution on Contracts, Contributions, Agreements and Grants, 1984-1985
- 69(83)add. – Analysis of the Effects of the Budget Reduction Recommended by the Executive Committee
- 70(83) Proposal by the Director General for Modifying the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, the Executive Committee and the General Directorate
 Resolution No. 6 (IICA/CE/Res.6(III-0/83))
- 71(83)rev. Proposed IICA Staff Rules
- 72(83) Progress Report: System for the Determination of Remuneration for IICA's personnel
- 73(83) Progress Report: Administrative Dispositions for the Classification of IICA's Personnel
- 74(83)rev. Proposed IICA Financial Regulations
- 75(83) Hemispheric Food Security Project

- 76(83) Hemispheric Numerical Information System for Agricultural Development
- 77(83) Regulations on the Pension of Former Director General of IICA, Mr. Armando Samper
- 78(83) Date and Place of the Third Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture in 1985
- 79(83) Other Business:

Draft Resolutions:

Evaluation Seminar on the Conclusion of United Nations Decade for Women in 1985
(IICA/CE/PR-2(III-0/83))

Cooperative Agricultural Research Program for the Southern Cone
(IICA/CE/PR-3(III-0/83))

- Institutionalization of the Inter-American Agricultural Information System – AGRINTER
(IICA/CE/PR-4(III-0/83))

- Emeritus Status for Dr. Ernesto H. Cáseres
(IICA/CE/PR-5(III-0/83))

Emeritus Status for Mr. Don L. Shurtleff
(IICA/CE/PR-6(III-0/83))

- Emeritus Status for Dr. Malcolm H. MacDonald
(IICA/CE/PR-7(III-0/83))

Emeritus Status for Ing. Alejandro Mac Lean
(IICA/CE/PR-8(III-0/83))

- Contracts and Agreements in which the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture would provide Administrative, Technical and Financial Contributions

- 80(83) Report from the Director General on the Implementation of the Resolutions of the Second Special Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture
- 81(83) Report from the Director General on the First Meeting of the Inter-American Animal Health Commission (COINSA)

82(83)

Report from the Director General of IICA on the Harmonization of Standards for Pesticide Registration and Labelling for the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean

APPENDICES

**ADDRESS BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF IICA
DR. FRANCISCO MORILLO ANDRADE IN THE OPENING CEREMONY
OF THE SECOND REGULAR MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE**

As Director General of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, I feel deeply satisfied and tremendously honored to be here at this Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, and to share this occasion with Representatives from the Member States, Observer Countries and special guests. This is the first such meeting to be held in the Caribbean region, with this magnificent Convention Centre of the lovely land of Jamaica as a backdrop.

I would like to express my warmest gratitude to the Government and people of Jamaica, especially the Honourable Prime Minister, Mr. Edward Seaga, for offering this hospitable city of Kingston as the seat for the institutional events of this week, and for the cordial and friendly welcome we have received.

Our presence here in the Caribbean, and the establishment here in Jamaica of the Office of our Director for the Caribbean Area, are extremely significant in IICA's development. This Office also covers Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Saint Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. It is a pleasure for me to state that this meeting also marks the growing presence and participation of the Caribbean countries in IICA, as it is the first time that Dominica and Saint Lucia are with us, as full-fledged members of IICA, for a meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture. We are happy to state that we will soon be signing our Basic Agreement with the Commonwealth of Dominica, and IICA will then be prepared to open a national office in that country. This, together with the recent inauguration of the office in Canada, culminates an important phase in the process of bringing the Institute closer to its Member States. We will now have offices in every member country.

The in-depth disturbances that have shaken the world economy in recent years have had negative repercussions on development processes in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, which find themselves plunged into a severe crisis that has had a profound impact on the agricultural sector.

As we are all aware, this sector provides the most important economic activity in most of our countries. It bears the full weight of our social, political and economic life. The need to increase the quantity, quality and value of agricultural production in the region is evident in view of persistent food production deficits of so many countries, their anticipated population growth, and the role of agricultural exports as a source of foreign exchange.

However, it would not be reasonable to expect or even seek a frank, sustained increase in agricultural production, or in the contribution of the agricultural sector to overall economic development and social well-being, if our countries and our rural population are not provided with adequate economic and social incentives. Particularly important are incentives which will provide for improved levels and distribution of income, participation in the benefits of development, and in general, the possibility of attaining a better standard of living.

The present status and future outlook for agricultural development and rural well-being in Latin America and the Caribbean are inseparably bound up with problems external to this Continent. This casts light on the need for serious international understanding for this region and support actions to maximize the development of the area. In addition, the need is becoming clearer to promote joint cooperation among the peoples of the Americas, and this must be translated into solidarity, brotherly support, efforts to promote and carry out agricultural and rural development, and the determination to use institutions such as IICA to promote and back this type of action.

In addition, as an organization of international cooperation for the countries of the Continent, IICA is playing an important role by promoting and participating in regional programs and projects, such as the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation (CORECA), an important forum for the exchange of ideas and analysis of agricultural problems in Central America, Panama, and the Dominican Republic; the IICA-IDB-SOUTHERN CONE Project, essential in the area of the generation and transfer of technologies, which covers five countries in the important region of the Southern Cone and is now negotiating a similar project for the countries of the Andean Zone.

The ideals of Inter-American unity and cooperation have been reaffirmed this year with the tribute to the memory of the Liberator Simon Bolivar, on the occasion of the bicentennial celebration of his birth. IICA has joined this celebration and has fully identified with Bolivar's ideals.

In the meeting of the Board which we inaugurate today, we will be viewing a graphic and documentary display of the work carried out by the Institute with the resources of the Simon Bolivar Fund.

We will take this propitious occasion to pay tribute to one of the most illustrious men in all the Americas. His legacy of freedom and progress for our peoples will transcend the passage of centuries.

This meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture will be making decisions on important subjects with repercussions not only on the life of IICA, but also on agricultural development and the rural well-being of Member States served by the Institute.

Indeed, IICA will be able to cooperate better with our countries only to the extent that it has access to the most ideally suited instruments for this purpose.

The last meeting of this Board provided IICA with guidelines for channeling its efforts, by approving comprehensive General Policies and establishing the Institute's goals in the Medium-Term Plan for 1983-1987.

We believe that in this meeting the Board will make decisions essential for these guidelines to be followed and for these objectives to be pursued.

I am firmly convinced that in this meeting, the interest and spirit of cooperation among countries of the Continent will once again shine through. All our countries care deeply about solving the problems of agriculture in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In extending a most cordial welcome to the Representative of the member countries, Permanent Observers, Observers and special guests of IICA, I would like to take this opportunity to express my fervent hope that the outcome of your deliberations will contribute to making IICA an increasingly useful instrument for Member States.

To the distinguished Representatives of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, we extend the fullest support of the General Directorate as you carry out the major tasks lying before you. We also reaffirm our lasting and firm commitment to the service of the member countries and the rural population of Latin America and the Caribbean, as they strive for agricultural development and rural well-being.

**ADDRESS BY THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE OF JAMAICA,
THE HON. PERCIVAL BRODERICK TO THE SECOND REGULAR
MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE**

Mrs. Nydia Villegas de Rodríguez, Chairperson of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture; Distinguished Ministers of Agriculture of Peru, Honduras, El Salvador, Dominica, and Saint Vincent; Madame Viceminister of Agriculture of Colombia; Parliamentary Secretaries; High Commissioners and Members of the Diplomatic Corps; Mr. Percy Abols, Chairperson of the Executive Committee of IICA; Dr. Francisco Morillo, Director General of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture; Area Director Mr. Claude Brouillard; Distinguished Delegates and Observers; Members of the Secretariat; Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the government and people of Jamaica, let me express our pleasure in welcoming you here this morning, and extend a very special welcome to our overseas participants and friends. We are truly cognizant of the honour and privilege which has been accorded to us by being accepted as the venue for this Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, which is the governing body of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA).

I wish at this time to tender the apologies of our Prime Minister, The Right Honourable Edward Seaga, who, because of the recent emergencies which have developed within this region, is off the island and so cannot be with us this morning. I know that he had dearly wished to be with you for the inauguration of this very important meeting, in recognition of the significance of agriculture to the region, and in support of the pivotal role which agriculture must play in the development of this country's economy and, indeed, the economies of all the countries of our region. Your presence here today clearly confirms that view, and he has asked me to convey to you his best wishes for an enjoyable and successful meeting.

Let me add that Jamaica is particularly honoured to be host of this meeting on the historic occasion of the bi-centennial anniversary of the birth of the Great Liberator, Simon Bolivar. The father of the liberation movement in our region, the fountain head of Latin American regionalism. A martyr for the peoples of this hemisphere and for all those in the world who share the ideal of national independence; Simon Bolivar stands at the apex of the historic liberation movement in our region, against this background, we are, Madam, deeply honoured, profoundly so to be host to you on this very important occasion.

Shortly after its independence in 1962, Jamaica formally joined the family of the Inter-American System, and has endeavoured to play an active role in that system. We have done so because it is our belief that the development of the countries in the region must depend on the deepening of intra-regional cooperation at the bi-lateral and multi-lateral levels.

The institutions of the Inter-American system provide a firm and well established foundation for cooperation at the board regional level, and for fostering the achievement of the common objectives of our several nations, in an era of increasing inter-dependence.

The most crucial aspect of international relations today is in the economic sphere. We are all familiar with, and I think it is true to say that none of us has been immune to the vicissitudes of international economic relations over the past decade. Of particular concern has been the increasing plight of the developing countries, most of whom have suffered severe erosion in their economic development. The hardest hit among these countries have been the non oil-producing countries.

Countless factors have contributed to this grave deterioration in the economic prospects of the developing countries, factors such as high-level external debts and the balance of payment problems. We may note the problems of population growth and the heightened expectations of improved living standards. We may note also the threat posed by the possibility of protectionism in some of the developing countries as they go through their own economic problems.

These problems have had the effect of forcing the developing countries into an increasing recognition that this recovery and future economic growth will largely depend on major new efforts in the vital area of agriculture. Industrial development and the growth of the manufacturing sector will continue to occupy central roles in the developing process. But the truth is beginning to strike home, that the fundamental catalyst for the resuscitation, or the development of these sectors, and for achieving dynamic and sustained economic growth, must be the rapid exploitation of the agricultural potential of our countries.

In this age of kaleidoscopic transformations in science and technology, the illusive threshold of industrial development appears constantly to be receding beyond the grasp of many developing countries, and that always appear to be the case just as the countries approach that threshold. Agricultural development therefore remains the most reliable and principal focus for the expansion of export earnings through international trade.

Let me hasten to point out that this will not hold good if agriculture continues to be regarded, as it is in many countries, as the main-stay of depressed rural populations which provide the basic social fabric of our countries; nor can its objectives be limited only to the development of food and nutritional strategies for the well-being and security of our peoples, although this is an important consideration.

If we are to be successful in significantly expanding export earnings through international trade in agriculture, then we will require well developed strategies, modern technology, reliable data basis, careful economic planning, efficient land

use and the vertical integration of agro-industrial development. This is the major task presently facing all our countries, and, Madam, it is to the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, that the region looks for inspired guidance in the coordination of our several efforts in this vital endeavour, and upon which the future well-being of our economies and our people so largely depends.

The text of the new convention on the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture was adopted fairly recently – 1980 I believe – and that text sought to consolidate and broaden the purposes of the Institute to “encourage”, “promote”, and “support the efforts of Member States to achieve their agricultural development and rural welfare”. Since its inception in 1980, it is true to say that the Institute has been playing a very promising role and we are sure that, in the years ahead, the dynamism of this agency of the Inter-American System will lead it to assume considerable significance.

Here in Jamaica we have benefitted from technical assistance projects under the Institute as well as under the Simon Bolivar Fund. We are pleased to note that the Regional Office of IICA in the Caribbean was established in Jamaica, and indeed, since 1976, we can point to the training of the middle-level professional and technical personnel, as well as direct assistance in the preparation and evaluation of agricultural projects, a procedure which is very important in the location of external funding for the projects. We can also point to the assistance which the Ministry of Agriculture has received in the introduction and exchange of improved plant germplasm and we can attest to the speed with which IICA can mobilise technical assistance when we recall how quickly we had the help of some plant quarantine experts to set up a local monitoring programme when there was that recent outbreak of the Mediterranean fruit fly in Florida. Reference could also be made to the two Pilot Hillside Conservation Projects and the Cassava/Peanut Project which were funded under the Simon Bolivar Fund. The Government of Jamaica looks forward to closer collaboration and involvement with IICA, in the context of the country’s economic recovery programme.

Agricultural development is at the very centre of our national economic efforts. Over the past two decades the emphasis in Jamaica has been concentrated mainly on industry, mining, and tourism. Much was said about the importance of agriculture but much of it was lip-service. I say this because, despite good intentions, the infra-structure and the attitude necessary to move agriculture forward was not in place.

Our traditional export crops have suffered serious and heavy declines, thousands of acres went out of agriculture becoming either idle or under-utilised. These trends have got to be reversed rapidly if we are to revitalise agriculture and that is the direction in which we are now headed. Diversification from traditional to non-traditional export commodities, major incentives for local and foreign investors and improvements in terms of access to markets are among the main elements in our Government’s drive for a dramatic increase in agricultural

production to meet the needs of both domestic consumption and increased foreign exchange earnings. At the core of these efforts is a programme Agriculture 21 (so named on account of being introduced in this year which marks the 21st Anniversary of our nation's constitutional independence) which aims to bring into full production between 100 000 and 200 000 acres of idle land or under-utilised agricultural lands over the next four (4) years. This programme, which emphasises large-scale commercial production for export or import substitution, is aimed essentially at local and foreign private investors.

The concentration will be on non-traditional export crops and the role of the Central Government, through the Ministries of Agriculture and Finance, will be limited to providing the necessary infra-structure, the technical and feasibility studies and advice to prospective investors.

I mentioned earlier the need for certain infra-structure which we feel would be necessary pre-requisites if agriculture is to move significantly and even dramatically. One is the provision of a reliable well kept and accessible data-base to provide information on which sound commercial decisions can be made because we, as an administration, are encouraging private sector development of agriculture and that involves the profit motive.

This data-base must include information on markets, technology and land and water resources. This would not be possible without the work which is being done by institutions such as our Jamaica National Export Corporation which researches the market place, without a Jamaica National Investment Promotions Ltd. which seeks to mobilise investments and guide investors through the bureaucratic maze, and without a rural Physical Planning Unit which has been engaged upon a careful mapping and classification of our land resources.

The rationalisation of agricultural credit is another factor which has been put in place with the creation of an Agricultural Credit Bank to serve the needs of the farming community.

I mentioned these institutional improvements to indicate the seriousness with which we are approaching finding solutions to "getting agriculture moving". Government is confident that the careful systematic and planned approach which characterises the "Agriculture 21" programme will provide the impetus for re-generation of the agricultural sector and mark a take-off point in agro-industrial development in Jamaica.

Despite its limited territorial size, there is no doubt that Jamaica is comparatively well endowed with fertile agricultural soil-types which offer considerable potential for agricultural development. It must be acknowledged, however, that the high cost of necessary input (such as irrigation, fertilisers, construction of farm roads, machinery and equipment) combined with limited administrative and technical capacity could constitute a serious impediment to the effective im-

plementation of our agricultural objectives. It has therefore been necessary for the Government to continue its reliance on external financial and technical assistance from the major international and regional institutional agencies, as well as from our traditional developed donor countries. We are highly appreciative of the contributions to our agricultural development made by these agencies and countries out of their limited budgetary and financial resources. The Government is therefore committed to maximising the benefits derived from such assistance.

Jamaica is also involved in close cooperation with our sub-regional neighbours which are members of the Caribbean Community and Common Market. The Caribbean Integrationist Movement lays primary emphasis on regional cooperation in agriculture. Evidence of this may be found, at the institutional level, in the standing committee of Ministers of Agriculture and CARICOM; and at the programme level, in the establishment and activities of the Caribbean Food Corporation as well as in the elaboration of a regional food and nutrition strategy in other areas.

The Government of Jamaica also takes the opportunity to welcome the recent passage of legislation by the United States introducing the Caribbean Basin economic recovery programme. This historic initiative clearly offers to potential beneficiaries significant opportunities for increasing trade in agricultural products. Jamaica has already formally sought designation as a "Beneficiary Country" under the Caribbean Basin initiative. Should it be accorded such status, the Government intends to take full advantage of the improved terms of access to the major United States market. The Government also recognises that the Caribbean Basin initiative provides a basis for increasing cooperation among the beneficiary countries themselves. To this end, the Government of Jamaica recently commenced bi-lateral discussions with some neighbouring Caribbean Basin countries with a view to determining mutually satisfactory ways of expanding our trade relations on the basis of reciprocal, differential and more favourable treatment.

This meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture will be instrumental in charting the course of work of the Institute over the next two years. The meeting is faced with an extensive agenda which reflects both the need to iron out certain residual institutional, administrative and financial issues, as well as the need to define, with greater clarity and depth, the important programmes which Member States expect the Institute to undertake and implement.

Madam President, earlier mention has been made of the very important role which agriculture must of necessity play in the development of our economies. I have made reference to the fact that the region will be looking to IICA for inspired guidance as we work towards the goal of a modern agricultural base capable of meeting the region's demands during this and future decades. This being so, perhaps you will forgive me if I state the obvious and that is, that IICA

will only be able to meet our demands to the extent that IICA obtains the support of member governments individually and collectively, and the support of the international lending agencies.

The grave world-wide financial constraints are well known as we reel under the impact of the worst recession in fifty (50) years. The tendency at times such as these is usually for member governments to address their problems by protectionism and budgetary limitations.

But Madam President, when one considers the projections of a possible world food shortage and increased prices of food later this decade, can we afford to limit detrimentally the allocation of productive resources to agriculture? If this be the case, must we not look more closely at the dangers which a policy of cheap food imports could have on national sovereignty? And, indeed, if the price of food is likely to be increased later in the decade, then isn't it good business policy to invest in agricultural development now?

Let me therefore make a strong appeal that institutions such as IICA, which can play a truly catalytic role in the region's agriculture, be given priority in the allocation of financial resources despite the known scarcity of those resources at present.

The Jamaican Delegation is confident that, in the spirit of goodwill and cooperation which has consistently guided meetings of this body, the deliberations which commence here today will result in a successful meeting of the Board.

On behalf of all Jamaicans, let me once again warmly welcome delegations and members of the Secretariat to our country and wish you a most enjoyable and productive stay.

Madam President, I hereby declare the Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture formally opened.

**SPEECH MADE BY THE HON. EDMUND BARTLETT
MINISTER OF STATE FOR CULTURE OF JAMAICA AT THE
CEREMONY IN TRIBUTE TO SIMON BOLIVAR**

I am particularly pleased to be associated with this Conference paying tribute to one of the great heroes of the world "Simon Bolivar."

It gives me even greater pleasure to speak about Simon Bolivar against the background of his achievements and ideals which are of lasting pride to Jamaica, not only because we provided the inspiration and milieu for his famous Jamaican letter, but because our countrymen assisted him in his illustrious campaign for freedom and liberation.

Simon Bolivar is the symbol of the ideals of freedom, equality and independence and personifies these ideals at whose service we place ourselves today.

Bolivar's mission was not only to liberate the Americas, the people of Peru, Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, Ecuador and Bolivia, but the entire world, both those who were oppressed and those who were the oppressors. Bolivar's ideals of equal rights and justice and true liberation make true the view that he who oppresses is in greater need of liberation than the oppressed because no country can be free that oppresses others.

Simon Bolivar was also a visionary, developing thoughts of international cooperation and the instruments for the resolution of international conflicts and the fostering of global peace and understanding. It was in Jamaica in 1815 that he developed the concept of a world body that would deliberate global problems and foster peaceful resolution of conflicts. In his famous Jamaican letter, he wrote "what a fine thing it would be if the isthmus of Panama were for us what that of Corinth was for the ancient Greeks. May the day come when we shall have the good fortune to set up there an August Congress of the representatives of Republics, Kingdoms and Empires for considering and discussing the supreme interest of peace and war with the nations from other parts of the world". Today we have that august body in the U.N.

We in Jamaica are very proud of the fact that in 1815 at a particularly difficult moment in his political struggle, under the Duke of Manchester, then Governor of Jamaica, we were able to offer him rest and comfort, inspiration and security for the codification of his most important ideas on the liberation of the peoples of Latin America and all oppressed countries of the world. The now famous Jamaican letter was the forerunner of his famous Angostura Message in which he writes "Slavery has broken its fetters and Venezuela finds herself surrounded by new children, grateful children who have converted the instrument of their captivity into weapons of freedom. If those who were previously slaves are now free

men, those who were previously enemies of a harsh stepmother are now defenders of a mother country." He then went on to charge the Venezuelan Congress to proclaim full and complete freedom for the slaves. So strong was his anti-slavery posture that in 1819 he jettisoned all his other decrees and statutes for the absolute freedom of the slaves when he said - "I leave to your sovereign decision the reform or repeal of every one of my decrees and statutes, but I implore you to confirm the absolute freedom of the slaves as I would implore for my life or the life of the Republic". We salute this freedom fighter for we recognize that during that important period, Jamaica and the West Indies were locked into a bitter battle with British colonization on the question of slavery and the abolition of that diabolic system of human bondage; and we recognize this as an important voice within the Latin American region, which added greatly to the subsequent triumph of freedom in 1838.

It was in 1915 while here in Jamaica, that Bolivar expressed his most serious concern for the slaves and his ardent hope that they would be given freedom.

On leaving Jamaica for Haiti where he met and was given support by Alejandro Petion, he also gave his commitment to Petion that in all the countries he liberated, slavery and injustice would be banished.

Today, in Jamaica we begin to structure plans to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the epic achievement in human development, the Abolition of Slavery on August 1, 1834. We the children of slaves pause to recognise Bolivar's contribution.

And we dare to interpret Bolivar's passion for equal rights and justice and recall that in 1825 when he arrived triumphantly in Peru, where the old colonial structures had kept the indigenous population in a state of servitude for over 300 years, he issued a decree in Cuzco which is a monument to social justice and which in its preamble, states that: "Equality between all citizens is the constitutional basis of the republic; this equality is incompatible with the personal service which the indigenous inhabitants have been forced to render or with the extortions and harsh treatment with which owing to their dire poverty, they have been made to suffer."

Today, we think of the millions of people of the Americas who are submerged in a "Culture of Silence". Those who are still enslaved by an economic and social system which defines them as masses, proletariat and peasants, and which accords to them the status of invisible and ethnic - and we make a new call to all the States of the Americas to listen to the cries and pleas of the "Culture of Silence" and create for those forgotten people, shunted away in the backwoods and the backwaters, a new voice and an equal share of the wealth of the land.

Indeed Bolivar gave political liberation and freedom from foreign oppression; what we must do is to create, within the Americas, the socio-economic and politi-

cal structures which will accord high values of human personalities and provide for the poor and the wretched of the earth, a new liberation of spirit, body and mind and a taste of the "good life."

Like so many great men, who died without realizing the most important aspect of their dreams, Bolivar was wrong in thinking that his efforts were in vain. Latin America is still not united, but Bolivar is recognized today as one of the greatest emancipators in the history of mankind.

Today, 200 years after the birth of Bolivar, sinister forces, taking advantage of the still unresolved problems that face human beings in their attempts to create a perfect way to govern themselves, are assaulting the freedoms that we have so painfully won over the centuries.

What Bolivar's life offers to us today is inspiration. His indomitable will in the face of every set-back, and his faith in the ability of the people to eventually govern themselves with wisdom and to find a way to live together in unity and harmony inspire us in our own efforts to bring peace, harmony and prosperity to our relatively small nation, which in the last few years, has shone like a beacon of hope in the troubled world of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Bolivar inspires us to believe in freedom; to believe in the ability of our people to rise to the serious challenges of freedom, and to go on seeking for ways to improve our system of government, without sacrificing our freedoms.

The Simon Bolivar Fund is one far-reaching structure which can provide opportunities for accelerated human development in the most depressed areas of the region, and I am very pleased that its performance to date has been creditable despite its quantitative dollar constraints. The 1982 report indicates some 24 countries of the region as beneficiaries, providing support for human development and agricultural projects in agroindustry, marketing, production, technology and information and training.

Simon Bolivar saw agriculture as the most important asset of the region and ascribed to it socio-economic and political values. He had visions of agriculture as a unifying force within the Americas. Latin America, he said, is unfortunately situated, for she does not thrive on commerce and industry. For a long time to come, we cannot be anything but agricultural people capable of supplying the markets of Europe with the most valuable products. The agricultural group, therefore, is the one best suited to promote friendly relations with merchants and manufacturers. He said public demand will increase from year to year. Articles of export will increase and multiply indefinitely and imports will always seek a balance of trade with our products. When we consider the aspect of our future destiny, we can at once conclude that the emancipation of the Americas must bring about, in luxuries, in the wealth of nations, in short, in the habits of

the human race, a revolution far more amazing than that ushered in by its discovery”.

Let me hope that the same genius and vision which inspired Bolivar to make those far-reaching comments on agriculture and its importance in human development, will inspire the Ministers of Agriculture in the region who are gathered for this important meeting of the Inter-American Institute for Co-operation on Agriculture, and that this conference will generate the political will to implement further activities to enrich the Americas and liberate all its people.

**ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONOURABLE
PEDRO LUIS ECHEVERRIA, AMBASSADOR OF THE REPUBLIC
OF VENEZUELA IN JAMAICA, ON THE OCCASION OF THE CEREMONY
IN TRIBUTE TO THE LIBERATOR SIMON BOLIVAR**

I am here today to convey the heartfelt gratitude of the people and Government of Venezuela for the tribute that, by sovereign resolution of the Member States of this international organization, is being paid to the memory of Simon Bolivar on the occasion of the becentennial of his birth. This deeply significant even both exalts and extols one of the most illustrious figures in Venezuelan history.

Simon Bolivar was a unique and extraordinary man who was undoubtedly the first Latin American of universal stature. He was the true expression of our mestization which is a marvellous blend of the Indian, Black and Hispanic races in one.

Throughout his work he repeatedly proved that our continent will never know freedom and sovereignty so long as we confine ourselves to petty, unjustified arguments that circumscribe our Herculean tasks to the limited territory traced by our geographic boundaries.

Thus, the example set by Simon Bolivar should serve as a constant reminder of our historic and patriotic challenge and should spur us on to positive and creative, tenacious and unwavering action, the only means of paying, in part, our debt to the inspired maker of our Nationhood.

Simon Bolivar was the prototype of the Latin American man. He personified the venturesome and industrious spirit of the Spaniard, the courage and sagacity of the Indian and the love of freedom and resolute endurance of the Black race.

In such a context, and in our own geographic and sociological framework, it is essential that we Latin Americans redouble our efforts to study and understand this towering figure, comprehend and admire him in all his grandeur and his truly human nature, and attempt to communicate his greatness to the minds and hearts of the people of this subcontinent whose task it is to shape the future of our nations. With energy, tireless goodwill, and concrete action, we will strengthen our countries which, until now, have fallen behind because of our endemic social, political and economic underdevelopment.

It was this vehement devotion to a vision of one Latin America which inspired the Liberator and paved the way for the triumph at Ayacucho. His ideals gave him a glimpse of the basic features of a new subcontinental integration, which began with his summons to the First Pan American Congress in Panama. Times have changed since then, and conditions have improved. Let us hope that Bolivar's vision will continue today and will find in us and in future generations more fertile ground to sow the seeds of his ideals so that the harvest may be rich. It is the task of the governments of Latin America to pave the way for a true regional community which epitomizes the joint effort of our peoples, a notion which has always inspired the most ambitious of Bolivarian ideals. Only this can guarantee absolute economic, social, technological and hence political independence for our society and the just and equitable well-being to which we are entitled and which, in turn, will enable us to live in human dignity. Such was the dream of Simon Bolivar and all the other heroes who fought valiantly by his side for our nation's independence, giving their lives so uncompromisingly to see his dream fulfilled.

However, from the start of this monumental undertaking, Bolivar clearly understood the extent and complexity of the task as well as the difficulties it entailed. In the heat of battle he forged his armies. He freed nations by forming opinions hitherto unheard. His task was to instill a sense of patriotism and nationhood, while at the same time destroying the powers oppressing our nascent countries, known as Venezuela, Nueva Granada, Quito, Peru, Mexico, Chile, Buenos Aires or the Antilles. "This Region," he stated repeatedly, "is the homeland of all Latin Americans, united in their suffering, and no nation shall be enslaved, for servitude is a gangrene which invades and ravages the entire body. . ." Later he silenced his critics before they could speak, when he said, "I see America as a chrysalis. The physical state of its inhabitants will undergo a metamorphosis, and ultimately a new breed of man shall emerge, a breed which is a blend of all races. The blood of our people is diverse. Let us mix it and make it one. . ." He strove to unite the continent through his search for the racial, cultural and historical synthesis of these countries, whose future rested on the realization of his dream.

Because he was both an idealist and a pragmatist, as is every true statesman, in addition to being a maker of nations, Bolivar was obliged to delve into the most profound and intimate depths of the human psyche, often amid the bloody

and terrifying din of the battle for freedom. During rare and precious moments of tranquility he developed the political, legal and social programs which are vital to the search for immediate solutions to pressing problems and to finding the appropriate formulas for his more ambitious long-term plans. The very magnitude of the project called for such planning. Thus Simon Bolivar, the statesman and one-time warrior, became a legislator.

Simon Bolivar's ideas became the cornerstone for a new American legal doctrine. They reflect the desire to set down in broad strokes the general principles of what, as an ensemble, was to constitute a codified interpretation of the spirit and philosophy of hemispheric relations. At the same time, they respect the true sentiments of comprehensive continental solidarity, while honoring shared nationalist sentiments.

Bolivar's views on this subject are the purest and noblest expression of Latin America's common aspiration, absolutely opposed to hegemonistic structures. Bolivar's philosophy marks the first attempt on this subcontinent at discourse on the notion of legal equality for all states, which in itself constitutes the sine qua non of all selfless initiatives for continental unity.

Bolivar's plans for the Americas included such basic notions as political independence, economic justice, social equality and legal unity. He cautioned against all forms of colonialism and neocolonialism, of which he detected undercurrents in our countries, nurtured by the division and discord born of blindness to our own potential. He conceived and planned the key aspects of what is known today as the Inter-American System, never forgetting the need for economic integration and understanding full well the limitations of isolationism among our nations.

Here, in the City of Kingston, Jamaica, in the year 1815, Bolivar wrote his famous Jamaica Letter. In this classic treatise, which is one of the most outstanding products of his prolific intellectual career, Bolivar emerges as a prophet more than a thinker. Many of the issues which have troubled Latin American statesmen and politicians, and which are still unresolved, are analyzed or foreseen in this essential document. It is a vital part of Bolivar's legacy to present and future generations, with its striking concepts and unique presentation.

In his "Reply from a South American to a Gentleman from this Island," Bolivar wrote "For centuries the role of the inhabitants of the American hemisphere has been a purely passive one, and their political influence, virtually nonexistent. We were less than slaves and accordingly, freedom was beyond our reach. States are enslaved because of their natural constitutions or the abuse thereof. Thus people are slaves when their governments, deliberately or evilly, trample and usurp their civil liberties. When we apply these principles we find that America was not only stripped of freedom but subjected to despotic tyranny. . . . The day we become strong, together we will be able to cultivate those

virtues and talents which pave the way to glory. Then we shall stride majestically toward the prosperity destined for South America. The arts and sciences which were born in the East and have illuminated Europe shall take wing to Colombia and find refuge there.”

These brief paragraphs, selected almost at random, convey the marvellous Bolivarian message. They allow us to appreciate the truly unique balance between the words and the deeds of this enlightened hero.

A statesman during times of political turmoil in his country, Bolivar was also a man of letters during the hours of leisure to which he was unjustly condemned either by fleeting unpopularity or by exile. Therein lies the key to his genius and his greatness: the capacity to strike such a healthy balance among the noblest means of exercising his human talents.

Steeped in academia, Bolivar plotted political action, which in turn shaped his thinking, molded his character and taught him to understand human nature. Never before and never since have we witnessed such admirable agility, such equilibrium between thought and action. There was something magical about the man's versatility and his essential humanness, which is the key to our admiration of him. The more we humanize him, the more we look upon him as a man and nothing more, the more we appreciate his exemplary life and the lasting lesson he bequeathed to us.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The concept of the inalienable right of every country in Latin America to be master of its own destiny is ever present and unswerving in Bolivar's lifework.

The Bolivarian countries have a grave responsibility in this regard. It is incumbent on us to spread the Liberator's philosophy, in all its scope, not only amongst ourselves but to others far beyond our own geographical boundaries. It is a moral imperative tacitly imposed upon us by virtue of being the privileged descendents of the illustrious Simon Bolivar.

The élan and thus the supreme and ever meaningful example of this great man are present in all our deeds as Venezuelans and as free men and women. We are blessed with cultural and material freedom and opportunities which are ours to appreciate and to share. As heirs to Bolivar's words and deeds, it is our filial duty to sustain a spirit of generosity, awareness and open-mindedness toward the future as we share the spiritual, cultural and material gifts that the father of our freedom bequeathed to us. We wish to share his profound message, just as he expressed it, with men and women the world over, especially in the Latin American community.

Our conduct and our attitudes should be worthy of Simon Bolivar, in the broadest sense. To act otherwise would be to turn our backs on the man whom we wish to emulate and to praise. We must act with a sense of unity and solidarity, which are invincible tools when used wisely.

The world in which we live, and even more so, the future which awaits us, are promising times. They demand unified action, combining our diversity of work and will.

Bolivar's ideas illustrate this every day. Let us be faithful to those sentiments and with them kindle the flame of our modern-day, soundly based admiration of Simon Bolivar!

May the vision of our Liberator flourish in every country that blossoms into independence. May the ideas of the Liberator, like pollen carried on the wind, by the insect and on the wings of birds, seed other flowers on distant shores!

Thank you very much.

**ADDRESS BY DR. FRANCISCO MORILLO ANDRADE,
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF IICA ON THE OCCASION OF THE
CEREMONY IN TRIBUTE TO THE LIBERATOR SIMON BOLIVAR**

On the occasion of the celebration of the Bicentennial of the birth of the Liberator Simon Bolivar, the Inter-American Board of Agriculture acknowledges that the Liberator was the inspiration and forerunner of the present inter-American system and foresaw the vital role that agriculture should play in the development of our countries. The Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture in 1983 will be the time for the Institute to pay tribute to the memory of Simon Bolivar. For this important anniversary IICA has been mandated to join the rest of the Continent in celebrating such a great event, and organize a graphic and documentary display to illustrate to the countries present at this meeting the work carried out by IICA within the institutional framework of the Simon Bolivar Fund.

In this way, we pay homage today to the Liberator and acknowledge the efforts of the Republic of Venezuela, which has promoted agricultural and rural development in the region as the main administrator and contributor to the Fund.

As a result of this initiative by the Government of Venezuela and the activities that IICA will develop in its search for solutions to the problem of production and food supply, the thirteenth meeting of IICA's Board of Directors, held in Caracas, Venezuela in May 1974, approved the creation of the Simon Bolivar Fund aimed at contributing to the rural development of Latin America and the Caribbean.

For this purpose, a sum of 20 million dollars was anticipated as initial fund resources. The first half of this amount would be provided by the Government of Venezuela, and the balance by voluntary contributions from the other Member States of IICA.

The Simon Bolivar Fund began operating in April 1976 with specific projects. Since that time, its work has pursued the main objective of supporting Member States in their efforts to speed the agricultural and rural development processes.

The Simon Bolivar Fund, owing to its financial capacity, administrative flexibility, and its approach based on the implementation of high-priority projects for the countries, made it possible for IICA to carry out projects with a major impact and multiplier effect. These projects have contributed to the enhancement of the Institute's image of service in member countries.

During its seven years of operation, the Fund has promoted activities that facilitated the implementation of 58 projects, in nearly all the member countries. The projects focus on strengthening national institutions in the planning and administration of agricultural and rural development policies; supporting farmer organization and training in a context of participation in the decision-making process; training professionals and paying greater attention to the training of personnel participating as counterparts in project implementation.

Similarly, special attention has been paid to the testing of technological strategies, promoting the study of production systems geared to optimizing the use of factors that go into the production process.

The display which we are now inaugurating on the Simon Bolivar Fund provides us with examples of the nature and scope of the Fund's projects, the magnitude of the financial resources at its disposal and the different publications which have emerged as a result of the work carried out for the benefit of agriculture in Latin America and the Caribbean.

To complement the exhibition, there is an audiovisual presentation describing the nature of the Fund, its areas of operation and its achievements.

Finally, it is important to stress that the Fund is essentially a clear reflection of the spirit of American integration and solidarity which the Liberator Simon Bolivar inspired.

I should like to state that in view of the usefulness of the Fund and the fact that it will expire in 1938, we are convinced that its continuation would be not only a way of paying tribute to the memory of the Liberator, but also of expressing our confidence that the task accomplished by the SIMON BOLIVAR FUND is proof that the countries of the Continent, united and in close cooperation are capable of finding effective ways to meet the needs of our peoples in the field of Agricultural and Rural Development, thus contributing to the highest ideals of freedom and social justice which are the legacy of our Liberators.

**STATEMENT MADE BY THE CARIBBEAN AREA DIRECTOR,
CLAUDE BROUILLARD, IN THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE SECOND
REGULAR MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE**

Mr. Chairman, Honourable Ministers, Distinguished Delegates and Observers, Ambassadors, Director General and fellow colleagues of IICA, this meeting which is about to conclude has been a momentous one from many points of view. First, the honour bestowed upon the Area Director to address the meeting is a renewal with tradition that had been allowed to lapse in recent years.

Secondly, this meeting not only renews with tradition but, as well, is witnessing tradition in the making since it is the first such meeting to be held in an English-speaking Caribbean member country. The present Caribbean area comprises nine countries: in 1972 an office was opened in Haiti, followed by Guyana in 1975, Jamaica in 1976, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago in 1977, Grenada in 1980, Suriname in 1982 and St. Lucia in 1983. With the signature of a basic agreement between IICA and the Commonwealth of Dominica the way is now clear for the opening of an office in that country. Never has the presence of IICA in the Caribbean been so strong and never has it been so needed.

The region as a whole is established as a net importer of food. Also, 46 per cent of the region's estimated 5 million people do not obtain the minimum recommended level of calories.

It is instructive that IICA should, at this time, establish a regional office for the Caribbean with headquarters here in Kingston. It demonstrates a clear recognition by the new administration of the urgent needs of the agricultural sector in the region. In the face of ever-increasing foreign exchange shortages, agriculture's role as a foreign exchange earner, producer for local consumption and an employer of labour will assume even greater importance.

IICA is particularly well suited to assist governments in their efforts towards greater self-sufficiency in the food sector. With the establishment of regional offices, IICA is clearly in a better position to understand and respond to the needs and aspirations of its various areas as well as those of individual member countries. Speaking for the Caribbean, IICA has gained the experience and expertise in project identification and project elaboration. Such expertise is at the disposal of member countries should they wish to undertake projects to be financed by funding agencies and governments.

1. Amongst the highlights of this meeting are undoubtedly the ceremonies in honour of the bicentennial of the birth of Simon Bolivar, as well as the educational display on the Simon Bolivar Fund. The fund has been a most impressive tool for development throughout the hemisphere. In the Caribbean, it has been of late, a mainstay of IICA's contribution to agricultural development. It is hoped that efforts to replenish the fund will prove successful.
2. Special mention must be made of the field trip which required much preparation and efforts and which offered all participants a unique opportunity not only to view the countryside, but to admire as well some very impressive dairy and beef cattle. It also revealed a new quality in the Director General in that he performed admirably well as an interpreter.

This Conference would not have been possible without the involvement and the cooperation of a great number of people. The bringing together of many cultures expressing themselves in four different languages and with a variety of work experiences is not a ready formula for success. Nonetheless, altogether we succeeded, thanks in large measure to a commonly held strong desire to have a successful and meaningful meeting.

A great deal of merit for the success of this Conference rests on the shoulders of the Jamaican co-ordinator and Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Derrick Dyer, whose efforts and determination to succeed ensured smooth organization. Also a word of thanks to the Steering Committee members who in turn gave leadership to a great number of people in the various ministries and agencies of the Government of Jamaica.

Muchas gracias, merci beaucoup, special thanks and muyto obrigado to our interpreters and translators, without whose contribution dialogue and discussions would have been if not impossible, at least far more difficult.

And what about the unsung heroes of any conference, those people that delegates never see, who work until all hours of the night to provide the essence of conferences, without which, meetings could not function. I am talking of course, about printed documents put out, revised, circulated and distributed by a team of people comprising Jamaicans and IICA support personnel. As well, André

Ouellette headed energetically the Secretariat, and acted as the Technical Secretary of the Conference, for the first time. I would be remiss not to mention Lucho Montoya whose contributions to past conferences as Technical Secretary as well as to this one have been outstanding. I take this opportunity Lucho, in the name of your colleagues and friends to express out thanks and gratitude for your valuable contributions to the Inter-American Board of Agriculture and to Executive Committee Meetings.

An what would conferences be without distinguished delegates who have, once more, performed a most worthy task in diplomatic courteous fashion. A most impressive performance indeed and we of IICA thank you for your support and understanding.

A special word of thanks to all the participants in the Round Table discussions. A well prepared document always elicits comments and this proved to be no exception.

And last, but by no means least, our host, Doctor the Honourable Percival Broderick, Minister of Agriculture of Jamaica. Mr. Chairman, we all know the difficult situation currently facing Caribbean countries which necessitated his personal participation in deliberations which involved Jamaica in a direct and intimate manner while the whole world watched in anticipation. On behalf of the Director General, and my colleagues of IICA, I would like to express our gratitude and heartfelt thanks to the Prime Minister and to his Government and the people of Jamaica and all those who worked so hard to make a success of this Conference which brings together concerned people from all corners of the hemisphere for the greater welfare of all its inhabitants.

Because of everyone's involvement we may all go from this Conference with the feeling that the hemisphere will be a better place to live in because of the work that was done here.

The government of Uruguay has kindly extended an invitation to hold the next Inter-American Board of Agriculture in PUNTA DEL ESTE in October 1985. For most of us then, this is not adieu, but au revoir. In the name of the Director General, and all those connected with the Secretariat, I wish you all a safe and happy return to your respective homes.

**ADDRESS BY THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE OF EL SALVADOR,
MIGUEL MUYSHONDT YUDICE, IN THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE
SECOND REGULAR MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF
AGRICULTURE**

The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and the world as a whole, are confronted with the traumatic effects of the international economic crisis and a critical food situation. In these difficult moments, we must understand that the development of our peoples must be based on our own efforts, guided by the ideals of the Liberator Simon Bolivar.

We firmly believe in the major role assigned to agriculture, fishing and livestock for solving the food problems affecting us. We must always work to hold back the spread of hunger so that our people can attain standards of living compatible with the ideals of equity and justice.

In this context, during this conference we have voiced our concerns about the agricultural, forest and fishing sectors. We worry that they have not yet fully assumed the leading role they must play in solving the food problem. This is due primarily to a model of traditional agriculture that has historically been characterized by low production and productivity, low income and a precarious standard of living.

Thus, it is imperative to break away from this traditional agricultural system. For this purpose, we must devote ourselves to making full use of scientific and technological resources by means of effective transfer. We must also use national and international sources of financing. This will enable us, in a context of integral and integrated rural transformation, to achieve a high level of production and productivity, raising incomes and improving standards of living, in the benefit of family well-being and social peace in Latin America and the Caribbean.

We would like to emphasize that the measures for achieving food security imply, now more than ever, greater dedication to and support of agricultural development. The countries must increase their support and their technical and financial assistance and cooperation with countries such as ours, which are struggling to bring about peace and progress in an atmosphere of true freedom.

However, we the developing countries must also give greater priority to agriculture and to fostering food production.

Furthermore, we must recognize that investment and national and international technical assistance are vital needs. At the same time, the proliferation of small projects, each with its own administrative needs, may hold back integrated development in the Latin American and Caribbean agricultural sector, instead of moving it forward.

We also feel the need to state that, while the most important problem is to halt the progressive loss of self sufficiency in basic staples, we must also boost our income by exporting more agricultural, fish and forest products. If we fail to do this, our overall development will continue to be sharply curtailed.

Another important point is that food assistance is not a work of charity. It does not involve merely giving food to hungry people. Rather, it is a long-term investment in a future in which the poverty which clouds our outlook for true, lasting peace is gradually vanquished.

We would like to express our gratitude to all the Delegates for their excellent work, dedication and devotion to this Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.

We are also grateful to the Director General of IICA, Dr. Francisco Morillo Andrade, to the technical staff, to those who have worked in the secretariat, the legal adviser, the translators, and all those who in their own way have made the success of this Meeting possible. I would like to add very special words of thanks to IICA's Public Information staff who have followed our work so closely and have faithfully carried out their essential duties of dissemination and communication. Thank you to Mario Vilches, Mario Segura, and Eduardo Solano, for the friendship you have extended us.

Finally, we are eternally grateful to the Government and people of Jamaica for their hospitality, their kindness and their attentiveness, and especially to the Honourable Minister Broderick and our good friends Dyer and Ms. Aiken.

Distinguished Delegates, in officially closing this Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, I would like to share with you my hope that peace, solidarity and progress for our peoples may soon become a reality. Let us all raise our minds and our hearts and ask God to be our guide, unity to be our strength, and freedom, our ideal.

I wish you all a safe journey home. We will see each other again in Uruguay. I hereby declare the Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture officially closed.

**MESSAGE BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF IICA,
DR. FRANCISCO MORILLO ANDRADE TO THE SECOND REGULAR
MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE**

1. INTRODUCTION

Ladies and gentlemen, it is a great pleasure for me to come before you, the Representatives on the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, to present you a report of IICA's activities since 1982, when I was appointed Director General.

This is the second time I have had the pleasure to speak to you, and the first time I am attending a Regular Meeting of the Board. I am confident that on this occasion your deliberations and your work will have an impact of great importance for the actions which will be carried by the countries and IICA, for the benefit of agriculture in our countries over the coming years.

IICA was established forty-one years ago as the fruit of the desire of the Nations of this Continent to cooperate in the search for solutions to the problems facing the agricultural sector. In this sense, today IICA is more timely than ever.

With the approval of the General Policies and the Medium-Term Play by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture in the month of October 1982, a new period of activities for IICA began. It was characterized, among other things, by the countries' greater participation in decisions concerning future actions, and a more efficient use of the human resources and finances available to the Institute.

Consequently, the Program Action agreed to by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture has been set in motion. Agreement has been reached with the countries on technical cooperation, based on administrative and operational decentralization, and concentrating action in programs that respond to the needs of the countries. Changes have been made in the General Directorate primarily in order to determine the requirements for regular personnel, taking into account the basic needs of the Institute for ensuring effective administration, institutional continuity, high technical quality, and the service needs of every country.

Because IICA's actions are concentrated in programs, it is essential to attract the highest calibre personnel, both technically and for international cooperation.

This can be achieved only by retaining a basic core group of specialists in IICA for each program. At the same time, the Institute guarantees a capability for responding to the demands detected in the concurrence process by hiring the services of specialists to carry out projects during the period of the Medium-Term Plan.

These are difficult times in every sense, especially in the financial arena. Now more than ever, it is appropriate to think of how we can best use the limited resources available to us. The contribution which IICA can make to the countries and the region far exceeds, proportionally, what the countries themselves are contributing to the IICA budget.

The team of highly qualified, experienced, international specialists permits the Institute to analyze problems and smoothly, flexibly find the appropriate solutions for each individual case.

IICA's capacity to identify and forecast the needs of the agricultural sector at both the regional and national levels helps draw the attention of the countries toward important problems and vital situations. Furthermore, while IICA focuses its attention on problems and projects previously selected, it is also in a position to address other problems plaguing the agricultural sector with the help of outstanding technical teams assigned to the National Offices.

Permit me, ladies and gentlemen, to speak briefly within the context of the general status of agriculture in Latin America and the Caribbean. I would like to describe the actions IICA has taken in response to the present economic situation, present a brief Progress Report, propose certain areas of concern and items for the 1984-1985 biennium, and outline prospects for the medium term.

II. THE STATUS OF AGRICULTURE

The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are in severe economic depression. Production has fallen, unemployment has risen substantially, several countries are experiencing runaway inflation, and monetary devaluations are all too frequent.

Gross national products in the region have grown more slowly during the eighties, a downward trend which has become more acute in recent years. In 1981 alone, the growth of the overall product dropped to barely one-fourth of its level in the last decade. In 1982, the overall product not only ceased to grow altogether, but actually dropped in absolute terms. While the overall product growth rate was 1.2 percent, agriculture showed zero growth.

Meanwhile, the population in the region has been growing rapidly, and this together with the trend in the GNP, has led to sustained declines in the overall per capita product growth. In the last two years of the seventies, six countries in

the region had negative per capita product growth rates. In 1981, almost half of the countries showed this trend, and by 1982 all the countries were experiencing negative growth rates.

Production for domestic consumption has deteriorated considerably, particularly in recent years, with a decrease in the coefficient of regional self-sufficiency in agricultural products. This affects the availability of foodstuffs throughout the region and hinders export potential. Such a situation is extremely important in view of the fact that in the nations of the region as a whole, agricultural exports account for a high percentage of the total value of external trade.

The region is sliding deeply into poverty. Social unrest is evidenced throughout, and violence is growing.

The root of the problem is to be found both inside the region and without, and the two feed on each other. The most important exogenous factors include the world depression, the accompanying drop in demand for raw materials, which bring in even lower prices, higher costs for imported inputs, increased interest rates on loans, credit restrictions, and others.

Endogenous factors have included years of high expenditures, exceeding domestic savings, investments which are either unproductive or which yield results over a term which exceeds the repayment period of the start-up loan, uncontrolled public expenditure, and neglect of the productive sectors, particularly agriculture.

Thus, the depression has many causes. They combine in a vicious circle of cause and effects perpetuated by crushing external and internal debt. The external debt in the region is in excess of US\$ 300 000 million, and this year our countries will be obliged to defer payment on a debt of US\$ 40 000 million. At the same time, internal budget deficits are soaring, the public sector is on the verge of bankruptcy, and the potential of the private sector is quickly shrinking.

The effects of this situation are more visible and disconcerting every day. Malnutrition is rising with the cut backs in social assistance programmes, the reduction or elimination of subsidies on food staples, and declining wage income, with unemployment and inflation. Human health is deteriorating because of malnutrition, inadequate housing and a general decay in health services.

The situation is far from encouraging. However, recovery is possible with international understanding and the adoption of policies for making the best use of comparative advantages in those sectors which can improve their lot over the short term. The agricultural sector is clearly one of these because of its prominent role in the economy and society of most of the countries in the region, and because it is open to rapid and substantial improvement through the application of appropriate technologies and policies.

Consequently, IICA has a tremendous responsibility at this crucial time, when the agricultural sector is expected to bring us out of the economic depression in which our countries are submerged.

III. IICA'S ACTIONS

IICA has responded to requests from the countries for cooperation. In 1982, it carried out 181 projects, and is now engaged in 168 projects, comprising 656 activities and 55 short-term actions.

All projects fit into the framework of the ten programs approved by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.

Most of the projects are performed with quota funds. However, extra-quota resources make it possible to develop projects of broader scope. While quota funded projects have a relatively limited budget, they contribute to flexible, expedient solutions to problems that are blocking the development of the agrarian sector in the countries.

The Programs most in demand in the countries in 1982 and 1983 have been Integrated Rural Development, the Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology, and Stimulus for Production, in that order. It is important to add that the projects IICA is carrying out not only respond to priorities identified in conjunction with the countries, but also are characterized by their clearly defined objectives, goals, terms, activities and resources.

At the same time, the process of decentralization has continued. In order to provide a better response to the needs of its Member States, IICA is now operating offices in 28 countries. The organizational structure by area has been reinforced, and basic core groups of technical staff have been assigned to live in each country.

IICA's major actions, those which take place in the Member States, are backed by an administrative and technical organization headquartered in the Central Office and in the Area Offices.

Human resources are the Institute's vital asset, and they are administered by the Office of Human Resources. We are all striving to attract the best possible people to work in IICA, and special efforts are being made by the Program Directors, Project Leaders, and Office Directors. The system for recruiting and selecting personnel is being upgraded by an Advisory Group in the General Directorate called the "Staff Committee," which evaluates the background information on candidates who apply for openings in the International Professional Personnel. This Group is headed by the Deputy Director General and is made up of the three Assistant Deputy Directors General and the Director of Human Resources.

A data bank is kept permanently up-to-date on the availability of service, curriculum vitae and other information on national and international professional personnel and on general services staff.

Articles 39 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate has been followed in filling local openings for professionals and for general services staff. Openings are first announced to institute staff in an effort to open new opportunities for career development inside the institution. Many general services employees have completed their university studies in this past year, thus preparing themselves to perform more and better services, and they have been promoted to the category of Local Professional Personnel.

The Institute's Staff Association has been established. The Director of Human Resources serves as the Director General's representative to the Association, as a vehicle for on-going communication.

IICA's financial resources are extremely limited. Efforts have been made to maximize financial management, and to increase revenues by procuring external resources.

Administrative austerity has been exercised in programming expenditures on the basis of a healthy cash flow designed for the performance of activities with available resources. As a result, the Institute became financially solvent in 1982, and no new debts have been incurred so far in 1983.

Much of the work of the Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for External Affairs has been devoted to channeling and coordinating resource acquisitions. In 1982, extra-quota funds comprised 55.9 percent of IICA's total resources. In 1983, these resources will make up 53 percent of the total.

The four major sources of external financing are the World Bank, the United States Department of Agriculture, the United States Agency for International Development, and the Inter-American Development Bank. These four sources make up approximately 71 percent of total external resources for 1983. Nearly 43 percent of the resources and 37 percent of the projects are concentrated in the Southern Area, while the area receiving the lowest levels of external resources is the Andean Area, with only seven percent of the total.

Fully 72.1 percent of total external resources are concentrated in only three programs: Transfer of Agricultural Technology, Animal Health, and Stimulus for Production.

The Simon Bolivar Fund was established at the initiative of the Government of Venezuela during the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of IICA's Board of Directors, held in Caracas in 1974. It will complete its operations in December 1983, because its financial resources will be depleted by the end of this year.

In this final year of activity, the Fund has an operating budget of US\$ 1,174,000, and is carrying out twenty projects and four short-term actions in the countries.

A number of projects which are operating to the complete satisfaction of the countries will have to be terminated at the end of this year due to lack of resources, even though they have not fully attained their objectives.

The present Administration is concerned with off-setting the negative impact that the termination of the Simon Bolivar Fund will have on the member countries and on IICA itself. Consequently, it has made every effort to continue with these projects whenever it can obtain additional contributions to enhance any regular resources IICA can allocate. Priorities will be determined in each country through the process of concurrence.

Given the tremendous importance and impact of projects financed through the Simon Bolivar Fund, it would be very beneficial for agriculture in our countries if it could be continued, or if a similar fund were established.

IICA is interested in expanding its capabilities to identify and formulate projects, and for this purpose, in July 1982, it established the Investment Projects Center. During this period, the Center has conducted missions to identify and write projects and to draft requests for technical cooperation in Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Haiti, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Bolivia, Paraguay, Guyana, Suriname and the Dominican Republic. It has also cooperated with the IDB, the World Bank (the Economic Development Institute and RUTA), the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, and CORECA.

The projects that CEPI has prepared for the countries in the past twelve months involve total financing of US\$ 184 million, including technical cooperation components of around five million dollars. In this first year of operations, the Center has trained a total of 150 employees of institutions in Latin America.

In recent decades, information has become one of the key tools for development. In anticipation of this fact, IICA established the Inter-American Agricultural Information and Documentation Center (CIDIA) as a service center to support IICA's countries and programs in documentation and in statistical information on the agricultural sector in the countries.

In order to upgrade the Institute's technical quality, the Assistant Deputy Director General for Program Development has been working through the Program Directors to study and evaluate the projects underway in their different programs. The purpose of this effort has been to decide whether they will be continued or cancelled, and to analyze new project profiles to keep technical content in tune with the needs of each country.

The Program Directors have also been participating actively in the processes of institutional and technical concurrence, to define and reach agreements on projects in the countries and the region. They have also been preparing and approving new projects.

The Division of Studies and Analysis has drafted the document "Status and Dynamics of Agriculture and Rural Development in Latin America" for the Round Table to be given in this Second Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.

It also prepared a document entitled "Food Security for Latin America and the Caribbean," to be presented to the regional consultative meeting of Ministers on "Strategies and Policies for Nutrition in Latin America," held in Quito, Ecuador, from April 25 to 27, 1983.

Another important document is the Informative Guide for Programs as the basis for a permanent system of information retrieval on the problems and opportunities of agriculture. A computer system has been designed using 82 variables related to the status and dynamics of agriculture in the countries, as a lasting foundation for specific studies on the agricultural sector and for anticipating problems in the crucial areas of agriculture in Latin America.

As of November, 1982, the General Directorate had consolidated the broad lines of institutional organization approved by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture. Special emphasis has been placed on establishing decentralized operating units placed in the Member States, near to where the actions are taking place. Decentralization as such does not include only physical location, but also planning, implementation and decision-making in an appropriate framework of allocating responsibility and delegating authority on the basis of clearly defined policies, plans, programs and projects.

In 1982, the Inter-American Board of Agriculture recognized the major role and achievements of the Tropical Agriculture Research and Training Center (CATIE) in the benefit of agricultural development around the region. Accordingly, it authorized the Director General of IICA to proceed to sign the new contract on CATIE with the Government of Costa Rica. The earlier contract, which had a duration of ten years, expired on January 12, 1983. On February 22, 1983, the Director General of IICA availed himself of this authorization to sign the new contract with the Government of Costa Rica, and it was then approved by the Legislative Assembly and ratified by the Executive Branch. The new CATIE contract has a term of twenty more years. It has now been ratified by Panama, Nicaragua and Guatemala, and on August 3, the Council of Directors was inaugurated and held its First Special Meeting under the new contract.

IV. ITEMS OF DISCUSSION FOR THE BOARD 1984-1985

The following important items are being presented to the Board for decisions:

1. Modification of the Rules of Procedure

In compliance with Resolution 18 of the Second Special Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, the Rules of Procedure of the Board, the Executive Committee and the General Directorate were reviewed, and a number of modifications are now being proposed to you.

2. Program-Budget

The proposed 1984-1985 Program Budget has been prepared on the basis of the organization and structure established in Chapter IV of the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate, and the agreements that have been established by the Board in earlier meetings on projects and resources. In view of the difficult financial situation in most of the countries, the budget was originally prepared with a year-to-year increase of eight percent, to cover only the effects of inflation. This increase was later modified on the basis of comments by the Executive Committee. The Board will also be receiving an analysis of the effects of this lower budget increase on the Institute's financial and operating capacity.

3. Proposed IICA Staff Rules

When the new Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate were approved by the Board, it became necessary to update the "Staff Administration Handbook" that had been prepared in 1978 and established policies and regulations on the International Professional and National Professional and Auxiliary Personnel. The document as proposed contains provisions that expand upon and supplement the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate, which were published in Volume No. 22 of the Official Documents Series in October, 1981. The purpose of the new document is to provide standards for the operation of the General Directorate. Its contents complement the mandates received from the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.

4. Proposed IICA Financial Regulations

When the Board approved the new Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate, it became necessary to update the "Manual for Finances and Administration of Goods," which until that time had been the foundation for General Directorate operations in this area.

The proposed regulations contain standards for budget, auditing, finances and accounting, and expand upon and supplement the Rules of Procedure of the

General Directorate. The Resolutions of the Second Special Meeting of the Board were also incorporated. Once these Regulations are approved, they will provide operating guidelines for the Director General, but will not modify those that have already been approved by the Board. Thus, IICA's capability to provide services to the Inter-American community will be reinforced with the establishment of a more effective operating framework.

V. MEDIUM-TERM OUTLOOK

When we meet again two years from now, the Board will receive a Program-Budget covering the final biennium of the present Medium-Term Plan. By that time, we will have enough experience to redirect IICA's action and begin to formulate a new Medium-Term Plan to begin in 1988.

The next Regular Meeting of the Board will need to elect a Director General, and your task will be to begin thinking about the person who you believe can best administer and run the General Directorate. My belief is that, because the Rules of Procedure allow for reelection, the incumbent Director General must exercise the greatest care in his conduct and must provide an example by never taking advantage of his position to promote his candidacy. For this reason, I would like to tell you now that I will refrain from intervening with you for my nomination or election, instead leaving the decision entirely up to you. I am certain that your decision will be based on objective criteria and will be based only on IICA's institutional interests for service to the Member States.

At this time, when scientific and technological breakthroughs are making great strides in the more developed countries, the technological gap separating these countries from those of Latin America and the Caribbean seems to be widening. This is due, on the one hand, to a loss of interest and actions to educate and retain human resources at the highest levels, and on the other, to the fact that the cost of technological methods and tools is increasing steadily. There is an emerging tendency to market the findings or products of agricultural research which, for the most part, were once made available to the public at no cost by the scientific community, and placed at the service of humankind.

If we do not want to find ourselves deprived of the innovations so necessary to meet the challenges presented by our own development process and that of the rest of the world, then we must begin to adopt policies and actions which by their very nature require long and medium terms to be implemented to start producing results.

In this effort IICA will continue to be a vehicle of support, instrumental in the implementation of actions which call for a meeting of minds of the countries.

**REPORT FROM THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE THIRD REGULAR
MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MR. PERCY ABOLS
(CANADA)**

The Committee met in two sittings. The first was held in San Jose, Costa Rica from the 4th to the 12th of August and the second, in Kingston, Jamaica from the 19th to the 22nd of October. It was presented with a substantial agenda which it dealt with in two parts: nine items of the agenda were discussed in Kingston, and the rest in San Jose.

In the first sitting, the Committee decided to defer consideration of the following items to Kingston: IICA Staff Rules, the Progress Report on determining salaries for IICA Staff, Progress Report on the Classification of IICA Staff, Financial Regulations, the Director General's Report on the Use and Level of Overhead, the Report on the effect of reducing the 1984-1985 Program-Budget, the Hemispheric Food Security Project, the Project for Hemispheric Numerical Information System, the report of the Working Group, and the question of adjustments to the pension of former Director General of IICA Mr. Samper.

The Committee worked hard and long hours and examined in detail all the items on the agenda. In some cases items such as the Program-Budget and overhead received considerable attention. Other items, of an informative nature, received cursory discussion. It can be fairly stated that almost all (recommended) resolutions for the Board's consideration were agreed to by consensus. What should be emphasized is that the Board should feel confident that the Committee gave each agenda item as thorough an examination as possible. The Board is, of course, at liberty to accept or modify the recommendations of the Committee. Comments on each item follow:

Item 1: Proposal by the Director General for modifying the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, the Executive Committee and the General Directorate

It was clear from the opinions expressed in the Executive Committee that the discussion would be too lengthy and drawn out for treatment by the Committee as a whole. It was decided to set up a Working Group to review the Document. Following two days of hard work, the Working Group presented its report to the Committee recommending a number of changes and revisions to the Document. It also provided the Committee with a Draft Resolution to be referred to the Board for consideration. At its first sitting, the Executive Committee reviewed the revised Document and was satisfied that the Draft Rules of Procedure was now a clear and accurate reflection of the views and concerns of the Committee.

The Committee therefore recommends to the Board that it approve the resolution modifying the Rules of Procedure.

Item 2: Proposed IICA Staff Rules

This item was one of the ones deferred for consideration at the second sitting of the Committee. The Committee realized that it would be difficult for it to properly examine these Staff Rules, thus a Working Group was set up and tasked with studying the Rules. In its Report, the Working Group informed the Committee that given the importance of this document for this Institution and the sensitivity and complexity of the Staff Rules and, the desirability for additional consultation, it recommended to the Committee that the Board defer consideration of this item until its next regular meeting. There is a Resolution to that effect which the Board may wish to approve. Some countries have provided comments in writing.

Item 3: Progress Report – System for the determination of salaries for IICA's Personnel

Since this item is related to item 2, Staff Rules, it was decided to defer consideration of this document until the Staff Rules are commented on.

Item 4: Progress Report – Administrative dispositions for the Classification of IICA's Personnel

In view of the fact that this too would tie in with item 2, the Staff Rules, it was the opinion of the Committee that this also should be deferred and dealt with in conjunction with Items 2 and 3, as indicated above.

Item 5: Proposed IICA Financial Regulations

In its second sitting, the Committee examined the proposed financial regulations and immediately established a Working Group with the task to review these.

Following a preliminary examination of the financial regulations, the Working Group recommended to the Committee that the Board be invited to defer its decision on the approval of these Regulations. A resolution to that effect has been prepared for the Board's consideration. As with the Staff Rules, some countries have provided written comments.

Item 6: Report from the Director General on the possibility of transferring the Pan American Food and Mouth Disease Center from PAHO to IICA

At its San Jose sitting, the Committee set up a task force charged with preparing opinions on the various options, for presentation to the Executive Commit-

tee. The task force report was instrumental in precipitating a consensus, favoring option D, namely the recommendation that the two organizations coordinate their activities regarding Foot and Mouth Disease, with the Center remaining under PAHO.

Item 7: Annual Report for 1982 (An Informative Document)

The Annual Report was distributed to the Committee.

Item 8: Simon Bolivar Fund Report (An Informative Document)

The annual report of the Simon Bolivar Fund was received by the Committee. On being informed that the Fund was almost exhausted, many countries expressed concern over the future of these Simon Bolivar Fund projects that will end this calendar year; they therefore have urged the Director General to re-double his efforts to seek sources to replenish the Fund.

Item 9: Report on Quota Collection 1983

The Director General introduced the report on the status of quota collections and pointed out that several countries were behind in their quotas, and that a considerable arrears has been accumulating for some time. He pointed out that this had serious implications for the financial solvency of the institution and its ability to carry out its work.

Following the presentation, a number of countries expressed serious concern over the amount of quotas due to the Institution and urged the Director General to make every effort to collect these. The Executive Committee accepted the report on quota collections. A resolution concerning quota collection is before the Board for its consideration. As you will recall, the Board passed a resolution at its last meeting urging full and timely quota payments.

Item 10: Financial Report and Report of the External Auditors

The Committee complimented the efforts made by the Director General in presenting a complex matter in terms a layman would understand. A number of Delegations requested clarification on the manner in which the financial situation of the Organization was presented. Some Delegations questioned the level of the General Working Fund and the nature of other Funds presented. The Committee went so far as to contemplate and agree on the need for the creation of an ad hoc Committee on Financial Affairs that could meet during the sitting. Following considerable debate, the Committee agreed to recommend to the Board this request from the Director General to provide future Executive Committee meetings with more detailed information on IICA's financial status. This report should include more detailed figures, a better explanation of the origin of the Working Fund, a new account for "exchange operations", and other ad-

ditional and useful information that would facilitate the Committee's work. It was agreed by consensus that ad hoc Working Groups should be created and that they meet during the meetings of the Executive Committee, prior to the discussion of the agenda items dealing with financial matters.

Item 11: Report from the Director General on Regulations covering the level and use of Overhead

The Committee started its consideration of this matter at its first sitting. This item generated considerable discussion. It was clear that there were conflicting attitudes regarding the level of overhead. Some Members felt that a twenty percent ceiling on overhead was equitable. Other Delegations preferred that overhead should be determined on a case by case basis rather than a flat rate and again others argued that IICA should fully recover its overhead costs. Furthermore, some felt that the revenue generated from overhead should go towards reducing the assessments of Member States, while others were against the view, arguing that these funds should allow IICA to finance new projects. After lengthy discussion and debate, the Committee decided to ask the Director General for a new and revised report to be presented at the second sitting. It also urged interested Member States to send their written suggestions on this topic to the Secretariat.

At its second sitting, the Director General introduced a revised document reflecting the various concerns expressed by the members of the Committee. The revised document also highlighted the results of some of the studies performed by the Director General. The studies reveal some interesting information - namely - that about five percent of direct costs had not been recovered by the Institute; this had led them to a reconsideration of overhead policies which they hoped the Committee would endorse. The Committee also noted that additional studies were being conducted by the Secretariat.

In the course of the Committee's deliberations on this matter, a member country introduced a draft resolution on overhead which generated considerable debate. Several Member States felt that aspects of this draft resolution were unacceptable. Following intense negotiation and discussion, the resolution was modified. A majority of the Committee agreed to have the resolution go to the Board for consideration. The Committee recommends that the Board note the report of the Director General concerning the level and use of overhead.

Item 12: Report of the Director General on Extra-quota contracts in excess of US\$ 250 000

Following the introduction of this document by the Director General, a number of questions were asked regarding why there were differences in the levels of overhead charged for projects under this item. The Executive Committee noted the explanation of the Director General, and received the report. After

the Committee studied item 19, Reporting System on Extra-quota resource projects, the Committee recommended to the Director General to create a consolidated Reporting System for all Extra-quota Projects.

Item 13: 1984-1985 Program-Budget

The examination of the proposed 1984-1985 Program Budget is without a doubt one of the most important tasks of the Executive Committee. It devoted seven Plenary Sessions to the study and analysis of this item.

The Budget was examined in its totality and from a variety of viewpoints. Positions on budget growth ranged right up to eight percent. The Committee listened to the Director General's explanation on freezing the budget at the 1983 level, and noted the requirements of the organization's increased operating costs, the effects of inflation, the need for maintaining program levels and entertaining some new activities and considering the difficult financial situation of most Member States and difficulties they were facing. Most of the Committee Members were of the view that they could accept a budget increase of up to five percent. The Executive Committee by way of a Resolution, asked the Director General to prepare a revised budget reflecting the lesser increase, and requested him to provide the Committee, at its second sitting, with an analysis showing the effects of a five percent increase on programs.

The second sitting of the Committee devoted the better part of three Plenaries to discuss the budget. Following the Director's presentation on the implications of a reduced budget, a number of Member States expressed grave concern. As a result, a resolution is being forwarded to this Board drawing its attention to the effects of the impact of a smaller increase in the budget made by the Director General, and urging the Board to consider it in its discussion of the proposed Program-Budget for 1984-1985. Indeed a number of countries were so concerned that they proposed changing the recommendations back to eight percent. However, this was not accepted. A notable amendment to the proposed budget was made by the Committee whereby the funds previously budgeted for a contingency in 1984 were re-allocated to the special projects on Food Security and Information.

Item 14: The inclusion of the Commonwealth of Dominica and Saint Lucia on the Executive Committee

The Executive Committee noted that report by the Director General on the inclusion of the Commonwealth of Dominica and Saint Lucia on the schedule of participants in the Executive Committee. The Committee recommends that the Board adopt the resolution outlining the rotation of countries to sit on the Executive Committee.

Item 15: Report from the Director General on Progress made in Implementing the Resolutions of the Second Special Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture

The Committee took note of the report and was pleased that the Institute made great progress in implementing the pertinent resolution and recommends the report to the Board for consideration.

Item 16: Report from the Director General on Renegotiations of Basic Agreements with the Member States

The Committee took note of the report and urged the Director General to accelerate and intensify his efforts to reach new basic agreements with Member States. The Board will wish to consider the resolution regarding the report.

Item 17: Report by the Director General on the Study of Incorporating the Agricultural and Rural Development Projects from the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States into IICA

Concern was expressed over the method by which IICA would assume responsibility for these projects that the OAS was phasing out. The Committee agreed that the Secretariat should seek projects in this area and fill the vacuum left by the OAS only if adequate funds are forthcoming. IICA should be completely free to negotiate with governments of the region to obtain funds that have previously gone into the OAS project. The Committee accepted the report and recommends Board approval.

Item 18: Proposed Criteria for Establishing New IICA Programs

The Assistant Deputy Director General for Program Development presented a document proposing criteria for establishing new IICA programs. A number of views were exchanged on the matter. The Director General explained that an ad hoc group would be set up to examine new programs. The Executive Committee decided to adopt the report and the recommendations by the Director General, and recommends its adoption by the Board.

Item 19: Report from the Director General on the Establishment of a Reporting System on IICA Extra-Quota Resource Projects

A draft resolution was introduced on the report from the Director General on the establishment of a reporting system on IICA extra-quota resource projects.

Following an interesting presentation, the Executive Committee decided to take cognizance of the report and the discussions in a revised draft resolution for recommendation to the Board. The Board may wish to consider this resolution. The Committee urged the Director General to coordinate the presentation of this information with his report on Extra-Quota Projects over \$ 250 000.

Item 20: Progress Report on the Implementation of the Medium-Term Plan

The Director General presented information on the progress made in implementing the Medium-Term Plan. The Committee was pleased with the report.

Item 21: Hemispheric Food Security Project

After a brief discussion of this item, it was agreed to defer it to the second sitting of the Executive Committee Meeting. At its second sitting, the Committee received the information promised at the San Jose sitting. It sparked lively discussion from which it became clear that this particular project was of great interest to the Caribbean region and had already attracted the attention of CARICOM. The project received considerable support. Some countries indicated that IICA should take a leadership role in this area and others expressed concern about possible duplication and the cost implications for the Institution. In view of the fact that this area is of prime importance for most countries, the Secretariat was asked to prepare a draft resolution for consideration by the Committee. This draft resolution is now before the Board for consideration. While funding for this project was provided for 1984, a decision will have to be made on the source of funding for 1985.

Item 22: Multinational Project for Cooperation in Agroenergy

The Director General explained that this had been approved by the Board as a project rather than as a hemispheric program for cooperation in agroenergy. The Committee was informed that this project was already underway and that continued financing was required. If this financing were not forthcoming, the project could not continue beyond the current year. Some Members expressed reservations regarding the importance attached to this project. In the end, the Committee agreed to recommend to the Board that the project should continue to receive funding and was included in the budget. A resolution is before the Board for consideration.

Item 23. Hemispheric Numerical Information System for Agricultural Development

The Director General indicated that a proposed system had been prepared in response to the mandate given to IICA by the Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, held in Chile in 1981. Several members of the Committee expressed their support of this project. A working group of countries that were developing information systems of this kind was established to prepare a document on the feasibility of this project. A draft resolution is before the Board for consideration. While funds for this important proposal have been identified for 1984, the Board will have to determine funding for 1985.

Item 24: Hemispheric Agricultural Credit and Insurance

The document was presented to the Committee by the Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations, who pointed out that the project was already underway, and was an exceedingly important endeavour for agricultural development in the Member States. The Committee recommended to the Director General that this project be assigned US\$ 20 000, as seed money to provide the Secretariat with funds to get this project rolling. The Committee recommends to the Board that it consider the resolution and the proposed "seed" financing for this project.

Item 25: Regulations on the Pension of Former Director General of IICA Mr. Armando Samper

This subject was introduced by the Director General and was followed by a number of questions regarding the manner in which the formula was obtained. Following explanations from the Consultant on the methods he used to arrive at the formula for the Pension, the Committee instructed the Director General to consult with the Secretariat of the OAS on this subject, and to present his findings to the second sitting of the Committee. At the second sitting, these findings were presented to the Committee. On the basis of the information provided, the Committee decided to recommend to the Board that proposed calculations be adopted for granting a pension to the former Director General of IICA. It is the view of the Committee that this is a fair and equitable treatment of the former Director General.

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